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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in November continued bad, though there was some improvement on the whole during the latter part of the month. It was still seriously affected by the results of the coal-mining stoppage, particularly in the iron-mining, iron and steel, tinplate, heavy engineering and shipbuilding industries. A further seasonal decline occurred in the building trades.

Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 12,000,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 22nd November, 1926, was $13 \cdot 5$,* as compared with $13 \cdot 6^*$ at 25th October, 1926, and $11 \cdot 0$ at 23rd November, 1925. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was $13 \cdot 2$ at the end of November, 1926, as compared with $13 \cdot 6$ at the end of November, 1926, as compared with $13 \cdot 6$ at the end of October, 1926, and with $11 \cdot 0$ at the end of November, 1925. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th November, 1926, was approximately 1,545,000, of whom 1,206,000 were men and 265,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 1st November, 1926, it was 1,610,000, of whom 1,234,000 were men and 292,000 were women. The figures relating to 1st November, 1926, and those for 29th November, 1926, are exclusive of workpeople in the coal-mining industry who were disqualified for unemployment benefit on account of the dispute.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in wages reported to have come into operation during November, and, in the case of coal miners, in the early part of December, resulted in an increase of about £119,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 450,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of nearly £44,000 in those of about 230,000 workpeople.

The largest groups of workpeople included in these figures are coal miners, steel smelters and millmen, and boot and shoe operatives. In the case of coal miners increases have been reported in the percentage additions to basis rates in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and North Staffordshire, and reductions in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and the Radstock area. Workpeople employed in steel-smelting shops and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, with the exception of lower-paid men, had their wages increased, and workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture also received increases.

During the eleven completed months of 1926 the changes reported to the Department (including the effect of certain coal-mining changes occurring in December) have resulted in net increases amounting to over £111,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 350,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of nearly £89,000 in those of 813,000 workpeople. In the first eleven months of 1925 there were net increases of £79,000 in the weekly full-time wages of \$50,000 workpeople and net reductions of £157,000 in those of a similar number of workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately the same as a month earlier and 79 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st December, 1925, was 77 per cent. For food alone, the average percentage increase at 1st December, 1926, was also about the same as a month earlier, viz., 69 per cent. above the pre-war level, but was lower than a year earlier, when the percentage increase was 74.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the prewar standard of living of working-class families, and accordingly, in making the calculations, the changes in the prices of the various items included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure.

TRADE DISPUTES.

At the beginning of November about 800,000 workpeople in the coal-mining industry continued to be involved in the stoppage of work which began on 1st May. By 27th November this number had been reduced to about 650,000, and by the end of the following week the majority of the miners in most districts had resumed work, the date of resumption varying in different cases. The aggregate number of working days lost by workpeople taking part in the dispute was about 16 million in November, and the total number of days lost during the entire period of the stoppage was about 143 million.

Apart from the coal-mining dispute, the number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as in progress in November was 16. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 1,000, and the estimated aggregate duration of such disputes in November was about 7,000 working days.

A ...

^{*} These percentages include coal mining, but in respect of that industry only those unemployed persons who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the dispute are taken into account. In other industries (excluding coal mining) the percentage of unemployment at 22nd November was 14.1, the same as at 25th October, 1926.

COAL-MINING INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

IN the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November (pages 394 and 395) the progress of the dispute in the coal-mining industry was reviewed up to the decision of the miners' delegate conference on 13th November to refer the Government's amended proposals for a settlement to the district miners' associations, with a r tion for acceptance of the terms.

The miners' delegate conference met again on 19th November, and the miners' executive reported the result of the voting in the districts to have been as follows :---

| For rejection For acceptance | | | | 460,806 313,200 | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|------|-----------------|--|
| For acceptance | | | | | |
| Majority | against | , | | 147,606 | |

The principal districts which voted for the rejection of the terms are understood to have been :-Scotland, South Wales, Lancashire, Durham, and Northumberland. In view of this outcome, on 24th November the Prime Minister

made a statement in the House of Commons referring to the fact that the proposal to set up an arbitration tribunal had been made in the hope of ending the stoppage by providing the Miners' Federation with some substitute for a national agreement. He announced that the Miners' Federation had informed the Government that the proposal was not acceptable to those whom they represented, and in these circumstances the Government did not propose to proceed with the legislation suggested. Meanwhile the miners' delegate conference, after considering the

new situation that had been created as a result of the rejection of the Government proposals, passed the following resolution by 520,000 votes to 286,000 :--

