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

EMPLOYMENT in May was seriously affected in the first half of the month by the general strike, and subsequently by the increasing shortage of fuel resulting from the stoppage of work in the coal-mining industry. In most of the large coal-using industries employment was bad, and, in many industries—particularly iron mining, and pig-iron, iron and steel, tinplate, and pottery manufacture—a large number of works were either closed down or working a considerable amount of short time at the end of the month.

Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 24th May, 1926, was 14.5,\* as compared with 9.2 at 26th April, 1926, and 10.9 at 25th May, 1925. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 13·2\* at the end of May, 1926, compared with 10.0 at the end of April, 1926, and with 10.1 at the end of May, 1925. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 31st May, 1926, was approximately 1,675,000,\* of whom 1,246,000 were men and 333,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 26th April, 1926, it was 1,034,000, of whom 800,000 were men and 172,000 were women; and at 25th May, 1925, it was 1,253,000, of whom 963,000 were men and 226,000 were women.

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during May resulted in a reduction of over £20,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 240,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £3,900 in those of over 25,000

Among the largest groups of workpeople affected by reductions were workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing industry, and steel smelters and millmen in various districts in England and Scotland. In the former case there were reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, which amounted in the case of adult time-workers to 2s. or 3s. per week. The reduction in steel works, which did not apply in the case of lower-paid adults, affected over 30,000 workpeople and amounted generally to about 3 per cent. on current rates. Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced included iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and Scotland, blastfurnacemen in

The increases affected principally building trade operatives at Liverpool and Birkenhead, iron ore miners Cumberland, and workpeople employed in the

explosives industry.

During the first five months of 1926 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics have been compiled, have resulted in net increases amounting to £14,800 in the weekly full time wages of 116,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £52,000 in those of 520,000 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st June the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 68 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. a month ago and 72 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 58, 58 and 66 respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-

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.

A general stoppage of work in the coal-mining industry directly involving about 1,075,000 workpeople began on 1st May and continued throughout the month. A general strike of members of various other Trade Unions, in support of the coal miners, began at midnight on 3rd-4th May; it was called off on 12th May, work being resumed during the period 13th to 17th May, with some exceptions. The industries most affected by the general strike were transport, printing, building and iron and steel. Statistics relating to this strike are not sufficiently complete to enable a precise calculation to be made of the number of workpeople who took part in

it, but they probably numbered about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million.

In addition to the coal-mining stoppage and the general strike, 17 other disputes, all of which were relatively small, were reported to the Department as having begun in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 18 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 35 smaller disputes in May (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 18,000, and the estimated aggregate duration of these disputes in May was about 114,000 working days.

Cumberland, North Lincolnshire, and Scotland, and Siemens steel workers (except lower-paid men) in South-West Wales.

<sup>\*</sup> Workpeople in the coal-mining industry, who ceased work on account of the dispute, are not included in this figure.

# EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

In March, 1925, a general enquiry into the average weekly earnings and the weekly hours of labour of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was instituted by the Ministry of Labour.

The Board of Trade had arranged, under the Census of Production Order of 1923, to undertake an enquiry into production, industry by industry, in 1924. It was evident that the utility of the information so obtained would be considerably increased if up-to-date statistics could also be made available as to the wages paid and

statistics could also be made available as to the wages paid and hours worked in each industry, in regard to which no comprehensive information had been collected since 1906, when a general enquiry was made by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.

It was accordingly arranged, with the co-operation of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, that schedules should be sent to employers in all manufacturing industries and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, asking for the following particulars in regard to each of four weeks in 1924, viz., the weeks ended 19th January, 12th April, 12th July and 18th October:—

(a) the total number of workpeople at work, and, if possible,

(a) the total manes of workpeople at work, and, it possible the numbers of males and females respectively;
(b) the total wages paid to these workpeople, showing separately, if possible, the total wages paid to males and to females, respectively;
(c) the hours of labour in a full ordinary week, exclusive of

(d) the number of workpeople on short time, and the average number of hours lost per head by such workpeople;
(e) the aggregate number of man-hours worked.

Particulars as to the total wages paid to all workpeople during the whole of the year 1924 were also asked for. Employers were asked to include, in their returns, the whole of the operatives (including foremen, carters, warehousemen, etc.) at work on their premises during the weeks referred to, but to exclude managers, clerks, typists, commercial travellers and salaried persons generally, as well as workpeople doing work at home on material supplied by the employer. In cases where one of the specified weeks was affected by holidays, breakdown, fire, strike, lock-out or other exceptional circumstances, employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. In cases, however, where, during the weeks in question, employment was wholly or partially suspended owing to bad trade no such substitution was to be made.

The total number of employers to whom enquiry forms were despatched was nearly 300,000. Up to the present time over 200,000 replies have been received, and although a proportion of these do not contain any information suitable for tabulation it is anticipated that the number of effective returns received wil ultimately be found to be not far short of 150,000. In view of the voluntary character of the enquiry this response may be regarded as highly satisfactory, and the number of returns obtained should be sufficient, in most industries, to provide a thoroughly trustworthy

basis for representative statistics.

The examination of the returns received, correspondence wit the firms concerned in cases where this appeared necessary, and the tabulation of the figures, have been proceeding for some months, and it is hoped that the final results of the enquiry may be completed about the end of the year. Meanwhile, preliminary figures, subject possibly to slight revision when later returns are included, are now becoming available for some industries, and it is proposed. now becoming available for some industries, and it is proposed to publish these preliminary figures, as they become ready for issue, in the monthly issues of this GAZETTE. The first instalment of these results, relating to the textile industries, is given below.

# I.—NUMBER OF RETURNS RECEIVED AND NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE COVERED

The number of returns received giving information regardin earnings and the average number of workpeople covered in the textil industries are as shown below. The numbers of workpeople quote are the averages of the totals returned for each of the four weeks of 1924 for which particulars were given.

so soiling.	Numb	per of		Number of		
Industry.	Returns re- ceived.	Work- people covered.*	Industry.	Returns re- ceived.	Work- people covered.*	
Cotton Woollen and Worsted	2,057	435,448	Hosiery Carpet Bleaching, print-	851 95	71,203 15,650	
Lace Silk	378 167 351	12,215 31,325 68,209	ing, dyeing and finishing Making-up and	786	87,831	
Jute	79	32,698	Making-up and packing Other textiles†	222 850	8,661 37,749	
	o actin	titled e	Total of above	7,693	1,017,381	

The following Table shows the total number of workpeopl 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 as shown by the average of the number in the four weeks :-

\* Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.

† Including hemp, rope, twine and net, elastic webbing, coir mat, hair, fibre, etc.

	Numbe	oyed in	Proportion of			
Industry.	19th Jan.	12th Apl.	12th July.	18th Oct.	Males.	Fe- males
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Lace Silk Linen Jute Hosiery Carpet Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing Making-up and packing	430,336 213,275 12,394 28,743 65,319 32,228 68,357 15,681 86,912 8,720	434,193 217,132 12,444 30,208 68,762 32,460 71,308 15,552 87,590 8,339	433,498 217,652 12,030 32,512 68,792 33,163 72,634 15,649 88,162 8,602	443,765 217,510 11,990 33,838 69,962 32,940 72,513 15,719 88,659 8,984	Per cent. 36.4 41.3 34.7 37.3 24.6 33.5 16.3 42.6 80.0 63.4	Per cent. 63 · 6 · 58 · 7 · 65 · 3 · 62 · 7 · 75 · 4 · 66 · 5 · 83 · 7 · 57 · 4 · 20 · 0 · 36 · 6
Other textiles†	37,220 999,185	37,553	38,132	38,089	32.0	59 - 8

Some of the firms who supplied information as to the total number employed did not supply particulars of the number of males and females, respectively. The figures given in the last two columns of the above Table are based on the proportions shown by those returns which gave such particulars. The numbers of males and females shown by these returns are given in the next Table below.

II.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in each of the four specified weeks, of the workpeople employed by the firms making returns, together with the average earnings of males and females, as shown by those returns which gave separate particulars. Owing to the fact that certain firms were unable to separate the wages paid to males and females respectively, the numbers of males and females shown are smaller than the total numbers given in the first part of the Table.

Number Average Earnings in the week Average of

Industry.	of Work-		onde		Earnings	
off de omit m	people covered.*	19th Jan.	12th April.	12th July.	18th Oct.	in the Four Weeks.
colena bemen	eleroser recoloros	(A)	ALL W	ORKPEO	PLE.	uniga deserció
Cotton	435,448	s. d. 36 6	s. d. 36 5	s. d. 36 8	s. d. 37 7	s. d. 36 10
Woollen and Wor- sted	216,392	39 1	41 4	40 8	40 8	40 5
Lace	12,215	34 5 37 7	34 4 39 1	33 9 39 11	34 1 39 6	34 2 39 1
Linen	00.409	26 9	28 3	27 7	27 7	27 7
Jute Hosiery	32,698 71,203	32 8 33 8	32 8 35 9	33 4 34 6	33 3 35 1	33 0 34 9
Carpet Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finish-	15,650	35 4	35 11	36 0	36 2	35 10
ing	87,831	50 2	50 0	50 2	50 3	50 2
Making - up and packing Other textiles†	8,661 37,749	44 1 30 7	44 8· 31 4	46 2 32 0	45 0 31 10	45 0 31 5
All the above	1,017,381	37 2	37 10	37 9	38 2	37 9
	102501		(B) M.	ALES.		
Cotton	80,698	s. d. 47 6	s. d. 46 5	s. d. 46 6	s. d. 47 7	s. d. 47 0
Woollen and Wor- sted		52 9	54 5	54 5	53 10	53 10
Lace	3,780 10,075	51 10 58 4	51 11 59 1	52 3 60 9	52 5 61 0	52 1 59 10
Silk Linen	11.816	39 7	42 2	41 2	41 3	41 0
Jute Hosiery	6,769 7,876	41 5 52 11	41 2 56 2	41 10 54 7	41 9 54 7	41 6 54 8
Carpet	3,535	49 7	56 2 49 5	54 7 50 1	50 7	49 11
Bleaching, printing dyeing and finish-			0.00	Ou suc		
ing Making - up and	58,793	57 1	56 6	56 8	56 10	56 9
packing Other textiles†	4,389 9,607	55 5 46 8	56 1 47 8	57 10 48 5	56 6 48 8	56 6 47 11
All the above	257,834	50 5	51 5	51 2	51 9	51 6
ress tood outs in	iberola	do en	(C) F1	MALES.		wienbar
Cotton	140,912	s. d. 27 10	s. d. 28 2	s. d. 27 11	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 3
Woollen and Worksted	00 001	30 0	30 8	30 7	31 1	30 7
Lace	7,123	24 9	24 10 28 4	23 7 28 10	24 6 28 0	24 5 28 0
Silk Linen	36,210	26 11 21 9	23 5	22 11	22 10	22 9
Jute	13,423	28 2 27 2	28 4 29 9	29 0 28 9	28 10 28 10	28 7 28 8
Carpet Bleaching, printing dyeing and finish	4,761	24 8	26 5	26 7	27 0	26 0
ing	. 14,725	27 6	27 3	27 0	27 5	27 3
Making - up and packing Other textiles†	2,534 20,421	26 9 23 4	28 3 23 11	29 3 24 6	28 7 24 4	
All the above	383,459	27 4	28 1	27 11	28 5	27 11

\* Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.
† Including hemp, rope, twine and net, elastic webbing, coir mat, hair, fibre, etc.

#### III.—NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR.

The following Table shows the proportion of the workpeople employed by firms making returns on this point whose normal weekly hours, exclusive of mealtimes, in the week ended 18th October, 1924, were as stated, together with the average normal hours of the workpeople covered.

blo ads no be	No. of Percentage of employees whose normal hours were							Average	
Industry.	Work- people covered.	44 or less.	441 to 463.	47	47½ to 47½.	48	Over 48.	weekly normal Hours.	
Cotton	443,698	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 96·1	Per cent.	47.9	
Woollen and Worsted Lace	217,454 11,954	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.4	95·8 57·8	1.5	48·0 48·0	
Silk Linen	32,671 69,882	7.3	6.4	2.6	2.1	63.9	17.7	48·0 47·3	
Jute Hosiery	32,940 72,014	5.7	4.5	0.7	0.4	98 · 8 74 · 4	0.1	48·0 47·6	
Carpet Bleaching, print-	15,719	1.3	0.7	1.0		95.7	1.3	48.0	
ing, dyeing and finishing Making-up and	88,524	3.5	1.5	0.3	0.7	87 - 4	6.6	48.0	
packing Other textiles*	8,984 37,981	20.1	9.4	5.9	1.6	62·1 57·5	0·9 5·1	46·8 47·4	
All the above	1,031,821	3.6	1.8	2.2	0.5	89.0	2.9	47.9	

#### IV.—HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED.

The following Table shows the average number of hours actually worked in the four specified weeks by the workpeople employed by firms who were able to supply these particulars:—

	No. of	Aver	Average Hours worked			
Industry.	Work- people covered.†	19th Jan.	12th April.	12th July.	18th Oct.	in the four weeks.
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Lace Silk Linen Jute Hosiery Carpet Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing Making-up and packing Other textiles*	243,371 122,961 4,574 13,901 35,815 20,724 22,336 7,385 59,498 6,142 22,861	44·8 44·7 42·8 45·1 45·3 47·6 43·5 46·9 44·2 45·3 45·4	44·1 46·2 42·2 46·5 46·0 47·0 44·6 46·6 43·7 45·9 45·6	44·2 45·3 41·2 46·9 46·1 47·8 44·5 46·8 44·0 45·9 45·8	45·1 45·5 41·8 46·6 45·9 47·5 44·2 47·5 44·3 46·3 45·3	44·6 45·4 42·0 46·3 45·8 47·5 44·2 46·9 44·1 45·9 45·6
All the above	559,568	44.9	44.9	44.9	45.3	45.0

# V.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS.

The following Table shows the average earnings per hour of those corkpeople covered by returns which showed the number of hours The following Table shows the average earnings per hour of those workpeople covered by returns which showed the number of hours actually worked. As some firms were unable to give particulars of the total number of hours worked, the product of the average hourly earnings shown below and the average hours shown in Section IV does not correspond precisely with the average weekly earnings shown on page 196. Comparisons of the average earnings shown for different industries are, of course, affected by the different proportions of males and females employed as between one industry and another.

Industry.	No. of Work-			rly Ear ek ende		Hourly Earnings in the	
industry.	people covered.†	19th Jan.	12th Apl.	12th July.	18th Oct.		
Cotton Woollen and Worsted	243,371 122,961	d. 9·7 10·6	d. 9·8 10·8	d. 9·8 10·8	d. 9·9 10·7	d. 9·8	
Lace Silk	4,574 13,901 35,815	9·2 10·7 7·3	9·3 10·7 7·6	9·5 10·9 7·4	9·5 10·9 7·4	10·7 9·4 10·8 7·4	
Jute Hosiery Carpet	20,724 22,336 7,385	8·2 9·1 9·0	8·4 9·4 9·3	8·4 9·0 9·4	8·4 9·1 9·3	8·4 9·2 9·3	
Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing Making-up and packing Other textiles*	59,498 6,142	13.9	13.9	13.9	14·0 12·0	13.9	
All the above	22,861	8 · 1	8 · 1	8 · 2	8.3	8 · 2	

# VI.—EXTENT OF SHORT TIME.

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 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, except in cases where they are known to have been working under a system of employment in alternate weeks, or to have been "standing off" in rotation. Persons working under a system of alternate weeks have been included as working 24 hours short time. Those who were "standing off" in rotation have

\* Including hemp, rope, twine and net, elastic webbing, coir mat, hair,

fibre, etc.
† Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.

been shown as losing the average number of hours lost per week over the period covered by the rota.

Industry.	No. of Work		Pro	portio	n of in	We	rkp we	ek	ple on ended	Short ?	l'ime	
more the court in	people	-	19t	h Jan.	126	h A	pl.	12	th July	. 18th	Oct.	
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Lace Silk Linen Jute Hosiery Carpet Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing Making-up and packing Other textiles†	405,046 207,603 9,323 25,350 63,839 31,111 50,901 14,088 84,239 8,509 34,882		1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	r cent. 19·0 23·7 29·4 17·3 12·1 1·6 12·5 7·5		Per cent. 21·7 15·0 33·5 10·5 6·5 8·8 6·8 9·2 40·7 12·0 14·7		Per cent. 22·0 18·5 37·0 9·7 11·5 0·3 8·3 10·9 39·8 11·1 13·3		17 18 37 9 10 0 11 6	Per cent.  17 · 2  18 · 2  37 · 3  9 · 6  10 · 2  0 · 7  11 · 0  6 · 2  39 · 7  9 · 2  12 · 2	
All the above	934,89	91	2	20.4	12	18.	9		19.8	17	1.6	
on partition in code on partition of the state of the sta	W	Vor.	ed 1 kpe	ess th	an F	'ull ed,	Tim in the	he a	(a) by and (b) week (uly.	those y by all ended	vilov udese	
	(a)	(b)	)	(a)	(6)	)	(a)		(b)	(a)	(b)	
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Lace Silk Linen Jute Hosiery Carpet Bleaching, printing dyeing and finishing	14·4 12·1 17·4 12·6 8·8 5·6 12·8 9·8	2· 2· 5· 2· 1· 0· 1· 0·	9121167	15·2 8·9 16·6 12·8 8·8 8·4 11·6 10·4 10·5 12·2	3· 1· 5· 1· 0· 0· 1·	4 6 3 6 7 8 0 3	15· 11· 13· 12· 7· 12· 11· 8·	6075421	3·4 2·2 4·8 1·2 0·9 0·0 0·9 0·9	14·0 10·6 14·4 14·1 6·9 16·6 12·4 9·4	2·4 1·9 5·4 1·4 0·7 0·1 1·4 0·6 4·0 0·8	
Making-up and packing Other textiles†	11.1	î.		9.8	1.		10-	5	1.4	9.5	1.4	

# MACHINERY DESIGN IN RELATION TO THE OPERATOR.

TO THE OPERATOR.

In the design of machinery, attention has usually been concentrated chiefly on the improvement of processes from the point of view of mechanical efficiency, and comparatively little consideration has been given to the part in production played by the operator. Yet, in many cases, the worker and the machine may be regarded as forming a single system; and, when it is remembered that the worker's movements involved may be repeated thousands of times daily, the physiological demands made on the operator clearly assume great importance as regards not only production but also the comfort and even the health of the operator.

Neglect of these considerations has, in fact, been shown to give rise to faulty design; for example, a specific disabling contraction of the fingers, found among lace winders, has been shown to be related to the size and shape of the levers on lace machines, and the power required to actuate them; and other cases have been quoted in the published Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board.‡

No systematic inquiry on the subject, however, had ever been undertaken; and the Board, therefore, set on foot an investigation on wider lines, with the collaboration of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

As originally planned, the investigation was intended to proceed on two converges lines.

and Industrial Research.

As originally planned, the investigation was intended to proceed on two converging lines:—(i) a general survey of repetitive machines, with the object of disclosing any defects in design; and (ii) physiological research into the energetics of muscle, with special reference to the different human movements commonly employed in machine control. It was soon found, however, that a long time must elapse before any practical results could emerge from the second (the physiological) line of approach. The Board, therefore, decided to publish the results so far as obtained on the first line of investigation, consisting of descriptions of machines in common use, the design of

publish the results so far as obtained on the first line of investigation, consisting of descriptions of machines in common use, the design of which seems capable of improvement in one or more respects.

Reference is made in the Report now issued§ to the importance of posture. The adoption of a sitting posture wherever possible saves fatigue to normal workers, and enables the work to be performed by operatives who are crippled in the legs or feet. Where the work must be done standing, there is an optimum height at which the work can be done with the least possible discomfort from stooping or leaning. Other points to be considered from this point of view are the reduction or elimination of physical effort, of danger, of shock (arrested movement, etc.), of vibration, noise, obstruction shock (arrested movement, etc.), of vibration, noise, obstruction of vision, and so on.

A number of machines are then considered in detail from these points of view, including certain types of laundry machinery, of leather working and metal working machinery, boot and shoe machines, brush-making machines, tobacco cutting and rolling machines, textile looms and winding frames; and various suggestions are made with regard to possible improvements.

\* Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.
† Including hemp, rope, twine and net, elastic webbing, coir mat, hair, fibre, etc. 

1 See Reports Nos. 8 (page 9), 20 (page 6), and 22 (page 51) of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. H.M. Stationery Office; prices is. 6d., is. 6d., and 2s. 6d. net. respectively.

2s. 6d., net, respectively. § Industrial Fatique Research Board: Report No. 36. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net.

# STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1925.

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In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1926 (pages 5 and 6), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1925. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now arrively lead on a regiven below. available and are given below.

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1925, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 604,\* as compared with 710 in 1924. In Northern Ireland, was 604,\* as compared with 710 in 1924. In these disputes about 401,500 workpeople were directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked-out) and 40,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, 3,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 25 disputes which began in 1924, and were still in progress at the beginning of 1925. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1925. either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1925 was thus over 445,000. The aggregate time lost in 1925 by these was thus over 445,000. The aggregate time lost in 1925 by these workpeople, owing to the disputes, was approximately 7,966,000 working days. In the previous year, the number of workpeople involved in disputes was approximately 616,000, and the aggregate number of days lost was about 8,424,000. It is of interest to note from these figures that neither in 1924 nor in 1925 did the aggregate loss of working time owing to industrial disputes at the establishments. loss of working time owing to industrial disputes at the establishments where the disputes occurred exceed an average of half a day per head of the whole employee population.

The following Table summarises, by groups of industries, the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1924 and 1925 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in each of these years, and the aggregate number of working days lost by these workpeople, owing to the disputes.

		1924.			1925.	
Groups of Industries.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1924.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress in 1924.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1925.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress in 1925.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.
Coal Mining	190	136,600	1,563,000	164	130,000	3,453,000
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	14	3,500	65,000	12	8,600	301,000
Glass, etc	23	3,400	89,000	13	700	5,000
Chemical	33	1,500	23,000	11 18	600	29,000
Engineering Shipbuilding	40	34,500	112,000	27	6,400 7,000	37,000 49,000
Other Metal	63	25,400	691,000	48	11,600	97,000
Textile	50	11,400	200,000	59	172,100	3,173,000
Clothing	31	4,600	45,000	31	4,600	38,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking and	24	9,700	77,000	26	5,300	56,000
Furnishing	28	3,100	93,000	31	5,400	126,000
Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Decora- ting, Contract-	12	2,800	18,000	17	19,200	136,000
ing, etc	58	113,600	3,134,000	54	5,400	79,000
Transport	78	244,400	1,539,000	46	28,800	68,000
Other	55	10,000	178,000	47	39,600	†319,000
Total	710	616,100	8,424,000	604	445,300	7,966,000

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, 55,000 in 1924 and 40,600 in 1925 were *indirectly* involved, i.e., thrown out of work, in consequence of the disputes, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not actually on strike or locked-out.

Disputes in the coal mining and textile industries accounted for more than two-thirds of all the workpeople involved and over 80 per cent. of all the time lost in disputes in 1925. The building, etc., and transport industries were comparatively free from large disputes, whereas in the previous year more than half of all the workpeople involved in disputes were in these industries. The numbers involved in disputes in the engineering, shipbuilding and other metal industries in 1925 were less than in any year since 1909.

# PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1925.

The principal dispute of the year occurred in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire. The workpeople made application for an increase in wages and The workpeople made application for an increase in wages and for certain other wages concessions, and the employers made counter-proposals for reductions in wages. After negotiations, the representatives of the workpeople offered to continue the existing agreement unchanged for a further period of twelve months. The employers, however, pressed their claim for a modified reduction in wages and, no agreement having been reached, about 165,000 workpeople ceased work on 23rd and 24th July. A temporary settlement was effected on 14th August providing for resumption of work at the old rates of wages pending an inquiry by a special Court of Investigation appointed by the Minister of Labour, the recommendations of which both parties to the dispute agreed to accept. The Court issued a unanimous report on 11th November, recommending the stabilisation of existing rates of wages until

January, 1927.

No other stoppages occurred in the year of a magnitude approaching that in the wool textile industry, the next in order of numbers involved being a strike of coal miners which occurred in June, July and August, in the Anthracite District of South Wales, arising out of the dismissal of a collier's helper and an alleged breach of a seniority rule. This strike, which ultimately involved 20,000 coal miners, was unsuccessful, work being resumed on the old terms expect at the colliery critically in dispute, which was not coal miners, was unsuccessful, work being resumed on the old terms except at the colliery originally in dispute, which was not reopened. Among other disputes in the coal mining industry, involving smaller numbers of workpeople, were several protracted stoppages caused by the workpeople's opposition to employers' proposals for reductions in wages, extensions of working hours, or other revisions in conditions of employment. In the case of three such disputes which began in the summer of 1925 in the Durham coalfield involving in all over 12000 workpressels. coalfield, involving in all over 12,000 workpeople, no general settlement had been effected when the general stoppage of the coal

ment had been effected when the general stoppage of the coal mines began in May, 1926.

Members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, etc., Workers employed by a London firm ceased work on 28th February on a question respecting the wages payable to workpeople employed on certain machines. As the workpeople refused to resume work on terms recommended (prior to the stoppage) by the Joint Industrial Council, other firms affiliated to the London Master Bookbinders' Association imposed a lock out on 21st March on morphore of the Council, other firms affiliated to the London Master Bookbinders' Association imposed a lock-out on 21st March on members of the Trade Union, and this again was followed on 25th March by a sympathetic strike of other members of the Trade Union employed by firms belonging to the London Master Printers' Association. The stoppage involved about 15,000 workpeople in all and lasted until 27th March, when the terms recommended by the Joint Industrial Council were accepted, and agreement was reached, where a patiently begin accepted, and agreement was reached, upon a national basis, as to the rates of wages applicable to various

About 10,000 members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers employed by retail co-operative societies were involved in a strike at Preston and a subsequent lock-out at other centres in Lancashire, Cheshire, and adjoining counties, following the failure of negotiations on the Trade Union's claim for the adoption of a new wages and conditions programme. The stoppage lasted from 28th March to 2nd April, when an agreement was effected providing for resumption of negotiations and defining terms of reference, etc., for arbitration in the event of continued failure to agree.

failure to agree.

In August a strike against a reduction in seamen's wages, which had been agreed upon between the shipowners and the National Sailors and Firemen's Union broke out in London and other British ports, where it is estimated that about 5,000 seamen struck work. In the great majority of cases, however, their places were filled rapidly and ships were able in most cases to sail with little or no delay. The dispute was abandoned in British ports on 12th October, but was continued for some time longer overseas, where it had extended to South African and Australasian ports.

Of four disputes, involving in all nearly 24 000 workpeople

Of four disputes, involving in all nearly 24,000 workpeople, which occurred in the india-rubber and waterproof garment industry in the Manchester and Birmingham districts, the largest, measured by loss of time, lasted from 16th November to 18th December at Manchester, Salford and Warrington, and arose out of a proposed reduction in piece-work rates, a modified reduction being ultimately

In the following Table a list is given of the principal industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, occurring in 1925, with particulars of the classes of workpeople involved, the dates of the stoppages, the numbers involved, and the aggregate duration in

Classes of Workpeople, involved.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Number of Work- people involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days lost
MINING AND QUARRYING:-			
Coal miners, etc.—South Shields Coal miners, etc.—Wrexham	24 April- 21 Sept. 15 June-29 Oct.	3,389 2,251	336,000 168,000
Coal miners, etc.—Consett, Co.  Durham  Coal miners, etc.—Anthracite	22 June-*	7,000	1,356,000*
District of South Wales Coal miners, etc.—East Bol-	22 June†-24 Aug.	20,000	670,000
don, Co. Durham Coal miners, etc.—South Shields	5 Aug* 14 Aug*	2,829 2,414	509,000* 418,000*
Shale miners, oil workers, etc.  —West Lothian	11 Nov11 Dec.	7,017	275,000
METAL, ENGINEERING, ETC., INDUSTRIES:— Railway carriage and wagon builders—Wolverton	26 Oct2 Nov.	3,894	24,000
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Wool textile operatives, enginemen, firemen, etc.—West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire	23 July-14 Aug.	165,000	3,105,000
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES:— Boot and shoe operatives— Northampton	15 Oct29 Oct.	900	12,000

<sup>\*</sup> No settlement yet reported. The figures given for these disputes in the last column relate to the number of working days lost up to the end of April, 1926. In the case of the coal mining dispute at Consett, a settlement was effected at some of the collieries in April, 1926.

† 2,000 workpeople ceased work on 22nd-24th June, and the number was increased to 20,000 on 13th July,

June, 1926.	THE MINISTRY OF					
Classes of Workpeople involved,	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Number of Work- people involved.	Approximat Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1925.			
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO IN- DUSTRIES:— Flour and provender mill workers, etc.—Cardiff and Barry	24 Sept.*-14 Nov.	1,000	37,000			
WOODWORKING, FURNISHING, ETC., INDUSTRIES:— Organ builders—London and other centres Tennis racket and cricket bat makers, etc.—London, Wat-	28 Aug3 Dec.	800	49,000			
ford, Cambridge, Horbury and Leeds	17 Sept2 Mar., 1926,	400	56,000			
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., IN- DUSTRIES:— Workpeople employed in print- ing and bookbinding firms— London Porters, packers, bookbinders, etc., employed by book pub- lishers—London	28 Feb.†-27 Mar. 2 Nov9 Mar.,	15,385	54,000 86,000			
BUILDING, DECORATING, CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Bricklayers, plasterers, slaters and others—Liverpool	1926. 11 June-4 Aug.	370	16,000			
TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES:— Carters and motormen—Liver- pool Seamen—Various ports in Great Britain!	1 June-3 June 12 Aug12 Oct.	5,000	11,000			
OTHER INDUSTRIES, ETC.:—  Members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers employed by Co- operative Societies—Lanca- shire, Cheshire and adjoining counties	28 Mar2 April	10,000	39,000			
Manchester  Press and pneumatic rubber	13 June—18 June	5,000	25,000			
workers (rubber tyres)—Bir- mingham Rubber workers—Birmingham	14 Sept17 Sept. 27 Oct4 Nov.	7,019 6,810	11,000 47,000			
Waterproof garment workers— Manchester, Salford and Warrington	16 Nov18 Dec.	5,000	150,000			

There was a prospect, in the summer of 1925, of a general stoppage of work in the coal mining industry, arising out of notices given by the Mining Association of Great Britain to terminate the 1924 wages the Mining Association of Great Britain to terminate the 1924 wages agreement and proposals made by the Association for a new agreement. The proposals were rejected by the Miners' Federation and a general stoppage of work appeared imminent. Before the expiration of notices the Prime Minister met representatives of the parties and, on behalf of the Government, offered financial assistance to the industry until the spring of 1926, to allow of a full investigation being made into the conditions of the industry. The offer was accepted on 31st July and the stoppage was averted, for the time being. A Royal Commission was subsequently appointed to carry out the investigation. out the investigation. CAUSES.

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes arising in 1925 from the principal classes of causes. In some cases disputes originate from a number of different causes, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of this Table such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage.

	Work- people	Proportions directly involved in Disputes arising on questions of :—							
Groups of Industries.	directly involved in Disputes begin- ning in 1925.	Wages.	Employ- ment of particular Classes or Persons.	Working Arrange- ments.	Trade Union- ism.	Other Causes.			
200.2 Soulovaires	No.	%	%	%	%	%			
Mining and Quarry- ing Metal, Engineering	116,500	42.4	30.9	6.5	12.7	7.5			
and Shipbuilding	18,400	20.4	66.8	5.0	6.5	1.3			
Textile	169,400	98.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1			
Clothing Building, Decorat- ing, Contracting,	2,900	8.3	33.0	14.3	40.3	4.1			
etc	4.400	41-4	13.7	1.5	26.1	17.3			
Transport	27,400	61.8	9.4	9.4	19.3	0.1			
Other Industries	62,500	58 · 8	6.8	16.1	9.0	9.3			
All Industries, 1925	401,500	68.6	14.2	5.6	7.7	3.9			
All Industries, 1924	558,000	75.6	6.2	4.7	3.3	10.2			

The analysis of the causes of disputes which is given in the foregoing Table is illustrated for all industries together in the diagram which follows, in which the numbers of workpeople directly involved in disputes arising from different causes are shown thus:—A, wages questions; B, employment of particular classes or persons; C, working arrangements; D, trade unionism; E, other causes.

#### Numbers Involved analysed by Causes of Disputes.

	192	24			er to be a
	A		В	C D E	TOTAL 558,000
	192	25			
A		В	DE 401.	AL 000	
100,000	200.000	300.000	400.000	500,000	600,000

In almost every year it is found that wages questions are the most fruitful cause of labour disputes. The year 1925 was no exception, 306 disputes, or just over one-half of the total number (involving more than two-thirds of the total workpeople directly affected), arising on wages questions. In every industrial group, except the metal, engineering and shipbuilding and the clothing groups, wages questions figured more prominently than any other single cause of stoppages, so far as the number involved is concerned. It is noteworthy that nearly four-fifths of the workpeople involved in wages disputes and over one-half of the total number involved in all disputes were over one-half of the total number involved in all disputes were concerned in resisting reductions in wages, actual or proposed. This high proportion was largely due to the preponderating influence of the dispute in the wool textile industry, but even apart from this stoppage nearly as many workpeople were involved in disputes caused by wage reductions as in all other wages disputes. Other notable disputes, besides that in the wool textile industry, arising from proposed reductions in wages were the extraction of the control o from proposed reductions in wages were the seamen's dispute which began in August and the strike of waterproof garment workers in November and December. While a larger number of disputes arose out of demands for wages advances than out of proposed reductions (116 as against 82), none of these was of outstanding magnitude,

(116 as against 82), none of these was of outstanding magnitude, except that involving over 15,000 employees of London bookbinding and printing firms, and that involving 10,000 employees of retail cooperative societies in Lancashire, Cheshire and adjoining counties. Next in order of frequency as causes of industrial disputes in 1925 come questions involving the employment of particular classes or persons. Included in this category are differences arising on questions of demarcation of work, the replacement of skilled men by unskilled, female or juvenile labour, the re-instatement of discharged workpeople, objection to forement etc. In the metal engineering and temale or juvenile labour, the re-instatement of discharged workpeople, objection to foremen, etc., etc. In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group and in the clothing group these questions were a noticeably more important source of friction, and in the mining and quarrying group they were little less important, than were wages questions. In all, 141 disputes in 1925 arose from such causes, affecting about 14 per cent. of the total workpeople directly involved in all disputes. The largest dispute in this category involved 20,000 coal miners, etc., in the Anthracite District of South Wales, and arose in the first instance from the dismissal of a colling helps.

to the first instance from the dismissal of a collier's helper.

Questions respecting working arrangements, discipline, etc., and Trade Union membership gave rise to 54 and 72 disputes respectively, involving about six per cent. and eight per cent. of all workpeople directly involved in disputes.

Among other causes, questions of working hours were the primary causes of only 15 disputes (eight of which occurred in the coal mining industry), involving two per cent. of all workpeople. Only one dispute of any magnitude (that involving 7,000 coal miners at Consett) was included in this category in 1925.

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople directly involved in stoppages occurring in 1925, the results of which were (a) in favour of the employers, (b) in favour of the workpeople, (c) of the nature of a compromise, or (d) which still remain unsettled. Disputes classified as settled in favour of employers or in favour of workpeople, for the purpose of this Table, are those in which the employers or workpeople respectively. are those in which the employers or workpeople, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the employers, or workpeople, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "compromised."

	YY 1						
Groups	Work- people directly involved	people directly Disputes beginning in 1925, the					
of Industries.	in Disputes beginning in 1925.	In favour of Work-people.	In favour of Employers.	Compromised.	Un- settled.		
Mining and Quarry-	No.	%	%	%	%		
ing Metal, Engineering	116,500	21.4	31.0	29.5	18.1		
and Shipbuilding Textile	18,400 169,400	32·6 98·7	15.0	31·2 0·9	21.2		
Clothing Building, Decorating,	2,900	41.6	13.2	45-2			
Contracting, etc. Transport Other Industries	4,400 27,400 62,500	15·7 34·2 5·6	16·4 25·8 16·3	67·9 32·7 77·3	7:3 0:8		
All Industries, 1925	401,500	53.0	14.4	25.7	6.9		
All Industries, 1924	558,000	9.7	18.0	72.3			

In 1925, as in most years, the disputes resulting in compromises or partial successes outnumbered either the complete successes or the

<sup>\*</sup> Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are 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.

† Including 239,000 in india rubber and waterproof garment manufacture.

<sup>\*</sup> Most of the workpeople involved ceased work on 1st October.
† The dispute began at one firm on 28th February (385 workpeople). Later the dispute spread to other firms and the number of workpeople involved increased to 5,385 on 21st March, and to 15,385 on 25th March.
‡ The particulars given relate to British ports; seamen at South African, Australian and New Zealand ports were also involved.

<sup>\*</sup> Disputes in which no final settlement has yet been reported (June. 1926).

complete failures, 252 disputes being compromised, 154 settled in favour of the workpeople and 183 in favour of the employers (15 disputes were still not finally settled at the time of going to press). So far as numbers involved are concerned, compromises usually So far as numbers involved are concerned, compromises usually outweigh all other results, the only exceptions occurring when some dispute of outstanding importance results in a definite success for either party. In the dispute of outstanding magnitude in 1925 (that in the wool textile industry) the workpeople were successful in their opposition to a reduction in wages; hence the preponderance of settlements in favour of the workpeople in that year, so far as judged by the numbers involved, both in the textile group and in the total for all industries. In the minima and surveing groups of total for all industries. In the mining and quarrying group of industries the high proportion of workpeople involved in disputes ending in favour of the employers is largely accounted for by the result of the dispute in the Anthracite District of South Wales referred to above. Of the other principal disputes in 1925 in which a final settlement has been effected, the majority terminated in compromises.

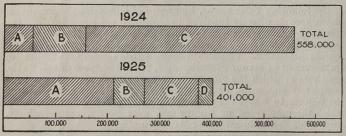
In the case of eight disputes, directly involving 15,100 workpeople, work had been resumed pending further negotiation and a final settlement had not yet been reported, and in the case of seven disputes, directly involving 12,300, workpeople, work had not been resumed at the time of going to press.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople directly involved in disputes in 1925 classified both by the principal causes and by the results of the disputes.

Principal Cause.	involve	er of Workpeople directly of Workpeople directly inthe Results of which were Total Number of Workpeople directly into the Results of which were				
	In favour of Work-people.	In favour of Employers.	Com- pro- mised.	Un- settled.	1925.	1924.
Wages:  For increase Against decrease  Re - adjustment of rates owing to diffi- culties in working,	3,300 174,700	3,300 10,300	32,000 18,600	200 11,500	38,800 215,100	
etc Other	500 3,100	500 4,300	1,600 6,700	4,800	2,600 18,900	7,600 30,400
Total—Wages Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or per-	181,600	18,400 1,100	58,900 700	16,500 6,700	275,400 8,800	421,700 2,300
working Arrangements Trade Unionism Sympathetic Disputes Miscellaneous	12,400 3,700 14,700 100	24,800 5,700 2,700 5,000 300	15,700 13,000 13,400 1,400 200	4,100  100	57,000 22,400 30,800 6,500 600	34,500 26,300 18,400 54,200 600
Grand Total, 1925	212,800	58,000	103,300	27,400	401,500	
,, ,, 1924	54,400	100,200	403,400		_	558,000

The figures in the last two lines of this Table are represented graphically in the following diagram, in which the sections A, B, C and D are proportional to the totals of the first four columns

Numbers Involved analysed by Results of Disputes.



# METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the 604 disputes beginning in 1925, 589 had been finally settled at the time of going to press.\* The principal methods by which these disputes were settled are shown in the Table below.

Methods of Settlement.	Number of Dis- putes.	Per- centage of all Dis- putes.	Number of Workpeople directly involved.	Percentage of Workpeople directly involved in all Disputes.
By direct negotiation between the parties or their repre-		%		%
sentatives	423	72	164,800	44
By Conciliation	44	7	26,200	7
By Arbitration By return to work on employers' terms without ne-	10	2	165,900	44
gotiation	68	12	9,700	3
Otherwise	44	7	7,500	2
Total	589*	100	374,100*	100

<sup>\*</sup> In 15 disputes, directly involving 27,400 workpeople, no final settlement has yet been reported (June, 1926).

Nearly three-quarters (423) of all the final settlements were effected by direct arrangements or negotiations between the parties or their representatives without the intervention of third parties. Only ten disputes were settled by arbitration. Nevertheless, as the chief dispute of the year (that in the wool textile industry) was settled through the medium of a Court of Investigation (the parties was settled through the medium of a Court of Investigation (the parties having agreed to be bound by the recommendations of the Court), the number of workpeople directly involved in disputes settled by direct negotiations and by arbitration respectively was approximately the same, or 44 per cent. of all workpeople directly involved in settled disputes. Seven per cent. of all settlements, involving seven per cent. of all workpeople, were effected by means of conciliation, in most instances through the instrumentality of an officer of the Ministry of Labour. The largest dispute in this group (involving over 15,000 employees of London bookbinding and printing firms) was, however, settled through the agency of the Joint Industrial Council. Return to work on the employers' terms without negotiations was recorded in the case of 12 per cent. of the disputes, involving three per cent. of the workpeople. Of the 44 disputes settled by methods other than those mentioned above, strikers were replaced by other workpeople in the case of 29 disputes, the strike of seamen, of whom 5,000 are estimated to have been involved in British ports, being the only case of any have been involved in British ports, being the only case of any magnitude which was so concluded; in the case of three small disputes the establishments or departments concerned were closed down.

#### MAGNITUDE.

In the Table below the disputes of 1925 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., duration in weeks, numbers involved, and aggregate duration in working days.

It should be observed that for the purposes of this Table the duration in weeks and aggregate duration in working days take account of time lost in 1926 by disputes which began in 1925 and were still in progress at the end of the year. On the other hand, the aggregate duration of disputes which began before 1925 but continued into that year is excluded. As regards numbers involved the Table below relates only to disputes beginning in 1925. The figures in the Table, therefore, differ from those given in the first Table in this article (on page 198).

Number of Disputes of Workpeople Duration of

Limits.	beginning	and indirectly in	in Working
	in 1925.*	these Disputes.*	Days.*
Disputes classij	fied by D	uration in Weel	ks.
Under 1 week 1 week and under 2 weeks 4 4 4 8 .,, and over	309	126,400	303,000
	111	44,200	283,000
	74	179,200	3,301,000
	56	38,900	820,000
	54	53,100	4,212,000
Disputes classified by total	numbers i	involved directly	and indirectly.
Under 100 workpeople 100 and under 500 workpeople 500 ', 1,000 ', 1,000 ', 5,000 ', 5,000 workpeople and upwards	286	11,000	179,000
	197	43,700	518,000
	58	39,900	303,000
	51	89,000	2,170,000
	12	258,200	5,749,000
Dismutes classified by A	garegate 1	Duration in Wor	kina Daus

			0
Under 1,000 days	366	41,900	106,000
1,000 and under 5,000 days	160	72,800	379,000
5,000 ,, 10,000 ,,	31	31,400	218,000
10,000 100,000	37	78,800	1,102,000
100,000 days and upwards	10	216,900	7,114,000

About half of all disputes were of very short duration, lasting less than one week, and only one in three of all disputes lasted for two weeks or more. Protracted disputes were a feature of the coal-mining industry in 1925, and six, involving 13,000 workpeople. were still in progress when the general stoppage of the coal mines began in May, 1926. While in the case of nearly half of all the disputes (286 out of 604) less than 100 workpeople were involved, the amount of time lost in such disputes formed but a small fraction of the whole. The bulk of the loss of time shown in the Table was accounted for by twelve disputes, each of which involved 5,000 workpeople or upwards; the dispute involving 165,000 wool textile operatives, alone, had an aggregate duration of over three million days.

### COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1925.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving the following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893–1925, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed, in comparing these figures with the figures relating to 1924 and 1925, given in the first Table in this article, that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first Table they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year.

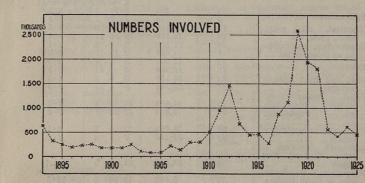
\* Inclusive of the aggregate duration in January-May, 1926, of seven disputes, involving, directly and indirectly, 13,100 workpeople, of which no settlement has yet been reported.

Year. Number of Dis- putes be- ginning in year.	of Dis- putes be-		r of Workpeon Disputes b in year.	Aggregate Dura- tion in Working Days of all	
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Disputes in pro- gress during year	
1893	599	597,000	37,000	634,000	30,440,000
1894	903	254,000	68,000	322,000	9,510,000
1895	728	205,000	54,000	259,000	5,700,000
1896	906	142,000	50,000	192,000	3,560,000 10,330,000
1897 1898	848 695	166,000 199,000	63,000 53,000	229,000 252,000	15,260,000
1899	710	137,000	42,000	179,000	2,500,000
1900	633	132,000	53,000	185,000	3,090,000
1901	631	111,000	68,000	179,000	4,130,000
1902	432	115,000	140,000	255,000	3,440,000
1903	380	93,000	23,000	116,000	2,320,000
1904	346	56,000	31,000	87,000 92,000	1,460,000 2,370,000
1905 1906	349 479	67,000 158,000	25,000 60,000	218,000	3,020,000
1907	585	100,000	46,000	146,000	2,150,000
1908	389	221,000	72,000	293,000	10,790,000
1909	422	168,000	129,000	297,000	2,690,000
1910	521	384,000	130,000	514,000	9,870,000
1911	872	824,000	128,000	952,000	10,160,000
1912	834	1,232,000	230,000	1,462,000	40,890,000 9,800,000
1913 1914	1,459	497,000 326,000	167,000 121,000	664,000 447,000	9,880,000
1915	672	401,000	47,000	448,000	2,950,000
1916	532	235,000	41,000	276,000	2,450,000
1917	730	575,000	297,000	872,000	5,650,000
1918	1,165	923,000	193,000	1,116,000	5,880,000
1919	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921 1922	763 576	1,770,000 512,000	31,000 40,000	1,801,000 552,000	85,870,000 19,850,000
1923	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924	710	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000
1925	604	402,000	40,000	442,000	7,970,000

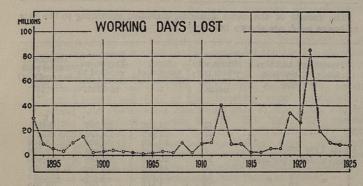
The figures show wide variations in different years, the aggregate number of days lost ranging from less than 1½ million in 1904 to over 40 millions in 1912, and nearly 86 millions in 1921. The high totals for the two latter years, as also that for 1893, were largely due to prolonged stoppages in the coal-mining industry.

A general picture of the extent of the disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each of the past thirty-three years is given in the two diagrams below, which are based on the figures in the last two columns of the above Table.

In the first of the two diagrams the position of the crosses,† in relation to the scale in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in each year since 1893.



In the next diagram the position of the circlest indicates the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in each year of the period.



A special article, containing a statistical analysis of the magnitude. A special article, containing a statistical analysis of the magnitude, causes, results and methods of settlement of the disputes involving stoppages of work in the years 1910 to 1924, appeared in the July, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE. The figures there published for the years 1901 to 1923 are generally comparable with those given in the present article for 1924 and 1925.

# FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The fifty-eighth Annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at Belfast on the 24th, 25th and 26th of May, 1926, and was attended by 1,411 delegates, representing 450 Societies. There were also representatives from various outside bodies in the United Kingdom and from co-operative organisations in Finland, France, Germany, Russia and Ukraine. The Congress was convened by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a federation of about 1,450 Societies, with an aggregate membership of some 5,000,000. The Congress President was Mr. W. J. M'Guffin, J.P., the President of the Belfast Co-operative Society.

With regard to labour conditions a resolution was carried authorising the setting up of a National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Movement, approving rules for the same, and urging all "co-operative societies in membership with the Co-operative Union to use the new machinery in a sincere spirit of conciliation and goodwill." The scheme is the work of a joint committee appointed by a Conference between representatives of the Co-operative Movement and representatives of Trade Unions having mentions in co-operative service. It provides that in the event of negotiations on matters of wages and/or general conditions of labour in the on matters of wages and/or general conditions of labour in the Co-operative Movement, breaking down or failing to produce agreement, the matters at issue shall be referred to a National Conciliation Board within 7 days, and that no strike or lock-out shall take place unless the matters at issue have been dealt with by the Board. The unless the matters at issue have been dealt with by the Board. The Board is to consist of twelve representative members, six on each side, and an independent Chairman. Panels of representatives are to be formed by the appointment of four representatives by each Trade Union and four by each section of the Co-operative Union, and by the national co-operative societies or federations. A panel of six independent Chairmen is also to be formed. In dealing with cases referred to it, any unanimous decision of the twelve representatives of the Board is to be binding on the parties. If there is a majority on both sides in favour of terms of settlement the parties are to be asked whether or not they will accept a majority decision. Failing a settlement on these lines the parties are to be asked whether they will agree to allow the independent Chairman to act as arbitrator. act as arbitrator.

On the question of Trade Boards a resolution was carried condemning the action of the Minister of Labour in dissolving the two Grocery and Provision Trade Boards, and also his refusal to establish Trade Boards for the catering, retail drapery, and meat trades without first publishing the Reports of the investigators on the conditions prevailing in those trades upon which he stated that his policy is based; and expressing the opinion that fair wages and conditions of labour can only be obtained by an extension and not a diminution of the principle of Trade Boards to all industries where adequate machinery for collective bargaining does not exist.

The crisis in the coal mining industry occupied the attention of the Congress for some time. Three delegates who were miners were nominated to consult with the standing orders committee with a view to framing a resolution. The resolution, which was carried unanimously, stated that "This Congress regrets the present difficulties in the industrial world owing to the mining crisis, and expresses its strong belief that the miners' standard of life should not be reduced, and urges the Government to implement the Royal Commission Report with regard to the re-organisation of the industry. It further resolves that, as a practical means of giving assistance to the workers involved in the dispute, the Co-operative Union should organise within the movement a central fund for the purpose of helping societies and their members to meet the demands made upon them in consequence of this dispute."

Governmental action was also urged in resolutions dealing with the questions of the removal of the remaining restrictions on the importation of cattle from Canada; the introduction of "legislation" importation of cattle from Canada; the introduction of "legislation to deal effectively with all trusts, combines and price-fixing associations"; the safeguarding of the "workers from such profiteering methods as short measure, adulterated food, and high prices"; and "the adoption of a more progressive policy which will enlarge the educational opportunities for children, adolescents, and adults." Another resolution declared "that where industries are subsidised out of public funds, provision should always be made for a measure of public control of the industry subsidised."

Other resolutions related to the policy of the Co-operative Movement in respect to the training of employees, trading clubs and mail order business, and the circulation of co-operative literature.

A resolution in favour of an arrangement with the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party for a joint Press was defeated by an amendment which declared that "the interests of co-operation will best be served by the Co-operative Movement developing its own Press under co-operative control"; this was carried by 1,774 votes

The constitution of the Co-operative Political Party was amended by a resolution (1,746 votes to 1,057) empowering the Party to form voluntary local Parties in the areas of Co-operative Societies which have not taken any decision on the subject of affiliation to the Co-operative Party or have decided not to affiliate.

Other resolutions urged organised resistance to war, and supported the International Co-operative Alliance.

The next Congress is to be held at Cheltenham in Whit-week,

<sup>\*</sup> Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable in most years, but it applied to about 106,000 workpeople in 1912, 150,000 in 1913, 300,000 in 1920, and 100,000 in 1921.

† The dotted lines are inserted to assist the eye by connecting successive

# PROFIT-SHARING AND LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1925.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

A REPORT on Profit-Sharing and Labour Co-partnership, prepared by the Ministry of Labour in 1919,\* gave an account of the progress of the movement in this country up to October in that year. Since 1919, annual articles have appeared in this GAZETTE giving statistics relating to the operation of schemes in subsequent years; the last of these articles, relating to profit-sharing in 1924, appeared in the GAZETTE for June, 1925. Enquiries have now been made as to the schemes in operation in 1925, and the information collected is summarised below. The figures relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate in profits on some pre-arranged basis; schemes consisting in the giving of bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the employer, without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend only on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are therefore excluded from these statistics.

#### ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

The total number of profit-sharing schemes known to have been in operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1925 was 377. About 421,000 workpeople were employed in the businesses concerned, of whom approximately 213,000 participated, or were entitled to participate, in the benefits of the schemes. These figures include schemes in co-operative societies as well as schemes in ordinary businesses.

#### SCHEMES IN BUSINESSES OTHER THAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

\* According to the returns received in connection with the enquiries made this year, 240 firms were practising profit-sharing or co-partnership at the end of 1925; six of these firms had each two separate schemes. In addition there were six schemes as to which no recent returns have been received but which are still in operation, so far as is known to the Department, making totals of 246 firms and 252 schemes at the end of 1925, as compared with 245 firms and 251 schemes at the end of 1924. Six other schemes were suspended, though not definitely terminated, at the end of 1925.

The number of workpeople employed by the 246 firms in 1925 was about 398,000, of whom about 191,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. In the previous year the number participating in the schemes then in existence was 177,000. In the case of a considerable number of schemes, such participation is available only to those who are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking. In most schemes, also, employees have to fulfil certain conditions, such as serving for a minimum period, in order to qualify for benefit.

The following Table shows, for various groups of industries, the total number of schemes known to have been started in past years, the number of such schemes still in operation at the end of 1925, and

	Total Number of Schemes started.	Schemes still in operation at 31st December, 1925.†			
Industry or Business		Number of Schemes.	Total Number of em- ployees.	Approximate Number of employees entitled to participate.	
Agriculture	30	7	700	400	
Chemical, oil, soap, paint, glass, etc.	26	14	53,800	28,100	
Engineering, shipbuilding or other metal	72	36	62,500	18,300	
Textile	37	25	45,100	16,700	
Food and drink (manufacture)	52	25	38,100	24,300	
Paper manufacture; printing,	55	20	7,100	5,000	
bookbinding, publishing, etc. Gas, water or electricity supply:	57	46	45,300	38,500	
Insurance, banking or other financial businesses	9	9	48,600	37,000	
Merchants, warehousemen or re-	85	36	34,300	9,700	
tail traders Other businesses	96	34	62,200	12,700	
Total	519	252	397,700	190,700	

In the majority of industries the number of schemes which are known to have been started is very small in proportion to the total number of firms engaged in the industry. In several of the groups of industries, also, less than one-half of the schemes started still remain in operation. An exception is the gas industry, in which a large proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes, comparatively few of which have been terminated.

# Types of Scheme.

In the simplest, and most numerous, type of profit-sharing scheme the employees' bonus consists of a specified proportion of the net profits, or is a sum which automatically rises or falls with the rate of dividend paid on capital. A type of scheme which has become prominent in recent years admits employees to a share in the profits by the issue of employees' shares, either free, or on specially favourable terms as to price or dividend; 46 such schemes are at present known to be in operation. Twenty-two further schemes are based on arrangements for the payment of interest, at a rate varying with the profits, on money deposited with the firm

by its employees. In the gas companies' schemes, the bonus usually varies inversely with the price charged for gas, which itself varies with the rate of dividend paid; in some cases the bonus is a percentage on wages varying directly with the rate of dividend, or is a fixed percentage of the amount paid in dividends.

The majority of schemes provide for the payment of employees' bonuses in cash or in credits to savings or deposit accounts from which amounts may readily be withdrawn. In 31 cases (including 22 gas companies) the whole bonus is retained for investment in the capital of the undertaking, or the bonus itself is paid in the form of shares: in some of these schemes, however, employees may receive part or the whole of their subsequent bonuses in cash, etc., after a given period or after they have accumulated a given amount of capital. In other cases, the bonus is partly retained for investment; gas companies account for no fewer than 20 out of 26 such cases. In ten schemes, the bonus is wholly set aside for provident purposes, superannuation, etc.

#### Bonuses Paid.

In the case of 190 of the total of 252 schemes in operation at the end of 1925, the Department has been able to collect information as to the bonuses paid or credited to employees. For certain schemes, however, these particulars cannot be obtained, owing in some cases to the firms' inability to furnish the required information, and in others to the nature of the scheme itself, which makes it impracticable to state the amount of bonus and the proportion which it bears to the earnings of those participating. Where, for example, shares are allotted to employees on specially favourable terms, the "bonus" is that part of the dividends on the shares which represents the advantage given to the employees over ordinary shareholders-

an advantage sometimes almost insusceptible of exact calculation.

The following Table gives details of the bonuses paid or credited during 1925 under the 190 schemes for which these particulars can

NOTE.—In a number of schemes included in these statistics the "bonus" consists of interest, at a rate varying with the profits, paid on sums deposited with the firm by its employees; and the amount of the bonus in such cases is therefore limited by the extent to which employees use the deposit fund. The figures italicised in this and in the succeeding Table show the result of excluding such schemes

Industry or Business.	Number of Schemes to which par- ticulars relate.	Number of Employees entitled to participate in 1925.	Average amount of Bonus per head.*	Average Percentage Addition to Earnings.*
ASSYS, BULLEY STRY HOLD	EROZGIGHEN)	100 BANKO (2012)	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Agriculture {	5	300	2 17 1	2.1
	4	200	2 7 5	2.1
Chemical, oil, soap,	11	25,200	10 10 10	7.3
paint, glass, etc }	10 24	25,100	2 1 2	2.1
Engineering, shipbuild-	17	16,100 11,900	2 12 11	3.3
ing or other metal }	21	12,500	3 1 4	2.9
Textile	17	10,900	3 1 4 3 9 11	3.2
Food and drink (manu-	21	24,100	9 4 2	6.3
facture) \	18	23,300	9 8 11	6.3
Paper manufacture,		4 400	10 5 4	
printing, bookbind-	15	4,400	10 5 4 10 12 8	7.2
ing, publishing,	14	4,300	10 12 0	7.4
etc Gas, water or electricity	46	38,400	7 4 7	5.1
supply	45	38,100	7 4 7 7 5 4	5.1
Insurance, banking or				
other financial busi-				
nesses	4	24,300	21 7 5	†
Merchants, warehouse-	0.7	E 600	15 10 6	17.7
men or retail traders	21 22	5,600 10,400	15 19 6 6 12 7	13.3
Other businesses {	21	6,800	10 3 1	7.9
	- 21	0,000	20 0 1	
matal (	190	161,300	9 13 7	5.3
Total {	171	150,500	10 6 9	5.7

The results of the same schemes, classified according to the rate of bonus paid, are shown below:-

Percentage Addition made by Bonus to Earnings.	Number of Schemes to which par- ticulars relate.	Total number of Employees.	Number of Employees entitled to participate in 1925.	Amount of Bonus paid (or credited) in 1925.
Nil {	43	74,600	21,900	£ Nil.
Under 2 per cent.	35	16,900 20,300	14,800 5,200	Nil. 4,100
2 and under 4 per cent.	23 35	3,400 20,300 48,800	3,200 19,100 38,900	2,500 147,900 265,300
4 ,, 6 ,, 6 ,, 8 ,, 8 10 ,,	19	15,200	13,700	160,900 76,900
10 ", 12 ",	8	13,100 3,200	7,800	121,200
16 , 20 ,, 20 per cent. or over	8 3 6	3, <b>10</b> 0 2,300	2,700 1,800	54,100 73,200
Percentage not stated {	25 17	60,100 51,400	41,700	616,600 612,700
Total {	190 171	268,400 185,100	161,300 150,500	1,560,800 1,555,300

\* Schemes under which no bonus was paid are included for the purpose of calculating the average amount of bonus per head and the percentage addition to earnings; but in calculating the latter figure it was necessary to omit certain cases in which the percentage could not be stated.

† Not available.

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that of the 268,400 workpeople employed by the firms in question, 161,300, or about 60 per cent., were entitled to participate in profits in 1925. The actual recipients of bonuses in 1925 numbered only 139,400, or 52 per cent. of the total, owing to the fact that in 43 of the 190 schemes no bonus was available, in consequence of insufficient profits. These figures include a number of schemes where the bonus consists of interest paid on sums deposited by employees with the firm, and in the majority of the firms involved only a small proportion of the employees avail themselves of the benefit of these schemes; if such schemes are excluded from the figures, the proportion of the total number of workpeople employed who were entitled to participate in 1925 becomes 81 per cent., while the proportion that actually received a bonus becomes 73 per cent.

June, 1926.

failed to pay a bonus.

The average amount of bonus paid or credited, per head, under all the 190 schemes in 1925 was £9 13s. 7d., as compared with £8 2s. 1d. in 183 schemes in 1924. It is not possible in certain cases to express the bonus as a percentage addition to the earnings of those participating, but, averaging all the schemes for which this information is available, the bonuses in 1925 and 1924 represented additions to earnings of 5·3 per cent., and 4·9 per cent., respectively. In calculating these average amounts and percentages those schemes which failed to pay a bonus, numbering 43 in 1925 and 46 in 1924, here is a substantial of the second s have been included.

The highest average amount of bonus paid in 1925 (£21 7s. 5d. per head) was paid by the small group of insurance, banking, etc., businesses. As was the case in 1924, a comparatively high bonus was paid in 1925 by firms in the groups "merchants, warehousemen or retail traders" (£15 19s. 6d. per head); "chemical, oil, soap, paint, glass, etc." (£10 10s. 10d. per head); "paper manufacture, printing, bookbinding, publishing, etc." (£10 5s. 4d. per head); and "food and drink manufacture" (£9 4s. 2d. per head). Metal, engineering and shipbuilding firms again paid a low rate of bonus. engineering and shipbuilding firms again paid a low rate of bonus, averaging £2 1s. 2d. per head, and in nearly one-half of the schemes in this group in respect of which returns were received the employees received no bonus at all. Of the five schemes in agriculture, two

#### New Schemes in 1925.

Eight new schemes have come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1925. These schemes are briefly

Industry or Business.	Approxi- mate Total Number of Employees.	Type of Scheme.
Coal and iron mining, chemical manufacture, etc.	14,000	Ordinary shares issued to employees on specially favourable terms.
Manufacture of chemicals and allied materials.	12,500	Preference or ordinary shares issued to employees on specially favourable terms.
Banking	12,000	Shares issued to staff on specially favourable terms.
Shipping	4,400	Deposits received from employees carrying a fixed interest of 5 per cent. per annum, with a supplementary rate of interest varying with the rate of dividend on the company's stock.
Cotton manufac- facture, bleach- ing and finishing.	487	After paying a specified rate of interest on capital, and after setting aside certain sums to a suspense account, two-thirds of the remaining profit is allocated to capital and one-third to employees in proportion [to earnings; one-half of employees' bonus is paid in cash and one-half in profit-sharing certificates which rank for interest and surplus profits.
Ironmongers' and builders' merchants.	27	A cash bonus consisting of a fixed percentage of the certified annual profits is paid to each employee, except those paid on commission or receiving a share of profits under separate agreements.
Builders' merchants Owners of office property.	20 20	Do. do. do.  Bonus, paid in cash, to male employees, as a percentage on wages, the percentage depending on the rate of dividend declared on capital over and above a reserved limit.

Reference may here be made to two Acts of Parliament, passed during the Session of 1925, which authorised the London electricity during the Session of 1925, which authorised the London electricity companies to frame schemes of profit-sharing for their employees. The London Electricity (No. 1) Act, 1925, inter alia, confirms an Agreement made on the 29th May, 1924, between the London County Council and four of the electricity supply companies in London; and the London Electricity (No. 2) Act, 1925, similarly confirms an Agreement made on the 27th May, 1924, between the London County Council and the London Electricity Joint Committee (1920) Limited—an association whose constituent Committee (1920), Limited—an association whose constituent members are ten other electricity supply companies in London. To each of these Agreements a schedule is appended, clause 5 of which is identical in both schedules, and reads as follows:-

"If in any year the total of the amounts actually charged to consumers for current supplied is less than an amount arrived at by applying the appropriate standard prices to the number of units supplied during the year, the difference shall be described as 'consumers' benefit,' and, subject to the profits being available, a sum equal to one-sixth of such consumers' benefit may be used for purposes of additional dividend for the ordinary shareholders and/or for accumulation of reserves; and it shall be competent for the Companies to apply for the benefit of co-partners such a share of surplus profits (not exceeding one-sixth of the consumers) benefit in the years up to and including 1931) as may be allowed ander any co-partnership scheme approved by the Commissioners,

and such scheme may be framed in such a way that the benefit of the co-partners shall not be prejudiced by the revision of the standard price calculation for the years subsequent to the year 1931, and, if the Commissioners so decide, an appropriate addition shall be made in calculating the standard price to cover such benefit; provided that such benefit shall remain a variable figure, dependent upon the surplus profits of the undertaking, and shall not become a fixed addition to standard wages."

#### Schemes discontinued in 1925.

Five schemes have been reported to the Department as having been terminated in 1925; details of these schemes are given below:—

Date of starting.			Reasons given by Employers for termination.
1908	Gas works	143	Amalgamated with another undertaking not practising profit-sharing.
1919	Textile manufac- turers and mer- chants.	175	Transfer of business.
1919	Importers and mer- chants.	70	Discontinued in favour of individual wages increases.
1920 1923	Drapers, etc Agriculture	60 50	Apathy of employees. Dissatisfaction of employer with results.

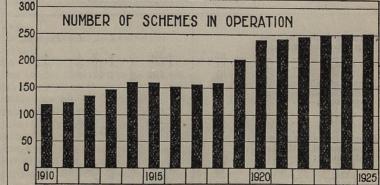
## Comparison with previous years.

For a period of about two years immediately following the wara period of great industrial activity—there was a marked advance in the profit-sharing movement. In these two years 106 schemes are known to have been started; and, after allowing for schemes discontinued, there was a net addition of 82 schemes in this period. During the succeeding period of industrial depression this advance has been checked; and during the years 1921-5, although 55 new schemes appear to have been started, 41 schemes were terminated, the net addition being thus only 14.

The following Table shows the total number of firms known to have been practising profit-sharing or co-partnership at the end of the years 1910-25, the number of schemes in operation in connection with these firms, and the approximate number of employees entitled to participate under the schemes. The Table also gives particulars, so far as these are available, of the average bonus paid in each year; but, as explained above, it is not possible in the case of a number of schemes to obtain statistics of bonuses paid, and the figures given in the last two columns, therefore, relate only to certain schemes for which this information is available.

	Number Number	Tumbon Number	Approxi- mate		aid under S letails are a	
Year.	of Firms.*	of Schemes.*	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Number of Schemes.†	Average amount per head.†	Average Percentage addition to earnings.†
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	117 121 132 144 156 155 147 150 154 199 234 235 241 243 245	118 122 134 146 160 159 152 156 159 203 240 241 246 249 251	57,000 60,000 63,000 73,000 79,000 1101,000 107,000 132,000 147,000 143,000 164,000 177,000 190,800	76 89 98 111 117 99 101 105 107 121 158 177 181 182 183	£ s. d.  5 0 6 5 4 9 3 18 0 3 15 2 3 13 9 9 18 1 6 14 2 6 14 2 7 5 8 8 2 1 9 15	Per cent. 5.0 5.5 5.9 6.7 5.3 4.6 5.3 5.1 4.9 6.4 3.6 3.9 5.1 4.9

The variations from year to year in the number of schemes in operation in businesses other than co-operative societies, as shown the above Table, are illustrated in the following diagram :-



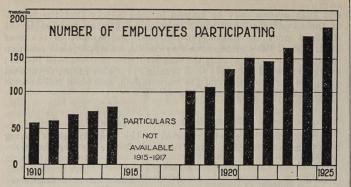
The next diagram illustrates the variations in the numbers of employees participating (or entitled to participate).

\* The figures exclude schemes reported as suspended in any year.

Schemes under which no bonus was paid are included.

Statistics not available.

<sup>\*</sup> Cmd. 544. H.M. Stationery Office; price ls. net.
† Exclusive of schemes temporarily suspended.
‡ The firms in this group are almost entirely gas companies.



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The following Table shows the total numbers of schemes started in various periods, the number of such schemes no longer in existence and the numbers still in operation at the end of 1925

Period sta	in whi	ch	Total schemes started.	Schemes discontinued by end of 1925.	Schemes suspended at end of 1925.	Schemes still in operation at end of 1925.
Up to 188	30		35	30		1 5
1881-90			79	68		11
1891-190	0		77	63		14
1901-05			26	19		7
1906-10			55	23	2	30
1911-15			64	23	2	40
1916-18		100000	22	6	2	14
1919-20			106	27	ĩ	78
1921			13	i		12
1922	•••		9		***	9
1923	•••		15	i i	•••	
	***			1	•••	14
1924		***	10			10
1925		•••	8	•••		8
Will beat	Total		519	261	6	252

Of a total of 519 schemes of profit-sharing that are known to have been adopted up to the end of 1925, slightly under one-half were still in operation at the end of that year. Although a large number of existing schemes are of comparatively recent origin, four have been in operation for over 50 years, and 30 for over 25 years; slightly are not 100 (or about 42 per cent.) data from before the war. over 100 (or about 42 per cent.) date from before the war.

#### SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The statistics of profit-sharing previously published at annual intervals in this GAZETTE have related only to schemes in businesses other than co-operative societies, profit-sharing in such societies not being on quite the same footing as in other undertakings. In order, however, that the statistics might be made more comprehensive, enquiries have recently been made of all co-operative societies which were believed to have in operation any system of sharing profits with their employees; and in the case of 125 societies, definite profit-sharing schemes have been found to be in operation. The number of workpeople employed by these societies in 1925 was about 23,000, practically the whole of whom were entitled to participate in the schemes. Of the 125 societies, 26, employing a little over 7,000 workpeople, were industrial productive societies; 52, employing nearly 15,000 workpeople, were industrial distributive societies; and 47, employing about 600 workpeople, were agricultural societies. agricultural societies.

In the case of 66 societies (nearly all of which were productive or agricultural societies), with nearly 5,000 employees, the schemes provided for the allocation to these employees of a definite percentage of profits; in 27 other societies, with about 14,000 employees, there were schemes under which employees received a bonus on wages at a rate dependent on the rate of dividend declared on memwages at a rate dependent of the rate of dividend declared on members' purchases; and in 32 societies (with one exception all distributive societies), with nearly 4,0 0 employees, the latter received a bonus equivalent to "not less than \( \frac{1}{4}d \). in the \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) on gross sales and \( \frac{1}{2}d \), in the \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) on net profits."

The Department was able to obtain particulars as to the bonus paid in 1923, 1924 and 1925 under all but a few of the 125 schemes referred to above, and the details so collected are summarised below:—

Type of Scheme and Year.	Number of Schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of Employees entitled to participate.	Average Amount of Bonus per head.*	Percentage addition to Earnings.*	
Bonus equivalent to fixed		Alichie G	£ s. d.	Per cent.	
percentage of profits:—	65	4,300	4 9 4	4.2	
1923	66	4,600	4 18 6	4.6	
1925	61	4,800	3 17 6	3.8	
Bonus depending on dividend paid on members' purchases:—		1,000			
1923	27	12,800	5 9 7 6 0 4	4.4	
1924	27	12,900	5 9 7 6 0 4 6 13 1	4.9	
1925	26	13,400	6 13 1	5.3	
Bonus equivalent to not less than ½d. in the £ on net profits:					
1923	29	3,400	0 3 2	0.1	
1924	27	3,500	0 3 2 0 3 7 0 3 9	0.1	
1925	25	3,800	0 3 9	0.1	
All above schemes :	defendante (a	Constantian (1)	Part Street Market Street		
1923	121	20,500	4 7 6	3.6	
1924	120	21,000	4 16 2	4.0	
1925	112	22,000	4 18 8	4.1	

<sup>\*</sup> Schemes under which no bonus was paid are included.

In the case of societies paying a bonus of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. in the £ on sales and \$\frac{1}{2}\$d. in the £ on profits it is obvious that profit-sharing is in force to a very limited extent, since only a small portion of the total bonus received by the employees depends on profits; for the purpose of these statistics that part of the bonus which depends on sales, as distinct from profits, has been excluded.

In the societies overed by the returns received, the profit-sharing bonus expressed \$4.182.84 or \$4.180 costs or correct on corriers in 1995.

In the societies covered by the returns received, the profit-snaring bonus averaged £4 18s. 8d., or 4·1 per cent. on earnings in 1925, as compared with £4 16s. 2d., or 4·0 per cent., in 1924, and £4 7s. 6d., or 3·6 per cent., in 1923. It should be noted that these figures relate only to bonuses paid under profit-sharing conditions, and that under many schemes further sums, not included in the above figures, are many schemes further sums, not included in the above figures, are paid to the employees by way of bonus. In particular, those bonuses which represented not less than ½d. in the £ on net profits averaged only 3s. 9d. per head in 1925; but in these societies the further part of the bonus representing not less than ½d. in the £ on sales amounted to £1 4s. 8d. per head. In a number of other societies, although no scheme coming within the Department's definition of profit-sharing is in operation, employees receive additional remuneration in the form of commission on sales, bonus on output, etc.

# REGISTRATION OF CASUAL DOCK WORKERS.

#### BRISTOL PORT LABOUR SCHEME.

THE problem of regulating and organising the supply of labour for casual dock work has arisen at every considerable port in Great Britain; and various schemes have been adopted for ensuring, on the one hand, a supply of labour adequate to meet the varying needs of the port and avoiding, on the other, the undesirable features which tend to arise when there is a lack of any restriction can the varyhour effects of any restriction can be a supply of labour. lack of any restriction on the numbers of persons allowed to seek

The scheme adopted by the Bristol Port Labour Committee has been in operation since the close of the war and has been found to be successful in a large measure in achieving the objects aimed at. The Committee was appointed in June, 1916, to receive and investigate applications for exemption from military service from persons engaged in dock transport work in the port of Bristol, including the Bristol City Docks and the docks at Avonmouth and

At the end of the war the Committee was reconstituted, and a scheme was adopted providing for the continued registration of the men then employed on casual dock work.

No addition to this pool of labour was permitted except in the case of men demobilised from H.M. Forces who had been employed at the docks before enlistment. The registered workers were provided with brass tallies, of which two different shapes were in use. These were called in and exchanged for fresh tallies of a different shape once a quarter, in order to ensure that only registered dockers could obtain employeement at the docker. dockers could obtain employment at the docks.

Since the initial adoption of the Scheme no new registrations have been allowed, with the exception of a few isolated cases in which there were special circumstances. The number of men registered at the outset was in excess of the needs of the port, mainly because it included (as explained above) not only those who had been previously employed at the docks, and who returned to such work from the Forces, but also a number of men who had entered dock work during the war. It was therefore considered desirable to take full advantage of the gradual reduction of the register which would normally take place with the lapse of time.

The reduction between January, 1921, and January, 1924, is shown by the following figures :-

Date.				No. of casual workers registered.
January, 1921	 		 	4,790
,, 1922	 		 	4,240
July, 1922			 	4,057
January, 1923		9	 08	3,789
July, 1923	 		 	3,666
Tanuary 1004				7 110

Early in 1924 it was agreed that the registration scheme required revision in certain respects. In particular, the use of tallies as a means of identifying a registered worker was found not to be wholly satisfactory, since a worker to whom re-registration was refused could by retaining his tally for a quarter resume employment as soon as his particular shape of tally again came into use.