520,000 votes to 286,000 :--"That this conference, having considered the whole of the circum-stances, recommends all districts immediately to open negotiations with the coalowners in their respective districts, with a view to arriving at agreements. The executive committee be asked to arriving at agreements. The executive committee be asked to consider what general principles should guide the district organisa-tions in their negotiations. No district shall enter into a final settlement until a further national conference is held to receive reports of all the negotiations." The general principles which were drawn up by the miners' executive to guide district organisations in their negotiations, and which were adopted by the resumed delegate conference on 20th November, were as follows :—

(1) The method of ascertaining the district's percentage on basic rates to be as provided by the National Agreement of

(2) The ratio of division of net proceeds to be 87 and 13.
(3) A minimum percentage to be provided of not less than 20 per cent. upon the standard wages prevailing on 30th April, 1926.

(4) The payment of April, 1926, subsistence wages to low-paid day-wage men.
(5) All agreements to be terminable by one month's notice from either side.

(6) Districts to endeavour to effect the complete reinstate

ment of all men and boys employed at 30th April, 1926, on the lines provided by Clause 13 of the National Wages Agreement

The negotiation of district agreements generally began on 23rd November, and on 26th November a further delegate conference of the Miners' Federation was held in order to receive reports on the various proposals for settlements that had been discussed in the districts. Subsequently district agreements have been concluded in most of the principal coal-mining districts. No agreements are so far reported from Cumberland, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, North Wales, North and South Staffordshire, or Shropshire; and the agreement in Nottinghamshire has been signed on the men's side not by a representative of the official union but on the men's side not by a representative of the official union but by Mr. Spencer, the former secretary of the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association, who is no longer connected with that body, and did not sign on its behalf but on behalf of a majority of the men who had returned to work.

All the agreements received contain provisions for maintaining All the agreements received contain provisions for maintaining wages in relation to the total proceeds, calculated by periodical ascertainments, and provision is also made for a minimum percentage to be paid on basis rates, below which wages are not to fall, and for the payment of a subsistence wage. A percentage substantially higher than the new minimum has in most cases been fixed for periods of varying lengths, after which wages are to be determined by the proceeds, as laid down in the agreements.

The agreements made in Scotland, South Wales and Monmouth-The agreements made in Scotland, South Wales and Monmouth-shire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire and Cheshire, are for three years, to be terminated after that time by one or two months' notice from either side. The term is five years in Northumberland, and one year in Durham. The eight-hour shift is to apply to under-ground workers in Scotland, Northumberland and Durham (except for hewers, who now work 7½ hour shifts in these two counties), South Wales and Monmouthshire (except on Saturdays, when 7 are to be worked), Cannock Chase (except on Saturdays, when $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours are to be worked), and Lancashire and Cheshire (except for a 6-hour Saturday) ; in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire the shift is to be 7½ hours. As regards surface workers, the hours are to be 49 per week in most cases; but in South Wales and Monmouthshire they are to be 48 and in Cannock Chase 484; in Lancashire and Cheshire, there is to be an hour's increase on the pre-stoppage time of workpeople manipulating coal; and in pre-stoppage time of workpeople manipulating coal; and in

Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire, there is to be a 30 minutes'

Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire, there is to be a 30 minutes' increase in the case of the same class. Where the shift has been lengthened the piece-workers' per-centage increase, which was added as a result of the shortening of the shift previously, is to be dropped. In Yorkshire and notting-hamshire and Derbyshire, where the $7\frac{1}{2}$ -hour shift is to operate, the percentage is to be 6·1 in the former and 7 in the latter. As regards the division of the proceeds, this is to remain at the figure of 87 to 13 in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, and Lancashire and Cheshire; while in South Wales and Monmouth-shire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Cannock Chase it is to be 85 to 15. The minimum percentage is in general to be the same as it was under the 1921 Agreement; but in Yorkshire it is to be 36 per cent, as compared with 32 per cent, in 1921, until the to be 36 per cent. as compared with 32 per cent. in 1921, until the end of 1927, when it will revert to 32; in Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire it is to be 38 per cent. as compared with 32 per cent. in 1921, and in Cannock Chase it is to be 42 per cent. as compared with