In the latter half of 1924 a revised scheme was accordingly introduced under which a Record Book was issued in respect of each registered docker. The book contains entries showing the worker's registered docker. The book contains entries showing the worker's name, address, age, registration number and the number of his Health Insurance Card and Unemployment Book and a space for each day of the period during which the book is current. When a worker is engaged for dock work the Record Book is handed to the Employer's agent, who retains it until the completion of the job. The Employer then stamps the book in respect of each day's employment with a rubber stamp bearing a number from which the identity of the particular employer can be ascertained.

Each record book is current for a period of six months and at the end of that time it must be exchanged for a new book

Registration is continued only in the case of workers who are able to prove a reasonable amount of dock work. Minimum percentages of possible employment are fixed by the Committee shortly before the books expire, due regard being paid to the volume of trade in the port during the period. These percentages usually vary according to the age of the worker, being higher for younger men than for older. In cases where the prescribed minimum is not reached the worker is required to appear before a special Interviewing Committee and to furnish an explanation. Each case is dealt with on its merits, and, generally speaking, registration is continued in cases where it is proved that the failure to reach the minimum is satisfactorily accounted for by some special circumstance, such as old age, illness proved that the fallure to reach the minimum is satisfactorily accounted for by some special circumstance, such as old age, illness or other infirmity. In any case of misconduct on the part of a worker the employer is required to retain the Record Book and report full details to the Port Labour Inspector, who is employed jointly by the employers and workers. After making a preliminary investigation, the Inspector either allows the Record Book to be returned to the worker or forwards it to the Committee for a decision on the support of the same of the s decision as to suspension or withdrawal. Alleged breaches of the rules of the scheme by employers are similarly investigated by the

The following Table shows the number of books issued at the halfvearly exchanges since September, 1924:

The state of the s	The second second second			
September, 1924		 	 	3,450
February, 1925		 	 	3,328
September, 1925		 	 	3,236
March, 1926		 	 	3,088

The Record Books are a source of valuable information on the working of the Scheme, including, for example, percentages of possible days worked divided according to age groups and occupational groups of expressions, the nature of the work performed, place of employment, etc.

The scheme includes within its scope all casual general workers engaged in the handling of cargo both on shore and aboard ship. It does not include permanent employees of any grade; carters and warehousemen; nor certain classes of licensed boatmen and

As stated above, in the ordinary course only registered men who As stated above, in the ordinary course only registered men who hold Record Books may be engaged for work within the scope of the scheme, but if a shortage of registered workers is certified preference is given to unemployed men of the grades mentioned above which are not within the scheme. All registered workers must be members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the agreements between the Union and the Employers' Labour Association must be strictly observed.

The scheme covers the Port of Bristol and its outlying docks at Avonmouth and Portishead, which are  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles and 10 miles respectively from Bristol. Calls for labour at Avonmouth are made outside the dock gates from special call stands, and requisitions for additional men are sent to Bristol and Portishead when necessary. Similar arrangements are in force at Portishead.

In the case of Bristol the docks extend unenclosed up the river In the case of Bristol the docks extend unenclosed up the river for several miles. Calls are made in the first instance at the ship's side. A central Surplus Labour Stand has also been established and is worked according to rules laid down by the Committee. Registered men who remain unemployed after the first call at the ship's side are required to report promptly to this Stand in readiness to fill vacancies in other parts of the docks. This procedure was found necessary in order to ensure sufficient mobility of registered workers and to avoid delay in the commencement of work wherever required, and it has proved effective in safeguarding the interests of both employers and workers.

At all three ports, dock workers are not regarded as being able to furnish proof of unemployment in connection with unemployment insurance benefit until all demands for labour have been met.

It has been estimated that a supply of 3,000 men would be sufficient for the needs of the port as regards casual labour, and it will be seen that the number of registered dockers is only slightly in excess of this estimate. Elderly men now form a fairly high proportion of the total, and further reductions will, therefore, occur if new entries continue to be prohibited.

The Committee have in mind the two important questions of the interchangeability and the mobility of labour, and they have found that the adoption of the present system has assisted very materially in finding a solution of these and other dock labour problems in the

# EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

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.

The numbers of Local Authorities and Royal Warrant Holders now on the Roll are 1,438 and 660 respectively.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 25th May, 1926, the number of men in training was 1,546, and the number awaiting training, 188. Since 1st August, 1919, 98,151 men have terminated training.

# PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 24th May, 1926, differed from the figures for 26th April, 1926, to the extent of 5,000 or more.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in

Industry.	Numbers recorded as Unemploye at 24th May, 1926,* as compared with 26th April, 1926.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Cotton Steel Melting, Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc	+ 33,695	+ 62,507	+ 96,202			
	+ 75,350	+ 147	+ 75,497			
	+ 36,227	+ 1,399	+ 37,626			
	+ 11,540	+ 17,567	+ 29,107			
	+ 11,755	+ 12,895	+ 24,650			
	+ 17,922	+ 26	+ 17,948			
	+ 11,338	+ 6,541	+ 17,879			
	+ 15,639	+ 1,053	+ 16,692			
	+ 11,382	+ 3,781	+ 15,163			
	+ 10,091	+ 4,293	+ 14,384			
	+ 1,516	+ 10,655	+ 12,171			
	+ 11,624	+ 9	+ 11,633			
	+ 9,359	+ 2,244	+ 11,603			
	+ 7,084	+ 3,671	+ 10,755			
	+ 8,240	+ 824	+ 9,064			
Shipbuilding Tailoring Railway Service Public Works Contracting, etc. Iron Ore and Ironstone Mines and Quarries	+ 8,807 + 1,513 + 7,351 + 7,334 + 7,273	- 8 + 5,963 + 12 + 6	+ 8,799 + 7,476 + 7,363 + 7,340 + 7,273			
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding	+ 5,592	+ 471	+ 6,063			
	+ 5,587	- 49	+ 5,538			
	+ 5,219	+ 69	+ 5,288			
	+ 5,162	+ 14	+ 5,176			
	+ 1,999	+ 3,136	+ 5,135			
	+ 4,095	+ 975	+ 5,070			
Net variation for above industries  Total net variation for all insured industries	+ <b>332,694</b>	+ 138,201	+ 470,895			
	+ <b>436,802</b>	+ 188,738	+ 625,540			

# SCHEME FOR THE TRAINING OF YOUNG UNEMPLOYED MEN.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1925, certain particulars were given of the Scheme of Training Young Unemployed Men who had had no opportunity of learning a skilled trade.

Non-residential.	Birmingham	400 Handymen	Opened 20th Oct.,
Ditto.	Wallsend-on-	ditto	1925. Opened 7th Jan.,
Residential.	Tyne. Claydon,	100 Handymen	1926. Opened 3rd Nov.,
	Ipswich.	100 Overseas	1925.
Ditto	*Brandon, Suffolk.	50 Handymen 150 Overseas	Opened 25th Feb

Up to the end of May, 468 men had received training at the Birmingham Centre and, of this number, 371 were known to have found employment, notwithstanding the difficulty created by the general strike. The improvement in general employability effected as a result of the training is shown by the variety of occupations in which these men were placed.

Of the 60 handymen who completed their training course at Claydon early in May, about 30 have been placed in employment. Of the men who were trained at Claydon Centre in agricultural and other work for employment overseas. 43 are now employed on

and other work for employment overseas, 43 are now employed on farms in Western Ontario and 51 embarked for Australia during May. The places at the Centre thus vacated have been filled with intending settlers for Australia.

May. The places at the Centre thus vacated have been filled with intending settlers for Australia.

Pending the completion of hutments, the accommodation at the Brandon Centre is limited to about 80 places. None of the men at this Centre have as yet completed the full 6 months' course, but about 60 of them have already been passed by the immigration authorities for employment in Canada. These men will probably embark about the end of June.

At the request of the Canadian and Australian immigration authorities, special attention has been given to training in milking, ploughing, the care of horses and of live-stock, and general agricultural operations. Letters from men placed on Ontario farms emphasize that the training given has been of great value in enabling these town-bred men to undertake work on the land.

The scheme is still in the experimental stage, but, so far, the results are encouraging. The improvement effected by the training, both in urban and in rural centres, in the physique, morale and general employability of the men is most marked; while the keenness and enthusiasm displayed by the men in training and their evident desire to make the best of the opportunity afforded them by the scheme are highly satisfactory.

\* Accommodation not yet completed.

A COMMITTEE was appointed by the Prime Minister in November, 1925, "to consider and report on any scheme which may be submitted to them for special assistance from the Exchequer to Local Authorities in necessitous urban and quasi-urban areas." This Committee has issued its Report.\*

The greater part of the Report is occupied with an examination of five schemes submitted to the Committee; in each case the scheme was confined to the grant of assistance to Poor Law Authorities. The first scheme considered was one prepared by Mr. E. J. Johnson, O.B.E., the borough treasurer of West Ham, and supported by a number of witnesses representing a Conference of Necessitous Areas. Briefly, the scheme provides that a grant shall be paid from the Exchequer to the Guardians of each Poor Law area, having a rate in excess of the average for the country, in which the number of Exchequer to the Guardians of each Poor Law area, having a rate in excess of the average for the country, in which the number of persons actually relieved in the year (including lunatics) exceeds the number which the area would have relieved on the assumption that all persons in receipt of relief throughout the country were distributed proportionately to population. The grant proposed is equivalent to 75 per cent. of the product of the excess number, so determined, multiplied by the lower of the following costs, viz.: (a) the average expenditure per person relieved in the area, or (b) the average expenditure per person relieved throughout England and Wales. The grant is further subject to reduction, if necessary, so as not to exceed the sum which will reduce the poor rate in that area to the average poor rate for England and Wales in that year.

The Committee examined this scheme in great detail, more than half the Report being occupied by an exposition and criticism of it. Their final conclusion is, however, that the working of the system of excess numbers—the essential feature of the scheme—in conjunction with the average expenditure for each person relieved, would result in disparities of treatment for grant purposes as between different areas. After discussing the proposals made for the prevention of abuse under the scheme, they reach the conclusion that no practicable measure of central control can adequately safeguard the

A scheme submitted by the West Bromwich Board of Guardians A scheme submitted by the West Bromwich Board of Guardians proposed to assess a grant for each parish by a formula assessing a theoretical amount of relief for each family relieved, based on certain local wage-rates and fixed percentage deductions. The Committee point out that the scheme does not distinguish necessitous areas from others, and that the necessary data are, in many areas, not available; and they consider that the proposed system of deductions cannot work equitably in the individual circumstances of each Union.

The City of London Guardians submitted a scheme based on the

cost of outdoor relief only. They proposed that Poor Law Authorities should, as a minimum, bear a charge equal to twice the cost of the should, as a minimum, bear a charge equal to twice the cost of the 1913-14 outdoor relief, plus 75 per cent., and receive a grant of a percentage of any excess expenditure. The grant should be provided partly by an equalisation rate levied in every poor law area, and partly from the Exchequer. The Committee consider that the restriction of the scheme to outdoor relief would be inequitable in its working, and would leave open certain avenues of abuse; they point out that the framers of the scheme propose to throw upon the Minister of Health the whole onus of administering the scheme and of safe-guarding the Exchequer, and that no attempt is made to estimate

guarding the Exchequer, and that no attempt is made to estimate the ability of an area to bear the present burden of poor relief.

A scheme submitted by Mr. Cecil Wilson, M.P., suggested that an area should be deemed necessitous if the percentage of insured persons registered as unemployed in the area is in excess of the average for the whole country. A Government grant should be paid in respect of the excess number of unemployed, and distributed amongst the several Local Authorities in the area. Provision should be made to give the greater benefit to areas carrying out extensive relief works. While the Committee are of opinion that a scheme based works. While the Committee are of opinion that a scheme and on data independent of the poor law administration itself has great advantages, they do not regard the basis proposed by Mr. Wilson as satisfactory. In the main, the figures of insured persons represent the numbers employed in each Exchange area, while claims for unemployment benefit are usually made at the Exchange nearest the claimant's place of residence; hence the percentage of unemployed to insured persons in a given area is an untrustworthy test for the purpose of allocating Exchequer assistance.

A scheme submitted on behalf of Poor Law Authorities in Scotland

A scneme submitted on behalf of Poor Law Authorities in Scotland proposed that any Parish Council which disburses in relief (including administration) to the destitute able-bodied unemployed a sum exceeding the produce of a 4d. rate upon the gross rental of the parish should receive assistance from the Exchequer to the extent of parish should receive assistance from the Exchequet to the excitation 75 per cent. of the excess. A similar grant in respect of past expenditure (from the 15th May, 1921) on able-bodied relief was also proposed. The Committee consider that a scheme which takes no account of comparative changes in the total burden, but has regard only to the amount of a particular charge—such as the relief of the able-bodied unemployed—cannot assess equitably the real necessity of an area, or measure the assistance appropriate to different areas. They point to the unsatisfactory nature of the rating assessment as of necessity, and state that objections on this ground would a test of necessity, and state that objections on this ground would particularly apply if the scheme were extended to England and Wales. The Committee also indicate various ways in which the proposal to pay grant in respect of past expenditure might discriminate against authorities which had met their obligations either without borrowing or by borrowing only small amounts.

In conclusion, the Committee report that they are unable to

recommend any of the schemes placed before them as providing a fair and equitable basis of distribution of special assistance from Exchequer to necessitous areas. At the same time, certain members of the Committee record their opinion that it is not impossible to adapt some of the principles embodied in those schemes so as to give a basis of assistance to heavily burdened areas.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

THE Eighth Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on the 26th May and ended on the 5th June, 1926. Monsignor W. H. Nolens, Doctor of Law, Minister of State, Member of the Second Chamber of Doctor of Law, Minister of State, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General and Government Delegate for the Netherlands, was elected President of the Conference. A full account of the proceedings at this Session of the Conference will be published in due course as a Command Paper, in the form of a Report to the Minister of Labour by H.M. Government delegates: the official texts of the draft Convention and of the Recommendation adopted will also be published. In the meantime the following is a summary of the principal decisions of the Conference:

The Conference adopted a draft Convention concerning the

simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, and a Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship. A resolution was also passed relating to the carrying of interpreters on board emigrant ships in certain

It was also decided to set up a Committee to examine the annual Reports received under the provisions of Article 408 of the Peace Treaty from the States Members of the Organisation, regarding the measures which they have taken to give effect to International

Labour Conventions to which they are parties.

Amendments were made in the standing orders of the Conference, the most important of which related to a double reading procedure for draft Conventions and Recommendations.

# THE SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY DISPUTES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Bill creating new machinery for the adjustment of railway disputes was recently passed by both Houses of Congress, and received the President's signature on 20th May last under the title of the Railroad Labour Act.

The new measure provides for the abolition of the Railway Labour Board which was set up under the Transportation Act of 1920. Although a considerable number of disputes were dealt with by this body, it is stated that it had lost the confidence of both employers and workers, and a number of judicial decisions enabled its awards to be evaded. The new Act provides for the establishment, by previous agreement between railways or groups of railways and their employees, of Boards of Adjustment to deal with individual disputes or questions arising out of the interpretation of agreements. These Boards are to be composed of an equal

of agreements. These Boards are to be composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, and their decisions are to be binding on both parties.

Disputes of a more general nature, arising out of changes in rates of pay, rules or working conditions, are to be referred to a Board of Mediation, consisting of five paid impartial members to be appointed by the President on the advice and with the consent of the Senate. This Board is to constitute a permanent executive body and is to be provided with the necessary staff of experts and assistants. The Act prescribes that either party to a dispute may invoke the services of the Board either party to a dispute may invoke the services of the Board when the competent local Adjustment Board has been unable to effect a settlement, or when direct negotiations between the parties have been unsuccessful; or the Board may of its own initiative its services in similar circumstances. Should the Board be unable to bring about an amicable settlement by mediation, it is to endeavour to induce the parties to agree to arbitration by a Board consisting of an equal number of arbitration appointed by either party, together with an impartial member (or members) nominated by the other arbitrators or by the Board of Mediation. It is prescribed that the award of the arbitrators shall be binding upon the parties to the dispute, and shall be filed in the appropriate District Court of the United States and become a judgment of the Court

judgment of the Court.

The Act, however, stipulates that no obligation shall rest on either employers or workers to submit a dispute to arbitration, and it further contains a clause safeguarding the right of individual employees to refuse to work or to cease work at their discretion, and stating that the cessation of work by an individual employee may not be held to be illegal.

may not be held to be illegal.

In the event of the procedure described above proving inadequate to bring about the settlement of a dispute which appears likely to affect inter-state communications, the Board of Mediation is to notify the President, who may, at his discretion, set up a special Board to investigate and report upon such dispute. Pending the issue of a report by this body, be made, except by mutual agreement, in the rise to the dispute. The Act does not specify no change may conditions giving rise to the dispute. the purpose of such reports, but it would appear from the report of the Senate Committee on the Bill, that the intention is to facilitate a settlement by submitting the facts of a dispute to

# REGULATION OF COLLECTIVE LABOUR RELATIONS IN ITALY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE Italian Gazzetta Ufficiale of 14th April, 1926, publishes the text of an Act dated 3rd April, 1926, dealing with (1) the legal recognition of trade associations and collective labour agreements, (2) Industrial Courts, and (3) strikes and lock-outs. The following a summary of the principal provisions of the new Act.

#### (1) Legal Recognition of Trade Associations and Collective Labour Agreements.

To be eligible for legal recognition a trade association, whether it be composed of employers or of workers, must satisfy three

(i) If it is an association of employers, the voluntary membership must represent undertakings employing at least 10 per cent. of the workers in the trade and district covered by the association. If it is an association of workers, the voluntary membership must represent at least 10 per cent. of the workers employed in the trade and

district covered by the association.

(ii) In addition to the moral and economic interests of its members, it must propose to pursue, and, in fact, pursue, aims connected with the instruction and the moral and national education

(iii) Its officers must give proof of capacity, morality and assured

national fidelity.

Recognised associations can consist either of employers or of workers. One of the conditions of membership to be included in the statutes of the association is "good political conduct from the national point of view." Associations of employers and of workers may be united by means of a central joint organisation with a common board of management, provided that employers and workers are separately represented on the board. Each legally recognised association will represented on the board. Each legally recognised association will represent legally all the employers or workers of the category for which it is established in the administrative district in which it operates, whether they are enrolled as members or not. A legally recognised association has power to levy on all employers in the trade and district, whether enrolled or not, an annual contri bution equal to not more than one day's wages for each worker employed, or on all workers in the trade and district, whether led or not, an annual contribution equal to one day's wages

enroiled or not, an annual contribution equal to one day's wages. Federations or unions of associations and confederations of federations conforming to the regulations may also receive legal recognition, this recognition implying a recognition of the affiliated associations. Only one association, federation or confederation will be legally recognised for each category of employers or of workers within the district covered by the association, federation or confederation. If legal recognition is granted to a national confederation of all extensions of employers or of workers in agriculture or tion of all categories of employers or of workers in agriculture or commerce or industry, no association or federation not forming part of the confederation will receive legal recognition. In no cas associations be recognised which, without the sanction of the Government, are in any way subject to the discipline of or are subordinate to associations of an international character.

Every recognised association will have a President or Secretary

who, assisted by management committees, elected by the enrolled members of the association, will direct and represent it and be responsible for its functioning. The nomination and election of the President or Secretary, which are to be carried out in accordance with the statutes of the association, must be approved by Royal Decree in the case of national, inter-regional and regional asso tions, and by the competent minister in the case of provincial district and communal associations. The former class of associatio will be subject to the supervision and guardianship of the competent Minister of State, and the latter to the supervision of the Prefect and the guardianship of the Provincial Administrative Council. The supervision and guardianship of an association affiliated to a federa-tion or confederation may be exercised in whole or in part by the latter. The competent minister has power to dissolve the management committees referred to above and to place the management the association for a period not longer than a year entirely in the hands of the President or Secretary. In more serious cases, he may entrust the management of an association to a commissary appointed by him. The recognition of an association may be rev serious reasons exist for so doing, and in any case when the conditions prescribed by the Act are not being complied with.

Collective labour agreements concluded between legally recognised

associations of employers and workers are binding upon all employers and workers belonging to the categories represented by the respective associations in the districts covered by them. Collective agreements will be null and void unless they are in writing and they stipulate the period of time for which they are valid. The central joint organisations of employers and workers referred to above may lay down general rules governing conditions of labour in the enterprises with which they are concerned. These rules will apply to all employers and workers of the category represented by the joint organisation. Further regulations regarding collective agreements are to be issued

by Royal Decree.

The Act does not apply to servants of the State, the Provinces, the Municipalities and public benevolent institutions, for whom special regulations will be issued. Officers and other ranks of the fighting forces, magistrates, professors, secondary teachers and civil servants employed in the Ministries of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, and of the Colonies are forbidden, under penalty of dismissal, etc., to form associations. With these exceptions, associations of employers and workers not legally recognised will continue to exist (2) Industrial Courts.

A special section in each Appeal Court will be formed to act as an Industrial Court, consisting of three Appeal Judges, one of whom will act as President, and two experts selected by the President from a register which will be kept at each Appeal Court. This register will contain the names of persons who are expert in problems relating to production and labour, divided into groups and sub-groups according to the various branches of industry carried on in the area within the jurisdiction of the Court. The registers will be subject to revision every two years. The presiding judge will each year designate the members of each group or sub-group who are liable to be called upon to serve.

are liable to be called upon to serve.

All disputes in connection with the control of collective labour relations, whether they relate to the application of collective contracts or other existing regulations, or claims for new conditions of labour, are within the competence of the Appeal Courts acting as Industrial Courts. Before issuing a decision, the President of the Court must endeavour to secure agreement by conciliation between the parties. Disputes of the nature referred to may be settled by arbitration in accordance with Article 8 et seq. of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Appeal Court, acting as an Industrial Court, will apply the Appear Court, acting as an interaction governing existing agreements in accordance with the legislation governing the interpretation and execution of contracts, and, in the case of new conditions of labour, in accordance with the requirements of equity; taking into consideration the interests of both employers and workers and in all cases safeguarding the paramount interests of production. Where new conditions of labour are formulated by the Court, a limit of time must be fixed for the duration of such The decisions of the Industrial Court will be given conditions. The decisions of the Industrial Court will be given after the Court has been addressed by Counsel for the Crown. Appeals to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the Industrial Courts are permissible in accordance with existing legislation.

Action in disputes over collective labour agreements may be taken only by legally recognised associations, or can be brought only against legally recognised associations, or can be brought only against legally recognised associations. Where no such associations exist, the President of the Industrial Court may appoint a proxy (curatore) to represent the party or parties. In the latter case, the voluntary intervention of individuals concerned is permissible.

Where an employers' or a workers' association is affiliated to a federation or confederation, or where there exists a central joint body, uniting employers and workers, action may be taken in the Appeal Courts only after the federation or confederation or central Appeal Courts only after the federation or confederation or central body has endeavoured to bring about a friendly settlement. The legally recognised association is the sole legal representative of all the employers or all the workers of the category for which it is constituted within the administrative district in which it operates. Decisions affecting such associations are binding upon all interested

Without prejudice to the application of the rules of common law on the civil responsibility for the non-fulfilment of the awards of the Industrial Court, employers and workers who refuse to carry out the decisions of the Court will be punished by detention of from one month to one year, with a fine of from 100 to 5,000 lire. The leaders of legally recognised associations who refuse to carry out the decisions of the Court will be punished by detention of from six months to two years, with a fine of from 2,000 to 10,000 lire, in addition to dismissal from office. Where, in addition to not carrying out the decisions of the Court, the guilty parties to not carrying out the decisions of the Court, the guilty parties declare a strike or lock-out, the provisions of the Penal Code will be applied.

# (3) Strikes and Lock-outs.

Strikes and lock-outs are prohibited, and punishable by fines or imprisonment or both. Employers who lock out their workers in order to enforce a modification of existing labour conditions will be fined from 10,000 to 100,000 lire; while workers, if three or more in number, who, by previous agreement, quit work or perform their work in such a way as to hinder its continuity and regularity, in order to enforce a modification of existing labour conditions, will be fined from 100 to 1,000 lire. Organisers, promoters and leaders of strikes and lock-outs will, in addition, be punished by detention of from one to two years. If the strikers or obstructors detention of from one to two years. If the strikers or obstructors are public servants or are employees in public utility services or any undertaking serving a public need, they will be imprisoned for from one to six months, with suspension of civil rights for six months; while the organisers, promoters and leaders will, in such cases, be imprisoned for from six months to two years, with suspension of civil rights for three years or more. The directors of public utility services or undertakings serving a public need who suspend work in their establishments without justification will be imprisoned for from six months to a year, and fined from 5.000 to imprisoned for from six months to a year, and fined from 5,000 to 100,000 lire, in addition to temporary suspension of civil rights. Servants of the State or of other public bodies, the directors of public utility services or of undertakings serving a public need and their employees who, on the occasion of a strike or lock-out, fail to do everything in their power to maintain the regular continuance, or to further the resumption, of public utility services or of undertakings serving a public need, will be punished by detention of from

When the suspension of work by the employers or the abandonment or irregular performance of work by the workers has for its object the coercion of any State, provincial or municipal authority or public official the leaders, promoters and organisers will be punished by imprisonment for a period of three to seven years, with perman ent suspension of civil rights, and the other parties implicated, by imprisonment for a period of one to three years, with temporary suspension of civil rights. When the suspension of work by the employers or the abandonment

<sup>\*</sup> Cmd 2645 H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net.

# CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN BELGIUM: ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARDS.

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A Royal Order,\* dated 5th May, 1926, which was to come into force on 12th June, 1926, provides for the establishment of conciliation and arbitration boards for the prevention or settlement of collective disputes between employers and workpeople in Belgium. The Boards will be of two kinds, "official" and "free." The former will be set up by the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare in any district in which it is considered necessary. Each official Board will consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, three mambers representing the employers and three representing three members representing the employers and three representing the workpeople. A deputy member must be appointed for each full member to act in the absence of the latter. The employers' and workers' representatives will be appointed by the Minister from lists of candidates submitted by the respective organisations in the district concerned. If lists of candidates are not submitted within a period fixed by the Minister, the members will be appointed within a period fixed by the Minister, the members will be appointed by the Minister. The chairman and vice-chairman will be elected by the members provided that the vote is unanimous; if the vote is not unanimous they will be appointed by the Minister from among impartial persons resident in the district concerned. All the members are elected for a period of three years and are eligible for re-election. The Minister may require the Joint Employment Exchange Committee to carry out the duties of an "official" conciliation and arbitration Board.

"Free" conciliation and arbitration Boards may be set up under "Free" conciliation and arbitration Boards may be set up under agreements concluded between employers and workers in an undertaking or a group of undertakings, or between associations of employers or workpeople. These Boards must be approved by the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, who may introduce into the agreement such modifications as he may consider necessary, defining especially the competence of the Board, the undertakings or associations to which it is applicable, and the method of election of members. Approved Boards will deal with disputes of election of members. Approved Boards will deal with disputes between the parties to the agreement instituting the Board. Any difference with regard to the terms of the agreement is to be referred to the "official" Board, which will declare whether it is to be dealt with by the approved Board or whether it is itself the competent authority to deal with the matter.

The parties to a dispute have the option of submitting their The parties to a dispute have the option of submitting their differences to the Joint National or District Industrial Committees established by the Government for the purpose of dealing with questions relating to wages and conditions of labour. In such cases these Committees will follow the procedure prescribed for the conciliation and arbitration Boards and will take precedence over the "official" and "free" Boards. (The Joint Committees ref rred to were established, generally on the initiative of the interested parties, for different industries by Ministerial or Royal Decrees at various dates from 1919 onwards. One of their chief functions is to deal with collective labour disputes. By a Royal Decree is to deal with collective labour disputes. By a Royal Decree of 21st February, 1924, a special section was created at the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare to deal with questions relating to the establishment, organisation and functioning of these

In the event of a dispute affecting several undertakings covered by different Boards, the Minister will, on the application of one of the parties or of one of the Boards concerned, designate the Board which is to intervene.

If a dispute arises which is likely to result in a strike or a lock-out, one of the parties must inform the Chairman of the competent Board who, within five days, must convene a meeting of the Board and invite the parties or their representatives to attend. The Board will hear the statements of the parties, make any necessary inquiries and invite the parties to make proposals with a view to conciliation. If all attempts at conciliation fail the Board will then suggest that the dispute be settled by arbitration, offer its services for this purpose and invite the parties to select an arbitrator. If arbitration is agreed on the parties must sign a document indicating the points for and invite the parties to select an arbitrator. If arbitration is agreed on, the parties must sign a document indicating the points for arbitration and containing an undertaking to accept the findings of the arbitrator. If the offer of arbitration is rejected by one or both of the parties, the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, together with a statement dealing with the questions in dispute, means for settling the dispute, and the extent of the responsibility of each party for the failure of conciliation, are to be sent to the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare.

When a strike or lock-out occurs before any attempt at conciliation or arbitration has been made, the competent Board, on being informed, will immediately notify the Minister, and the Board will offer its services for the purpose of settling the dispute.

The meetings of the Boards will be private. Witnesses must withdraw after giving evidence. All decisions of the Boards must be unanimous; an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives must take part in the voting, and in the case of equal voting the chairman has the casting vote. The cost of both the official and free Boards is to be borne by the State.

Persons on strike or locked out may receive unemployment benefit from their unemployment societies, together with allowances from the National Emergency Fund, if the dispute is caused by the employer imposing new wage rates or conditions of labour on the workers be ore the dispute has been dealt with by the competent Board under the provisions of the present Order, or if he has declared

\* Reme du Travail. 31st May. 1926. Brussels.

a lock-out in contravention of the provisions of the Order. In the case of a strike or lock-out caused by some action on the part of the workers before the matter has been fully dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Order the organisation representing the workers will be ineligible for subsidies from the National Emergency Fund for a period of one year.

# WAGES AND SALARIES IN SWEDEN, 1913-1925.

THE May number of Sociala Meddelanden, the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, contains the results for 1925 of the annual investigation into wages in various industries in Sweden.

The following particulars, which are of a preliminary nature as The following particulars, which are of a preliminary nature as regards the year 1925, are based, as in previous investigations, on information supplied by employers and relate to two groups of workers: (a) non-manual or salaried employees, such as technical or office staffs and shop assistants; and (b) wage earners in manufacturing industries, transport, communication and

The first of the two Tables below, based on returns in 1925, relating to 45,296 non-manual workers, shows the average salaries paid in 1913, 1921 (in which year salaries reached their highest level) and 1925, and the percentage rise since 1913.

				Average arly Salary	Increase as compared with 1913.		
			1913.	1921.	1925.	1921.	1925.
Later to that have h		SE YEAR	Kronor.	Kronor.	Kronor.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Technical Staff:-	-		7 171	0.770	5 000	775	00
Men	•••	•••	3,131	6,716	5,622	115	80
Women			1,204	2,981	2,770	148	130
Both Sexes			3,025	6,584	5,535	118	83
Office Staff :— Men			2,309	5,417	4,489	135	94
777			1,257	3,300	2,719	163	116
Both Sexes			2,064	4,807	3,934	133	91
Shop Assistants:-	***		2,004	4,001	3,334	133	31
Men			1,314	3,495	2,952	166	125
Women	•••		881	2,455	2,053	179	133
Both Sexes			1,163	2,937	2,438	153	110
Total:—			1,100	2,501	2,100	133	110
Men			2,346	5,625	4,671	140	99
Women			1,135	3,085	2,523	172	122
Both Sexes		A	2,049	4,950	4,039	142	97

The next Table, which relates to the average earnings of manual workers, by the year and by the hour, is based on returns covering 234,854 persons in 1925.

e name en en en En		rage Earnings.	In- crease, 1913–	Ave Hourly I	In- crease,	
	1913.	1925.	1925.	1913.	1925.	1913– 1925.
Men over 18 Women Juveniles	Kronor. 1,241 651 485	Kronor, 2,637 1,545 1,054	Per cent. 112 137 117	Kronor. 0·45 0·24 0·18	Kronor, 1·17 0·71 0·49	Per. cent. 160 196 172
Total	1,093	2,367	117	0.40	1.06	165
Sex not stated	1,079	1,780	65	0.30	0.82	173
All workers com- bined	1,091	2,362	116	0.40	1.06	165

It thus appears that average yearly earnings per worker in 1925 increased by 116 per cent. as compared with 1913, while the average earnings per hour increased by 165 per cent. The disparity in the percentage increase between yearly and hourly earnings is stated to be due to the decreased number of working hours per annum, the result chiefly of the introduction of the 8-hour day and the working of short time owing to industrial depression.

The above figures relate to changes in the level of money wages only. When allowance is made for the rise in the cost of living, which was 76 per cent. higher in 1925 than in 1913, it is found that real wages in 1925 were higher than in 1913 in approximately the following proportions:-

Percentage Increase

Non-manual workers	(both s	exes):	yearly	salary	 12	
Manual workers :-						
Hourly earnings					 50	
Yearly earnings					 23	

NOTE.—Publication of the article on the coal mining dispute and the general strike, referred to on page 159 of the May issue of this GAZETTE, is being deferred until the July issue.

# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st JUNE.

# Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included

Food only ... ... 58%

#### FOOD.

AT 1st June the average level of retail prices of the principal articles of food was about the same as at 1st May. Bacon, fish, flour, bread, sugar and potatoes were all slightly dearer than a month earlier, but these upward movements were counterbalanced by decreases in the average prices of milk, butter and cheese.

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 58 per cent. at 1st June, the same as at 1st May, as compared with 66 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1925

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st May and 1st June, 1926:—

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st June 1926, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st May, 1926.	1st June, 1926.	July, 1914.	lst May, 1926.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 51 0 94	s. d. 1 51 0 92	s. d. + 0 7½ + 0 3¼	s. d.
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 10 0 5½	0 10 0 5½	+ 0 23 + 0 01	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— Legs	0 10½ 0 6½ 0 6¾	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} $	1 7½ 0 10½ 1 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	::
Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 4 0 11 <del>1</del>	1 0 0 51 1 8	0 5½ 1 8½	+ 0 51 + 0 11 + 0 9	+ 0 0 0 1
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 101 0 51 1 61 0 2 0 31	1 6 0 9 <del>1</del> 2 5 <del>1</del> 0 3 <del>1</del> 0 5 <del>3</del>	1 61 0 10 2 51 0 31 0 51	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 01 + 0 01 + 0 01 - 0 01
Fresh Salt Oneese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 11 1 10 1 2 0 8 0 1½ 0 6½	1 10½ 1 9½ 1 1½ 0 8 0 1½ 0 6¾	+ 0 78 + 0 7½ + 0 5 + 0 1 + 0 0¼ + 0 2	- 0 03 - 0 01 - 0 01 - 0 01 - 0 01

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

all s and ges. General Average	
	1320.
ent. Per cent	
75	76
46	46
20 100	
39	38
11	11
0.5	
85	84
. 64	63
75	
	74
	27
	77
115	106
72	71
72	71
60	60
67	64
61	67
01	01
54	58
52	54
60	62
15	15
24	25
	37
	58

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

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

#### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st June, 1926, was approximately 49 per cent. Of the total increase about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st June 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 120 and 125 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the average price of coal rose during May, and at 1st June was about double the price in July, 1914. The average price of gas remained at nearly 55 per cent. above the pre-war level; and candles, lamp oil and matches also showed no appreciable change in prices during the month. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st June as compared with July, 1914, was about 90 per cent, as compared with 85 per cent. at 1st May.

#### ALL ITEMS.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar 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 June is, approximately, 68 per cent.\* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. at 1st May and 72 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1925. The slight increase during May is accounted for by the rise in the price of coal.

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 commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures 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
	10-15		65	85-90	120	125	165	92	78	77	80	75
Feb	15	35 35–40	65–70 70	90	120 115	130 130	151	88 86	77	79 78	79 79	73
Mar			70-75		110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68
May	20	40-45		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	
Aug	25	45-50		110	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	
Sept: 3.	25	50	80-85		115	161	120	79	73	72	74	
Orta	30			115-120		164	110	78	75	76	76	
AO	30-35		85	120-125		176	103	80	75	80	76	***
Deg	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT IN MAY.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in May was seriously affected in the first half of the month by the general strike and subsequently by the increasing shortage of fuel resulting from the stoppage of work in the coalmining industry. In most of the large coal-using industries employment was bad, and in many industries—particularly iron mining, pig-iron, iron and steel, tinplate, and pottery manufacturelarge number of works were either closed down or working a considerable amount of short time at the end of the month.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Institute Acts, numbering approximately 11,892,000, and working in practically every industry, except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th May, 1926, was 14.5,\* as compared with 9.2 at 26th April, 1926, and with 10.9 at 25th May, 1925. pared with 9.2 at 26th April, 1926, and with 10.9 at 25th May, 1925. For males alone the percentage at 24th May was 15.1, as compared with 10.1 at 26th April; for females the figure at 24th May was 12.7, as compared with 6.7 at 26th April. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 13.2\* at the end of May, 1926, as compared with 10.2 at the end of April, 1926, and with 10.1 at the end of May, 1925. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 31st May, 1926, was approximately 1,675,000,\* of whom 1,246,000 were men and 333,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 26th April, 1926, it was 1,034,000, of whom 800,000 were men and 172,000 were women; and at 25th May, 1925, it was 1,253,000, of whom men numbered 963,000 and women 226,000.