As regards subsistence wages and allowances, these are in most instances to remain at present as agreed upon before the stoppage, but reductions have taken place in Northumberland and Durham, while definite provision has been made for reductions at a later date in Lancashire and Scotland. Since the method of ascertainment depends upon the proceeds

during a previous period, it has been necessary to insert a figure in the agreements to carry the industry on until it will have been in in the agreements to carry the industry on until it will have been in operation long enough to make ascertainment possible; but in a number of cases it has been agreed that the initial figure shall operate for considerably longer. The 1924 minimum percentage is to be paid until the end of February, 1927, in Yorkshire; of April, 1927, in Scotland; of May, 1927, in South Wales and Monmouth-shire; and of June, 1927, in Lancashire and Cheshire. In North-umberland and Durham the 1921 percentage is to be paid until the cad of February 1927. In Northinghamshire and North Derbyshire umberland and Durham the 1921 percentage is to be paid until the end of February, 1927. In Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire a figure of 90 per cent. on the basis rates is to be paid until December, 1926 (as compared with the 1924 minimum figure of 46.67), and thereafter a descending scale, until 60 per cent. is reached during the period June-August, 1927. In Cannock Chase a percentage of $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (as compared with 46.67 minimum in 1924) is to be paid until the end of January, 1927, and thereafter 70 per cent. until the cend of Mar. 1927 end of May, 1927.

Particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour under which work is reported to have been resumed in most districts, including some in which a final agreement has not yet been made, will be found on pages 458 and 461. The effect of the stoppage on the state of employment in the principal industries will be dealt with in an article in the January,

1927, issue of this GAZETTE.

REDUCTION OF HOUSING SUBSIDY.

SECTION 5 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, empowers the Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health jointly, in certain circumstances, at any time after the 1st October, 1926, to make an Order, subject to the approval of the Treasury, altering the amount or duration of the contributions payable by the Minister or Board in respect of houses not completed before a specified date. The Minister of Health laid before the House of Commons, on the In a minister of fleatin faid before the House of Commons, on the 2nd December, certain proposals for the reduction in the amount of such contributions which he (in conjunction with the Scottish Board of Health, and with the approval of the Treasury) proposed to make by an Order issued under the above-mentioned Section. These

by an Order issued under the above-mentioned Section. These proposals were approved by the House. The Order* provides that, so far as respects houses which have not been completed before the 1st October, 1927, the contribution provided by the Minister under Sections 1 and 3 of the Housing Act of 1923, as amended by Section 1 of the Act of 1924, shall be reduced from £6 annually for 20 years to £4 annually for 20 years; and that for houses "subject to special conditions" and not completed before the 1st October, 1927, the contributions provided by the Minister under Section 2 of the Act of 1924 shall be reduced from £9 annually for 40 years (£12 10s. for houses in an agricultural parish) to £7 10s. under Section 2 of the Act of 1924 shall be reduced from £9 annually for 40 years (£12 10s. for houses in an agricultural parish) to £7 10s. or £11 annually, respectively, for 40 years. The supplementary contributions payable by the London County Council under sub-section (6) of Section 1 of the Act of 1923 and under subsection (5) of Section 2 of the Act of 1924 are also reduced.

It will be noticed that the Order does not apply to any house completed before the 1st October, 1927. It should also be noted that though, as required by the Act of 1924, the Order is issued under the joint authority of the Minister of Health and of the Scottish Board of Health, it does not, in fact, apply to Scotland.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

IN reply to a question in the House of Commons on 22nd November, In reply to a question in the house of commons on Zah Rovenment, the Minister of Agriculture stated that the Government hod con-sidered the Report[†] of the Inter-departmental Committee on Agricultural Unemployment Insurance, and that they did not see their way to adopt the recommendations of the majority Report of the Committee, which were for the application of a special scheme of unemployment insurance to agriculture.

* House of Commons Paper, 148. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. † Published by H.M. Stationery Office; price us. net. For a review of the Report, see the October issue of this GAZETTE, page 363.

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for November, statistics were given on pages 415–417 showing the changes which have taken place during the three-year period July, 1923 to 1926, in the distribution of insured persons among the various industries. It is now possible to carry this survey a step further and examine the geographical changes which have occurred during the same period. To this purpose statistics are available for each of the divisional areas into which Great Britain is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, as well as for Northern Ireland. The portion of the country covered by each Division is broadly indicated by its title, but it may be explained that the figures for London relate to Greater London, and that the South-Eastern Division includes roughly the rest of the area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth. The following Table shows the growth in the total numbers insured in each Division, exclusive of persons insured under Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries :--

| Division. | I | Estimated Number of Insured Persons.Percentage increase (+) and decrease (-) on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1923, at | | | | |) and -) on ted tred at | Increase in number insured July, |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| ingen fr | Numbers. | % of total. | Numbers. | % of total. | July, 1924. | July, 1925. | July, 1926. | 1923, to July, 1926. |
| London, S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N Western Wales Scotland N. Ireland | $\begin{array}{c} 1,996,000\\753,000\\763,000\\1,690,000\\1,970,000\\2,075,000\\615,000\\1,288,000\\252,800\end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{r} 6.6\\ 6.7\\ 14.8\\ 17.3\\ 18.2\\ 5.4 \end{array} $ | 840,200 810,900 1,777,400 2,020,500 2,145,700 626,800 1,323,100 | $7 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 1$ | $ \begin{array}{r} +4 \cdot 38 \\ +2 \cdot 23 \\ +1 \cdot 13 \\ +0 \cdot 97 \\ -0 \cdot 15 \\ +1 \cdot 63 \\ +1 \cdot 40 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} + 7 \cdot 78 \\ + 3 \cdot 76 \\ + 3 \cdot 78 \\ + 2 \cdot 02 \\ + 2 \cdot 25 \\ + 0 \cdot 90 \\ + 2 \cdot 62 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{r} +5\cdot 48 \\ +11\cdot 58 \\ +6\cdot 28 \\ +5\cdot 17 \\ +2\cdot 56 \\ +3\cdot 41 \\ +1\cdot 92 \\ +2\cdot 73 \\ +5\cdot 22 \end{array}$ | 109,400 87,200 47,900 87,400 50,500 70,700 11,800 35,100 13,200 |
| Total | 11,402,800 | 100.0 | 11,916,000 | 100.0 | +1.19 | +3.18 | +4.50 | 513,200 |

It will be seen that London and the South-Eastern Division together include nearly 25 per cent. of the total insured population.

In Great Britain there is a distinct contrast between the rate of growth of the insured population in the northern and southern portions. The London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midland Divisions show increases during the three-year period ranging from $5 \cdot 17$ per cent. in the Midlands to $11 \cdot 58$ per cent. in the South-Eastern Division. In the northern portion the increases range from $2 \cdot 56$ per cent, in the North-Eastern Division to $3 \cdot 41$ per cent. in the North-Western. Wales has an increase of only $1 \cdot 92$ per cent. The four Southern Divisions (exclusive of Wales) have increased their combined proportion of the total insured population from $45 \cdot 6$

their combined proportion of the total insured population from 45.6 per cent. in 1923 to 46.4 per cent. in 1926. A remarkable feature of the foregoing Table is the rate of growth in the South-Eastern Division. An examination of the figures relating to some of the more important individual industries shows that in some instances the rate of increase has been greater or the rate of decline smaller in the southern section of the country than in the northern, while in two cases there has been an increase in the south concurrently with a decline in the north. The following Table south concentration with a decline in the north. The following Table gives a list of such industries, with the rates of increase or decline on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1923. The southern section includes London and the South-Eastrn, South-Western and Mid-lands Divisions. The northern section includes the North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions, together with Scotland and Wales.

| Industry. | Southern Section. | Northern Section | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| HIGHDOLY. | Percentage increase $(+)$ or decrease $(-)$. | Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-). | | |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Paper and Paper Board Making | + 10.2 + 1.1 | - 1.7 - 1.2 | | |
| Musical Instrument Making Constructional Engineering Silk (including artifi ial silk) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Construction and Repair of Motor | $ \begin{array}{r} + & 27 \cdot 9 \\ + & 26 \cdot 9 \\ + & 38 \cdot 7 \\ + & 17 \cdot 5 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 7 \\ + & 10 \cdot 4 \\ + & 30 \cdot 9 \\ + & 10 \cdot 6 \end{array} $ | | |
| Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Brick, Tile, Cement, Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture | $\begin{array}{r} + 17 \cdot 4 \\ + 35 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} + 11 \cdot 5 \\ + 31 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | | |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding Distributive Trades | $\begin{array}{r} + & 8 \cdot 4 \\ + & 21 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | $^{+}_{+}$ $^{5\cdot7}_{19\cdot5}$ | | |
| Coal Mining Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) General Engineering : Engineers' Iron | -1.4 -14.9 | $- 2 \cdot 4 - 16 \cdot 8$ | | |
| and Steel Founding | - 4.6 (no change) | -10.1 -15.7 | | |
| Goods Manufacture | - 2.0 | - 28.0 | | |

In electrical engineering, electrical cable, wire and electric lamp manufacture, building, and hosiery, the rate of increase has been greater in the northern section than in the southern; but these hanges do not offset to any considerable degree the tendency cated above.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY (ENGLAND AND WALES).

FIRST PART OF REPORT.