The following Table shows, month by month since May,

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 centages unemployed among workpeople covered by t Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northe Ireland and (c) the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) of persons on the registers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

				employed (onth) amor		Numbers			
Month.		Trade Unions	Insur	ed Workpe	eople.	registered at Local Offices (In-			
		making Returns.	Males.	Females.	sured and Uninsured).				
May June July August September October November		10·1 12·3 11·2 11·4 11·3 11·0	11.8 13.0 11.8 13.1 13.3 12.7 12.2	8·5 8·6 9·5 8·5 7·8	10.9 11.9 11.2 12.1 12.0 11.4 11.0	1,253,000 1,368,000 1,262,000 1,418,000 1,401,000 1,295,000 1,227,000			
December		11.0	11.6	7-3	10-5†	1,166,000			
1926.		100	70.7			1 077 000			
January	***	10.6	12.1	8.1	11.1	1,237,000			
February	***	10.4	11.5	7.7	10.5	1,169,000			
March	***	10.1	10.9	7.1	9.8	1,070,000			
April	***	10.0	10.1	6.7	9.2	1,034,000			
May	***	13.2	15.1	12-7	14.5	1,675,000			

# EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In coal mining there was a general stoppage throughout the month owing to the dispute. At iron mines employment was bad; most of the mines were idle, and the industry was almost at a standstill. At the mines covered by the returns received there was a decrease of nearly 80 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the previous month, and of 81.8 per cent. as compared with May, 1925. The average number of days worked by the mines that were working was 4.03 in May, 1926, 5.68 in April, 1926, and 5.29 in April, 1925. Returns received from shale mines in West Lothian showed an increase in employment as compared with the previous month. Limestone quarries in the Weardale district were reported to have been closed down during most of the month; in the Buxton district employment was reported as moderate, much short time being worked. At slate quarries in North Wales employment continued fairly good. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland and at chalk quarries it was slack. At tin mines and at china clay quarries in Devon and Cornwall employment continued good and fairly good

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—The pigiron industry was almost at a standstill as a consequence of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry. Of a total of 475 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of May was 23, compared with 147 in April, and with 157 in May, 1925. In the iron and steel trades employment was adversely affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry, and many works were closed down and others were working short time. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade employment showed a marked decline, and many mills were idle on account of the shortage of fuel. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of May, 1926, was 264 as compared with 469 in April, 1926, and 468 in May, 1925.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—In the engineering trades employment was very bad and showed a decline in all sections and in all districts, being seriously affected by the general strike and subsequently by the shortage of fuel. In the shipbuilding and ship repairing trade employment remained very bad and showed a decline in all districts, partly owing to the dispute in the coal mining industry and the consequent shortage of materials. In the other metal trades employment was affected seriously in many sections by shortage of fuel, and was only moderate on the whole; It was fair in the lock, latch and key trade, the hollow-ware, stove and grate trades; moderate in the brasswork, needle and fishing tackle, nut and bolt, sheet metal, cutlery, file, tube and wire trades; and bad in the metallic bedstead, jewellery and plated ware, copper, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Trades.—In the Egyptian spinning section of the cotton trade employment continued fairly good; in the American spinning section the mills stopped one week from 3rd May, as recommended by the Short-Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, and ran on the average for 30 to 35 hours a week during the remainder of the month; employment in the weaving section was more affected by the coal shortage than in the other sections; a large number of sheds closed down or worked alternate weeks partly owing to trade depression and partly owing to shortage of coal. In the wool textile industry employment was adversely of coal. In the wool textile industry employment was adversely affected by the coal shortage, and towards the end of the month a large number of firms were working short time. Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further decline; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, employment was fairly good in the Eastern Counties, but slack in the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton district; in the lace trade it continued bad generally, with much unemployment and short time working; in the linen and jute trades it continued bad and showed a slight decline. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, employment was slack.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trade showed a decline; it was generally fair in the retail bespoke branch, and slack or moderate, on the whole, in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branch. The dressmaking and millinery trades were also seriously affected by the industrial situation, particularly in the West End of London, where acute depression was reported. In the London blouse and light underclothing trade employment was slack, short time working being general; in the corset and shirt and collar industries there was some decline, but employment was fair on the whole. In the felt-hat trade employment showed a decline and much short time was worked. In the boot and shoe industry, which is usually at its busiest just before Whitsuntide, employment was seriously affected by difficulties of transport consequent on the general strike, and by shortage of fuel and power, owing to the coal dispute. Some firms, however, were fairly busy in the third week of the month endeavouring to overtake arrears before the holidays. Many firms stopped for a whole week at Whitsuntide.

Leather Trades.—Employment in all sections of the leather trades was slack and showed a decline as compared with April.

was stack and snowed a decline as compared with April.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trade showed a decline, but apart from the period covered by the general strike, it was good, on the whole, with skilled workers and moderate, in most districts, with unskilled workers. With bricklayers and plasterers employment was very good; with masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters and skilled painters, it was fairly good; with plumbers it was generally fair; with tradesmen's labourers it was moderate.

With brickmakers employment was advarsally affected by the in-With brickmakers employment was adversely affected by the increasing shortage of coal; some short time was worked, and towards

the end of the month a few works were closed.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders and millsawyers showed a decline but was still fair; with coopers and packing-case makers it continued bad and was worse than during

\* Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade showed a decline, and the shortage of fuel caused a certain amount of short time and unemployment. With letterpress printers employment was fair in London and moderate on the whole in the provinces; with electrotypers and stereotypers it was very good in London in the latter part of the month and fairly good in most other centres; with lithographic printers it was fair generally; with bookbinders it showed a decline.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trade declined sharply as an effect of the coal dispute and was bad on the whole, with much unemployment and short time working. In the glass trades employment was affected by the shortage of fuel and was bad;

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour at the end of May was about sufficient to meet demands in nearly all districts and there was very little unemployment. In Scotland the supply of regular labour was generally sufficient, but a shortage of experienced men was reported in some districts. In the fishing industry employment was slack.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers was bad on the whole; work was at a standstill during the general strike, except in so far as carried on by volunteer labour. On the termination of the strike, inactivity in a large degree continued at ports concerned chiefly with coal shipments, but at some other ports employment was plentiful on account of the accumulation of arrears. With seamen employment continued generally slack, being adversely affected by the results of the coal-mining stoppage.

# TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 835,551 in branches covered by the returns received, reported 109,947 (or 13.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of May, 1926.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at end Maj 1926	d of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a		
	at end of May, 1926.	Num- ber.	Per centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Engineering and Ship-	10070012					
building	344,300	69,476	20.2	+ 5.6	+ 6.5	
Miscellaneous Metal	49,418	5,781	11.7	+ 5.9	+ 5.6	
Textiles:—		- MONSONE				
Cotton	55,446	4,843‡	8.7	+ 2.1	+ 3.5	
Other	68,247	3,172	4.6	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	
Printing, Bookbinding and	305 443	5 170	4.9	+ 2.0	+ 1.9	
Paper§ Furnishing	105,441	5,136	13.7	+ 7.3	+10.4	
Woodmonldog	29,467 39,425	4,049 3,067	7.8	+ 2.6	+ 4.2	
Clothing:—	33,723	3,001	1.0	T 20		
Boot and Shoe	82,179	11,079	13.5	+ 9.9	+ 9.3	
Other Clothing	47,856	1,356	2.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	
Leather	5,668	875	15.4	+ 0.3	+ 3.9	
Glass	1,207	33	2.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	
Tobaccoll	6,897	1,080	15.7	+ 1.4	- 4.7	
Total	835,551	109,947	13-2†	+ 3.2†	+ 3.1†	
			The section	Industrial II		

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED **INDUSTRIES**

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (exclusive of persons who ceased work in the coal-mining industry on account of the dispute, was 14.5 per cent. (males 15.1 per cent., females 12·7 per cent.) at 24th May, 1926, as compared with 9·2 per cent. (males 10·1 per cent., females 6·7 per cent.) at 26th April, 1926, and 10·9 per cent. (males 11·8 per cent., females 8·5 per cent.) at 25th May, 1925. Tables showing the numbers and percentages unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 218 to 221

# SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Information as to the state of employment in certain industries in May, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES

	Workpeople included	included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for May, 1926.	May, 1926.	Month ago. Year ago.  Days. Days 1.65 - 1.2	Control of the Contro		
muse the property and the second	64 942 445 9723 445	Days Worked per week by Mines.		Days.		
Iron Mining Shale ,,	1,495 2,774	4·03 5·86		- 1·26 - 0·04		
Pig Iron	78 ( 4 ) 48	Furnaces in Blast 23	Number124	Number.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet		Mills Working 264 Shifts Worked	-205	- 204		

# (b) OTHER TRADES.

		er of Wor Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	
	22nd May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1926.	Month ago.¶	Year ago.¶	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	79,427 59,819 88,644 49,550 9,041 7,720	Per cent 4.0 - 2.8 - 2.1 - 5.4 - 23.4 - 16.8	Per cent 5·3 - 4·3** + 0·9** - 4·8 - 24·0 - 11·9	£ 136,771 113,732 164,949 108,499 14,643 19,825	Per cent 9.6 - 9.7 - 9.0 - 15.5 - 34.8 - 20.8	Per cent13·0 - 5·1** + 0·2** - 9·8 - 35·7 17·4	

29,738

Iron and Steel ... ...

\* 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.

† Owing to the dispute, coal mining is not included in the figures for May, 1926; it is included, however, in those for April, 1926, and May, 1925. If coal mining is excluded throughout the increases as compared with the two

latter dates are 4-6 and 5-1 respectively.

‡ In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "played off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."

§ The returns actually received cover a larger number, but for purposes of comparability the number taken for this Table is that corresponding with the figures for previous months.

|| The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.

¶ 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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

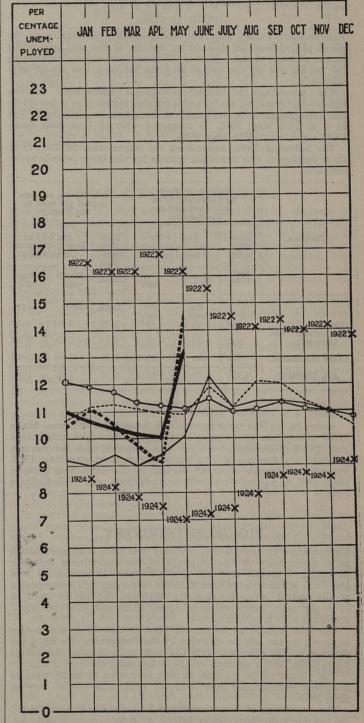
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—

Thick Curve		=	1926.
Thin Curve		-	1925.
Chain Curve	00-0-0	=	Mean of 1922-25.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Union members unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1922-1925.

(2) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS:-

> Thick Dotted Curve = = 1926. Thin Dotted Curve ----- = 1925.



# NOTE

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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 superaguated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed figures are gixen in the

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail, on pages 218 to 221.

<sup>\*</sup> Workpeople in the coal-mining industry, who ceased work on accou of the dispute, are not included in this figure.

† At 21st December.

# 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.

A GENERAL stoppage of work at coal mines throughout the United Kingdom began on 1st May, owing to a dispute as to wages, and was in progress throughout the month. The usual monthly statistics as to the number of workpeople employed in coal mining and as to the number of days worked are therefore not available for May.

# IRON AND SHALE MINING.

# IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May was bad generally, principally as the result of the decreased demand for iron-ore at iron and steel works due to shortage of fuel. Most of the mines were closed down during the month and by the end of May the industry was almost at a standstill.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 61·0 at 24th May, 1926, as compared with 16·1 at 26th April, 1926, and 21·0 at 25th May, 1925.

The following Table summarises the information received from

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

	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*				
Districts.	Fort- night ended 22nd	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended 22nd	Dec. (-	+) or ) as com- with a			
	May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Cleveland	389	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days. 1.05	Days 4.84	Days 4.30			
Cumberland and Lancashire	932	-65.7	-69.6	5.39	- 0.20	+ 0.16			
Other Districts	174	-85.2	- 86 · 0	3.35	- 1.94	- 1.87			
ALL DISTRICTS	1,495	-79.3	-81.8	4.03	- 1.65	- 1.26			

# SHALE MINING.

According to the returns received from West Lothian Mines 2,774 workpeople were employed during the fortnight ended 22nd May, 1926, an increase of 6.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 32.3 per cent. compared with May, 1925. The average number of days\* worked by the mines was 5.86 in May, 1926, compared with 5.76 in April, 1926, and 5.90 in May,

# PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the pig-iron industry was almost at a standstill as a consequence of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms employing 5,319 workpeople at the end of May, the numbers employed showed decreases of 70·4 per cent. compared with April, 1926, and 72·7 per cent. compared with May, 1925.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month, as shown by the returns collected by the Federation, was 23, a net decrease of 124 compared with the number in blast at the end of April, 1926, and a decrease of 134 compared with May, 1925.

The production of pig iron in May amounted to 88,800 tons, as compared with 539,100 tons in April, 1926, and 574,700 tons in May, 1925.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 58.4 on 24th May, 1926, as compared with 13.3 on 26th April 1926, and 17.7 on 25th May, 1925.

The following Table shows, by districts, the number of furnaces in blast at the end of May, 1926, as indicated by the returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, together with the decreases, as compared with April, 1926, and May,

District.	Total Number	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	of Furnaces.	May, 1926.	Apr., 1926.	May, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				Assets	110	
Durham and Cleveland	110	7	38	38	- 31	- 31
Oumberland and West Lancs Other parts of Lancs and Yorks (including	46		12	11	- 12	- 11
Sheffield)	34	1	10	17	- 9	- 16
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	71 23	6 2	33 13	38 12	- 27 - 11	- 32 - 10
Worcester and War- wick South Wales	57 33	2 1	10 8	11 9	- 8 - 7	- 9 - 8
Total, England and Wales	374	19	124	136	-105	-117
SCOTLAND	101	4	23	21	- 19	- 17
Total	475	23	147	157	-124	-134

## IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in May was adversely affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry, and showed a considerable decline.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 58·1 on 24th May, 1926, as compared with 20·3 on 26th April, 1926, and 23·6 on 25th May, 1925.

According to returns received from firms employing 29,738 work-people in the week ended 22nd May, 1926, the volume of employment 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 62.7 per cent. as compared with April and by 60.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 4.9 in May, 1926, as compared with 5.4 in April, 1926, and 5.2 in May, 1925.

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

	empl	of Workp oyed by king retu	firms	Aggre	regate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 22nd	Dec. (	+) or (-) as pared h a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Date of Page 25	May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
DEPARTMENTS.  Open Hearth Melting		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	287 1,603 7,928 2,407 6,917 4,716 5,880	$\begin{array}{r} -96 \cdot 4 \\ -47 \cdot 2 \\ -71 \cdot 4 \\ -28 \cdot 4 \\ -12 \cdot 4 \\ -34 \cdot 6 \\ -62 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	-96.5 -43.3 -69.8 -26.7 -10.5 -37.8 -62.9	1,348 6,244 35,610 11,370 35,094 25,104 32,265	-97·0 -52·1 -74·8 -37·5 -22·2 -37·9 -64·4	-97·1 -48·0 -71·7 -34·4 -20·0 -40·2 -63·9		
TOTAL	29,738	-59.2	-58.6	147,035	-62.7	-60.9		
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Dur-	4.605	F1 6	60.1					
ham, and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother- ham	4,625 12,063 1,909	-71·6 -36·2 - 0·6	$-66 \cdot 1$ $-34 \cdot 9$ $-23 \cdot 0$	24,091 57,974 10,293	-73·6 -42·2 - 0·8	-67.7 $-38.9$ $-22.5$		
Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	3,759 1,537 2,802 1,496	-44·3 -74·7 -27·2 -79·5	$   \begin{array}{r}     -52 \cdot 0 \\     -74 \cdot 9 \\     -22 \cdot 4 \\     -80 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	16,899 8,231 15,246 8,390	-51.5 -74.6 -28.2 -78.9	-58·6 -74·9 -24·1 -77·7		
Total, England and Wales Scotland	28,191 1,547	-53·9 -86·9	-52·8 -87·2	141,124 5,911	-57·3 -90·7	-55·0 -90·5		
TOTAL	29,738	-59.2	-58.6	147,035	- 62 · 7	-60.9		

<sup>\*</sup> 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 production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 45,700 tons in May, 1926, as compared with 661,000 tons in April, 1926, and 651,600 tons in May, 1925.

June, 1926.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a marked decline as compared with the previous month. Many mills were idle on account of the shortage of fuel. At the end of May 264 tinplate and steel sheet mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 469 in the previous month and with

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the end of May, 1926, at the works covered by the returns received.

Works. At	Numbe	r of Works	Open	Number of Mil Operation				
	At end of	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of		+) or -) on a		
	May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1926.	Month Ye ago.			
Tinplate Steel Sheet	37 8	- 29 - 5	- 29 - 4	177 87	- 168 - 37	- 176 - 28		
TOTAL	45	- 34	- 33	264	- 205	- 204		

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 75·3 on 24th May, 1926, as compared with 16·0 on 26th April, 1926, and with 22·7 on 25th May, 1925.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in May, 1926, amounted to 94,580 tons, or 220 tons more than in April, 1926, the property of the percentage of the property of the property of the percentage of the

1926, but 8,529 tons less than in May, 1925.

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during May was very bad and showed a decline in all sections and in all districts, being seriously affected by the general strike and the shortage of fuel caused by the stoppage of work in the coal mining industry. Many workpeople were suspended and others placed on short time, the percentages unemployed ranging from 10.0 in the motor and cycle section to 25.9 in the marine engineering section.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th May, 1926 and the increase as compared with April and with a year ago.

Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed

					h May, 1	926.	mpio, ca		
Divisions.	Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	arine ering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.		or Decr	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	Engin Engin	Ele Engi	Marine Engineering,	Const	Constru Repair Vehicle		Month ago.	Year ago.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	7,678 3,359 2,156 10,694 28,014 29,940 19,118 4,853 2,027	609 1,839 136 1,698 1,008 2,066 723 28 29	8,784 227	164 93 102 1,016	2,430 1,292 1,062 11,977 1 214 1,934	11,047 6,738 3,988 25,465 41,293 34,389 27,110 5,241 3,778	$+12138 \\ +12228$	+ 2,822 + 845 + 10,208 + 12,597 + 11,060 + 6,919 + 4,082	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	107,839		No.	1		159,049		+ 50,37	
	W. Issb	гегсец	tages (	nemp	loyed at	Z4th Ma	ay, 1926.	e e e e e	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	22 4 66·8	6·5 20·1 4·8 7·1 12·7 10·5 21·6 8·8 13·8	25·5 4·4 8·3 5·0 36·9 18·5 24·3 26·4 25·7	6.5 18.2 14.8 16.1 32.6 9.9 26.6 13.2 50.0	5·3 5·2 13·1 11·0 9·9	8·2 8·4 6·0 11·7 23·4 18·8 22·0 50·0 25·2	+ 2·0 + 4·4 + 1·3 + 5·5 + 6·9 + 6·7 + 5·5 + 38·0 + 0·6	+ 0.8 + 3.3 + 1.1 + 4.2 + 7.4 + 6.1 + 59.8 + 39.4 + 4.9	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	17-2	10.6	25.9	21.4	10.0	15.8	+ 5.4	+ 4.8	
Ditto, Apr. 1926 Ditto, May 1925	11·2 12·3	6.6	22·2 18·6	12·5 13·6	5·8 5·9	10·4 11·0	:::		

On the North-East Coast employment was very bad, especially in marine engineering, and was much worse than in the previous month. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it was slack. In Lancashire and Cheshire conditions were bad in practically all sections and much short time was worked.

In the Birmingham and Wolverhampton district employment was fair in the electrical section but slack in other sections. At Coventry conditions declined and were only fair. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was slack on the whole, while in London and in the Eastern and Southern Counties it was moderate. In South Wales employment was very bad, half of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed.

In Scotland conditions were very depressed and showed a decided decline. At Belfast employment remained bad with little change.

# SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during May, and showed a decline in all districts compared with April and with a year ago, partly owing to the dispute in the coal mining industry and the consequent shortage of materials.

The decline compared with the end of April was greatest on the North-East Coast and the Bristol Channel, where more than half of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed. On the East Coast, the Thames and the South Coast employment remained slack, but the percentage unemployed and the decline compared with April and with a year are were below the average for Great Britain April and with a year ago were below the average for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. On the Mersey and in Scotland and Northern

Ireland employment remained bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th May, 1926.

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople nployed at May, 1926.	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) as red with	Percentage Unemployed at 24th May, 1926.	Increase Decrease percent compare	e (—) in tage as
	Total Insured Unen 24th M	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Per Unen 24th 1	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,330 668 4,416 154 33,873 11,114 26,513 5,829 6,798	+ 229 + 47 + 439 + 113 + 3,264 + 505 + 2,252 + 1,343 + 607	- 396 + 39 + 94 + 77 + 4,623 + 703 + 5,288 + 1,976 - 133	26·8 6·7 17·5 55·0 50·6 33·9 41·0 53·5 36·6	+ 1.9 + 0.4 + 1.7 + 40.4 + 1.5 + 3.5 + 12.3 + 3.3	+ 0·7 + 0·1 + 2·2 + 39·9 + 9·0 + 3·3 + 8·6 + 19·4 + 4·3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- EEN IRELAND.	92,695	+ 8,799	+ 12,271	38.3	+ 3.6	+ 6.8

# WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May was adversely affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the stoppage in the coal mining industry, and towards the end of the month a large number of firms in all the principal districts went on short time. In the woollen section (which was in a slightly worse position than the worsted) the proportion on short time in the week before Whitsuntide rose to nearly 50 per cent. In addition, a large number of workers were 'temporarily suspended."

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 21·0 on 24th May, 1926, as compared with 9·7 on 26th April, 1926, and with 17·8 on 25th May, 1925.

In the wool sorting and combing departments employment declined in May, and towards the end of the month many firms went on short time owing to shortage of coal. The returns received from employers show that in the sorting, combing and preparing departments of the worsted trade about 49 per cent. of the work-people worked short time in the week ended 22nd May, to the extent of about 15½ hours on the average; while about 3 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of about 8 hours each.

In worsted spinning employment also showed a decline; there was much unemployment and short time at all the principal centres. The returns received from employers for the week ended 22nd May show that about 48 per cent. of the workpeople employed in worsted spinning worked short time in that week, to the extent of 13 hours each on the average; while about 2 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each.

In worsted manufacturing employment was better in the dress goods trade than in the fine men's wear trade. At Bradford, though employment was bad, it was not quite so seriously affected as at some of the other centres. At Morley and Leeds employment was also bad, and worse than in April; a number of firms closed their mills for extended holidays at Whitsuntide. At Huddersfield employment in the men's wear trade was moderate; while at Keighley employment was moderate to good. The returns received from employers for the week ended 22nd May show that about 22 per cent. of the workpeople employed in worsted manufacturing worked short time in that week, to the extent of about 111 hours each on the average.\*

In the woollen section employment was moderate on the whole, owing to the short time due to coal shortage. Rather more than half the spinners and half the weavers\* covered by the returns received from employers in the woollen section worked short time to the extent of 16 and 15 hours each, respectively, on the average during the week ended 22nd May.

In the Huddersfield district employment was very bad, twothirds of the operatives being on short time.

In the blanket industry in the Heavy Woollen District and in the Calder Valley much short time was worked owing to the coal shortage. At Witney there was no appreciable change with blanket makers.

In the flannel section employment at Rochdale was moderate in the sorting and spinning departments and better than a month earlier, in spite of the coal shortage; short time was still worked in the spinning departments. In the weaving section employment was bad, but slightly better than in April. In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers was fairly well maintained.

<sup>\*</sup> 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 included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked. nes not working are omitted in

<sup>\*</sup> These figures do not take into account other forms of under-employment in the weaving section, such as "playing for warps" and tending one instead of two looms.

In the Taunton district employment was very slack, and all the mills were working short time. Employment at Aberystwyth was described as very poor, and as worse than a month earlier.

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In Scotland under-employment and short time were reported at Ayr, Galashiels, and Dumfries; while scarcity of raw material had resulted in a large number of suspensions of wool spinners at Alloa, Greenock, Kilmarnock, and Stirling. At Peebles, on the other hand, the tweed mills were reported to be busy, and some weavers were transferred to this centre from Dumfries and Galashiels.

The following Table shows, for the principal districts and depart ments of the industry, the percentage changes between the week ended 24th April and the week ended 22nd May, in the numbers of workpeople employed and in the total wages paid by firms from whom information has been obtained:—

		Number of Vorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
and the	Week ended 22nd May, 1926.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd May, 1926.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)	
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.		
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	11,267 41,577 19,370 14,401 2,029	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.1 \\ - 2.6 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.1 \\ + 0.4 \end{array} $	97·8 97·0 100·9 101·0 106·5	26,658 61,695 39,316 32,700 4,580	-11·5 -10·8 - 6·1 - 8·6 + 4·4	88·9 90·7 98·7 95·8 104·6	
Total—Worsted	88,644	- 2.1	98.7	164,949	- 9.0	93.5	
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	1,016 13,297 22,155 21,557 1,794	- 2·4 - 3·5 - 2·8 - 2·4 - 3·0	94·8 95·8 98·2 97·0 94·0	2,180 25,133 37,738 44,763 3,918	-11·9 -13·0 - 9·4 - 8·4 - 4·5	90·4 90·7 94·8 94·6 97·5	
Total—Woollen	59,819	- 2.8	97.1	113,732	- 9.7	93.8	
CARPET SECTION	10,494	- 1.1	99.0	16,401	-17.1	83.5	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	158,957	- 2.3	97 - 9	295,082	- 9:8	93·1	
Districts*: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	41,861 9,975 9,419 9,080 8,356	- 2·2 - 0·7 - 3·3 - 0·7 - 2·5	97.8 104.0 99.0 102.9 96.2	83,494 20,934 14,975 16,178 14,377	- 7.9 - 8.9 - 13.5 - 7.4 - 7.3	93.6 98.6 89.5 99.4 95.5	
Total, West Riding West of England	81,437	- 2.0	99-0	153,955	- 8.6	94.1	
West of England and Midlands Lancs Scotland	4,978 342 1,887	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	96·9 102·5 93·3	8,166 554 2,274	-13·5 -16·7 -18·6	84·5 86·2 80·3	
Total—Worsted	88,644	- 2.1	98.7	164,949	- 9.0	93.5	
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	10,512	- 5.0	96.0	21,101	-18.5	84.3	
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	12,610 8,369	- 0·7 - 5·3	101·0 94·1	24,917 16,568	-3·1 -11·6	105·9 92·8	
Vale Bradford	<b>3</b> ,589 <b>1</b> ,074	- 1·5 - 0·8	99·9 102·5	7,331 2,401	- 9·9 - 4·4	95·6 97·9	
Total, West Riding Lancs West of England	36,154 4,458	- 3·1 - 0·2	97·9 95·2	72,318 8,319	-10·7 -1·0	94·5 91·5	
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,478 14,600 129	+ 1·2 - 3·8 -18·4	101·4 95·6 32·3	7,215 25,746 134	$ \begin{array}{r}  - 8.7 \\  - 9.7 \\  - 23.0 \end{array} $	97·0 92·9 36·3	
Total—Woollen	59,819	- 2.8	97.1	113,732	- 9.7	93.8	
CARPET SECTION	10,494	- 1.1	99.0	16,401	-17.1	83.5	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	158,957	- 2.3	97.9	295,082	- 9.8	93 · 1	

In the worsted section of the industry, taken as a whole, the returns received from employers showed that 40 per cent. of their workpeople were on short time in the week ended 22nd May, 1926, to the extent, on the average, of about 13 hours each.† In the woollen section the returns showed that in the same week about 49 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 15 hours each on the average.† In the carpet section of the industry the employers' returns showed that about 71 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, to the extent of 14½ hours each, on the average. The corresponding particulars for overtime were 2 per cent., averaging 61 hours each, in the worsted section, and 2½ per cent., averaging 8 hours each, in the woollen

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

† These figures do not take into account other forms of under-employment in the weaving section, such as "playing for warps" and tending one loom

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 24th May, 1926:-

June, 1926.

TRECASE T	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 24th May, 1926.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.						
nen fine stalent l militaristoj detan t	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10001.				
Wool Sorting	215	7	222	802	10	812	1,034				
Wool Washing and	070	216	495	1,156	811	1,967	2,462				
Preparing	279 151	115	266	819	868	1,687	1,953				
Wool Combing Wool Carding	410	84	494	931	368	1,299	1,793				
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	293	97	390	610	693	1,303	1,693				
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	282	549	831	1,402	5,274	6,676	7,507				
Wool Winding and	202	18 19 19	100000		2000 200	- and	071				
Warping	63	22	85	285	260	545	630				
Worsted Winding and	DOI NO.		070	000	0.071	2,570	2,788				
Warping	50	168	218 512	299 323	2,271 3,538	3,861	4,373				
Woollen Weaving	93	419	275	184	1,275	1,459	1,73				
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	682	69	751	1,424	379	1,803	2,55				
Outor I tocoppop	- 002					100	00.50				
TOTAL	2,569	1,970	4,539	8,235	15,747	23,982	28,52				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared

	W	holl	y U	nemp	loyed. Temporarily Stopped.			ed.	Total.					
Department.	M	en.	Wo	men.	То	tal.	1	Men.	W	omen.	T	otal.		
Wool Sorting	+	49			+	49	+	513	+	9	+	522	+	57
Wool Washing and Preparing	_	9	+	14	+	5	+	723	+	408	+	1,131		1,13
Wool Combing	+	22	+	32		54	+		+	656	+	1,187		1,24
Wool Carding	+	42		4	++	46		440	+	205	+	645		69 65
Woollen Spinning	+	26	+	24	+	50	+	272	+	331	+	603	+	65
Worsted Drawing		3		11		41	L	1 110	1	3,737	+	4,849	+	4,89
wool Winding	-	3	+	44	T	71	T	1,112	T	3,101		7,010	1965)	.,00
and Warping	+	8	+	2	+	10	+	154	+	155	+	309	+	31
Worsted Winding	1	· ·			63		100		1		832			
and Warping	+	9	+	82	+	91	+	215		1,859	+	2,074		2,16
Woollen Weaving	+	10	+	59		69	+			1,054	+++	1,221		
Worsted Weaving	+	5	+	136		141	+		+			962		
Other Processes	+	61	+	24	+	85	+	697	+	176	+	873	+	95
TOTAL	+	220	+	421	+	641	+	4,989	+	9,387	+	14,376	+	15,01

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 60,206,200 lbs. in May, 1926, compared with 67,524,900 lbs. in April, 1926, and with 59,771,800 lbs. in May, 1925.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,183,800 lbs. compared with 2,246,200 lbs. in April, 1926, and with 3,199,300 lbs.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 9,719,600 square yards, compared with 9,135,200 square yards in April, 1926, and 11,613,100 square yards in May, 1925.

The exports of blankets were 66,771 pairs, 87,534 pairs and 65,773 pairs in May, 1926, April, 1926, and May, 1925.

# COTTON INDUSTRY.

The depression in the cotton industry was intensified during May by difficulties of transport and by the effects of the coal mining stoppage. Extended holidays at Whitsuntide were very general. In the Egyptian spinning section employment continued fairly good; full time was generally worked, and only about 5 per cent. of the machinery was stopped. In the American spinning section the mills stopped one week from 3rd May, as recommended by the Short-Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, and ran on the average for 30 to 35 hours a week during the remainder of the month. The weaving section was more affected by the coal shortage than the other sections; a large number of sheds closed down or worked alternate weeks during the month, partly owing to trade depression and partly owing to shortage of coal.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 26.5 on the 24th May, 1926, as compared with 9.8 on the 26th April, 1926, and with 7.6 on the 25th May, 1925.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Stalybridge districts employment with spinners was very bad; it was worse than in April and worse than a year ago. In addition to the organised short time, extended stoppages took place at Whitsuntide. Employment in the manufacturing section was also bad, especially with velvet and fustian weavers; in the calico and sheeting sections it was moderate, though there were some extended stoppages. At Bolton and Leigh employment was fair with spinners and cardroom workers, though not so good as a month earlier; with weavers it was bad, stoppages for two or three days being common.

In Yorkshire employment with spinners was bad, and worse than

a month earlier. In all the principal weaving centres employment was bad, except with weavers of dhooties, and worse than in April. Burnley, which is an important centre for the weaving of coarse goods, was very badly affected by transport difficulties and by the coal shortage, as well as by scarcity of orders; many mills were closed, and thousands of operatives thrown out of work or put on short time; at the end of May it was reported that nearly one-third of the Trade Union operatives were only working alternate weeks, partly owing to shortage of coal and partly owing to lack of orders. At Blackburn employment was fairly good with weavers of dhooties; but all other branches were seriously depressed. At Accrington under-employment was still reported at a large number of mills, and there was an increase in the number of serious depression the number of serious depression. an increase in the number of operatives signing the unemployment register. At Darwen, owing to shortage of coal and the unsettled state of affairs, a number of mills were closed down at the end of

At Preston the general position was much better than at the other principal weaving centres; employment was fair on light fancy goods, and an improvement was reported with operatives engaged on heavy goods, particularly shirtings and sheetings. At Todmorden all firms were working only half-time, owing to restrictions on the consumption of coal. At Nelson employment showed little change, some weavers having one or two looms stopped; at Colne the depression continued, and was aggravated by the disputes, several firms closing down for a week or more.

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

		umber o			Wages pa Vorkpeop	
casedness tell decision of	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		+) or -) on a
	22nd May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.	disputting	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	11,402	- 3.3	- 3.8	17,467	- 10·8 - 8·5	-13.3
Spinning	20,593	- 2·7 - 4·7	- 3·7 - 6·6	33,532 52,910	-10.6	-16.6
Weaving	31,805 7,437	- 4.4	- 6·6 - 5·0	17,040	- 9.4	-10.2
Other Not Specified	8,190	- 5.3	- 6.3	15,822	- 7.2	- 7.3
Not becomed	-,100					
TOTAL	79,427	- 4.0	- 5.3	136,771	- 9.6	-13.0
DISTRICTS.		The state of	1			
Ashton	4.067	- 1.1	- 2.2	6,120	-10.7	-11.6
Stockport, Glossop and	Charles and	A REAL PROPERTY.	Word W.	A. Zonfarza	1	70 -
Hyde	7,529	- 2.1	- 5.4	11,683	-11.7	-19·5 -13·4
Oldham	9,288	- 1.2	- 7.0	17,219	- 5.6	- 4.1
Bolton and Leigh	14,477	- 1.2	- 0.7	24,833	- 4.0	- 4.1
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden and			10000	Section Sec		
moda, indicate	8,070	- 3.6	- 3.4	11,492	-18-2	-21.6
Manchester	4,078	- 8.3	- 8.5	6,760	-13.1	-16.6
Preston and Chorley	4,240	- 2-8	- 2.3	7,719	- 1.1	- 2.8
Blackburn, Accrington	17.025	STATISTICS.	and the same			120
and Darwen	8,633	- 8.8	- 13-1	16,575	- 5.8	-15.8
Burnley, Padiham, Colne	0.710		0.7	00 477	-10.7	-14.1
and Nelson	9,718	- 6·9 - 9·6	- 8·7 - 8·5	20,473 4,264	-21.3	-20.9
Other Lancashire Towns	3,015	- 9·6 - 3·0	- 0.5	5,735	-20.0	-15.4
Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,480	- 1.0	+ 7.4	3,898	- 4.3	+10.1
Other Districts	2,400	10		3,000		
TOTAL	79,427	- 4.0	- 5.3	136,771	- 9.6	-13.0
			A Part of the	The state of the s	1	LOCAL SALE

Returns from firms employing about 78,200 workpeople in the week ended 22nd May showed that over 29 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, to the extent of about 16

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 24th May, 1926:—

# Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at May 24th, 1926.

Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.		
м	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10001.
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	446 2,088	1,141 1,154	1,587 3,242	2,507 12,525	11,960 11,337	14,467 23,862	16,054 27,104
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	868 1,686 262	1,204 2,017 79	2,072 3,703 341	2,426 6,938 1,088	14,376 21,450 460	16,802 28,388 1,548	18,874 32,091 1,889
Total	5,350	5,595	10,945	25,484	59,583	85,067	96,012

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 3rd May, 1926:-

ALC: 1002	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Tempe	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10000	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 23 + 153	+ 34 - 55	+ 57 + 98	- 562 - 5,625	- 4,153 + 66	- 4,715 - 5,559	- 4,658 - 5,461	
and Warping Weaving	+406 +489	+ 98 + 100	+ 504 + 589	+ 1,154 + 5,060	+ 2,774 + 13,854	+ 3,928 + 18,914	+ 4,432 + 19,503	
Other Processes	- 80	- 28	- 108	+ 670	+ 163	+ 833	+ 725	
Total	+991	+ 149	+1,140	+ 697	+12,704	+ 13,401	+ 14,541	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 99,732,500 lbs. in May, 1926, compared with 117,996,800 lb . in April, 1926, and with 85,736,500 lbs. in May, 1925.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,579,000 lbs. in May, 1926, compared with 14,436,400 lbs. in April, 1926, and with 17,203,200

The exports of cotton piece goods were 304,213,500 square yards, as compared with 281,777,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 371,028,200 square yards in May, 1925.

# BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT, which is usually at its busiest just before Whitsuntide, was seriously affected in May, 1926, by difficulties of transport consequent on the general strike, and by shortage of fuel and power owing to the coal dispute. Many orders were cancelled during the general strike. Some firms were fairly busy in the third week of the month, endeavouring to overtake arrears before the holiday; some firms on the other hand who closed during the general strike did not re-open until after Whitsuntide. Many firms stopped for a whole week at Whitsuntide. The heavy boot trade remained

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.5 on the 24th May, 1926, as compared with 7.2 on the 26th April, and with 10.1 on the 25th May, 1925.

Employment was reported as fairly good in London, except during the actual strike period. At Leicester and Northampton there was a great increase in unemployment and short time. During the general strike, manufacturers found much difficulty in getting supplies and in delivering goods owing to lack of transport. After the strike was over some firms worked full time, and even a little overtime, to expedite deliveries before the holiday; but the Whitsuntide holiday was extended to a week by many firms; In the Northamptonshire country district (except at Raunds, where employment was good) there was a great increase in unemployment and short time; many firms closed entirely during the general strike, and some were still closed at the end of the month. At Kettering many firms worked half time or less before the holiday, and closed for a whole week at Whitsuntide. At Stafford employment was poor. At Norwich it was reported that at least three-quarters of those who were working were on short time, some working only half time. In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment in the heavy boot industry remained very depressed; the light shoe trade, which had been steady before the general strike, also showed some decline, and much short time was worked. Employment at Leeds, especially in the light shoe trade, was less affected than in some other districts; on the whole, however, it was poor. Much short time was worked in the Rossendale Valley; there was little or no increase in total unemployment, however, and some firms at Bacup were working at the end of the month to the fullest extent that their coal supplies permitted to complete orders for seaside and holiday footwear.

In Scotland employment was everywhere poor or bad, except with repairers, some of whom were exceptionally busy after the

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

soll esuitora re-	No. of	Workpe	eople.		Wages pa Workpeor	
and the same of the same	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended 22nd	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a
The last the last	22nd May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.
England and Wales:— London Leicester	2,171 8,862	Per cent 6.9 - 5.3	Per cent 2·4 - 0·7	£ 4,422 22,260	Per cent 17.6 - 17.3	cent.
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton	1,997 6,217	- 1·8 - 4·9		4,427 14,358	$-9.8 \\ -15.2$	- 3:9 - 12:7
Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,308 2,870 2,713 4,354	- 0.2	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.9 \\ -10.5 \\ +1.5 \\ +4.0 \end{array} $	6,976 5,709	- 18.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -19.9 \\ -16.1 \\ -14.5 \\ +12.6 \end{array} $
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	1,554 1,776		- 18·6 - 5·5			- 27·3 - 7·2
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	4,921	- 1.0	+ 0.8	10,208	- 10.4	- 5.3
Birmingham and Dis- trict	861	- 19.5	- 19-2	1,667	- 29.2	- 20.7
Other parts of England and Wales	1,637	- 6.5	- 4.0	2,841	- 20.0	- 11.1
England and Wales	47,241	- 5.7	- 4.9	103,910	- 15.8	- 9.6
Scotland	2,309	+ 0.1	- 3.	4,589	- 8.4	- 14.6
Great Britain	49,550	- 5.4	- 4.	108,499	- 15.	9.8
The second secon						

Returns from firms employing over 40,250 workpeople showed that 44 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the

week ended 22nd May, losing, on the average, about 13 hours

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 24th May, 1926.

Alexandration of the	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 24th May, 1926.										
Department.	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped.										
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-											
facture:		3	1	-115 67 67		BRANK TO THE	100				
Preparing Depart-							No. 14 A				
ment	767	20	787	197	112	309	1,096				
Rough Stuff De-		10/3 7006					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
partment	174	10	184	565	18	583	767				
Clicking Department		3	331	1,885	16	1,901	2,232				
Closing Department	175	516	691	91	4,134	4,225	4,916				
Making Department	1,220	40	1,260	4,163	61	4,224	5,484				
Finishing Depart-							,				
ment	571	182	753	2,356	501	2,857	3,610				
Slipper Making	260	37	297	412	456	868	1,165				
Olog Making	300	1	301	8		8	309				
Repairing and Hand-		1 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	TO STATE OF								
sewn Work	558	3	561	71		71	632				
TOTAL	4,353	812	5,165	9,748	5,298	15,046	20,211				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 3rd May, 1926:—

Department	Wholl	y Unempl	loyed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	opped.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Vomen. Total.		Women.	Total.	Total
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture:							
Preparing Depart-							
ment	+685	+ 11	+696	+ 174	+ 76	+ 250	+ 94
Rough Stuff De-							
partment	- 64			+ 488		+ 502	
ClickingDepartment	+ 3	+ 1		+1610		+1619	
Closing Department Making Department	<del>- 62</del>	+ 211				+3767	
Finishing Depart-	- 62	+ 16	- 46	+ 3376	+ 41	+3417	+337
ment	-126	+ 70	- 56	+ 2024	+ 448	+2472	1.941
Slipper Making	- 53	+ 9	- 44	+ 137	+ 315	+ 452	
log Making	+268			+ 1		+ 1	
Repairing and Hand-							
Sewn Work	+ 32	•••	+ 32	+ 40	- 1	+ 39	+ 7
TOTALS	+ 843	+ 311	1 154	7 072	1 4 507	10 510	17.07
TOTALS	1 043		+	+,932	+4,587	12,519	13,67

The exports of boots and shoes in May, 1926, amounted to 80,514 dozen pairs, or 34,997 dozen pairs less than in April, 1926, and 21,835 dozen pairs less than in May, 1925.

# PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade in May showed a decline compared with the previous month. There was a partial recovery following upon the general strike, but the shortage of coal caused a certain amount of short time and unemployment. Slackness was reported

With letterpress printers, employment was reported as fair in London, and was moderate on the whole in the provinces. There was a general decline on the previous month, conditions still being below normal at the end of the month. At Leeds, Birmingham, and Glasgow employment was reported as slack or bad. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was very good in the ment with electrotypers and stereotypers was very good in the latter part of the month in London and fairly good in the majority of other districts, but, generally, it was worse than in April.

In the lithographic printing trade employment, though fair generally at the end of the month, was worse than in April. Employment with lithographic artists continued fair in London, but was bad and worse than in the previous month at Manchester.

In the bookbinding trade employment showed a decline on the whole compared with April and a more marked decline compared with a year ago.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding trades was 5·8 at 24th May, compared with 4·2 at 26th April and 5·1 at 25th May, 1925.

In the paper and paper-board industry, the percentage was 10.4 at 24th May, compared with 4.5 at 26th April and 7.4 at 25th May,

In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 8.4 at 24th May, compared with 4.7 at 26th April and 6.4 at 25th May, 1925.

The following Table, summarising the returns received from certain Trade Unions, shows the membership of those Unions at the end of May, 1926, the percentage unemployed at the same date and the increase or decrease in the percentage unemployed as compared with April, 1926, and with May, 1925:

	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1926.		Percenta ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
Control of the Section of the Sectio		May, 1926.	April, 1926.	May, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Letterpress Printing:	45,377	7.4	0.7	0.0		114
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	45,577	3.4	2.3	2.0	+1.1	+1.4
shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	16,675	4.7	2.9	3.3	+1.8	+1.4
Counties. Scotland Other Districts	12,298 8,517 15,055	3·7 4·5 5·9	1·7 3·1 2·7	1·7 3·5 1·8	+2·0 +1·4 +3·2	+2·0 +1·0 +4·1
Total	97,922	4.1	2.5	2.3	+1.6	+1.8
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	9,766 21,403	3·7 4·8	2·9 4·1	2.5	+0.8	+1.2+2.0

# BUILDING TRADE.

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline during May, but, apart from the period covered by the general strike, it was good, on the whole, with skilled workers and moderate, in most districts, with unskilled workers. Compared with May, 1925, it was generally worse.

During the general strike the majority of men employed on hospitals and house building remained at work, but a large proportion of operatives engaged on other classes of work ceased work. Building operations were also adversely affected, to some extent, by a shortage of materials due to transport difficulties.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good, on the whole, with bricklayers and plasterers and fairly good with masons, carpenters and joiners, and slaters. A shortage of one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives was again reported in several districts, plasterers and bricklayers being most in demand. It was generally fair with plumbers, fairly good with skilled painters and moderate with tradesmen's labourers.

and 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 24th May, 1926:—

1	Estimated Number of Insured Work-	Total Number Unem- ployed at 24th	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with			
F 14-14-2	people at July, 1925.	May, 1926.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	A Month ago.	A Year		
OCCUPATIONS,				1		Sale Date		
Carpenters	114,030	5,772	583	5.1	+ 1.5	+ 3.2		
Bricklayers	65,120	1,837	410	2.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.7		
Masons	23,840	1,794	594	7.5	+ 3.7	+ 4.7		
Slaters	5,310	397	37	7.5	+ 2.5	+ 3.7		
Plasterers	17,880	347	45	1.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.7		
Painters	108,590	8,434	437	7.8	+ 3.2	+ 3.2		
Plumbers	28,610	2,601	171	9.1	+ 2.3	+ 3.9		
Labourers to	000 010							
above	229,210	29,016	2,371	12.7	+ 2.6	+ 3.8		
All other occu-	101 570	00 000	0.470					
pations	161,530	22,877	2,436	14.2	+ 2.6	- 6.6		
Total	754,120	73,075	7,084	9.7	+ 2.4	+ 2.2		
Divisions.	44 44 844	1990 14	salego she	T ADD TO	a la glassi			
London	157,290	16,456	817	10.5	+ 3.4	+ 2.1		
South-Eastern	116,280	5,664	244	4.9	+ 1.8	+ 1.2		
South-Western	92,610	6,077	234	6.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.4		
Midlands	84,350	7,125	1,546	8.4	+ 2.5	+ 1.2		
North-Eastern	96,650	11,114	1,685	11.5	+ 2.2	+ 3.3		
North-Western	97,120	9,959	1,030	10.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.4		
Scotland	69,440	8,801	1,292	12.7	+ 3.8	+ 4.8		
Wales	26,900	3,754	216	14.0	+ 3.7	+ 3.5		
Northern Ireland	13,480	4,125	20	30.6	- 0.2	+ 6.8		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	754,120	73,075	7,084	9.7	+ 2.4	+ 2.2		

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 136 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 14,882,000, show that in May, 1926, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,203,100, as compared with £5,187,500 in April, 1926, and £6,445,400 in May, 1925. Of the total for May, 1926, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,586,400; factories and workshops for £256,800; shops, offices, warehouses, and other business premises for £285,400; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,074,500.

## BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during May was adversely affected by the increasing shortage of coal. Some short time was worked, and towards the end of the month a few works were closed.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at employment exchanges, at 24th May, 1926, was 20·8, as compared with 6·0 at 26th April, 1926, and 6·6 at 25th May, 1925.

\* From July, 1923, to September, 1925, the only available occupational figures for the numbers insured were derived from estimates framed in 1922, but except in the case of carpenters and plumbers among skilled operatives, the present ratios in the main differ only slightly from those used in the past two years.

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

		Number of Vorkpeop			Wages p Workpeo		
Districts.	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York-	1.799	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 4.569	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	4,668	-12.0	- 6.4	12,030	-17.8	- 13.0	
Counties. South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,170	-31.0	-29.1	3,018	-31.6	- 34.6	
Scotland	83	-49.4	-57.9	208	-50.5	- 61.6	
TOTAL	7,720	-16.8	-11.9	19,825	-20.8	- 17 · 4	

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that of 7,384 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 2,819, or 38 per cent., were working on an average about 7 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd May, 1926.

#### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT declined sharply during April as a result of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry, and was bad, on the whole, with much unemployment and short-time working.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 46·8 at 24th May, 1926, as compared with 13·2 at 26th April, 1926, and with 15·0 at 25th May. 1925.

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

		orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
NAME OF STREET	Week ended 22nd	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
personal Comment	May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	921 6,516	Per cent27·1 -25·0	Per cent 33 · 9 - 24 · 7	£ 1,593 10,114	Per cent. -32·3 -38·8	Per cent 43·1 - 39·0	
unspecified)	1,604 9,041	-13.4 $-23.4$	-13.4 $-24.0$	2,936	-17.5	- 13.4	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,201 1,840	-20·0 -34·1	-19·8 -37·0	10,522 4,121	-34·8 -34·0 -36·6	- 35·1 - 37·2	
TOTAL	9,041	-23.4	-24.0	14,643	-34.8	- 35.7	

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that of 8,599 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 4,775, or 56 per cent., were working on an average about 19 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd May, 1926.

# SEAMEN.

During May employment remained generally slack. It was adversely affected by the coal-mining stoppage, shipping at the coal exporting centres being almost at a standstill. On the other hand, employment was considerably brisker than in April at certain ports dealing with passangers and general cargons. Among insured

exporting centres being almost at a standstill. On the other hand, employment was considerably brisker than in April at certain ports dealing with passengers and general cargoes. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 24th May was 22·1, compared with 17·8 at 26th April, and 20·8 at 25th May, 1925.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet to fair in the first half of May and improved considerably afterwards, being described as good at the end of the month. It was very poor on the Tyne, and negligible on the Wear. The demand was again insignificant on the Tees and quiet at Hull, until the last week of the month, when an improvement occurred at both places. At Southampton the demand showed a marked improvement on April. At Bristol it was very dull at the beginning of May, but later showed a tendency to improve; it was moderate to fair on the whole at Avonmouth, and very poor throughout the month at Newport and Cardiff. At Swansea the demand was fair at the commencement of May, but gradually declined afterwards, being reported to be very quiet at the end of the month. In the foreign going trade on the Mersey the demand was generally poor to fair. It was poor at the beginning of May at Manchester, but improved during the month, being described as fair at the end. The demand was again quiet to moderate on the Clyde, and quiet at Leith. It was also quiet on the whole at Belfast.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during May:—

1. 1000 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1		Number of	Seamen* sh	ipped in	7e months ended May, 1925.  04 56,689 77 4,366 07 38,715 46 43,206 13 9,685 74 1,326 36 1,996 48 7,439							
Principal Ports.	May,	Inc. (+ Dec. (-										
of access and a	1926.	Month ago.	Ma 1926.									
ENGLAND & WALES:												
Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	9,440 480 6,345 13,151 617 53 271 437 923 152 550 609	- 1,837 - 360 - 1,311 + 3,147 - 1,406 - 242 - 30 - 387 - 218 - 915 - 2,289 - 172	- 2,237 - 264 - 442 + 803 - 1,467 - 252 - 181 - 744 - 139 - 649 - 2,260 - 196	52,704 3,677 38,407 46,046 8,113 1,174 1,836 5,648 4,956 4,390 10,757 3,860	4,366 38,715 43,206 9,685 1,326 1,996							
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	207 122 <b>2,</b> 973	- 51 - 361 + 260	- 132 - 137 - 389	1,550 1,533 12,843	1,657 1,537 13,692							
NORTHERN IRELAND:	97	- 102	+ 57	587	828							
TOTAL for above Ports	36,427	- 6,274	- 8,629	198,081	205,709							

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during May as a whole was bad and considerably below the level of the previous month. Work was at a standstill during the general strike, except in so far as carried on by volunteer labour. On the termination of the strike inactivity in a large degree continued at ports concerned chiefly with coal shipments, but at some other ports employment was plentiful on account of the accumulation of arrears of work. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service, 29·5 per cent. were unemployed at 24th May, 1926, as compared with 27·9 per cent. at 26th April, 1926, and with 32·6 per cent. at 25th May, 1925.

London.—Employment was fairly active after the termination of the general strike. The following Table shows the average daily numbers of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received for each week of the month (excluding the strike period):—

the strike period) :-

	Average Da Docks as	ily Numb	er of Lal	bourers emp	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—     1st May, 1926 22nd " 29th "	4,497 5,397 5,444	1,775 2,853 2,134	6,272 8,250 7,578	8,351 8,705 8,885	14,623 16,955 16,463	
Average for 3 weeks ended 1st, 22nd and 29th May, 1926	} 5,093	2,261	7,354	8,633	15,987	
Average for Apr., 1926	4,144	2,420	6,564	8,093	14,657	
Average for May, 1925	4,596	2,425	7,021	7,832	14,853	

Tilbury.—In the latter half of May employment was brisk. The mean daily number of dock labourers employed during the fortnight ended 29th May was 1,754, as compared with 1,119 in the previous month, and with 1,009 in May, 1925.

East Coast.—The coal mining dispute resulted in a very considerable diminution of employment at the North East Coast ports and at Hull, only a small amount of work being done during the month. Employment was slack at the East Anglian ports.

Liverpool.—During the period following the general strike employment was brisk on arrears of work. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing-houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the fortnight ended 28th May was 16,398, compared with 15,615 during April, and with 15,706 during May, 1925. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing-houses was £44,924 in the fortnight ended 28th May, compared with £39,598 during April and with £42,516 during May, 1925.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—At the South Wales ports employment was bad throughout the month. At Avonmouth it was fair.

employment was bad throughout the month. At Avonmouth it was fair. At Manchester and Southampton a fair amount of work

was fair. At manchester and Southampton a fair amount of work was available in the latter half of May. At Plymouth and other South-Western ports employment was slack.

Scotland.—At Glasgow, Leith and Aberdeen employment was bad during May. At Dundee it was affected by seasonal slackness. At Belfast it was bad and worse than in April.

\* 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.

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# 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 24th May, 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 221 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

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 24TH MAY, 1926.

The spirit is not work with the	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPL		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	10.10   74   15   15   15   15   15   15   15   1	TEMPO	Y UNEMPLE RARY STOP ND CASUALS	PAGES,	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	4,430	74	4,504	280	59	339	4,710	133	4,843	4,622	133	4,755	
Mining:— Coal Mining* Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	105,702	907	106,609				105,702	907	106,609	105,624	907	106,531	
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	2,562 565 3,420 180 2,532	 4 7 2 36	2,562 569 3,427 182 2,568	7,311 570 3,269 265 1,383	182	7,311 570 3,269 265 1,565	9,873 1,135 6,689 445 3,915	4 7 2 218 22	9,873 1,139 6,696 447 4,133	9,817 1,135 6,229 445 3,822	4 7 2 217 21	9,817 1,139 6,236 447 4,039	
Digging	627	17	644	177	5	182	804	44	020	104	21	805	
Hon-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,869	17	1,886	3,942	29	3,971	5,811	46	5,857	5,811	46	5,857	
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	2,056	52	2,108	977	35	1,012	3,033	87	3,120	3,014	87	3,101	
Works	1,321 5,693 3,358	58 781 2,863	1,379 6,474 6,221	887 7,678 12,740	38 2,155 15,352	925 9,833 28,092	2,208 13,371 16,098	96 2,936 18,215	2,304 16,307 34,313	1,990 13,117 16,069	2,936 18,214	2,075 16,053 34,283	
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	2,397 2,299	286 131	2,683 2,430	1,324 2,173	148 154	1,472 2,327	3,721 4,472	434 285	4,155 4,757	3,713 4,466	434 285	4,147 4,751	
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals,											507 AUG	religion	
etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	6,591 1,374	928 624	7,519 1,998	3,773 1,139	429 1,200	4,202 2,339	10,364 2,513	1,357 1,824	11,721 4,337	10,259 2,510		11,609 4,334	
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match,	649	184	833	259	37	296	908	221	1,129	906	221	1,127	
etc., Manufacture	5,200	1,054	6,254	2,270	536	2,806	7,470	1,590	9,060	7,416	1,515	8,931	
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	4,441	33	4,474	10,578	7	10,585	15,019	40	15,059	15,012	40	15,052	
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	29,068	232	29,300	86,654	265	86,919	115,722	497	116,219	115,682	497	116,179	
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	4,365 2,090 3,893	174 236 130	4,539 2,326 4,023	2,637 17,363 5,683		2,763 18,882 5,738	7,002 19,453 9,576	1,755	7,302 21,208 9,761	6,979 19,449 9,574	1,755	7,279 21,204 9,759	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	1,834	374	2,208	2,678	230	2,908	4,512	604	5,116	4,501	604	5,105	
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	63,138 4,214 14,946 3,401	1,406 821 52 33	64,544 5,035 14,998 3,434	41,798 2,583 985 2,155	518 10	43,295 3,101 995 2,169	104,936 6,797 15,931 5,556	1,339	107,839 8,136 15,993 5,603	102,917 6,768 14,474 5,541	1,339	105,812 8,107 14,535 6,588	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles : Construction and Repair of Motor	13,433	1,039	14,472	6,162	844	7,006	19,595	1,883	21,478	19,347	1,882	21,229	
Construction and Repair of Carriages,	1,958	1,039	2,105	1,238	Branch Branch	1,396	3,196		3,501	3,107		3,412	
Carts, etc  Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-		28				3,357	6,062		6,100			6,065	
car Building	2,715	28	2,743	3,347	10	3,331	0,002	1 36	0,100	1 0,021	1 30	0,000	

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

o uno, 1920.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.											
MEN	LISTAR	MIL SI	GENAT B	RITAIN AN	D NORTH	ERN IRE	LAND.	2.510			BRITAIN	
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPL		TEMPOR	ARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	RARY STOP	PAGES,
MANUT RECENTIONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADD	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	88,632	219	88,851	3,816	28	3,844	92,448	247	92,695	85,654	243	85,897
Metal Trades :— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General			-		March 1							
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	7,409 1,084	384 34	7,793 1,118	5,474 187	621	6,095 192	12,883 1,271	1,005 39	13,888 1,310	12,736 1,245	1,005 38	13,741 1,283
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	3,873 2,645	2,006 752	5,879 3,397	1,176 3,992	747 1,201	1,923 5,193	5,049 6,637	2,753 1,953	7,802 8,590	5,035 6,627	2,753 1,953	7,788 8,580
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	1,411	843	2,254	1,293	1,492	2,785	2,704	2,335	5,039	2,702	2,335	5,037
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,658 433	858 23	2,516 456	1,179	847 22	2,026 173	2,837 584	1,705 45	4,542 629	2,826 579	1,705 45	4,531 624
etc., Manufacture	2,654	1,390 4,467	4,044 13,933	2,168 7,296	2,502 4,149	4,670 11,445	4,822 16,762	3,892 8,616	8,714 25,378	4,786 16,620	3,892 8,613	8,678 25,233
Textile Trades :-	9,466		-							Siz Ex	in hast	
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk	8,532 5,213 703	10,209 4,946 642	18,741 10,159 1,345	44,137 16,943 1,748	90,032 27,017 4,194	134,169 43,960 5,942	52,669 22,156 2,451 6,728	100,241 31,963 4,836	152,910 54,119 7,287	52,654 21,995 2,451	100,224 31,876 4,836	152,878 53,871 7,287
Jute	5,152 1,744	10,516 3,189	15,668 4,933	1,576 2,108	5,014 6,354	6,590 8,462	6,728 3,852	15,530 9,543	22,258 13,395	844 3,852	2,245 9,543	3,089 13,395
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	727 640	1,725 3,410	2,452 4,050	448 2,022	1,874 12,173	2,322 14,195	1,175 2,662	3,599 15,583	4,774 18,245	967 2,627	3,064 15,310	4,031 17,937
Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries	776 514 1,020	528 591	1,304	1,628 2,518 868	1,422 4,183 3,583	3,050 6,701 4,451	2,404 3,032 1,888	1,950 4,774 6,485	4,354 7,806 8,373	2,404 3,029 1,733	1,949 4,770 5,504	4,353 7,799 7,237
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	4,318	2,902	3,922 6,345	15,838	6,424	22,262	20,156	8,451	28,607	19,327	7,454	26,781
Leather and Leather Geeds :- Tanning, Currying and Dress-	1		-	1000		(株) (株) (株) (株)	No. of London	201.20			THE PROPERTY OF	9000 70000
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	3,096	603	3,699	2,497	418	2,915	5,593	1,021 2,025	6,614 4,276	5,587 2,217	1,020 2,021	6,607 4,238
Clothing Trades :-	1,388	1,005	2,393	863	1,020	1,883	2,251		SIGNS SO	dest upon	Total mark	
Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	3,935 763		7,314	1,316	6,071	7,387 2,941	5,251 884	9,450 6,897	7,781	4,984	8,846 6,572	13,830 7,439
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	663		1,683	486	605	1,091	1,149	1,625	2,774	1,146	1,625	2,771
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries	444 840	2,927 551	3,371 1,391	170 383	4,424 1,433	4,594 1,816	614 1,223	7,351 1,984	7,965 3,207	390 1,215	4,353 1,984	4,743 3,199
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades  Feed, Drink and Tebacco:—	6,974	1,717	8,691	12,469	7,132	19,601	19,443	8,849	28,292	19,136	8,839	27,975
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	8,298 1,595	2,519 169	10,817	649 300	557 65	1,206 365	8,947 1,895	3,076 234	12,023 2,129	8,133 1,797	2,965 228	11,098 2,025
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	1,839 4,461	2,668 5,766	4,507 10,227	821 780	3,594 1,127	4,415 1,907	2,660 5,241	6,262 6,893	8,922 12,134	2,554 5,114	6,253 6,778	8,807 11,892
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	5,493	1,514	7,007	522	293	815	6,015	1,807	7,822	5,345	1,770	7,115
Sawmilling, Furniture and Weedwork :-	705	1,315	2,020	46	921	967	751	2,236	2.987	619	2,073	2,692
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	5,700 1,386 6,991	200 170 1,189	5,900 1,556 8,180	943 552	68 69 693	1,011 621 2,570	6,643 1,938 8,868	268 239 1,882	6,911 2,177 10,750	6,425 1,887 8,658	268 239 1,858	6,693 2,126 10,516
Other Woodworking	2,037	499	2,536	1,877	356	1,117	2,798	855	3,653	2,602	832	3,434
Printing and Paper Trades:  Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,769	554	2,323	2,311	1,077	3,388	4,080	1,631	5,711	3,876	1,556	5,432
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	1,229	1,713	2,942	235	1,411	646	1,464	3,124	4,588	1,442	3,060	4,502
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	166	102	307 274	79 53	20 118	99	284	226	445	216	226	442
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding  Building and Construction of Works:	7,490	4,018	11,508	1,230	1,434	2,664	8,720	5,452	14,172	8,489	5,282	13,771
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	65,831 27,986	160 21	65,991 28,007	7,063 3,010	21 3	7,084 3,013	72,894 30,996	181 24	73,075 31,020	68,774 <b>2</b> 9,832	176 23	68,950 29,855
Other Manufacturing Industries :- Rubber Manufacture	2,670	1,905	4,575	1,457	1,013	2,470	4,127	2,918	7,045	4,125	2,917	7,042
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-	469 625	76 291	545 916	3,373 469	221 578	3,594 1,047	3,842 1,094	297 869	4,139 1,963	3,833 1,057	297 868	4,130 1,925
ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	676 2,825	240 287	916 3,112	99	105 119	204 1,274	775 3,980	345 406	1,120 4,386	767 3,971	344 406	1,111 4,377
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture	412	336	748	201	149	350	613	485	1,098	606	485	1,091
Cas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	9,198	140	9,338	1,024	21	1,045	10,222	161	10,383	9,676	160	9,836
Transport and Communication :- Railway Service	10,248	220	10,468	6,227	44	6,271	16,475	264	16,739	16,051	263	16,314
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport	4,151 20,912 27,256	287 147 243	4,438 21,059 27,499	551 2,469 786	61 22 15	612 2,491	4,702 23,381	348 169 258	5,050 23,550 28,300	4,621 22,220 27,169	347 169 253	4,968 22,389 27,422
Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	50,947	131	51,078	5,498	58	801 5,556	28,042 56,445	189	56,634	54,737	188	54,925
Other Transport and Communication and Storage	2,930	103	3,033	133	37	170	3,063	140	3,203	2,801	140	2,941
Distributive Trades Commercial, Banking, Insurance and	63,157	25,496	88,653	6,824	4,124	10,948	69,981	29,620	99,601	66,197	28,812	95,009
Finance	5,814	1,099	6,913	228	74	302	6,042	1,173	7,215	5,885	1,151	7,036
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— National Government Lecal Government	10,210 21,270	874 345	11,084	693	67	760	10,903	941	11,844 23,143	9,371 20,923		10,257 21,329
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	2,519 4,791	862 1,911	21,615 3,381 6,702	1,460 231 274	68 80 138	1,528 311 412	22,730 2,750 5,065	413 942 2,049	3,692 7,114	2,648 4,821	922 2,019	3,570 6,840
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services	10,206 1,155 25,375	12,576 3,624 1,897	22,782 4,779 27,272	414 711 2,487	1,629 643 2,242	2,043 1,354	10,620 1,866 27,862	14,205 4,267 4,139	24,825 6,133 32,001	10,287 1,812 26,618	3,983	24,287 5,795 30,681
						4,729				-		
* Including 75 096 Casuals (Males 74 2	890,025		1,045,470*	427,145	246,754	673,899	1,317,170	402,199	1,719,369	1,273,603	379,641	1,653,244

<sup>\*</sup> Including 75,096 Casuals (Males 74,274, Females 822).
† The unemployment figures are exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute which commenced on 1st May.

# NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

	444			· .	Opposi		TI-w-					THE STATE OF	1			GREA BRITA ONLY
INDUSTRY;	INSUR	ATED NUM ED PERS ULY, 192	ONS AT	Un (i	WHOLL EMPLO ncludin asuals)	Y YED	TE	MPORAL OPPAGE	RY		Y, 1926 TOTAL.		INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			TOTAL PER- CENTAGI UNEM- PLOYEE AT 24TH
Angliant Cines Income	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	26TH APR., 1926.		26 <b>TH</b> MAY 1924.	MAY 1926
hing	25,710	880	26,590	17.2	8-4	16.9	1.1	6.7	1.3	18.3	15.1	18-2	+ 5.1	+ 4.0	+ 5.3	18.1
Coal Mining* Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,231,900	8,550	1,240,450	8.6	10.6	8.6	-	-	-	8.6	10.6	8.6	+ 0.7	- 7.2	+ 5.6	8.6
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	16,150 5,350	40	16,190 5,390	15·9 10·6	10.0	15·8 10·6	45·2 10·6	=	45·2 10·5	61.1	10.0		+44·9 +11·0		+39·2 + 6·0	61·1 21·1
Stone Quarrying and Mining Blate Quarrying and Mining	38,650 10,730	280 10	38,930 10,740	8.8	20.0	8.8	8·5 2·4	=	8.4	17·3 4·1	2.5	17.2	$+10.2 \\ +1.0$	$+12.0 \\ +1.2$	+12.9	16.
Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	19,330	1,580	20,910	13.1	2.3	12.3	7.2	11.5	7.5	20.3	13.8	19.8	+ 9.0	+12.8	A	19.7
n-Metalliferous Mining Products:-	17,220	100	14,400	4.4	9.4	4.5	1.3	2.8	1.2	5.7	12.2	5.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.2	5.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	11,600	120	11,720	16.1	14.2	16.1	34.0	24.1	33.9	50.1	38.3	50.0	+38.5	+37.9	+43.1	50-0
facture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	12,810	910	13,720	16.1	5.7	15.4	7.6	3.9	7.3	23.7	9.6	22.7	+ 9.2	+ 8.5	+ 7.4	22-1
ck, Tile, etc., Making	17,570 70,710	780 7,800	18,350 78,510	7·5 8·1	7·4 10·0	7·5 8·2	5·1 10·8	4·9 27·6	5·1 12·6	12·6 18·9	12·3 37·6			+ 8·0 + 14·2		11.0
tery, Earthenware, etc	34,320	39,050	73,370	9.8	7.3	8.5	37.1	39.3	38-3	46.9	46.6	46.8	+33.6	+31.8	+35.1	46.8
ss Trades :— Hass (excluding Bottles and												ADDE:				
Scientific Glass) Manufacture	20,880 16,700	5,300 2,320	26,180 19,020	11·5 13·8	5·4 5·6	10·2 12·8	6·3 13·0	2·8 6·7	5·7 12·2	17·8 26·8	8·2 12·3	15.9	+ 6·5 + 9·8	+ 3·7 + 5·7	+ 3.4 + 8.9	15·9 25·0
munition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.										20 0	12 3	200	1 0 0		1 0 3	25.(
Chemicals Manufacture	75,320 13,020	21,580 5,500	96,900 18,520	8.8	4·3 11·3	7·8 10·8	5·0 8·7	2·0 21·9	4·3 12·6	13·8 19·3	6·3 33·2	12·1 23·4	+ 4·7 +15·6	$+3.1 \\ +16.0$	+ 3·3 + 13·2	12.1
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Dil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match,	12,900	3,810	16,710	5.0	4.8	5.0	2.0	1.0	1.8	7.0	5.8	6.8	+ 2.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.8	6.
etc., Manufacture	58,940	21,590	80,530	8.8	4.9	7.8	3.9	2.5	3.5	12.7	7.4	11.3	+ 4.2	+ 3.6	+ 4.1	11.
tal Manufacture:— rig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	25,500	280	25,780	17.4	11.8	17-4	41.5	2.5	41.0	58.9	14.3	E0. 4	+45.1	L40.7	1 44.6	58-4
teel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills		200	20,100		11 0	11 7	41.3	2.5	41.0	29.9	14.3	38.4	+45.1	+40.1	+44.0	28.4
and Forges lanufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	195,110	5,020	200,130	14.9	4.6	14.6	44.4	5.3	43.5	59.3	9.9	58.1	+37.8	+34.5	+41.3	58-1
Tin, Lead, etc	38,680 23,850	3,530 4,320	42,210 28,170	11·3 8·8	4·9 5·5	10·8 8·3	6·8 72·8	3·6 35·1	6·5 67·0	18·1 81·6	8·5 40·6	17·3 75·3	+ 7·7 +59·3	+ 4·9 +52·6	+ 5·7 +72·4	17.4
ron and Steel Tube Making Vire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-	26,340	1,550	27,890	14.8	8.4	14.4	21.6	3.5	20.6	36.4	11.9	32.0	+19.0	+17.5	+22.0	35.0
facture	20,640	4,260	24,900	8.9	8.8	8.9	13.0	5.4	11.6	21.9	14.2	20.5	+ 9.5	+ 6.3	+10.9	20-
eneral Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	583,590	43,690	C07 090	70.0	7.0	70.7										
Sectrical Engineering	61,320 60,670	15,400 1,050	627,280 76,720 61,720	10.8	3·2 5·3	6.6	7·2 4·2	3.4	6.9	18·0 11·1	6·6 8·7	17·2 10·6	+ 4.0	+ 4.9	+ 2.6 + 5.4	17.1
onstructional Engineering	25,110	1,020	26,130	24.6	5·0 3·2	24.3	1·7 8·6	0.9	1·6 8·3	26·3 22·1	5·9 4·6	25.9	+ 3.7 + 8.9	+ 7.3 + 7.8	+ 9.1	25.9
struction and Repair of Vehicles :— onstruction and Repair of Motor																
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft onstruction and Repair of Carriages,	193,300	21,540	214,840	6.9	4.8	6.7	3.2	3.9	3.3	10.1	8.7	10.0	+ 4.2	+ 4.1	+ 2.9	10.0
Carts, etc tailway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	21,700	2,930	24,630	9.0	5.0	8.5	5.7	5.4	5.7	14.7	10.4		+ 6.1	+ 4.6	+ 4.5	14-0
car Building	54,81 <b>0</b> 238,360	1,440 3,340	56,250 241,700	5·0 37·2	1.9	4·9 36·8	6.1	0·7 0·8	5·9 1·5	11·1 38·8	2·6 7·4	10·8 38·3		+ 4·0 + 6·8	+ 6·6 + 10·6	10·8 38·5
al Trades :— tove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General																
Iron Founding	77,590 11,670	7,970 990	85,560 12,660	9·5 9·3	4·8 3·4	9.1	7.1	7.8	7.1	16.6	12.6	16.2	+ 7.1	+ 5.4	+ 5.2	16.2
lectrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	50,940	30,410	81,350	7.6	6.6	8.8	1.6	0.5	1.5	10.9	3.9		+ 1.7 + 3.1	+ 1.4	- 3.5	9-6
land Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making olts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	24,380	9,460	33,840	10.8	7.9	10.0	16.4	2·5 12·7	2.4	9·9 27·2	9·1 20·6		+11.7			25.4
etc., Manufacture	15,130	11,920	27,050	9.3	7.1	8.3	8.6	12.5	10.3	17.9	19.6	18.6	+ 8.4	+ 4.8	+ 6.6	18-6
facture leating and Ventilating Apparatus	18,680 7,080	11,690 520	30,370 7,600	8·9 6·1	7·3 4·4	8.3	6·3 2·1	7·3 4·3	6.7	15·2 8·2	14·6 8·7	15·0 8·3	+ 5·7 + 1·7	+ 2·6 + 2·3	-0.9 + 2.6	14·9 8·2
etc., Manufacture	25,680	19,530	45,210	10.3	7.1	8.9	8.5	12.8	10-4	18.8	19.9		+ 9·8 + 5·9		+ 5.9	19.3
ther Metal Industries	114,800	66,020	180,820	8.2	6.8	7.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	14.6	13.1	14.0	+ 5.9	+ 3.9	+ 3.1	14-0
otton	208,770 107,340	367,950 150,360	576,720 257,700	4.1	2.8	3.2	21.1	24.4	23.3	25.2	27.2	26.5	+16·7 +11·3	+18.9	+10.9	26.5
ilk in	18,470 27,110	28,420 59,510	46,890 86,620	3.8	2.3	3·9 2·9 18·1	9·5 5·8	18·0 14·7 8·4	17·1 12·6 7·6	20·6 13·3 24·8	21·3 17·0 26·1	15·5 I	$+8.4 \\ +2.7$	+ 8.3	$+10.3 \\ +11.0 \\ +15.7$	15.5
emp Spinning and Weaving, Rope.	13,750	28,430	42,180	12.7	11.2	11.7	15.3	22.4	20.1	28.0	33.6	31.8	+ 4.3	+18.6	+21.4	31.8
Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,370 22,200	13,450 75,500	20,820 97,700	9.9	12·8 4·5	11.8	6·0 9·1	14·0 16·1	11.1	15·9 12·0	26·8 20·6	22.9	+ 8·9 +12·5		+ 8·0 + 13·7	23·0 18·5
ace arpet Manufacture	7,980 10,790	11,480 15,460	19,460 26,250	9.7	4·6 3·8	6.7	20.4	12·4 27·1	15·7 25·5	30·1 28·1	17·0 30·9	22.4	+ 8·0 +19·5	$+4.7 \\ +21.7$	+ 5.1	22-4
ther Textile Industries extile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	13,970	31,280	45,250	7.3	9.3	8.7	6.2	11.4	9.8	13.5	20.7	18.5	+ 8.2	+ 6.9	+ 7.5	17.6
etc	85,120	34,070	119,190	5.1	5.9	5.3	18.6	18.9	18.7	23.7	24.8	24.0	+12.1	+12.2	+11.3	24.6
anning, Currying and Dressing	34,060	8,650	42,710	9.1	7.0	8.7	7.3	4.8	6.8	16.4	11.8	15.5	+ 5.3	+ 3.1	+ 5.1	15.5
Goods Manufacture	13,830	12,750	26,580	10.0	7.9	9.0	6.3	8.0	7.1	16.3	15.9	16.1	+ 8.1	+ 5.6	+ 6.3	16-0
hing Trades :	67,800	128,140	195,940	5.9	2.0	7.77	1.0	4.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.5	1 7 0	1.70	1 0 0	
ress and Mantle Making and Millinery	11,820	93,640	195,940	5.8	2.6	3.7	1.9	4.8	3.8	7.7	7.4		+ 3.8		+ 2.9	7.5
at and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	13,340	20,860	34,200	5.0	4.4	4.6	1.0	3.0	2.8	7·5 8·6	7.4		+ 4.4		+ 2.8 + 2.7	8.1
louses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-		66,110	74,210	5.5	4.9	4.9	3.6	6.7	6.2	7.6	11.1		+ 4.7		+ 2.7	8.
ing, etc., Making	8,100															

<sup>\*</sup> The unemployment figures are exclusive of persons in the coal mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute which commenced on 1st May.