THE Committee on Education and Industry (England and Wales). THE Committee on Education and Industry (England and Wales), appointed last year, have issued the first part of their Report.* The terms of reference of the Committee were: "To inquire into and advise upon the public system of education in England and Wales in relation to the requirements of trade and industry, with particular reference to the adequacy of the arrangements for enabling young persons to enter into and retain suitable employment." At the suggestion of the President of the Board of Education and the Minister of Labour the Committee dealt first with the questions arising under the second part of their terms of reference, and this forms the subject of the present Report; the public system of education in relation to the requirements of trade and industry will be dealt with in the second part.

forms the subject of the present Report; the public system of education in relation to the requirements of trade and industry will be dealt with in the second part. The Report outlines the public arrangements in England and Wales for advising boys and girls as to choice of employment, and for placing them in employment. Such arrangements only date back some 16 years, from the establishment of Labour Exchanges (now called Employment Exchanges) under the Labour Exchanges (now called Employment Insurance Act, 1923, it was, in effect, provided that a Local Education Authority should not, after the 31st March, 1924, exercise choice of employment powers unless it also undertook duties in connection with the administration of unemployment benefit to persons under the age of 18 years. It will be seen therefore that the work of advising boys and girls as to their choice of employment, and of endeavouring to place them in employment, has all along been, and still is, divided between two organisations—the Ministry of Labour, assisted by local juvenile advisory committees; and Local Education Authorities, working through juvenile employment committees. Taking England and Wales only, to which alone this Report relates,[†] the number of insured juveniles in areas where Local Education Authorities are exercising their powers was 376,700 in 1925, and the number in areas under the Ministry of Labour 465,600. The following is a su

the Committee :-

the Committee :--The provisions of Sections 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and of Section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, which give to Local Education Authorities the power to make arrangements for advising juveniles and placing them in employment and in con-junction therewith to undertake the administration of unemploy-ment insurance for juveniles, should be maintained; but the present system under which the responsibility for the administration of choice of employment and unemployment insurance for juveniles is shared by the Board of Education and the Ministry of Labour should be terminated, and the Ministry should assume central responsi-bility for the two services. The Ministry should leave Local Educa-tion Authorities as far as possible to conduct and develop their choice of employment work on individual lines and in a manner consistent with their general educational policy. Consideration should be given to the desirability of setting up a National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, on which Local Education Authorities should be strongly represented. Steps should be taken to secure the closest possible co-operation between neighbouring areas in regard to the placing of juveniles in employment and to other aspects of choice of employment, and for this purpose Juvenile Employment Committees and Juvenile Advisory Committees responsible for neighbouring districts in a well-defined industrial area might institute some system of formal co-operation. Local Education Authorities should make the fullest use of the The provisions of Sections 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and of

co-operation. Local Education Authorities should make the fullest use of the

Local Education Authorities should make the fullest use of the labour clearing arrangements established by the Ministry of Labour and designed to facilitate the rapid and equitable absorption in employment of juveniles residing in neighbouring areas. The Ministry should consider the question of the national statistics which it is desirable to obtain as bearing on the employment and unemployment of juveniles, and if any extension of the present arrangements appears desirable should consult representatives of the Local Education Authorities concerned. Section 138 (1) of the Education Act, 1921, which, as regards public elementary school-leavers, provides that a child shall not

public elementary school-leavers, provides that a child shall not leave school until the end of the term in which he or she reaches

leave school until the end of the term in which he or she reaches the fourteenth birthday, should be maintained. The appointment of qualified officers and the provision of suitable premises for choice of employment are essential. The use of psychological tests as a means of deciding the suitability of applicants for particular employments should be encouraged. Arrangements should be made to meet the special needs of (i) boys and girls from secondary schools, and (ii) mentally and physically defective juveniles. There should be close co-operation between Juvenile Employment and Juvenile Advisory Committees and local organisations concerned with the welfare of juveniles.

with the welfare of juveniles. Steps should be taken to increase the volume of information as to industrial conditions which is available to school children or

juveniles and to their parents.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price, 1s. 6d. net. The appointment of the committee was notified in the November, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE, page 382. † There is a separate Committee for Scotland.

Juvenile unemployment centres conducted by Local Education Authorities under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour and attended by boys and girls during periods of unemployment are valuable, and a permanent scheme for these centres should be brought into operation and a permanent appropriation of public money made for this purpose. Nucleus centres should be established in certain of the big cities. Where no juvenile unemployment centre exists, the possibility of forming special classes for unemployed juveniles, if possible in the day-time, should be investigated. In view of the fact that the juveniles attending the centres are liable to leave at any time when employment offers, formal courses of vocational instruction should not be attempted in centres of the existing type, but the possibility of providing trade training for unemployed juveniles might be the subject of a departmental enquiry. While the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 and ultimately to 16 would remove the existing difficulties as regards unemployed juveniles of 14 and 15, the change, if made, should be made for educational and social rather than industrial reasons. The same applies to the establishment of compulsory day continuation schools.