		7.7		(	REAT	BRITAI	N AND	North	IERN I	RELAN	D.	e done	worls .	dita"	17	argal	GREAT
	ESTIMA	TED NU	IBER OF		PERCE	NTAGE	UNEMP	LOYED	AT 24	тн Ма	Y, 1926	6.				H) OR	ONLY. TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	ED PERS	ONS AT	Un (	WHOLL EMPLO including Casuals	YED		MPORAI OPPAGE			TOTAL	0.000 0.000 0.000	To	TAL TAGE	PER S A	8	CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT
ed to other water to strate and	Males.	Females.	. Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	26TH APR., 1926.		Y,	26TH MAY 1924.	24TH MAY, 1926.
Feed, Drink and Tobacco:  Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	91,330 27,890	50,460 3,470	141,790 31,360	9·1 5·7	5·0 4·9	7·6 5·6	0·7 1·1	1·1 1·8	0.9	9.8	6·1 6·7	8.5	+ 0·8 + 1·4	- 0 + 1		- 0·8 + 0·7	8·1 6·6
fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	26,050 54,250 87,830	51,080 60,070 25,350	77,130 114,320 113,180	7·1 8·2 6·3	5·2 9·6 6·0	5·8 8·9 6·2	3·1 1·5 0·5	7·1 1·9 1·1	5·8 1·7 0·7	10·2 9·7 6·8	12·3 11·5 7·1	10.6	+ 4·0 + 1·6 + 1·2	- 0	1.8	- 0.9	11·4 10·5 6·4
Manufacture	13,340	30,620	43,960	5.3	4.3	4.6	0.3	3-0	2.2	5.6	7.3	6.8	+ 1.8	- 1	.1	- 1.9	6.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	54,060 11,540 83,150 19,500	2,830 2,170 18,530 6,050	56,890 13,710 101,680 25,550	10·5 12·0 8·4 10·4	7·1 7·8 6·4 8·2	10·4 11·3 8·0 9·9	1·8 4·8 2·3 3·9	2·4 3·2 3·8 5·9	1·7 4·6 2·6 4·4	12·3 16·8 10·7 14·3	9·5 11·0 10·2 14·1	15·9 10·6	+ 3·2 + 4·4 + 5·0 + 5·1	+ 0 + 4	8 . 8	+ 2.0 + 4.1	12·0 15·8 10·5 13·6
Printing and Paper Trades:  Paper and Paper Board Making	39,320	15,700	55,020	4.5	3.5	4.2	5.9	6.9	6.2	10.4	10.4	10.4	+ 5.9	+ 3	.0	⊥ 2.3	10.0
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	18,560	36,290	54,850	6.6	4.7	5.4	1.3	3.9	3.0	7.9	8.6		+ 3.7				8.3
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	3,450	1,470	4,920	5.9	6.9	6.2	2.3	1.4	2.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	+ 3.3	+ 4	.2	+ 3.7	8.2
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,050 158,460	2,770 \$6,880	4,820 245,340	8·1 4·7	3·9 4·6	5.7	2.6	4.3	3·5 1·1	10·7 5·5	8·2 6·3	9.2	+ 3·5 + 1·6	+ 2	.2	+ 3.4	9·2 5·7
Building and Construction of Works:  Building  Public Works Contracting, etc	746,210 148,030	7,910 850	754,120 148,880	8·8 18·9	2·0 2·5	8·8 18·8	1.0	0.3	0.9	9.8	2:3	9.7	+ 2·4 + 4·9	+ 2	.2	+ 1·4 + 4·6	9.3
Other Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber Manufacture Ollcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-	34,210 11,500 5,760	26,360 2,300 4,580	60,570 13,800 10,340	7·8 4·1 10·9	7·2 3·3 6·4	7·6 3·9 8·9	4·3 29·3 8·1	3·9 9·6 12·6	4·0 26·1 10·1	12·1 33·4 19·0	11·1 12·9 19·0	11.6	+ 4·1 +25·2 + 9·6	+ 2	.6	+ 0.5	11·6 30·0 18·8
Musical Instrument Making	13,230 17,870	7,670 3,770	20,900 21,640	5·1 15·8	3·1 7·6	4.4	0.8	1.4	1.0	5.9	4·5 10·8	5·4 20·3	+ 1·4 + 13·9	+ 1 + 13	.2	+ 0.8	5·3 20·3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	5,930	5,100	11,030	6.9	6.6	6.8	3.4	2.9	3.2	10.3	9.5		+ 2.8	400			9.9
Qas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	171,820	6,830	178,650	5.4	2.0	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	5.9	2.4	5.8	+ 0.6	- 0	.3	- 0.1	5.6
Transport and Communication:  Railway Service  Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service	159,870 115,730 151,880 122,260	8,740 5,430 4,340 5,670	168,610 121,160 156,220 127,930	6·4 3·6 13·8 22·3	2·5 5·3 3·4 4·3	6·2 3·7 13·5 21·5	3·9 0·5 1·6 0·6	0·5 1·1 0·5 0·3	3·7 0·5 1·6 0·6	10·3 4·1 15·4 22·9	3·0 6·4 3·9 4·6	9·9 4·2	+ 4·3 + 0·7 + 3·3 + 4·3	+ 3 + 0 + 1	.9		9·8 4·2 14·7 22·
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service Other Transport and Communication	189,570	2,150	191,720	26.9	6.1	26.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	29.8	8.8	(4,000,000)	+ 1.6		353	+ 4.2	29.2
and Storage	20,450	2,240	22,690	14.3	4.6	13.4	0.7	1.7	0.7	15.0	6.3	14.1	+ 1.3	- 1	4 -	- 2.3	13.1
Distributive Trades	880,060	578,140	1,458,200	7.2	4.4	6.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	8.0	5.1	6.8	+ 1.0	+ 0	1 -	+ 0.3	6.6
Gommercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance	147,350	72,760	220,110	3.9	1.5	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	1.6	3.3	+ 0.2	- 0	2 -	- 0.9	3.3
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services	126,870 238,970 67,210 42,370 104,790 22,730 84,940	29,620 19,400 46,070 22,650 189,240 94,560 30,340	156,490 258,370 113,280 65,020 294,030 117,290 115,280	8·0 8·9 3·7 11·3 9·7 5·1 29·9	3·0 1·8 1·9 8·4 6·6 3·8 6·3	7·1 8·4 3·0 10·3 7·7 4·1 23·7	0.6 0.6 0.4 0.7 0.4 3.1 2.9	0·2 0·3 0·1 0·6 0·9 0·7 7·3	0·5 0·6 0·3 0·6 0·7 1·1 4·1	8·6 9·5 4·1 12·0 10·1 8·2 32·8	3·2 2·1 2·0 9·0 7·5 4·5 13·6	3.3	$\begin{array}{c} & \cdots & + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 & + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & & 1 \cdot 0 & + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & & 1 \cdot 2 & + & 4 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	- 0·	9 -	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6·9 8·5 3·2 10·7 8·4 5·0 27·1
TOTAL	3,717,400	5,174,600	11,892,000	10.2	4.9	8.8	4.9	7.8	5.7	15 · 1*			+ 5.3				14.2

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

# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

	26th April, 1926.		31st May	, 1926.	erical in
_		Persons no regular em		Persons	
SECTION SECTION	Total.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.
		Gı	eat Britain.		
Men Boys Women Girls	764,192 28,953 156,783 31,949	716,373 27,450 105,725 27,838	415,270 18,358 206,745 19,941	75,398 178 904 32	1,207,041 45,986 313,374 47,811
Total	981,877	877,386	660,314	76,512	1,614,212
		Great Britain	and Norther	n Ireland.	
Men Boys Women Girls	799,827 29,755 172,307 32,544	749,714 28,159 118,478 28,300	417,762 18,569 213,489 20,731	78,515 178 911 32	1,245,991 46,906 332,878 49,063
Total	1,034,433	924,651	670,551	79,636	1,674,838

At 31st May, 1926, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,614,212; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,674,838.

Comparative figures for men, boys, women, and girls separately, for 26th April and 31st May, are given below\*:—

The following Table gives particulars relating to certain branches of the work of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the five weeks ended 31st May, 1926. Of the 96,449 vacancies filled, 49,307 were for men, 30,250 for women, and 16,892 for juveniles.

		tions from ployers.	V	Number
Week ended	During Week.	At end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.†	of Work- people on Registers.*
26th April 1926	30,659	22,869	27,092	1,034,433
3rd May, 1926 10th , , , 17th , , , 24th , , , 31st , , ,	27,635 14,984 21,779 21,341 25,142	21,652 18,484 19,828 17,938 19,290	24,174 14,288 16,752 20,789 20,446	1,158,195 1,632,218 1,673,161 1,656,608 1,674,838
Total (5 weeks)	110.881		96,449	

<sup>\*</sup> The figures include all workpeople on the Registers of Exchanges with the exception of those who ceased work in the coal-mining industry on account of the dispute, and persons in other industries who were included in the general strike. They include persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in question.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 3rd May, 1926, the average number of such placings was 5,330 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters, during the five weeks ended 31st May, 1926, was 300 per week.

# 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 31st May, 1926. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area:-

Area.	Num	ber of Pers	ons on Regay, 1926.*	risters	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared
Alon	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 26th April, 1926.
Lendon Division	110,522	27,942	9,918	148,382	+ 32,935
South-Eastern Division	38,886 1,744	7,664	4,065	50,615 2,358	+ 18,118 + 556
Brighton Chatham Ipswich	2,015 2,316	213	418 121	2,646 2,626	+ 439 + 487
Norwich Rest of South-Eastern	2,956 29,855	1,328 5,647	200 2,999	4,484 38,501	+ 2,315 + 14,321
South-Western Division	53,745	8,841	4,582	67,168	+ 14,682
Bristol Plymouth	11,345 4,603	2,306	944	14,595 5,591	+ 2,696 + 343
Portsmouth Reading	4,353 983	472 64	394 213	5,219 1,260	+ 416 + 233
Southampton Swindon	4,827 574	537 47	523 95	5,887 716	+ 573 + 194
Rest of South-Western	27,060	4,927	1,913	33,900	+ 10,227
Midlands Division Birmingham	163,469 28,888	61,895	13,824 2,263	239,188 42,678	+ 134,614 + 23,081
Coventry Cradley Heath	3,570 4,809	869 809	319	4,758 5,858	+ 3,100 + 2,798
Derby Leicester	1,941 4,489	738 3,625	270 341	2,949 8,455	+ 818 + 5,969
Northampton Nottingham	2,232 7,230	397 4 237	130 585	2,759 12,052	+ 1,349 + 5,563
Stoke-on-Trent	3,560 17,153	1,016 11,638	258 2,467	4,834 31,258	+ 2,117 + 19,651
West Bromwich	5,869 3,643	1,524 796	518 256	7,911	+ 3,679 + 2,129
Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands	5,515 74,570	1,112 23,607	338 5,839	6,965 104,016	+ 3,094 + 61,266
North-Eastern Division	310,654	55,828 510	19,580 148	386,062 2,940	+ 154,729 + 1,604
Bradford	2,282 9,363 3,509	5,576 437	501 280	15,440 4,226	+ 8,432 + 1,447
Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster	1,966 1,148	1,651	218 268	3,835 1,695	+ 1,072 + 835
Gateshead	9,636 4,200	798 243	1,049	11,483	+ 1,943 + 2,208
Halifax	4,334 9,156	4,228	296 477	8,858 9,825	+ 6,792
Huddersfield	4,536 10,503	2,228 1,053	283 891	7,047 12,447	+ 2,386 + 3,237 + 2,686
Leeds Lincoln	13,519 2,001	5,170	670 104	19,359 2,401	+ 8,139 + 491
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	22,928 15,006	357 1,622	765 994	24,050 17,622	+ 15,533 + 2,644
Rotherham Sheffield	6,505 33,694	149	479 2,119	7,133 39,871	+ 4,953 + 17,424
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	10,979 9,241	381	698 415	12,058 9,928	+ 1,941 + 2,686
Sunderland York	18,235 1,646	874 355	652 150	19,761 2,151	+ 2,682 + 73
Rest of North-Eastern	116,267	25,099	7,635	149,001	+ 65,521
North-Western Division Accrington	223,741 1,889	107,095	21,348 518	352,184 3,618	+ 551
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	4,865 5,376	2,803	381 255	8,049 5,851	+ 4,944 + 1,202
Blackburn	5,488 3,349	2,746	330 450	6,156 6,545	+ 798 + 2,717
Blackpool	926 7,280	4,869	1,358	1,253 13,507	+ 169 + 7,266
Chorley	1,653 1,599	2,187	149 126	3,989 2,482	+ 2,376 + 1,160 + 2,600
Liverpool Manchester	43,557 22,483	5,689 8,745	3,798 1,628 73	53,044 32,856	+ 8,817
Nelson Oldham	1,664 15,068	914	517 132	2,651 26,827 4,731	+ 1,700 + 17,944 + 1,450
Rochdale st. Helens	3,304 5,692	1,295 5,080 251	638 544	11,410 4,662	+ 7,452 + 1,945
Salford	3,867 8,549 3,897	3,792 3,862	1,172	13,513	+ 2,974
Warrington Wigan	2,207 5,270	375 3,061	214 818	2,796 9,149	787
Rest of North-Western	75,758	47,427	7,545	130,730	+ 72,222
Scotland Division	183,722	37,969	13,680	235,371	+ 64,830
Aberdeen Clydebank	6,449 3,035	972 253	306 235	7,727 3,523	+ 2,775 + 481
Dundee Edinburgh	7,701 12,293	7,431 1,900	1,396	16,528 14,930	+ 2,364 + 1,704
Glasgow Greenock	66,424 7,636	10,498	4,392	81,314 8,992	+ 1,209
Motherwell Paisley	7,583 3,363	242 419	385 180	8,210 3,962	+ 1,125
Rest of Scotland	69,238	15,311	5,636	90,185	
Wales Division Cardiff	122,302	6,140	6,800	135,242	+ 4,855
Newport	6,368 8,061	573 203 658	527 409 621	7,468 8,673	+ 5,605
Swansea Rest of Wales	9,917 87,317	3,490	621 4,527	11,196 95,334	+ 5,991 + 45,229
Northern Ireland	38,950 25,500	19,504	2,172 1,431	60,626 39,189	+ 8,070 + 4,044
Belfast Londonderry	25,500 2,361 687	12,258 705 777	97	3,163 1,510	+ 381
Lurgan	623 1,047	534 272	47	1,204 1,338	+ 330
Rest of Northern Ire-	8,732	4,958	532	14,222	
land Great Britain and	0,132	1,330	233	1,000	0,101
Northern Ireland	1,245,991	332,878	95,969	1,674,838	+ 640,405
The state of the s	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	No bearing the second	Section 1997	COLUMN TO SERVICE	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

# COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

On page 218 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives figures relating to the 24th May, 1926, for the total of each group included in these statistics. Lines 2 to 5 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 5) and including lines 1 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained.

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes	1,983	6	249	4	2,242
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	1,087,702	29,872	300,293	27,624	1,445,49
3. Claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	74,070	805	9,309	508	84,69
4. Insured non-claimants on main file	11,294	1,410	1,858	1,387	15,94
5. Uninsured persons on Register	1,042	14,867	14,989	20,649	51,54
. Two months file	62,128	4,333	34,259	4,150	104,87
	1,174,108	46,954	326,449	50,168	1,597,67
Books lodged (lines 1-4 and 6)	1,237,177	36,426	345,968	33,673	1,653,24

# CLAIMS TO EXTENDED BENEFIT.

Claims to "extended" benefit—i.e., benefit beyond that to which the claimant is entitled in respect of contributions paid—are submitted for decision to the Local Employment Committees, composed, in the main, of representatives of employers and workpeople. The following Table gives an analysis of the recommendations of these Committees in Great Britain during the period 13th April to 10th May, 1926:-

The same was a control like as	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applications considered by Committees	010 077	27,398	239,435
during period  pplications admitted by Committees during period:—	212,037	21,396	205,400
(a) For 12 weeks	49,431 132,510	2,190 15,680	51,621
(b) For less than 12 weeks pplications definitely recommended for	132,310	23,000	140,100
disallowance during period :—  General Conditions:			
Not normally insurable and not seek-	141	400000	NIME OF
ing to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	1,462	695	2,157
Insurable employment not likely to be available	1,368	333	1,701
Not a reasonable period of insurable			
employment during the preceding two years	10,672	1,518	12,190
Not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment or not			
willing to accept suitable employ-	7,566	2,382	9,948
ment			
Single persons residing with relatives Married women who could look for	4,648	1,681	6,329
support from their husbands		1,655	1,655
support from their wives	228		228
Working short time but earning sufficient for maintenance	2,410	847	3,257
Aliens	9		9
Cotal definitely recommended for disallow-	00 707	0.111	77 474
ance	28,363	9,111	37,474
applications during the period recommended	1.733	417	2,150
for postponement for a definite time	1,733	417	2,1

# UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

During the four weeks ended 29th May, 1926, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table; figures for the five weeks ended 1st May, 1926, and for the four weeks ended 30th May, 1925, are also given for purposes of comparison:—

The second secon	Four weeks ended 29th May, 1926.	Five weeks ended 1st May, 1926.	Four weeks ended 30th May, 1925.
Contributions (Receipts):—  By Employers  Employed Persons  Service Departments (Admiralty,  War Office and Air Ministry)	1,110,000 980,000	£ 1,510,000 1,330,000	£ 1,420,000 1,290,000
War Office and Air Ministry) "Exchequer	40,000 830,000	20,000	20,00 <b>0</b> 970,000
Total	2,960,000	4,040,000	3,700,000
Payments:— Benefit Other payments*	3,080,000	3,360,000 470,000	3,410,000 420,000
Total	3,450,000	3,830,000	3,830,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	7,780,000	7,470,000	8,220,000

<sup>•</sup> Includes refunds at age 60 and compensation for the abolition thereof, cost of administration, etc.

# TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.\*

May was dominated by the stoppage of work in the coal-mining industry, which was in progress throughout the month, and by the general strike in the transport, printing, building, iron and steel and other industries in the first half of the month. Complete information as to the workpeople involved in the general strike is not yet available, though it appears probable that they numbered about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million. The statistics given below are, therefore, exclusive of this strike, but it is hoped that particulars will be available for publication in the July issue of this GAZETTE.

In the coal-mining stoppage about 1,075,000 workpeople were involved in an aggregate loss of about 21 million working days. In 17 other disputes reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland about 11,000 workpeople were involved (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 7,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 18 disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes (exclusive of the general strike) was thus 36, involving about 1,093,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during May of about 21,114,000

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (exclusive of the general strike) by groups of industries:-

		er of Dispugress in M	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st May.	Started in May.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in May.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in May.	
Coal Mining-National	050.80 81 <u>C</u> 361	1	1	1,075,000	21,000,000	
Stoppage Metal, Engineering and	8	5	13	7,000	36,000	
Shipbuilding  Textile  Other	1 9†	2 10	3 19	6,000 5,000	63,000 15,000	
Total, May, 1926	18	18‡	36‡	1,093,000‡	21,114,000‡	
Total, April, 1926	26	42	68	51,000	424,000	
Total, May, 1928	34	47	81	27,000	202,000	

Causes.—Of the 18 disputes shown as beginning in May, the coal mining dispute, and seven others directly involving 500 workpeople,

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The industrial situation in lay was dominated by the stoppage of work in the coal-mining arose on questions of wages or working hours, and ten, directly involving 10,500 workpeople, were caused by difficulties as to terms of resumption of work and other differences arising out of the general

Results.—Apart from the general strike, settlements were effected in the case of eight new disputes and of four old disputes, directly involving 10,300 workpeople in all. Of these new and old disputes, one, directly involving 300 workpeople, was settled in favour of the workpeople; seven, directly involving 6,400 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and four, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of six disputes, directly involving 5,100 workpeople, work was resumed pending pegotiations. 5,100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

#### TOTALS FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1925 AND 1926.§

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first five months of 1926, as compared with the corresponding period of 1925. The figures are exclusive of the general strike which occurred in May, 1926.

	Janu	ary to Ma	y, 1925.	Janu	ary to May	7, 1926.
Groups of Industries.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.
Mining and Quarry-	68	42,000	322,000	49	1,119,000	22,162,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	7	500	4,000	3	3,000	43,000
Engineering Shipbuilding	6	5,000 4,000	27,000 25,000	7 5	3,000 500	50,000 4,000
Other Metal Textile	20 32	3,000 5,000	23,000 41,000	23 22	9,000 15,000	125,000 171,000
Clothing Food, Drink, and Tobacco.	12 11	3,000	7,000 12,000	6 11	1,000	6,000 4,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.	12	2,000	28,000	9	1,000	27,000
Paper, Printing,	7	16,000	59,000	3	1,000	42,000
Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc.	21	1,500	27,000	17	2,000	12,000
Transport Public Administration Services.	17 11	6,000 1,500	11,000 11,000	25 4	16,000	149,000 28,000
Other	16	12,000	61,000	8	1,000	14,000
Total	253	102,000	658,000	192‡	1,173,000‡	22,837,000

# PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY, 1926.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	
Occupations and Locality.	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.	Cause or Object.	Result.§
Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain	1,075,000	•••	1926. 1 May	1926.	Refusal of Miners' Federation to accept employers' proposals for alterations in conditions of em- ployment on cessation of Govern- ment subsidy.	No settlement reported.
General Strike—See first paragraph	above.		4 May	12 May	In sympathy with workpeople in-	Strike called off.
Locomotive men, steel and tinplate workers at steel and tinplate works (one firm)—Llanelly.	13	1,433	12–13 Apr.	27 May¶	volved in coal-mining dispute. Dispute as to the number of locomotive men required at work subsequent to a reduction in the number of steel furnaces in	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Steel casement makers, clerks, etc.— Chester.	261	54	14 Apr.		operation.  Against proposed introduction of revised piece-work price list.	No settlement reported.
Workpeople employed in railway wagon and carriage works:—					HIS EXHERN TO THE PARTY OF THE	
Newton Heath, Manchester	3,000		23 Apr.	1 May	For advance in wages of a number of female french polishers.	Work regumed panding would
Earlestown, Lancs	1,700		24 Apr.	1 May	In sympathy with workpeople	Work resumed pending negotia-
Dyers, etc.—Bradford District	6,000	en rend u re rend da re dante	6 May	15 May	involved in above dispute.  Refusal to work with transport workers who had been called out in connection with the general state but had returned to work	Workpeople to be re-engaged as and when required; legal pro- ceedings to be taken against the Trade Union concerned.
Dock workers—Manchester and Salford.	3,500		17 May	17 May	strike, but had returned to work. Refusal to work with non-unionists who had been engaged during the general strike.	Temporary settlement effected. (A further stoppage occurred in June.)

<sup>\*</sup> Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
+ Six local disputes in the coal-mining industry, which had been in progress in April, were unsettled when the general stoppage in the coal-mining industry

began.

‡ Exclusive of the general strike.

‡ Exclusive of the general strike.

§ 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 one 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 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute.

∥ Date on which strike was called off. Work was resumed during the period 13th to 17th May, with some exceptions.

¶ Tinplate workers resumed work on 3rd May.

# 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 May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £20,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 240,000 workpeople and in an increase of £3,900 in those of over 25,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected are as follows:-

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Iron and Steel Clothing Paper, etc Building etc Public Utility Services Other	150  16,150 1,000 8,100	56,000 62,000 25,500 7,500 37,000 51,000	£ 5 5 3,300 100 500	£ 5,900 5,800 1,900 5,000 4,000
Total	25,400	239,000	3,905	20,100

The largest group of workpeople in the iron and steel industries affected by reductions were those employed in steel smelting shops and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, whose wages were reduced by 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. on standard basis rates, equivalent in most cases to about 3 per cent. on current rates. This reduction, which affected over 30,000 workers, did not apply to men with basis rates of 7s. per shift or less. There was a reduction of 10 per cent. on basis rates, equivalent to over 8 per cent. on the current rates, of over 5,000 Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales. This reduction also did not affect the lower-rated men. Over 5,000 iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in Scotland had their wages reduced by an amount equivalent to over 1\frac{1}{2} per had their wages reduced by an amount equivalent to over 1½ per cent. on current rates, and about 2,000 iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England sustained a reduction equivalent to over 3 per cent. on current rates. Other workpeople in these industries whose wages were reduced included blast furnacemen in Cumberland, North Lincolnshire, and Scotland.

In the clothing industries the principal reduction affected workpeople employed in boot and shoe repairing, for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced, the reduction in the time rates of adult workers amounting to 2s. or 3s. per week. Workpeople employed in dyeing and dry cleaning had their wages reduced by 2s. per week in the case of men and 6d. or 1s. per week in the case of other classes.

The principal reductions in the paper, etc., industries took effect as the result of Trade Board Orders which applied to paper box and paper bag making, the reduction in the rates of adult timeworkers varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week in the former trade and from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week in the latter.

There were increases varying from ½d. to 2d. per hour in the wages of building trade operatives at Liverpool and Birkenhead. Men employed on work of civil engineering construction in the lower-rated districts (outside the large industrial areas) had their

June, 1926.

wages reduced by \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour.

In the public utility services nearly 20,000 omnibus drivers and conductors in London sustained a reduction of 1s. per week, and a reduction of ½d. per hour took effect in the wages of about 7,500 workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

In industries other than the above, workpeople affected by reductions included penmakers at Birmingham, road transport workers in Scotland, furniture trade operatives at Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow, brush and broom makers, leather belt makers, and basket makers in various districts. Wages were increased in the case of iron ore miners in Cumberland, and workpeople employed in the explosives industry.

Of the total increase of £3,905 per week, £100 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, £70 under sliding scales based on selling prices, and the remainder chiefly as the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total reduction of £20,100 per week, nearly £13,300 took effect under sliding scales based on the cost of living, including over £7,500 under scales fixed by Trade Boards and nearly £2,000 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; nearly £6,000 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and nearly the whole of the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople."

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MAY, 1926.

Group of Industries.	of Worl	ate Number kpeople d by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	9,200	9,500	£ 880	£ 630
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineering, Shipbuilding	5,500 3,100	750 112,000	810 530	100 19,400
and Other Metal	1,750 4,200	28,000 156,000 64,500	410 180	2,100 12,400
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc	400 1,750 16,500	20,000 20,500 25,500	90 170 1,900	6,000 1,350 2,300 1,900
Building and Allied Industries Transport Public Utility Services	39,000 1,500 33,000	7,500 13,000 40,000	5,650 600 3,500	500 620 2,300
Other Total	350 116,250	22,000 519,250	14,790	2,400

In the corresponding five months of 1925 there were net increases of £70,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 700,000 work-people and net reductions of nearly £40,000 in those of nearly 690,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour. No important changes were reported in May.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
			AGRICULTURE AND FISHING.	The second second second
(	Durham	14 May	Female workers	Increase of 6d. per day. Minimum rates after change per day
Agriculture 1	Northumberland	13 May {	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as stewards, horsemen, cattlemen, stockmen or shep- herds.	(of 8 hours): 14 and under 18 years, 2s.; 18 and over, 2s. 6d.; Decrease of 1s. or 2s. per week (except for householders under 15 years of age, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: householders—21 and over: 40s., not householders—under 15 years, 11s., increasing to 37s. at 21 and over.
	Herefordshire	1 May	Other male workers (except casual workers).  Male workers (other than bailiffs, waggoners, stockmen, or shepherds).	Decrease of 1s. or 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 48 hours in winter and 52\frac{1}{2} hours in summer: under 15 years, 10s., increasing to 33s. at 21 and over.\frac{1}{2}  Rates fixed for a week of 52 hours in summer (in lieu of 54 hours) and 48 hours in winter, varying from 9s. at under 15 years to 22s. 6d. at 18 and under 19, and to 31s. at 21 years and over.\frac{1}{2}
	Cumberland	10 May	MINING AND QUARRYING.  Workpeople employed at iron ore mines.	Increase of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (7s. 11d. to 8s.) of \(^1_2\)d. per shift for winding enginemen, of \(^1_2\)d. per shift for
Iron Mining {	North Lincolnshire	2 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	other under-ground and surface workers, and of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: underground lst class or leading labourers, 5s. \$\frac{1}{2}\$d. per shift; winding enginemen, 7s. \$\frac{2}{3}\$d. per shift; plus a temporary increase of 1s. 9d. per shift in each case.  Decreases of \$1\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages 30\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent, above the standard. Minimum, rate after changes
Lead Mining	Wearhead and Allen dale.	10 May	Underground and surface workers	for labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 30\frac{3}{2} per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus 6d. per shift.  Bonus reduced\frac{3}{2} from 4s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change (including bonus) for labourers: underground, 7s. 9d. per shift; surface, 6s. 8d.

<sup>\*</sup> 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 form 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 over 56,000 workpeople, whose wages 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-prices sliding scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change; (Decreases in italics.)
Explosives Manufacture.	Great Britain	CHEMI 2 May	GAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, Adult workpeople employed in the explosives industry(except trades- men whose wages are regulated by those paid in their own trade).	ETC., INDUSTRIES.  Increases on base rates of l\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for adult male workers and \(\frac{3}{2}\)d. per hour for adult female workers, into which are merged the service allowances previously paid; also new and uniform scale of service allowances adopted, for male workers of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour and for female workers of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour on completion of three years' continuous service, with an additional \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for both male and female workers on the completion of a further two years' continuous service. Minimum rates after change: adult male workers, 47s. 9d. per week, plus service allowance (1d. per hour after five years' continuous service); adult female workers, 33s. per week, plus service allowance (\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. per hour after five years' continuous service).
Pig Iron Manufacture:	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in May.	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIE  Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work and also labourers) employed at blastfurnaces.  Keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., employed at blastfurnaces.  Blastfurnacemen	S.  Decreases in bonuses* of amounts varying according to base rates, from 5·2d. to 1s. 2d. per week, leaving total amount of bonuses from 2s. 1·1d. to 5s. 2·5d. per week.  Decrease† of ½ per cent. on output bonus earnings, leaving the percentage payable 44 in the Workington Area, and 39 in the Furness Area.  Decrease† of ½ per cent. on datal basis rates, leaving wages 30½ per
	and certain firms in the Leeds District.  West of Scotland	2 May	Workpeople (excluding certain lower paid daywagemen) employed at blastfurnaces. Workpeople employed in steel-	cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shifts, and the percentage payable on output bonus earnings reduced† from 27 to 25\frac{1}{2}.  Minimum rate after change for labourers: 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 30\frac{1}{2} per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus 6d. per shift.  Decrease† of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 11 per cent. above the standard.
AND	England** and West of Scotland.	2 May	melting shops, excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift:— Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace-helpers, etc., and gas producermen and charge wheelers.  Semi-skilled workers, etc., on 8-hour shifts.†† Semi-skilled workers, etc., whose wages are based on a 47-hour week,†† and youths and boys under 21 /ears of	Decrease† of 3½ per cent. on the standard of 1905, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard (basic process) and 2½ per cent. below the standard (acid process).  Decrease† of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard.  Decrease† of ¬½3 of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of ½3/2 of such advance.
	AUTO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY O		age. Workpeople employed at wrought- iron plants:— Lower-paid workers in receipt of a base wage of 3s. 10d. per shift up to 6s. per shift, whether such base wage is straig t tonnage, time and tonnage, time and bonus, or straight time.	Special bonuses granted as follows (to be paid nett and not subject to sliding scale fluctuations or overtime rates):— 10d. per shift on a base wage of 3s. 10d. to 4s.; 8d. per shift on a base wage of over 4s. up to 4s. 6d.; 6d. per shift on a base wage of over 4s. 6d. up to 5s.; 4d. per shift on a base wage of over 5s. up to 5s. 6d.; 2d. per shift on a base wage of over 5s. do.; also to loco drivers irrespective of base wage.
Iron and Steel	North of England‡‡	8 March	All workers with base wage within the above limits, except straight tonnage workers (and slaggers at one works) whose wages have previously been regulated by North of England Iron Sliding Scale.  All workers who remain under North of England Iron Sliding Scale (puddlers and	Wages in future to e regulated by t e Melters' Basic Sliding Scale, and new basis rates fixed by equating current earnings inclusive of sliding scale percentage, less 3 per cent., to 126‡, as compared with a new basis rate of 100.  Special reduction of 2½ per cent.§§
Manufacture.	North of England	2 May	millmen).  Semi-skilled workers, etc., employed at puddling forges and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week†† (excluding those in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 6s. per shift); also youths and boys under 21 years of age.	Decrease $\uparrow$ of $\frac{3}{152}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{134}{152}$ of such advance.
	7- 30-8 AL 9940 MT189	31 May {	Iron puddlers Iron millmen	Decrease† of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard.  Decrease† of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard.
HAND STREET THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF TH	North East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed at Newburn, West Hartlepool and Gateshead).	2 May	Men on direct production in steel- rolling mills (excluding those in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift).	Decrease† of 3\{\frac{1}{2}} per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22\{\frac{1}{2}} per cent. above the standard.
A Comment of the	Workington Scunthorpe	2 May 2 May	Steel millmen (excluding those on base rates below 7s. per shift). Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers, etc., (excluding men in receipt of base rates from	Decrease† of 3½ per cent. on standard rates.  Decrease† of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard.
to Len energy Tamble to a straight of the stra	South and West Wales.	30 May	3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift).  Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Sliding scale percentage on base rates reduced from 20 to 10, and bonus paid to men on base rates up to 30s. per week increased from 30 per cent. on base rates to 40 per cent., leaving the wages of labourers at 30s. per week plus 50 per cent. (as previously). Bonuses paid to men rated over 30s. up to 50s. to remain as previously (6d. per shift for those rated at 30s. 1d. to 40s. and 4d. per shift for those at 40s. 1d. to 50s.), subject to the proviso that men on base rates from 30s. 1d. to 38s. 2d. are to have their bonus made up so that they receive same gross earnings (viz., 45s.) as men with a base rate of 30s. Boys under 18 to receive an additional bonus of 10 per cent., leaving wages at 20 per cent. above base, plus 3d. per shift (as previously).

\* Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.
† Under selling-price sliding scale arrangements.
‡ The percentage addition to the day and tonnage basis rates remained at 16, in accordance with the arrangement made in October, 1925. (See p. 400 of GAZETTE for November, 1925.)

GAZETTE for November, 1925.)

§ Men on base earnings of from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. per shift have also been, since 1st November, 1925, in receipt of bonuses varying, according to earnings, from 2d. to 6d. per shift.

|| This change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st May—in most cases this was 2nd May.

¶ In the case of the lower paid men who were not affected, wages remained at 21 per cent. above the standard.