applies to the establishment of compulsory day continuation schools. Attendance at the day school after the statutory school-leaving age, and pending employment, should not be made compulsory; neither should the attendance of boys and girls of 14 and 15, when employed, at courses of instruction.

employed, at courses of instruction. A system of working certificates should be introduced, under which it would be a statutory obligation on employers before engaging juveniles, who are exempt from obligation to attend school and are below the age of entry into unemployment insurance, to require from them the production of a working certificate issued by the Exchange or Bureau, or evidence that they possess such certificate, and a statutory obligation on every such juvenile seeking employ-ment to attend a juvenile unemployment centre or other approved course of instruction when required to do so. The question of the inclusion in the above scheme of agricultural workers and private domestic servants should be further considered. Maintenance allowances should not be paid to juveniles attending, under the above scheme, juvenile unemployment centres or other approved courses of instruction.

above scheme, juvenile unemployment centres or other approved courses of instruction. The Ministry of Labour should undertake an enquiry into the subject of casual juvenile labour. The Ministry should confer with industrial organisations and with Local Education Authorities and Juvenile Advisory Committees, so far as they are concerned, in regard to questions of retention of employment and should use their influence to secure the satisfactory above the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the satisfactory and the satisfactory of the satisfac absorption of juveniles in adult occupations.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.*

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

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

The number of returns received, giving information regarding earnings, and the average number of workpeople covered, as shown by the average of the numbers in the four weeks specified above, in these services, are as shown below :—

| | | | Million . | Num | ber of |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Service. | | | < | Returns received. | Workpeople covered.† |
| Local Authority Non-Trading Se | rvice | 5 | ianto] | 2,114 | 196,320 |
| Gas Supply | | 10 10 10 10 | 6.001 | 1,319 | 94,429 |
| T I I I willing | | | and the second | 359 | 29,932 |
| | | | | 960 | 64,497 |
| Electricity Supply | | | 1010 | 592 | 38,688 |
| Local Authorities | 1.0 | 03.50.503 | 020 | 290 | 26,818 |
| Other | | | | 302 | 11,870 |
| Tramway and Omnibus Services | 1.1983 | | | 281 | 97,708 |
| Local Authorities | 0.08% | 1.1.1.1.1 | 1000000 | 127 | 51,510 |
| Other | alaby! | 1102.23 | 20100 | 154 | 46,198 |
| | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | 593 | 21,401 |
| Water Supply Local Authorities | | | | 427 | 12,370 |
| Other | | det to | e church | 166 | 9.031 |
| Canal. Dock and Harbour Autho | rity | Service | s | 31 | 25,314 |
| Canal, DOCK and Harbour Autor | nity | DUIVICE | | | 20,011 |
| All the above | | | | 4,930 | 473,860 |

The following Table shows the total number of workpeople, including adults and juveniles, covered by returns from employers, who furnished particulars 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 averages of the numbers in the four weeks.

* Particulars relating to the Textile Industries were given in the June issue of this GAZETTE, to the Pottery, Brick. Glass, Chemical, etc., Industries in the July issue, to the Iron and Steel, Engineering, Shipbuilding and other metal Industries in the August and September issues, to the Paper, Printing and Woodworking Industries in the October issue, and to the Clothing Industries in the November issue

Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks

| Service. | Numbe | Proportion of | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Belvice. | 19th Jan. | 12th Apr. | 12th July. | 18th Oct. | Males. | Fe- males |
| SLGE HUM | 12122 | | 1.1.1.2.1 | | Per | Per |
| Local Authority Non- | ALCONDAL TURNS | | Charles and the state of the | | cent. | cent. |
| Trading Services | 190,025 | 194,714 | 203,290 | 197,248 | 97.2 | 2.8 |
| Gas Supply | 95,360 | 93,783 | 92,504 | 96,068 | 99.1 | 0.9 |
| Local Authorities | 30,841 | 29,647 | 28,973 | 30,268 | 99.2 | 0.8 |
| Other | 64,519 | 64,136 | 63,531 | 65,800 | 99.1 | 0.9 |
| Electricity Supply | 36,832 | 37,941 | 39,118 | 40,863 | 99.5 | 0.5 |
| Local Authorities | 25,670 | 26,292 | 27.060 | 28,250 | 99.5 | 0.5 |
| Other | 11,162 | 11.649 | 12,058 | 12,613 | 99 3 | 0.7 |
| Tramway and Omnibus | - Carlos Carlos | and the second | 11 Strategie | the states of | | |
| Services | 95,457 | 97,311 | 99,591 | 98,473 | 98.5 | 1.5 |
| Local Authorities | 50,720 | 51,280 | 51,984 | 52,056 | 98.8 | 12 |
| Other | 44,737* | | 47,607* | 46,417 | 98.0 | 20 |
| Water Supply | 20,570 | 21,572 | 22,082 | 21,381 | 99.1 | 0.9 |
| Local Authorities | 11,682 | 12,456 | 12,961 | 12,381 | 99 3 | 0.7 |
| Other | 8,888 | 9,116 | 9,121 | 9,000 | 98 9 | 1.1 |
| Canal, Dock and Har- | | Production Charles | and a station of the | ET STATE OF | Carlos and | |
| bour Authority Ser- | 1 Standard | | | | Balancer | |
| vices | 25,498 | 24,139 | 25,802 | 25,819 | 99.6 | 0.4 |
| | | | | C. Stationer | - | WW Close |
| All the above | 463,742 | 469,460 | 482,387 | 479,852 | 98.2 | 1.8 |