\*\* Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

†† The men on 8-hour shifts referred to are those who do not receive allowance hours and/or extra payment for night shift during the normal week. The men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week are mainly men employed in engineering shops or working with craftsmen who receive the allowances or extra payment mentioned.

t The changes described took effect under an Agreement made in March between the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the Iron and Steel Trades ss It was agreed that this reduction should be increased by a further ½ per cent. with effect from 6th September next.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
			IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES	(continued).
Iron and Steel Manufacture —(cont.).	West of Scotland	2 May {	Workpeople employed in steel-rolling mills;—  Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, firemen, and mill-labourers (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates of from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift.)  Semi-skilled workers, etc., and youths and boys under 21 years of age (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift).	Decrease* of 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22\frac{1}{4} per cent. above the standard.  Decrease* of \frac{3}{152} of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease, since 1 May, 1921, of \frac{1}{152} of such advance.
		31 May {	Iron puddlers and millmen  Iron and steel sheet millmen	Decrease* of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard.  Decrease* of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 57½ per cent. above the standard.
	ENG	INEERING,	SHIP-REPAIRING AND OTHER	METAL INDUSTRIES.
Engineering, etc.	Londonderry District	lst pay day after 1 May.	Fitters, turners, smiths, coppersmiths and patternmakers.	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: turners, 65s. 11d.; fitters, 62s.; smiths, 66s. 6d.; coppersmiths, 63s. 3d.; pattern makers, 65s. 6d.
Ship-repairing Steel and Metal	Grimsby Birmingham and	30 April	Machinists and strikers Male timeworkers over 21 years of age.	patternmakers, 65s. 6d.  Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (47s. 6d. to 50s.) in minimum rate.  Decrease of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 78s. and 68s. 6d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years of age, 58s. 6d., charge hands in hardening skops and rolling mills, 70s. 6d., charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 62s. 6d.; others, 48s.
Pens and Other Small Wares.	District.	following 1 May.	Male timeworkers under 21 years of age and apprentices.  Female day workers and learners  Female pieceworkers	Decreases† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 9d. per week.  Decreases† of amounts varying, according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for day workers 18 years of age and over, 24s. 3d. per week.  Decrease† of 5d. per week in the basic piecework rate (26s. 2d. to 25s. 9d.).
			TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.	200. 30.).
Cotton Manufacture.	Blackburn and District.	Pay day in week ending 8 May	Drawers-in	Amendments of, and additions to, the Blackburn list of prices in respect of runners in dhooties, splits, fine healds, tape borders and artificial silk in borders, resulting in a small increase in earnings.
			Female workers:— Doffers Other workers	Increase in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour. Minimum rates after change\( \frac{1}{2} \)d. (See p. 235.)  Increases in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for those 17 years and over and \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for those under 17 years. Minimum rates after change\( \frac{1}{2} \):
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture,	Northern Ireland	7 May {		18 years and over—hand braiders (nets), house machine minders, spreaders, carders, spinners, twisters, reelers, warpers, plaiters, scourers, polishers, ballers, leeson roll winders, parcellers and sample makers, 6½d, 6d.; drawers, rovers, 6½d., 5½d.; winders, spoolers, cop winders, plaiting winders, piecers, 6d., 5½d.; layers, 5d., 4½d.; all other workers, 4½d., 4½d.; under 18 years—2½d., 2½d., at under 15 years increasing to 4d., 3½d., at 17 years. (See p. 235.)
Hosiery Manufacture.	Dumfries	Мау	Workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture.	Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. in the shilling on rates fixed in November, 1919, making a total reduction of \( 2\frac{1}{2} \)d. in the shilling on such rates.  Minimum rates after change: timeworkers—men, 44s. 4d. per week; women, 25s. 4d.; pieceworkers—men, 47s. 6d.;
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding lst pay day in June.	Machine calico printers  Male workers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced from 51·10 per cent. to 46·90 per cent. on basis wages, and flat rate bonuses previously paid reduced from 20s. to 19s. per week for journeymen and from 14s. to 13s. per week for apprentices.  Decreases of from 6d. to 1s. 10d. per week. Rates after change;
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 8 May.	Female workers 18 years and over	15s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 30s. 6d. at 18, 43s. 6d. at 21 and to 49s. 3d. at 22½, plus special advance of 2s. for those 21 and over. Decrease† of 11d. per week. Rate after change: 26s. 11d., plus 1s. 3d.
			CLOTHING INDUSTRIES.	Decrease of 2s. per week for men 21 and over and of 6d. or 1s.
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.	England and Scotland.	lst pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in dyeing and dry cleaning.	per week for youths under 21 and for women and girls. Rates after change: men—skilled dyers, 66s. or 71s.; dyers (one colour), 61s.; wet or dry cleaners, finishers, glazers and other skilled workers, 56s.; labourers, 51s.; boys—10s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 28s. at 18 and to 42s. at 20 years; girls—10s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 21s. 6d. at 18 and to 28s. at 21 years. Decreases; in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards
			Workpeople employed in boot and shoe repairing, etc.:—  Male and female workers wholly or mainly employed in making bespoke hand - sewn leather footware (including	Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively.  (See p. 191 of May GAZETTE):— Decrease† of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 62s.
Boot and Shoe Repairing, etc.	Great Britain	1 May {	bespoke hand-sewn surgical work).  Male learners (other than indentured apprentices); also female learners employed on benching and/or finishing.  Male workers 21 years and over employed in operating power sole-stitchers and Blake or other sole-sewing machines on the Blake principle.  Male workers employed as pressmen who are responsible for cutting and costing.	Decrease† of 1s. per week for those 14 and under 17 years and of 2s. per week for those 17 and under 21 years. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 14 years, increasing to 41s. at 20.  Decrease† of 2s. per week for those employed in operating power sole-stitchers, or in operating both power sole-stitchers and Blake or other sole-sewing machines on the Blake principle (74s. to 72s.), and of 3s. per week for those employed in operating Blake or other sole-sewing machines on the Blake principle (70s. to 67s.).  Decrease† of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 67s.
			sible for cutting and costing.  Male and female workers employed as foremen and managers.  All other adult male workers; also female workers employed on benching and/or finishing in the repairing of leather footwear.	

\* Under selling-price sliding scale arrangements.
† Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.
† The higher rate in each case applies to workers employed within the area of the County Borough of the City of Belfast and the lower rate to workers employed

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
			CLOTHING INDUSTRIES (continued	).
	A vilina hiji pany mana da mata voly vel sisan		Workpeople employed in boot and shoe repairing, etc. (contd.):—	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trades Board Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively
	The state of the s		All other female workers	(See p. 191 of May GAZETTE):—  Decrease* of 1s. per week for those 14 and under 17 years and of 2s. per week for those 17 years and over. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 14, increasing to 40s. at 21 an
The board Shoe	Caret Putter	1 May	Male indentured apprentices Pieceworkers	over.  Decrease* of from 3d, to 2s, per week.  Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on piece prices for bespoke hand-sewn bespoke hand-sewn surgical, bespoke pegged and bespok riveted work and certain classes of surgical repair work leaving wages 7½ per cent, below list prices, and of 5 per cent for repairing (including surgical repair work other than above), and for work preparatory to rounding and channellin machines, leaving wages 12½ per cent, below list prices.
Boot and Shoe Repairing, etc. —contd.	Great Britain 3		Timeworkers:—  Male workers under 21 years of age (other than learners and indentured appren-	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trad Boards Acts starting at 18s. 6d. at 14 and increasing t 35s. 6d. at 18, and to 49s. 6d. at 20 years. (See p. 235.)
and the state	Andreas Committee of the committee of th	14 May	tices).  Male indentured apprentices starting apprenticeship at 18 years and over who are indentured for a period of three years.	Scales of minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trad-Boards Acts varying from 18s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. for thos starting at 18, from 23s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. at 19, from 28 to 46s. 6d. at 20, and from 37s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. for thos starting at 21 and over. (See p. 235.)
	Contract to the cast of the contract of the co		Pieceworkers	New general minimum piece rates fixed for certain operation (See p. 235.)
	Careful Area area and	F	OOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO IN Adult male workers	DUSTRIES.  Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in the minimum rates. Minimu
	To the same page of the		Additional workers	rates after change: foremen, 71s. and 74s.; singlehand machinemen, mixers and ovenmen, 69s.; secondhands, 67s tablehands, 65s.
Manual success of the	Chester	5 April	Juveniles and improvers  Women and girls	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 8s. 9d. at years and increasing to 48s. 9d. at 20 years.  New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 8s. 9 at 16 years, and increasing to 41s. 9d. at 21 years.
AND THE STREET OF THE STREET O	Various towns in North Staffordshire and Cheshire.†	lst pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. per we for women and for youths 16 years and over, and 6d. per we for girls under 18 years. Minimum rates after change: admale workers—forehands, 68s. 6d. or 71s. 6d.; singlehand machinemen, etc., 66s. 6d.; secondhands, 64s. 6d.; tablehand
Baking and Confectionery.	Confectionery.   Loughborough Swansea Last day Aprshire‡   Ayrshire‡	24 May Last pay day in	Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners	62s, 6d; female workers 18 and over, 37s.  Decrease* of 3s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 61s.  Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after chan for table hands, 60s.
		April. 1st pay day in	Bakers and confectioners	Decreases* to a minimum rate of 71s. per week.
	Clydebank and Coatbridge.	May	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 73s.
194	Glasgow (Certain Non- Associated Firms).	day in	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 73s. 6
	Hamilton and Wishaw	May.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 73s.
	THE BUT THE SAME	wo	ODWORKING AND FURNITURE IN	DUSTRIES.
Vehicle Building	Edinburgh and District.§	1 April	Men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright industries.	Standard rates adopted which are ½d. to 1½d. per hour in exceof the National minimum rates for Scotland. The new standarates are: woodworkers and smiths, 1s. 7½d.; painters at trimmers, 1s. 7d.; coach fitters, 1s. 5½d.; on passeng carrying vehicles an additional ½d. per hour to be paid.§
Packing Case Making.	Leicester	1st pay day in May.	Packing case makers	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ .).
	Manchester, Salford, Altrincham, Bolton and Stockport.	May. 1 May	Furniture trade operatives	Decrease* of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for male workers and \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour female workers, with proportionate reductions for apprentices a improvers. Rates after change: cabinet makers, chairmake carriers, machinists (after four years on machines), upholstere polishers and mattress makers, \( 1 \)s. \( 8d \).; \( 1 \)dbourers, \( 1 \)s. \( 3d \) in the solution of the silverers and cutters, \( 1 \)s. \( 8d \).; \( 5 \) brilliant cutters, \( 1 \)s. \( 9d \).; \( fitte \) \( 1 \)s. \( 6d \).; \( packers, \)1s. \( 5d \).
	North-East Lanca- shire   and Tod- morden. Wigan	1 May	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists. Cabinet makers, machinists, upholsterers and french polishers.	Decrease* of ½d. per hour for journeymen (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7½d.) a of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers.
urniture Manu- ) facture.	Birmingham, Sutton Coldfield, West Bromwich, Smeth- wick, Wolver- hampton, Walsall and Dudley.	1st pay day in May.	Timeworkers:— Cabinet makers, chairmakers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers. Female french polishers and upholstresses.  Pieceworkers	Decrease* of ½d. per hour for adult workers and of proportion amounts for boys and youths. Standard rate after change skilled adult workers, 1s. 6d.  Decrease* of ½d. per hour for adult workers and of proportion amounts for girls. Standard rate after change for adult workers d.  Percentage addition to pre-war piecework prices reduced* fr
	Nottingham	1 May	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, french polishers, machinists, upholsterers, sanders by hand or machine, and packers. Female polishers and upholstresses	70 to 67½.  Decrease* of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of proportion amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change journeymen: sanders (single band) and packers, 1s. 3d.; of workers, 1s. 6d.  Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: polishers, 9½.
	Beith, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock, Kirkcaldy and Lochwinnoch.	1st full pay week in May.	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, french polishers, machinists, upholsterers, upholstery sewers and sand paperers.	upholstresses, 7%d.  Decrease* of 1d. per hour for men, ½d. per hour for women, 5 cent. for pieceworkers and proportionate amounts for appr

\* Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.
† Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries District (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall).
‡ Auchinleck, Dalmellington, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, etc.
§ Including the counties of Linlithgow, Midlothian, East Lothian and Fife south of a line drawn from Kinross to Leven. It was provided that wages now being paid in excess of the above standard rates, and the custom of shop rating, should not be disturbed.

|| Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Padiham and Preston.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
		WOODW	RKING AND FURNITURE INDUST Workpeople employed in the peram-	RIES (continued).
al reside and order to quartification to subject to be successful to the subject to be successful to the subject to	TO THE BOAR GARDY COURSE  CONTROL WAS NOT SENTENCED  TO U.S. CORACLE WAS LOCATED AT THE COURSE  TO U.S. CORACLE WAS LOCATED AT THE CORACLE WAS LOCAT		Workpeople employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage industry:  Timeworkers 21 and over:  Male workers  Female workers	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see p. 191 of May GAZETTE):—  Decreases* of ½d. or ½d. per hour. General minimum time rate after change: 11½d. per hour (higher rates apply to special classes).  Decrease* of ½d. per hour. General minimum time rate after
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	l Great Britain	1 May	Timeworkers under 21 years:  Male workers (except porters and labourers).  Male porters and labourers  Female workers	Change; 64d. per hour (higher rates apply to special classes).  Decreases* of from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 15, increasing to 37s. 3d. at 20.  Decrease* of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) or \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Minimum rates after change: \( \frac{8}{2}d. \) at 18, increasing to 10d. at 20.  Decreases* of from 6d. to 1s. 3d. ner speek. Minimum rates after
	The second of th		Certain classes of male and female indentured appren- tices and male and female workers who have com- pleted an indentured apprenticeship. Pieceworkers	change: 10s, 6d. at 15, increasing to 26s. 9d. at 20, Decreases* proportionate to those for workers of corresponding ages other than apprentices.
Sports Accessories Manufacture.	London, Watford, Bolton, Cambridge, Nottingham, Hor- bury and Leeds.	1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of accessories for sports and games.	Piecework basis time rates fixed at 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.  Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 75 per cent. to 65 per cent. on price lists of October, 1924, and March, 1926.
	TO THE POST OF S	PAP	ER, PRINTING AND ALLIED IND Workpeople employed in paper box-making:—	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Roards Acts
			Male timeworkers:— Other than learners	of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see p. 191 of May GAZETTE):—  Decreases* of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. General minimum time rate after change: 49s.
Paper Box Making.	Great Britain	1 May	Learners Female timeworkers:—	Decreases* of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 6d. at under 15 years, increasing to 42s. 6d. at 20.
Manage			Other than learners Learners	Decrease* of 1s. per week (30s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.)  Decreases* of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week (except for those starting at 14 years in their first six months' employment, for whom there
		l l	Pieceworkers	was no change).  Decrease* in the minimum piecework basis time rates of 3s. per week (57s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.) for men and 1s. per week (32s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.)
			Workpeople employed in paper bag-making:—	for women.  Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards  Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively  (see p. 191 of May GAZETTE):—
Paper Bag	Great Britain	1 37	Male timeworkers:— Other than learners	Decreases* of from 1s. to 3s. per week. General minimum time
Making.	Great Britain	1 May	Learners Female timeworkers :— Other than learners Learners	Decreases* of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week.  Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week (30s. 6d. to 29s.).
et vist v et journe en	a dan er saherak - Joseph		Female pieceworkers	Decreases* of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week (except for those starting at 14 in the first six months of employment).  Decrease* in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per week (32s. to 31s.).
tercheeper Villa to	cetin connecta . See		BUILDING AND ALLIED IND	
Experience (	Constant State Constant		Bricklayers, masons and tilers	Increase of 1d. per hour and "tool money" granted of 2s. per week or 4d. per day. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 1s. 10½d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), and tilers, 1s. 10d. per hour, plus in each case 2s. per week "tool money."
25.61 51 58 11 53	S(f. of 194 year distant)		Carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: carpenters and joiners, 1s. 10d. per hour plus 2s. per week "tool money"; machinists and sawyers, 1s. 10d.
Building	Liverpool, Birkenhead and District.	1 May	Slaters, plumbers, painters, street masons and paviors and marble polishers. Plasterers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.; marble polishers, 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; other classes, 1s. 10d.
	ASSESSED AND ASSESSED	1 40 2 40	Scaffolders, labourers and navvies	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rate after change, ls. 11d.; any man in charge of two plasterers or more to be paid not less than ld. per hour extra.  Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: scaffolders, ls. 5d.; tradesmen's labourers, ls. 4½d.; general labourers
livil Engineering	Aberdeen Great Britain	1 May 1st pay day after 20 May.	Plasterers Men employed on work of civil engineering construction.	and navvies, 1s. 4d.  Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.).  Decrease* of ½d. per hour in Class III and IV districts, and ½d.  per hour in Class V districts, the rates for the County of London and Class I and II districts remaining unchanged. Present rates of wages for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 3d.; Class I districts, 1s. 2½d.; Class II, 1s. 1½d.; Class III, 1s. 0½d.; Class IV, 11½d.; Class V, 10½d.
	io egueropo ar ine-		TRANSPORT.	
Road Transport.	Scotland (except For- farshire).	8 May	Road transport workers	Decrease* of 1s. per week for men, and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years. Rates after change: Glasgow and Paisley—one horse drivers, 53s. per week; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 62s.; steam wagon drivers, 72s.; second-men on steam wagons, 67s. Aberdeen—one horse drivers, 50s. 6d.; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), and steam wagon drivers, 56s. 6d.
	AND THE PART OF TH		PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES	
as Undertakings	London†	1st full pay after 1 Jan.	Youths and boys under 21 years of age.	Schedule of rates adopted as follows:—Class A: aged 14 years, 14s. 4d. per week; 15 years, 16s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.; 16 years, 18s. 3d.; 17 years, 21s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.; 18 years, 32s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; 19 years, 35s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.; 20 years, 38s. 9d.: Class B.: aged 14 and 15 years, 14s. 4d.; 16 years, 16s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.; 17 years, 18s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.; 18 years, 18s. 3
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the Home Counties.‡	1st full pay in May.	Adult male workers	16 years, 16s. 3½d.; 17 years, 18s. 3d.; 18 years, 29s. 11½d.; 19 years, 32s. 10½d.; 20 years, 34s. 10d.†  Increase of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for stations of over 800 k.w.: labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour; stokers, 1s. 4d.; electrical and mechanical fitters, 1s. 7½d.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.

† This entry is to be substituted for that previously published on page 146 of the April issue of this GAZETTE. Class A refers to boys and youths engaged in the heavier forms of labouring work in the carbonising, coal, coke, breeze, yard and purification departments. Class B refers to all other boys and youths engaged in manual labour, including those in the engineering shops (where such boys and youths are subject to gas workers' Awards and Agreements or conditions).

‡ This increase took effect under an agreement of the Home Counties Area Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, dated 17th March, 1926. The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Council, and include the following:—Aylesbury, Banbury and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Bedford, Canterbury, Clacton, Dover, Folkestone Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., Gillingham, Gravesend, The Kent Electric Power Co. (Rochester), Leatherhead and District Electric Co., Ltd., Luton, Maidstone, Oxford Electric Co., Ltd., Reading Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Sheerness and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Southend, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES (c	ontinued).
Tramways Undertakings.	Great Britain Liverpool	1 May 4 May	Youths, under 19 years of age employed as parcels, messenger, point and trolley boys.  Drivers, conductors and shed	Decrease* of 3d. per week. Rates after change: 14 to 15 years. 13s. 6d. per week; 15 to 16, 15s. 6d.; 16 to 17, 17s. 6d. 17 to 18, 22s.; 18 to 19, 27s. 6d. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Rates after change: motormer
Omnibus Undertakings.	London	5 May {	attendants. Drivers and conductors	Decrease of 1s. per week in accordance with the agreement of 24 Marci 1926. Rates after change: drivers, 1st 6 months, 80s. 6d. per week, thereafter, 86s. 6d.; conductors, 1st 6 months, 73s. 6d thereafter, 79s. 6d.
		{	Garage inside staff (except general hands and hand washers).	Decrease of \$d. per hour. Rates after change: unit adjusters 1s. 5\d. per hour; mechanical general hands, 1s. 3\d.
	Hartlepool	1 May	Manual workers	Decrease* of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers 1s. 2d.; roadmen, 1s. 4d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 3d.; street
98	Stockton-on-Tees	4 May	Manual workers	sweepers, 1s. 1½d.  Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers 1s. 1½d. per hour; road labourers, 1s. 2½d.; scavengers, 1s. 1½d. refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.
Non-Trading Services of Local	Certain Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.†;	1st full pay week in May.	Manual workers	Grade A areas—destructor stokers, steam waggon and rolle drivers, 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.; petrol vehicle drivers (over 1 ton), 1s. 2d. petrol vehicle drivers (1 ton and under), sewage flushers, sewage
Authorities.	York	6 Мау	Manual workers	works foremen, pump men, press-house men, gouxtub men seavenger foremen, throwers out, scarifiers, working gangers tar-mixers, grave diggers and fumigators, 1s. 1½d.; dry ashmet and horsedrivers or carters, 1s. 1d.; gulley cleaners, sweepers drivers' helpers, yard labourers, dustmen, sewage works attendant and labourers, store keepers, labourers, 1s. 0½d.; Grade B areas—½d. per hour less; Grade B2 areas—1d. per hour less Grade C1 areas—1½d. per hour less; Grade C2 areas—2d. pe hour less; Grade D1 areas—2½d. per hour less; and Grade D1 areas—5d. per hour less than rates quoted for Grade A areas. Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: labourers, carters refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d. per hour; day scavengers, 1s. 2½d. night scavengers and carters, 1s. 3½d.; waggon and road rolle drivers, 1s. 4d. navices 1s. 7½d.; waggon and road rolle
	Glamorganshire	1 April	Manual workers	drivers, 1s. 4d.; paviors, 1s. 74d., wayyon and road rotte Decrease* of 1s. 4½d. per week. Rate after change for fillers sweepers and roadmen, 52s. 1d. per week.
		424	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.	
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day in May.	Pieceworkers and cutters and daywork. Workpeople employed in brush and broom manufacture:—	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change: skilled—London \(1s\). \(3\frac{1}{2}d\). Provinces, \(1s\). \(3\frac{1}{2}d\). Semi-skilled—London, \(1s\). \(0\frac{1}{2}d\). Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of Novembe \(1922\) reduced* from \(75\) to \(68\). Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Board \(Acts\) of the following amounts for the classes named respectively.
rush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 May	Experienced male timeworkers; Other male timeworkers, female pan hands and other female timeworkers, and learners.§	(see p. 191 of the May GAZETTE):— Decrease* of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.).  Decrease* of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. General minimum time rate aftee change at 21 and over: men, 11\frac{1}{2}d.; women, 6\frac{1}{2}d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Midland Counties, London and Scotland.	3 May	Male and female pleceworkers Apprentices Basket makers employed on Government work.	Decrease* of 1 per cent., making wages 18½ per cent. below the list Decreases* proportionate to the above.  Bonus of 52½ per cent. on revised London price list of 1919 reduced* to 45 per cent.
Basket, etc.,		[	Workpeople employed in basket, hamper, cane and wicker furni- ture making (including one section of agricultural basket work):—	(Respective) street bas memorial
Making.	Midland Counties	3 May	Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour (1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.).  Bonuses on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced* by 7\frac{1}{2} per cent., leaving bonuses of 45 per cent, on Derby and Croquet chairs, 40 per cent. and 56\frac{1}{2} per cent. on Worcester pote and 60 per cent. on other work.  Bonus on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced* from 671 per cent to 60 per cent.
erement Making	Basford Great Britain	3 May 1 May	Other sections of agricultural basket wo k.  Cane and wicker workers Female workers (including folders, packers, warehousers and despatchers).	Bonus on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced from 67½ per cent. to 60 per cent.; in cases where the bonus was less than 67½ per cent. there was no change.  Decrease* of 5 per cent. on earnings.  Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour for those 16 years and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum time rates after change: 2d. at under 14½ years, increasing to ½d. a 16 years, and to 5½d., 6½d., 6½d. and 7½d. (according to experience, for those 21 and over; pinkers and choppers to receive 1d. and ½d. per hour more respectively; piecework basis time rates 1d. per hour more than time rates.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.

† The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the West Riding of Yorkshire Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, and include: —Grade A areas: Batley, Bolton-upon-Dearne, Conisbrough, Golcar, Halifax, Harrogate, Honley, Kirkheaton. Leeds, Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, Rotherham, Rothwell, Saddleworth, Stanley, Wakefield, Yeadon, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Grade Bl areas: Adwick-le-Street, Brighouse, Castleford, Doncaster, Keigley, Maltby, Pontefract, Queensbury, Rawmarsh, Spenborough, Todmorden, Whitwood, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Rotherham R.D.C. Grade B2 areas: Altofts, Barnoldswick, Featherstone, Midgley, Mirfled, Normanton, Osset, Otley, Selby, Skipton, Sowerby Bridge, Wath-upon-Dearne, West Riding C.C. (certain districts). Grade C1 areas: Heckmondwike, Horbury, Royston, Stocksbridge, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Grade C1 areas: Heckmondwike, Horbury, Royston, Stocksbridge, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Grade C1 areas: Heckmondwike, Horbury, Royston, Stocksbridge, Under Horbury, Royston, Stocksbridge, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Grade D1 areas: West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Luddenden Foot, Oakworth, Penistone, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Grade D1 areas: West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Doncaster R.D.C. (certain districts), Doncaster R.D.C. (certain districts), Doncaster R.D.C. (certain districts), Todmorden R.D.C. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the minimum rates shown.

† 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 one or more of these opporations.

§ Excluding male workers under 14½, 15 and under 15½, 16 and under 18, and 19 and under 21 years, and female workers under 14½, 15 and under 15½, and 19 and under 18 years, and female workers under 14½, 15 and under 15½, in. st

# CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN JUNE, 1926.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in June. *Increases*.—Agricultural labourers in Norfolk, Shropshire, and Anglesey and Carnarvonshire. *Decreases*.—Workpeople employed in the electric cable making industry; farriers in London and at Liverpool; workpeople employed in the boot and shoe manu facturing industry.

# 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 May, 1926, was 48. Nine deaths were reported during the month, one due to lead poisoning and eight due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, six cases of lead poisoning (including four deaths) among house painters and two cases among house plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during May, but notification

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.  Among Operatives engaged in—  Smelting of Metals	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.  Arsenical Poisoning 1 Aniline Poisoning 3
Plumbing and Soldering	
Shipbreaking 1	Toxic Jaundice 1
Printing 1	POISONING 5
	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
Tinning of Metals Other Contact with	Wool
Molten Lead 3	Handling of Horsehair
White and Red Lead	Handling and Sorting of
Works 4	Hides and Skins 3
Pottery* 2	Other Industries 1
Vitreous Enamelling	TOTAL, ANTHRAX †4
Electric Accumulator	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous
Works 5	Ulceration.
Paint and Colour Works	Pitch 2
Indiarubber Works	
Coach and Car Painting	Oil 11
Shipbuilding	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS —
Paint used in Other	ULCERATION 15
T I	(e) Cases of Chrome Ulcera-
	TION.
Other Industries 1	Manufacture of Bichro- mates 1
TOTAL OF ABOVE 17	mates 1 Dyeing and Finishing 2
	Chrome Tanning 2 Other Industries 2
	Other Industries 2
HOUSE PAINTING 6	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 7
HOUSE PLUMBING 2	Total, Chical Chesitation 1

# 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 May, 1926, was 95, as compared with 187 in the previous month and with 193 in May, 1925. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 29 in May, 1926, as compared with 50 in the previous month; comparable figures for May, 1925, are not available.

available.	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued):
Guards	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers 1	Tramway Carriages,
Firemen	Motors, Aircraft 3
Guards (Passenger)	Other Metal Trades 1
Permanent-Way Men 4	Shipbuilding 3
Porters 5	Wood 1
Shunters 1	Gas 1
Mechanics	Electric Generating Stations
Labourers	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc
Miscellaneous 6	Chemicals, etc 3
Contractors' Servants	Food and Drink 3
some own to work the come	Chemicals, etc 3 Food and Drink 3 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 17	
Share the majority of the control of	Rubber Trades
MINES.	Other Non-Textile Indus-
	tries
Underground 24	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106.
Surface 2	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
TOTAL. MINES 26	Docks, Wharves, etc 3
TOTAL, MINES 26	
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 4	Buildings 8 Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES OVEL 20 ICCU GCCP	Sidings
A CONTRACTOR AND THE PARTY OF T	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 47
Cotton 4	—
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 2	Use or Working of Sewage
A STATE OF THE STA	Works 1
Other Textiles	Total (excluding Sea-
Textile Bleaching & Dyeing 1	men) 95
Metal Extracting and Re-	SEAMEN. —
fining 2	Trading Vessels, Sailing
Metal Conversion, including	" " Steam 27
Rolling Mills and Tube	Fishing Vessels, Sailing 1
Making 3	" " Steam 1
Metal Founding 2	
Engineering and Machine	Total, Seamen 29
Making 1	Total (including Sea-
Boiler Making and Con-	men) 124
structional Engineering 3	

\* The two persons affected in the Pottery industry were females.
† In addition to these cases reported under the Act, one case of anthrax mong dock labourers was reported.

# 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 May, 1926, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 1,134,291 or 41.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 63.7 per cent. more than in May, 1925. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 636, 450 and 390 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

prosper to the firm as a	Numbe of Poor	Law Reli in May,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per				
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	10,000 of Population as compared with a  Month Year		
The second of the second of			N. ALEXANDE	Population.	ago.	ago.	
ENGLAND AND				etsetti k			
WALES. Metropolis.	0.010	0.700	7.7.070				
West District	8,912 10,439	8,766 25,123	17,678 35,562	213 347	+ 18 + 66	+ 28 + 78	
Central District	2,378 10,013	3,621	5,999 83,294	448	+ 1	+ 86	
East District South District	19,218	3,621 73,281 92,384	111,602	1,287 572	+137 + 64	+367 +127	
TOTAL, Metropolis	50,960	203,175	254,135	554	+ 65	+131	
West Ham	4,500	77,973	82,473	1,077	+154	+212	
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,632	63,512	66,144	1,312	+ 502	+770	
Stockton and Tees District	1.222	33,103	34,325	1,239	+606	+750	
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	1,222 4,162 1,887	33,103 11,871	34,325 16,033	201	+ 45	+ 60	
Wigan District Manchester District	8,820	63,456 42,204	65,343 51,024	1,439	$+1,139 \\ +103$	$+1,177 \\ +162$	
Liverpool District Bradford District	9,875 1,851	62,109	71,984 8,514	577 229	+ 90 + 41	+ 137 + 78	
Halifax and Hudders-	1,321	3 150		118	+ 6	+ 4	
field Leeds‡	2,537	3,150 20,736 10,144 38,075	4,471 23,273 11,079	490	+ 202	+263‡	
Barnsley District	935	10,144	11,079	336 787	+ 39 + 236	+ 56 + 280	
Sheffield Hull District	2,548 1,721 2,278	15,444	40,623 17,165	536	+101	+125	
North Staffordshire	2,278	50,751 57,247	53,029	1,265	+1,058 + 976	+1,080	
Nottingham District Leicester	2,137	3,186	59,384 4,333	1,259	+ 12	+1,002 + 25	
WolverhamptonDis-	A STATE OF THE STA	17/12/11/01/02		560	+310	+299	
Birmingham	3,320 7,399 2,454	38,404 20,848	41,724 28,247 19,072	298	+ 48	+ 29	
Bristol District	2,454	16,618	19,072	459	+ 90	+128	
Cardiff and Swansea	2,568	31,033	33,601	702	+314	+362	
TOTAL, "Other Districts"		588,554	649,368	622	+272	+315	
Total, Districts in England and Wales	1116,274	869,702	985,976	624	+206	+ 256	
Glasgow District Paisley and Greenock	5,618	92,174	97,792	1,018	+ 24	+2408	
_ District	910	14,322	15,232	796	+ 15	+1928	
Edinburgh Dundee and Dunferm-	1,585	17,658	19,243	459	+ 53	+ 94\$	
line	835	5,052	5,887	272	+ 21	+ 958	
Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	553 378	3,290 5,940	3,843 6,318	245 622	+ 35 + 18	+ 378 + 278	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,879	138,436	148,315	725	+ 29	+164§	
TOTAL for above 31 Dis-		1 008 138	1 134 291	636	+186	+246	
tricts in April, 1926.	120,133	1,008,138	1,104,291	030	1 7100	7 210	

# ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages granted during May, 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:—

Assisted Passage	Assisted Passages Granted in May, 1926.	Total A Passa Gran	iges	Departures in May, 1926.	Total Departures.	
Schemes.		1922 to 1925.	Jan May, 1926.		1922 to 1925.	Jan May, 1926.
To Australia , New Zealand , Canada :	2,028 694	82,167§ 25,674§	12,271§ 3,697§	2,667	78,689 22,625	13,827 4,622
Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario South Africa	2,252  16 113	21,458§ 1,367 167 5,582	13,304§ 146 283§	1,787 34 7	21,489 1,356 79 4,939	8,283 64 108
Total	5,103	136,415§	29,7018	4,708	129,177	26,904

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 29th May, except in the case of the Long Ashton Union of Bristol District and the Swansea Union, where they relate to 22nd May and 15th May respectively. The figures for Scotland relate to 15th May.

‡ Owing to alteration of area, comparison with a year ago is approximate.

§ Revised figures.

# RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

June, 1926.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the 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.\*

The state of the s	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July,		July.	July,	Latest figures available.		
Total Para Laurence La	1922.		1925.	Rise.	Date.		
Tuodise president	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1926.	
UNITED KINGDOM	80	62	62	67	58	1 June	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia	•••			794	732	Apr.	
Denmark	84	88	100	110	77	Jan.	
Egypt (Cairo) :	72	52	48	58	61	Mar.	
Finland	1,005	868 221	916 260	1,007	949 403	Apr.	
France (Paris) : (other towns) :	2128	2498	300\$	3515	403	Feb.	
N."	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	2003	54	42	Apr.	
Holland (The Hague)			67	76	72	Mar.	
Italy (Milan)	392	396	408	502	545	Apr.	
(Rome)		482	469	527	563	Feb.	
Norway	133	118	148	160	95	May	
Spain (Madrid)‡	79	72	82	90	87	Apr.	
,, (Barcelona);	73	65	72	82	68	Apr.	
Swedent Switzerland	79	60	59 70	69	57 63	May Feb.	
TT-14-3 C4-4	39	44	40	59	57	Mar.	
United States	03		70	Para Tito	0.	mai.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C.							
Australia	48	64	49†	56	63	Apr.	
Canada	38	37	34	41	53	Apr.	
India (Bombay):							
Native families	60	48	51	52	50	May	
"European" fami-	MILE DE T	100 miles 100 miles	80	78	67	Jan.	
T 1 1 TI CIA	85†	***82	. 85	88	75	ADI.	
Man Manland	44	42	48	51	51	Apr.	
South Africa	16	16	17	20	19	Apr.	

## II.—ALL ITEMS

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶						d
	which Computa- tion is	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	Latest figures available.	
	based.					Rise.	Date.
		Per	Per	Per 1	Per	Per	1
		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1926.
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	A,B,C,D,E	84	69	70	73	68	1 June
Belgium	A,C,D,E A,C,D,E	266	329	393	409	458 111	May Aug. '25
Denmark Estonia (Tal-	A,B,C,D,E	99	104	114	119	94	Jan.
linn)	A,B,C,D,E				14	10	Mar.
Finland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,018	990	1,032	1,094	1,041	Apr.
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	189**	231**	267**	301**	351	lst qr.
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	•••			43	40	May
Greece (Athens) Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	516	933	1,225	1,372	1,631	Apr.
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	87†	74+	73†	79†	77	Dec. '25
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	388	387	412	498	542	Apr.
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E		450	449	495	531	Feb.
Luxemburg	A,C,D	259	340	381	415	446	May
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	155†	139†	151†	161†	125	Mar.
Poland(W'rsaw)	A,B,C,D,E				57	83	May
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	90	74	71	76	73	Apr.
Switzerland United States	A,B,O,D,E	67†	70†	69†	¥4†	65 78	Feb. Dec. '25
BRITISH		PARTIE NO.					1000000
Dominions, &c.	A.B	43**	56**	48**	BUSE BES	56	4thar'25
Australia	A,B,D	46	46	44	46	53	Apr.
India (Bombay)		40	70			30	Apr.
Native families "European"		65	53	57	57	53	May
families	A,B,C,D,E	The Francisco	1000	65	60	58	Jan.
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E		80	83	88	80	Apr.
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E			608	638	62	Apr.
South Africa	A,B,D,E	35	30	32	33	31	Apr.
-3444	,,,,,,,,	A SHOULD	130000	1000	PROBRECE	THE REAL PROPERTY.	

\* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; the Hague, January to July, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Amsterdam, Spain, South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ Fuel and light are also included in these figures. ‡ Figure for August. [A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light [B = Other or Miscellaneous Items. ¶ Exceptions to this are: Amsterdam, 1911–1913; France, Poland, Australia and South Africa, average for 1914; Beigium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Germany, Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913–1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States and Chile, 1913; Poland, January, 1914. \*\* Figure for 3rd Quarter.

# EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the United Kingdom statistics; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 210-211 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.)]

# FRANCE.\*

FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in May.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 29th May, was 8,882 (5,761 men and 3,121 women). At the end of April (1st May), the corresponding total was 10,369 and in May, 1925, 10,023. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 12,456 (7,752 for men and 4,704 for women), as compared with 12,305 at the end of April, (1st May) and 9,508 in May, 1925. During the last week of May the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,976 persons in situations, including 9,892 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 2,208 foreign immigrants.

#### GERMANY.+

Employment in April.—The slight improvement in employment reported in the preceding month continued during April. This movement on the whole was seasonal and in accordance with the experience of former years, but owing to the exceptional degree of unemployment the general level in April was below that of the

of unemployment the general level in April was below that of the preceding year.

The number of members‡ of statutory health insurance societies showed a marked increase during April. On 1st May the societies making returns had a total of 13,231,746 members, as compared with 12,763,613 on 1st April—an increase of 3·7 per cent.

Returns relating to unemployment were received from 39 trade unions which had an aggregate membership of about 3½ millions. Of these, 655,537 or 18·6 per cent., were out of work on 24th April, as compared with 21·4 per cent. at the end of March and 4·3 per cent. in April, 1925. A further 673,993, or 19·1 per cent., were working short time on 24th April, as against 21·7 per cent. in March and 4·9 per cent. in April, 1925.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment among the principal unions included in the returns:—

Unions.  8.D. = Social-Democratic.	Membership reported on	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.			
H.D. = Hirsch - Duncker (neutral). C. = Christian.	at end of April, 1926.	April, 1926.	Mar., 1926.	April, 1925.	
All Unions making Returns	3,524,640	18.6	21.4	4.3	
Porcelain (S.D.)	44,941	14.2	15.7	2.4	
Glass (S.D.)	40,788	16.8	18.8	2.1	
Metal(S.D.)	726,718	19.7	24.1	5.1	
,, (H.D.)	80,005	11.9	11.5	4.5	
Textile (8.D.)	295,449	20.0	18.9	3.4	
,, (C.)	76,480	14.2	13.7	0.8	
Clothing (S.D.)	75,306	24.0	27.2	1.3	
Boot and shoe (S.D.)	68,318	32.3	35.8	6.0	
Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.)	50,861	17.1	19.0	7.7	
Food and drink (S.D.)	66,292	3.2	5.1	1.5	
Tobacco (S.D.)	52,836	31.2	33.4	8.7	
Woodworking (8.D.)	279,915	29.3	30.6	3.5	
Printing (S.D.)	75,650	6.5	6.6	0.4	
Bookbinding (S.D.)	50,659	16.8	15.5	2.5	
Building (S.D.)	317,750	26.7	33.9	5.7	
Carpenters (S.D.)	83,306	30.4	40.0	4.6	
Transport (S.D.)	245,389	8.0	10.6	6.2	
Factory workers (trades not	775 400	10 5		The second	
distinguished) (S.D.)	315,480	16.5	18.7	5.0	
Ringine drivers and firemen	40 500	77.7			
(8.D.)	49,590	13.3	13.8	6.0	
Factory and transport (S.D.)	53,474	13.6	19.3	3.8	
Municipal and State workers	177 070		STATE OF STREET	100000	
(8.D.)	171,216	1 3	1.7	1.1	

Figures relating to the number of persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment are available for 15th May, on which date the total was 1,743,429. On 1st May the corresponding figure was 1,781,509 and on 15th April, 1,878,881.

At the end of April the employment exchanges making returns had 2,373,626 persons on the "live register," as against 2,520,394 at the end of March. On an average in April, there were 628 applicants for every 100 vacancies registered at the Exchanges, as compared with 680 in March.

# AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in April.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th May, 1926, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 173,116 at the end of April, as compared with 202,394 at the end of the preceding month and 148,477 at the end of April, 1925. In Vienna alone there were 84,281 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of May and 87,025 at the end of April.

\* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th June, 1926. Paris.
† Reichsarbeitsblatt, 1st June, 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.

Unemployment in April.—Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 145 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 585,005, show that 7,392 of these (1.26 per cent.) were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 1.40, and in April, 1925, 1.60. In addition, 11,562 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in April numbered 228,986 or 1.63 per cent, of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.96, and in April, 1925, 3.25 per cent.

#### HOLLAND.†

Unemployment in April.—The Journal of the Dutch Statistical Office contains preliminary figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 278,970 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th April, 1926, 14,386 (5.2 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 4,810 (1.7 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 27th March) the percentages were respectively 5.7 and 2.0.

#### SWITZERLAND.†

Unemployment in April.—On 30th April, 1926, the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 11,320, as compared with 14,307 at the end of March, and 8,591 at the end of April, 1925. Offers of situations made by employers on these dates numbered 2,858, 3,215, and 3,997 respectively. There were thus on an average 396 applications for each 100 vacancies on 30th April, as compared with 445 on 31st March, and 215 on 30th April, 1925.

#### POLAND.§

Unemployment in April.—According to reports furnished to the Central Statistical Office by the Polish Ministry of Labour, approximately 320,512 persons were unemployed throughout the country at the end of April (1st May) as compared with 346,431 at the end of March. The improvement in employment is stated to be attributable to a large extent to public works undertaken by the State and Communes, to agriculture and forestry work, and to emigration.

#### SWEDEN.II

Unemployment in April.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th April, 1926, was 12·2, as compared with 14·7 on 31st March, and 10·8 on 30th

# UNITED STATES.¶

Employment in April.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in April, based on returns from 9,689 establishments in 53 industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 2,971,407 persons employed in April as against 3,004,062 in March, or a decrease of 1.0 per cent. The aggregate wages paid for April show a decrease of 1.9 per cent. as compared with March, and the average weekly earnings a decrease of 1.0 per cent.

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1925, there was an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, of 3.2 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid, and of 2.4 per cent. in the average weekly earnings. The most notable increases in employment in April, 1926, as con pared with April, 1925, are shown in the machine tool (24.4 per cent.). and agricultural implement (11.3 per cent.) industries. The greatest decline in employment is shown in the woollen and worsted goods industry (14.6 per cent.), other marked decreases being in the millinery and lace goods (13.7 per cent.), and fertiliser (10.1 per cent.) industries.

Index Number of Employment, April.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding index number for April, 1926. is 92.8, as compared with 93.7 in March, and 92.1 in April, 1925.

#### CANADA.

Employment in May.\*\*—For 1st May, 1926, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,866 firms, with an aggregate of 773,471 upon their pay rolls. On 1st April the same firms reported 750,323 employed and the total for May thus shows an increase of 23,148 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st May, 1926, is 94·3, as compared with 91·4 at the beginning of the preceding month and 90·8 on 1st May, 1925.

Trade Union Unemployment in April. † On 30th April, 1926, 7.3 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 7.3 at the end of March and 8.7 per cent. in April, 1925.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

June. 1926.

#### Trades Disputes Act.

GENERAL STRIKE—SAILORS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION CALLED UPON TO CEASE WORK BY TRADES UNION CONGRESS GENERAL COUNCIL—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF UNION ISSUED NO INSTRUC-TIONS TO MEMBERS OF UNION, AS REQUIRED BY UNION'S RULES—Union Sought injunction against officials of Branch which issued Strike Notices.

This case was a motion by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland for an injunction to restrain the secretary and officials of the Tower Hill branch of the Union from calling out members on strike without the prior authority of the executive council of the Union. By the rules of the Union no strike may be called without the consent of two-thirds of the members voting by ballot. When the general strike was called by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress a ballot of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union was in progress, but it had not been completed. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress called upon all Unions affiliated to the Congress to cease work if required by the General Council; the National Sailors' work if required by the General Council; the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union was one of those directed by the General Council to strike. The Tower Hill branch of the Union, without the authority of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Trades Union Council, and issued a notice calling out the members, although the executive council of the Union had given no orders for such action. The Union claimed an injunction, the grounds being a breach of the rules of the Union, and also at common law.

Mr. Justice Astbury in his judgment said :-

"This is a motion in an action brought by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland against a number of defendants who are officers or officials of a branch in London of the plaintiff Union, seeking an injunction to restrain the defendants, putting it shortly, as branch secretary or officials of the Union, or in the name of the Union, calling members of the plaintiff Union out on strike or calling upon members of the plaintiff Union to leave their employment without the authority of the executive council of the Union. The defendants have appeared in person, and they have given me considerable assistance in dealing with this matter, which I am bound now to do. I will try and state as clearly as I can the facts which have been proved in the evidence which has been filed upon this motion.

The facts are as follows. First, a serious crisis has arisen in the country with regard to the dispute in the mining industry. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress have assumed control of this dispute, and have called upon all affiliated Unions to the Trades Union Congress to cease work if required by the General Council. The General Council has called a so-called general strike; and the defendants have kindly explained to me the nature of that strike which has been so called. A large number of unionists throughout the country in railway, transport and other trades have been called upon by the Trades Union Council to come out on strike. The defendants are the branch secretary and delegates of the Tower Hill branch of the plaintiff Union, and they intend to take instructions from the Trades Union Congress and not from the executive council of their own Union in relation to the matter in question. The Tower Hill branch of the plaintiff Union has, without the authority of that Union, passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Trades Union Council or Trades Union Congress in calling a general strike, and that resolution is in these terms

We, the members of the Tower Hill branch of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union endorse the action of the Trades Union Congress General Council in calling the general strike, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to help them; and we call on the branch secretary and officials to notify all members to cease work immediately.

In pursuance of the above resolution the defendant Stuart has issued the following notice. It is written on the plaintiff Union's paper, it is addressed from 27, Plough Road, Rotherhithe, and dated 4th May instant. It is in these terms: 'All members of the dated 4th May instant. It is in these terms: 'All memoers of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union except men on articles of agreement are to come out in support of the Trade Union Council's policy and are to picket their jobs.' Mr. Stuart signs that as Acting Secretary, and he has explained to me in Court what it means, and the other defendants are apparently in agreement with him. I have been told that that policy therein referred to is the policy of the Trade Union Congress in trying to induce and promote a general strike throughout this country. In addition to the resolution of the Tower Hill branch, which I have already read, they passed a further one as follows:—'We, the members of the Tower Hill branch, express our confidence in the secretary and officials of this branch, express our connected in the secretary and officials of this branch'—whom I have had the pleasure of seeing and hearing—'and we will support them in carrying out the instructions of the Trades Union Congress General Council.' I have been informed by the defendants that those instructions are to come out on strike. The general president of the plaintiff Union, Mr. Havelock Wilson, has made an affidavit, in which he has proved a number of the matters I have referred to; and in paragraph 3 he says this: 'Having regard to the present emergency the attitude of the above-named defendants is one of national importance, inasmuch as, beyond it

with the food supply on which the nation is dependent.' According to the rules of the plaintiff Union certain trade union benefits are given to the members of the Union under certain conditions. One of these conditions is that, without the consent of a two-thirds majority assured, no general strike—that means no strike in the Union itself—shall be proclaimed; and I see in Rule 16, sub-rule 3, that there is a provision referring to members 'wilfully and persistently doing or suffering any act or thing in contravention of any of these rules or of any lawful resolution of the executive council.' According to the evidence before me certain members of the plaintiff Union have been misled and compelled in London by the defendants and their pickets to leave their ships and to suffer serious loss and damage, and have been placed in doubt as to their position as members of this Union. These acts on the part of the defendants have been done without the authority of the plaintiff Union and contrary to its rules and orders; and lastly, no strike has been called by the plaintiff Union and no ballot of its members, as provided for by its rules, has been completed. In these circumstances the plaintiff Union seeks the injunction which I have referred to, and the learned counsel who has appeared for the Union bases his right to claim this injunction on two grounds:—one, that the defendants have acted in breach of the rules and orders of the Union and are liable to be restrained as prayed; and secondly, that they have acted contrary to the common law of this country.

I will endeavour now to state what I apprehend is the law upon this matter. In the first place it is evident from the facts above mentioned, and from the rest of the evidence that has been filed that members of the plaintiff Union have been placed in a position of doubt and danger, and it is my duty to state shortly their rights and those of their Union. The defendants have very fairly admitted that they desire that the members of their Union shall be told their that they desire that the members of their Union shall be told their rights under the unfortunate circumstances which have arisen. The so-called general strike called by the Trades Union Congress Committee is illegal and contrary to law, and those persons inciting or taking part in it are not protected by the Trade Disputes Act of 1906. No trade dispute has been alleged or shown to exist in any of the Unions affected, except in the miners' case, and no trade dispute does or can exist between the Trades Union Congress on the condition of the con the one hand and the Government and the nation on the other. The orders of the Trades Union Council above referred to are therefore unlawful, and the defendants are at law acting illegally in obeying them and can be restrained by their own Union from doing so. The plaintiff's counsel has contended that, if the members of the plaintiff Union stay in their jobs and refuse to strike, they cannot be deprived of their trade union benefits, and the defendants who have appeared before me have stated, very properly, that it is important to them that their members should know their rights

Now the law upon that matter is as follows.-No member of the plaintiff Union or any other trade unionist in this country can lose his trade union benefits by refusing to obey unlawful orders, and the orders of the Trades Union Congress and the Unions who are acting in obedience thereto in bringing about the so-called general strike are unlawful orders, and the plaintiff Union is entitled to have this fact made clear and brought to the attention of its

Mr. Luxmoore [counsel for the] plaintiff Union] further contended that those members of the plaintiff Union who obey this order to strike will not be entitled during the continuance of the strike to receive any strike pay from their Union; and the defendants have, again very properly, and I think very fairly, stated that it is their desire that they should know, and that their members should know, their rights in this respect. Trade Union members should know, their rights in this respect. Trade Union funds in this country are held in a fiduciary capacity, and cannot legally be used for or depleted by paying strike pay to any member who illegally ceases to work and breaks his contract without justification in pursuance of orders which are unlawful; and this fact also is one that the plaintiff Union is entitled and bound to make clear to its members in the difficult position in which they have been placed.

With regard to the second ground upon which the plaintiff Union seeks to obtain this injunction the matter is beyond question. The defendants, in addition to acting as above in defiance of the law, have acted contrary to the rules and orders of their own Union, and are on this ground also liable at the suit of that Union to be restrained by injunction from continuing to do so.

The result is that there must be an injunction until the trial or The result is that there must be an injunction until the trial or further Order, substantially in the terms of the Notice of Motion, which can be settled later; or the defendants may, if they prefer it, give an undertaking in those terms until the trial or further Order. I was desirous of assisting the defendants as far as I was able to do so in coming to a conclusion as to whether they would prefer to give this undertaking on he materialed by injunction. to give this undertaking or be restrained by injunction. They agreed with me that they would like to know their rights before deciding which course to adopt. I have done my best to explain the rights as I understood them. I will now ask the defendants to kindly agree among themselves whether they will prefer that the injunction should be granted *in invitum*, or to give an undertaking substantially in the terms of the injunction that I have referred

The defendants submitted to an injunction.

National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland v. G. Reed and others. High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). 11th May, 1926.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. 1920-25.

# DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions\* are final and conclusive.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or 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. 995/26. (4/5/26.) Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924—Not Unemployed—Continued to receive

COMPOSITOR DISCHARGED BEFORE HOLIDAY SEASON-RECEIVED PAY IN LIEU OF HOLIDAYS IN PROPORTION OF ONE DAY'S PAY FOR TWO MONTHS' SERVICE—NO EVIDENCE THAT PAYMENT WAS EXPRESSLY APPROPRIATED TO ANY PARTICULAR DAYS.

The applicant, a compositor, lodged a claim for benefit on the 16th January, 1926. It appeared that he ceased work on the 15th January, and, in addition to his wages, received two days' pay in lieu of holidays. The claim was accordingly disallowed as from the 16th January to the 18th January, on the ground that he was not unemployed during a period in respect of which he continued

The disallowance was contested, on the ground that the payment in lieu of holidays was not by way of compensation for loss of employment, since the applicant would still have been entitled to the sum in question even had the employment continued. Further, under the agreement in accordance with which the payment was made, it would be the duty of his new employer to adjust the payment of wages during the holiday period by an equivalent reduction.

A representative of the applicant's Union stated that payment of wages to compositors during the holiday season, which extended between the 31st March and 30th September, was governed by an agreement dated 30th January, 1919, between the Master Printers' Association and the Printing and Kindred Trades Unions, in which it was laid down that each man should receive a week's holiday during the holiday season with full pay. In the case of temporary engagements a man, when leaving an employer, was entitled to receive pay in lieu of holidays in the proportion of one day's pay for each two months' completed service subsequent to June 30th. It was stated that a holiday between 31st March and 30th September was compulsory under the agreement.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the payment of a sum of money in accordance with the holiday agreement was not within the scope of Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, since the two days' pay was not in respect of the days of unemployment following his discharge.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. He considered that the case was governed by Decisions 119/25 and 1650/25. A hearing took place before the Umpire on 30th April, and the following decision was given :-

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that, if the above-named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit, the claim would have been disallowed.

"The hours and holiday agreement under which the applicant received two days' pay follows closely, but not exactly, the agreements which were considered in Decision No. 8820, and in some later cases which have not been printed.

"The agreement in this case provides that every employee should be granted one week's holiday per annum, to be paid for at the ordinary rate and to be taken (unless otherwise agreed) between 31st March and 30th September, and that in the event of any employee leaving his employment such employee shall be entitled to a pro rata allowance in respect of the week's holiday, on the basis of one day for each completed two months' service. When the applicant left his employment he received, in accordance with this agreement, the equivalent of two days' wages. I am satisfied that that sum was 'wages,' but it is not clear in respect of what days it was paid. It was contended before me that it was paid in respect of some unascertained two days between March 31st and 30th September, when the applicant may be taking a holiday. If there were anything to show that the payment was expressly appropriated at the time of payment to any particular period of two days I should have held that it was paid in respect of those days, but in the absence of such appropriation I must hold, as in previous cases, that the two days' wages were paid in respect of the two days immediately following the loss of employment, at about which time the payment was made, and that the applicant continued to receive wages in respect of those

\* Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire are published by H.M. Stationery Office. Decisions given prior to 31st December, 1924, have been published in pamphlet form and later embodied in bound volumes and either separate pamphlets or bound volumes may be purchased through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office. Decisions given subsequent to December, 1924, are printed in pamphlet form and may be obtained as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All enquiries and applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

<sup>\*</sup> Revue du Travail, 31st May, 1926. Brussels.
† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st May, 1926.
‡ Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen, May, 1926. Berne.
§ Statystyka Pracy, May, 1926. Warsaw.
|| Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.
|| Employment in Selected Industries, April, 1926. Washington.
| Employment Situation, 1926. Ottawa.
| Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour.

#### Case No. 1054/26. (10/5/26.) Section 8 (2) of the Principal Act-Employment left voluntarily.

INDENTURES OF APPRENTICE BOILERMAKER CANCELLED AT OWN REQUEST—WAGE 12s. 6d. PER WEEK—DESIRED TO OBTAIN HIGHER WAGE IN OTHER WORK—MAIN SUPPORT OF WIDOWED MOTHER AND LARGE FAMILY-JUSTIFIED IN LEAVING.

The applicant, an apprentice boilermaker, aged 19, left his employment on the 6th March, and his claim for unemployment benefit, made two days later, was accordingly disallowed for six weeks, on the ground that he had left his employment voluntarily without just cause

It appeared that the applicant was an indentured apprentice, and had served three years of his apprenticeship. He stated that his wages were 12s. 6d. per week, and, being desirous of increasing his income for domestic reasons, he requested his firm to put him on piece work. This the firm refused, and accordingly he left in order to search for work which would enable him to obtain a higher wage. His father had died twelve months previously, and he was the main support of his mother and five other members of the family. family.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court were not satisfied that the applicant had shown just cause for leaving his employment, but were of the opinion that, in view of his domestic circumstances, the period of disallowance should be reduced to two weeks.

The Insurance Officer agreed that just cause had not been shown,

Subsequently the employers reported that they were unable to find evidence that the applicant had asked to be placed on piece work. The boy had applied to the engine works manager for the cancellation of his indentures, giving as his reason that he could not earn a sufficient wage as an apprentice and could obtain more at other work. In accordance with the usual practice of the firm he was asked to make a written application and to support this by a letter from his parents. His mother replied that a here son did a letter from his parents. His mother replied that as her son did not care for the trade of boilermaker, she had requested him to leave for that reason.

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

"It is a misfortune for a lad when circumstances make it impossible for him to bind himself as apprentice to a skilled trade or necessitate his breaking his articles, and in a number of cases I have disagreed with Courts of Referees and have held that apprenticeship is suitable employment, although a lad gets much less in wages than he would in some blind-alley occupation. As a general rule apprenticeship on fair terms must be regarded as suitable employment.

"But the applicant's circumstances are peculiarly difficult as he is 19 and one of a large family and he has no father, and owing to slackness of trade he could not get piece work as an apprentice. He cannot live on 12s. 6d. a week, and I think he had just cause for leaving and trying to get employment which may be more remunerative at first, although in the end he will probably be worse off than if he had been able to work out his articles."

#### Case No. 1065/26. (10/5/26.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Principal Act -Not Unemployed-Daily Average of Remuneration.

FITTER RECEIVED £50 PER ANNUM FOR EVENING AND WEEK-END WORK AS TERRITORIAL QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT-ALSO RE CEIVED 13s. 10d. PER DAY DURING ANNUAL TRAINING-PAY FOR TRAINING SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED TO WHOLE-TIME EMPLOYMENT-NOT AVERAGEABLE WITH YEARLY SALARY.

The applicant, normally employed as a fitter, lodged a claim for unemployment benefit on the 20th March, which was disallowed as from that date on the ground that he was not unemployed.

It appeared that, in addition to his usual employment, the applicant had for the past three years held the rank of regimental quartermaster-sergeant in the Territorial Force, the duties of the rank occupying his time in the evenings and at week ends. For this service he was paid £50 per annum. In addition he received service pay at the rate of 13s. 10d. per day and his keep for 21 days whilst annual camp with his unit.

The applicant contended that since the Army authorities stamped his insurance card in respect of the three weeks spent in camp, this period should be regarded as ordinary full time work, and the amount of pay should not, therefore, be added to the sum paid for his subsidiary occupation for the purpose of computing the daily average of remuneration in such occupation.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that the attendance at camp should be regarded as part of his subsidiary employment.

The applicant appealed to the Umpire, pointing out that subsidiary employment did not necessitate the payment of insurance contributions and could not, therefore, be bulked with ordinary employment for the purposes of the Insurance Act.

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

"I agree with the view expressed by the applicant in his notice of appeal. The 13s. 10d. a day which the applicant receives when he is in camp is specifically appropriated to his whole-time employment during that period

"During the remaining part of the year he only receives on the daily average one three hundred and sixty-fifth part of £50, which is less than 3s. 4d."

Case No. 1069/26. (11/5/26.) Section 8 (2) of the Principal Act-Employment left voluntarily.

APPLICANT LEFT REGULAR EMPLOYMENT TO JOIN HUSBAND WHO HAD OBTAINED CASUAL WORK IN ANOTHER TOWN.

June, 1926.

The applicant stated that she had left her employment as a box maker in Bradford on the 9th March, 1926, in order to join her husband, who had obtained work in Liverpool. Her claim for unemployment benefit made on the 16th March was accordingly disallowed, on the ground that she had voluntarily left her employments without just cause

It was elicited that the husband, whose employment was of a casual nature, had secured rooms in Liverpool and had sent for his wife a week after he found work.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicant was justified in leaving her employment.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. In his opinion the applicant had not shown just cause for

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

"The applicant, who had regular work in Bradford, left her employment because her husband obtained casual work as a builder's labourer at Liverpool. It would have been otherwise if he had obtained regular work and was taking a house in Liverpool."

# Case No. 1158/26. Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Principal Act-Not Unemployed—Additional Occupation—Daily Average o

LABOURER TENDED SMALL HOLDING IN SPARE TIME-RENTAL OF HOLDING £15 PER ANNUM—PROFITS ASSUMED TO BE EQUAL TO ANNUAL VALUE OF HOLDING AS FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES.

It was reported that the applicant, whose normal occupation was that of a quarry labourer, carried on a business as a small holder, from which he derived remuneration or profit exceeding the statutory maximum on daily average. Accordingly his claim for unemployment benefit was disallowed as from the 18th September, 1925, on the ground that he was not unemployed.

It appeared that the applicant had rented a small holding of about five acres since March, 1922, at a yearly rental of £15. In January, 1926, the stock comprised seven head of cattle under two years old, and 80 to 100 fowls. The applicant stated that he had sold a heifer recently for £21, and in 1925 had sold three head of cattle for £20 each. The latter, however, had been raised from calves, and had been kept for nearly three years. The sale of eggs realised about 14s. per week, but he had to buy chicken food and corn, which cost about £1 per week. His rates were £3 per annum.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court were satisfied that the applicant had not produced evidence that he had not earned more than £1 per week, but granted him leave to appeal to the Umpire.

The applicant, in contesting the Court's recommendation contended that he was genuinely seeking employment, and stated that he had made application for work to several employers, and was, in fact, employed at the time of his appeal. He further stated that he had worked on his holding for a long time in addition to his usual occupation as labourer, and had not increased his stock when he lost his regular employment.

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

"A District Commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture estimates the applicant's gross profit for the year at £13 15s. The rental of the holding is £15 a year, and for income tax purposes the applicant's income from his holding would presumably be assessed at £15 or

thereabouts.

"For the purposes of income tax the profits derived from the occupation of land occupied wholly or mainly for husbandry are assumed to be equal to the annual value of the holding (including any dwelling house or building held by virtue of the same demise together with a farm); and I see no reason why the profits should not be estimated on the same basis for the purpose of Section 7 (2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

"In several cases in which I have had reports from the Ministry of Agriculture relating to small agricultural holdings of this kind, the Assistant Commissioner's estimate of the profits has approximated very closely to the annual rent. The rule of assessment for income tax, though it may be only approximate, is probably much more

tax, though it may be only approximate, is probably much more accurate than any estimate which can be made by a Court of Referees or by me from such materials as are available.

"In all doubtful cases of this kind the applicant should be advised to produce the assessment to income tax under Schedule B, and if the assessment does not exceed £60 16s. 8d., it may generally be assumed that the profits do not exceed 3s. 4d. on the daily average.

"This principle, however, need not be applied in cases where the actual profit can be proved by the production of accurate and complete accounts; nor does it apply to land not assessable under Schedule B, such as land occupied as nurseries or gardens for the

"In this case, as the rent is only £15 it is clear that the applicant would not be assessed for income tax at a sum approaching £60 a year, and I am satisfied that his profits do not exceed 3s. 4d. on the daily average."

# Case No. 1155/26. (20/5/26.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Principal Act—Not Unemployed—Additional Occupation.—Daily Average of Remuneration.

TOOL SETTER, DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, USUALLY ATTENDED MEETINGS ON TWO EVENINGS WEEKLY—RECEIVED £6 PER QUARTER-EMPLOYMENT CONTINUOUSLY FOLLOWED.

It appeared that the applicant, whose usual employment was that of a tool setter, was also a director of an Industrial Society, and was required to attend board meetings, the remuneration for his services being £6 per quarter. Accordingly, his claim for unemployment being £6 per quarter. Accordingly, his claim for unemployment benefit was disallowed as from the 18th February, 1926, in respect of each day he attended a board meeting, on the ground that he was

not unemployed.

The applicant stated that the position of director was filled by election, and was subject to the will of the members. Meetings were held on at least two evenings of each week. The applicant further stated that he was elected on the 16th January, 1926, and had carried out the duties outside the normal working hours of his employment. He contended that his case was analogous with Decision 9022, in which the claim was allowed.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the occupation was subsidiary, and that the remuneration was less than £1 per week.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommenda-tion. He considered that the remuneration should be averaged only in respect of the days actually worked, in which case remuneration would be in excess of 3s. 4d. per day.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that, if the above-named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit, the claim would have been allowed.

"The applicant appears to be a director of a company, and for his services as such he receives remuneration at the rate of £6 in respect of each quarter. Board meetings are usually held twice a week, but a person cannot be a director of a company on two days a week only. He is continuously following that occupation, and as he has ordinarily followed it in addition to his usual employment he is not to be deemed to be not unemployed by reason of his following it."

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

# Recent Proceedings. (A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

H.M. INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES, CLASS II, INCLUDING INSPECTORS (Women), And H.M. Inspectors of Factories' Assistants.— The Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. Home Office. Difference.—Salary scales—Claims for increase. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Issued 6th May, 1926. (1215.)

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

BOOT MANUFACTURING, NORTHAMPTON.—The two sides of the Boot Manufacturing, Northampton.—The two sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot Manufacturing Industry of Northampton Town. Difference.—Claim by the Trade Union side relating to the price to be paid for certain stitching work. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Umpire to determine the matter. Award.—Claim refused. Issued 1st June, 1926.

## (C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

[There were no cases under this heading during May.]

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

## I.— CONFIRMING ORDERS.

# Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D(32), (33) and (34), dated 11th May, 1926, confirming general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates, and overtime rates, and the variation of general minimum piece rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying the 14th May, 1926, as the date from which such rates shall become

Copies of the Order D (32), (33) and (34), which contains all the rates at present effective in the trade (including the rates mentioned above), may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 3d.

# Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.R. (14), dated the 22nd April, 1926, confirming certain minimum rates of wages as varied for female workers in the rope, twine and net trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying the 7th May, 1926, as the date from which these rates become effective.

# Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B.S. (14), dated the 10th May, 1926, confirming certain minimum rates of wages as fixed for male and female workers in the boot and shoe repairing trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying the 24th May, 1926, as the date from which these rates

#### II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

#### Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.R. (N. 15), dated 10th May, 1926, to vary certain general minimum time rates and to fix piecework basis time rates for female workers.

# III.—REGULATIONS

#### Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

In pursuance of the Special Order dated 9th November, 1925, the Minister of Labour has issued Regulations, dated 3rd June, 1926, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), under which he has appointed a new Trade Board, with jurisdiction in respect of the trade as now defined. Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., has been appointed to be Chairman of the new Board, and Mr. F. Popplewell, Office of Trade Boards, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1, to be Secretary.

The Trade Boards (Paper Box, Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, dated 18th October, 1916, have been revoked.

# WELFARE OF WORKERS.

#### Herring-Curing (Scotland) Welfare Order, 1926.

The Home Secretary has made an Order, dated the 12th May, 1926, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, to apply to all factories and workshops in Scotland, in which the gutting, salting and packing of herring are carried on. It is provided, however, that, where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied in respect of any such factory or workshop that all or any of the requirements of the Order are not necessary for the welfare of persons employed therein, he may by certificate exempt any such factory or workshop from all or any of the provisions of the Order, for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit. The Order, which may be cited as the Herring Curing (Scotland) Welfare Order, 1926,\* came into force on the 1st June, 1926.

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—(1) Proposed action by the British Government regarding Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, 19th May to 10th June, 1925. (Cmd. 2633; price 1d.) (2) International Labour Conference: adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, 19th May to 10th June, 1925. (Cmd. 2633; price 1d.) (2) International Labour Conference: Eighth Session, Geneva, May, 1926. Report on simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. (3) Ninth Session, Geneva, June, 1926. (a) Report on international codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement. (b) Report on general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen. International Labour Office. (Geneva; price 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s., respectively.)

These reports are issued by the International Labour Office in preparation for the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Conference. For a summary of the proceedings at the Eighth Session of the

Necessitous Areas.—Report of Committee on schemes of assistance to necessitous areas. (Cmd. 2645; price 9d.) (See page 206.)

Picketing.—Intimidation and molestation. Home Office Circular. dated 30th December, 1925, addressed to Chief Constables of England and Wales, as to the provisions of the law relating to intimidation and molestation. (Cmd. 2666; price 1d.)

Poor Law Relief.—Annual Local Taxation Returns, England and Wales, 1923–4. Part I. Statement of sums expended and received by Boards of Guardians and other Local Authorities charged with the administration of the laws relating to the relief of the poor, for the financial year ended 31st March, 1924. Ministry of Health. (S.O.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—Report of H.M. Inspectors on workshop courses of instruction in technical schools for workers in the mechanical engineering trades. Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price

Explains the distribution and character of the industry, the trades or crafts comprised in it, and the conditions of apprenticeship; and describes the relation of technical schools to the training of apprentices and others in the industry.

<sup>\*</sup> Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 535 of 1926. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d, net.

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS:

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1926. ADMTRALTY.

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

Chatham: Steelwork for Garage: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall .-Devonport: Sliding Caisson: Swan, Hunter, Wigham Richardson, Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne; Creosoted Timber: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Portsmouth: Timber: Bailey & Whites, Ltd., Portsmouth; Granite Cill Stones: J. Freeman, Sons & Co., Ltd., Penryn, Cornwall.—H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Railway Material: T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield.

# (Contract and Purchase Department.)

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Aluminium Alloy Electrical Fittings: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Anchors: W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Beans, Haricot: G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Blocks, Bindings and Pins for: Carron Company, Falkirk; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Boxes, Projectile: Watt Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Braces, Pouch and Magazine Web: The Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Branch Breakers: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Cable, Electric, C.T.S.: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; General Electric, C., Ltd., Southampton.—Cables and Switchgear, Underground: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Capstan Gear: Harfield & Co., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Chain Cable: Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Chain Cable and Fittings: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine, Scotland.—Clutches and Shafts: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Conduits and Accessories: Eureka Conduits & Son, Ltd., Irvine, Scotland.—Clutches and Shafts: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Conduits and Accessories: Eureka Conduits & Fittings Co., Walsall; Electric Conduits, Ltd., Walsall; Barton & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Cupboards, Hot: Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.—Earthenware: Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; W. Adams & Sons, Ltd., Tunstall; Co. L. Adams & Boyen, Parley, Boyen, Pottery Co. Ltd. Boyen land & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; W. Adams & Sons, Ltd., Tunstall; G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Hanley; Bovey Pottery Co., Ltd., Bovey Tracey, Devon; John Maddock & Sons, Ltd., Burslem; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Myott, Son & Co., Cobridge; Bishop & Stonier (1926), Ltd., Bristol; Myott, Son & Co., Cobridge; Bishop & Stonier (1926), Ltd., Hanley; Booths, Ltd., Tunstall; Furnivals (1913), Ltd., Cobridge; A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Burslem.—Electric Light Installation: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—Files and Rasps: T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Hessen Linen: A. Blyth & Co. Kirkvaldy: D. & R. Duke, Brechin.—Lamp Fittings: Player & J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Hessen Linen: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; D. & R. Duke, Brechin.—Lamp Fittings: Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lanterns: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lifts: Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., Northampton.—Machine, Gear Hobbing: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow, Rochdale.—Machine, Horizontal Boring: J. Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Motor: Laurence, Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Motor Alternators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—Motor Generators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—Motor Generators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—Motor Generators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Packenham, Kent.—Packer, Non., absorbant: Packing Materials. & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Motor Alternators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—Motor Generators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—Paper, Non-absorbent: Packing Materials Association Ltd., Manchester.—Peas, Marrowfat: Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Boston, Lines.—Plant, Distilling: P. & B. Evaporators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Plates, Steel, H.T.: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Propellers: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Shirting, Blue Striped Cotton: Wm. Cox & Sons, Colne.—Slings, Web: The Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Soups and Broths: Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., London, W.; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.; C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Switchboards, Main Controlling: Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Tubes, Cast Steel Shaft: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Tubes, Steel: Britannia Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves, G.M.: J. Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Stevens & Struthers, Glasgow; G. Clark & Sons (Hull), Ltd., Hull; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Winch: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—W/T Attachments: Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—Wire: Bruntons, Musselburgh; Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham; Nevill Druce & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.

# WAR OFFICE.

Acids: Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—Adaptors: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Baths, Slipper: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Brass Sheet: P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; H. H. Vivian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Brushes, Sweeping Long, Heads: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—Buckets, Fire: Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston.—Chassis, Six Wheeled: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Chassis and Vehicles, Six Wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Chlorine: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Widnes.—Gloth, D.M. Waterproofed: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; J.

Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Huddersfield.—Copper Sheet: British Insulated Cables Ltd., Prescot, Lancs.—Drill, Brown: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs.—Earthenware: Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem.—Electrolyte: Spencer Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—Fencing, Strained: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Files and Rasps: Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Grates: Bratt, Colbran & Co., and the Heaped Fire Co., Ltd., Cricklewood and Belper; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonny-bridge.—Ironmongery: Comyn, Ching & Co., London, W.C.—Iron Pig: The Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow.—Jackets, Service Dress: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Kettle and Saucepans— Service Dress: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle; Mills, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Kettle and Saucepans—Cast Iron: Beech Hill & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Thos. Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Linseed Oil, Raw: Langley Smith & Co., London, E.—Lockers, Metal: Waddell & Wilson, Ltd., London, E.—Lorry, 3/4 Ton: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Lorries, 30 cwt.: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.— E.—Lorrey, 3/4 Ton: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—
Lorries, 30 cwt.: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—
Manhole Covers, Heavy: United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thomas
Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Methylated Spirit: Jones
& Co. (Methylators), Ltd., London, E.—Mop Heads: C. Early & Co.,
Ltd., Witney.—Motor Cycles: Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—
Oil, Valvoline: Valvoline Oil Co., Liverpool.—Overalls, Combination:
Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; W. P. Jackson & Co., Ltd.,
Manchester.—Pantaloons Cord, M.S.: Airedale Clothing Co., Leeds;
J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London; Limerick Clothing Factory
Ltd., Limerick; Sim Rose & Son, Leeds.—Piping Cast Iron and
Gutters, etc.: Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Stirilingshire.
—Plant, Gas Producer: Power Gas Corporation, Ltd., Stockton-onTees.—Pneumatic Covers: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
—Power Unit Parts: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Kingswood, Bristol.—
Rugs, Horse: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—
Serge, Service Dress: H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Nr. Leeds.—
Socks, Worsted: A. Bradbury, Ltd., Leicester; The Portland
Hosiery Mfg. Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester.
—Steel Carbon Tool: S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Table Tops,
6 ft.: W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—Tables, Various, Chests of Drawers
and Desk School: Enham Village Centre, Andover.—Tractors: J. 6 ft.: W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—Tables, Various, Chests of Drawers and Desk School: Enham Village Centre, Andover.—Tractors: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Trousers, Gloth, Laboratory: Hartley, Son & Co., Hebden Bridge.—Webbing, Elastic: Luke, Turner & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Swann & Sons, Nottingham.—Wireless Sets: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.—Works Services: Maintenance Works: Hamilton; S. Tomlinson, Glasgow. Glasgow, etc.; S. Tomlinson, Glasgow.

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AIR MINISTRY.

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& Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., for Dynamotor. Harrow; Sketty; Leek: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Bearsden (Glasgow): Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Nelson; Burslem; Hanley: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Machines. Stoke-on-Trent; Longton (Staffs.); Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staffs.): General Electric Co., Ltd.: Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machines. Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. and W. Jones & Co., London, S.E.: for Ringing Machines. Trentham (Staffs.); Chesterton (Staffs.): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractor: W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines.

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# H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Hire of Motor Launch at Greenock for further period of 12 months from 1st June, 1926: Clyde Marine Motor Co.

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