II.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The following Table shows the average actual earnings per head, in the four specified weeks, of the workpeople returned, together with the average earnings of males and of females, as shown by those returns which gave separate particulars.

| Service | Number of Work- | Avera | age earni ally wor week e | ngs (for t ked) in t ended | time | Average of the Earnings | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Service. | people covered.† | 19th Jan. | 12th April. | 12th July. | 18th Oct. | in the four weeks. | |
| | | (A) | ALL W | ORKPEO | PLE. | | |
| Local Authority Non- Trading Services Gas Supply Local Authorities Other Electricity Supply Local Authorities Other | 196,320 94,429 29,932 64,497 38,688 26,818 11,870 | s. d. 48 11 59 11 61 0 59 4 63 2 62 7 64 8 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | s. d. $50 \ 6$ $60 \ 4$ $60 \ 7$ $60 \ 2$ $64 \ 6$ $63 \ 10$ $65 \ 11$ | |
| Framway and Omni- bus Services Local Authorities Other Water Supply Local Authorities Other Canal, Dock and Har- | 97,708 51,510 46,198* 21,401 12,370 9,031 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} 70 & 8 \\ 65 & 5 \\ 76 & 4^{*} \\ 58 & 2 \\ 56 & 5 \\ 60 & 7 \end{array}$ | 69 8 64 7 75 4 58 4 56 9 60 7 | $\begin{array}{cccc} 68 & 6 \\ 64 & 2 \\ 73 & 5 \\ 57 & 8 \\ 55 & 7 \\ 60 & 6 \end{array}$ | |
| bour Authority Services | 25,314 | 68 7 | 71 4 | 76 9 | 77 10 | 73 8 | |
| All the above | 473,860 | 57 1 | 58 5 | 60 2 | 59 9 | 58 10 | |
| under succession der | (B) MALES. | | | | | | |
| Local Authority Non- Trading Services Gas Supply Local Authorities Other Electricity Supply Local Authorities Other | 181,863 89,299 28,283 61,016 37,166 25,473 11,693 | s. d. 49 4 60 4 61 3 59 10 63 7 62 11 65 0 | s. d. 50 7 60 1 59 11 60 2 64 8 64 1 65 11 | s. d. 52 2 61 4 60 10 61 7 65 10 65 1 67 5 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | s. d. 50 11 60 9 60 10 60 8 64 10 64 2 66 3 | |
| Framway and Omni- bus Services Local Authorities Other Water Supply Local Authorities Other Canal, Dock and Har- | 91,352 50,430 40,922* 21,048 12,117 8,931 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{c} 68 & 11 \\ 64 & 10 \\ 74 & 0 \\ 57 & 8 \\ 55 & 3 \\ 61 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 70 \ 10 \\ 65 \ 11 \\ 76 \ 9^* \\ 58 \ 8 \\ 56 \ 7 \\ 61 \ 6 \\ . \end{array}$ | 70 3 64 11 76 10 58 8 56 11 61 1 | $\begin{array}{cccc} 69 & 0 \\ 64 & 7 \\ 74 & 5 \\ 58 & 0 \\ 555 & 9 \\ 61 & 1 \end{array}$ | |
| bour Authority Services | 25,204 | 68 9 | 71 6 | 76 11 | 78 1 | 73 11 | |
| All the above | 445,932 | 57 8 | 58 11 | 60 7 | 60 4 | 59 5 | |
| | | | (C) Fem | ALES. | | | |
| Local Authority | 1. 62 ··· | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | |
| Non-Trading Ser- vices Gas Supply Local Authorities Other Electricity Supply Local Authorities Other | 5,264 784 229 555 198 115 83 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 27 10 29 7 24 8 31 7 28 5 29 8 26 9 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | |
| Tramway and Omni- bus Services Local Authorities Other Local Authorities Other Canal, Dock and Har bour Authority | | 35 7 38 2 33 7* 23 11 27 4 21 1 | 37 2 40 8 34 7 23 11 27 7 20 10 | 38 1 40 1 36 9* 23 10 27 3 20 7 | 23 10 27 8 20 3 | 35 8 23 10 27 6 20 8 | |
| Services | 110 | 28 1 | 28 1 | 27 7 | 28 0 | | |
| All the above | 7,970 | 28 11 | 29 5 | 30 0 | 29 10 | 29 7 | |

* Certain companies, employing in all about 25,000 workpeople, were unable to furnish particulars for January and July and particulars in respect of such companies for those two months have been interpolated on the basis of the details supplied for April and October, taken in conjunction with the variations in numbers employed and wages paid at the different dates shown by the returns from other undertakings † Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Owing to the fact that certain employers were unable to separate the wages paid to males and females respectively, the numbers of males and females for whom particulars are given separately in Sections (B) and (C) of the above Table add to less than the total numbers given in Section (A) of the Table. The relative levels of average earnings shown for the different services are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of males and females, and of adults and juveniles employed. the average hourly earnings shown below by the average hours shown in Section IV do not correspond with the average weekly earnings shown in Section II. Comparisons of the average earnings shown for different services are, of course, affected by the different proportions of males and females and of adults and juveniles employed as between one service and another.

III.-NORMAL HOURS OF LABOUR.

A.—ALL WORKPEOPLE. The following Table shows the proportion of the workpeople shown by returns on this subject, whose *normal* weekly hours, exclusive* of mealtimes, in a week in October, 1924 (usually that ended 18th October) fell within the limits stated, and the average normal hours :—

| Service. | Number of Work- | P | Aver- age weekl | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| : Tas Juntasi - | people covered.† | 44 or less. | 441 to 461. | 47 | 471 to 472. | 48 | Over 48. | norma hours |
| Local Authority Non - Trading Services Fas Supply | 196,408 95,726 | Per cent. 11.0 2.3 | Per cent. 2 · 7 6 · 2 | Per cent. 48 · 7 62 · 3 | Per cent. 0.6 0.4 | Per cent. 20.5 10.8 | Per cent. 16.5 18.0 | 47·3 48·5 |
| Local Authorities Other Electricity Supply Local Authorities Other | 30,482 65,244 40,257 26,466 13,791 | $ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $ | $59 \cdot 4$ $63 \cdot 7$ $68 \cdot 3$ $69 \cdot 4$ $66 \cdot 2$ | | $21 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 7$ $24 \cdot 9$ $25 \cdot 0$ $24 \cdot 9$ | $ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \end{array} $ | 48.3 48.5 47.3 47.2 47.5 |
| ramway and Omnibus Services Local Authorities Other | 98,079 52,051 46,028 | 1·9 2·3 1·4 | 2·9 5·2 0·2 | $23 \cdot 6$ $24 \cdot 4$ $22 \cdot 6$ | 0·0 0·0 0·1 | $66 \cdot 6 \\ 64 \cdot 9 \\ 68 \cdot 6$ | 5·0 3·2 7·1 | 47 · 8 47 · 6 48 · 2 |
| Vater Supply Local Authorities Other anal, Dock and Harbour Au- | 21,266 <i>12,302</i> <i>8,964</i> | $5 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 0$ | | $61 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 0 \\ 65 \cdot 2$ | $0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.5$ | $17 \cdot 7$ $14 \cdot 9$ $21 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{array}{c}13\cdot 2\\18\cdot 1\\6\cdot 4\end{array}$ | 47 · 5 47 · 6 47 · 3 |
| thority Services All the above | 14,630 466,366 | 52·0 7·6 | | $\frac{34\cdot 4}{48\cdot 1}$ | 0·4 0·4 | $\frac{9\cdot 5}{28\cdot 1}$ | 3.6 12.6 | 45·8 47·6 |

In the case of gas supply, the high percentage of employees with week of over 48 hours is mainly accounted for by the inclusion of considerable number of men working 7 shifts of 8 hours.

B.-SHIFT-WORKERS.

In the electricity and gas industries substantial proportions of

In the electricity and gas industries substantial proportions of the workers were employed on continuous shift systems. Electricity Supply.—In this industry 7,974 workpeople out of the total of 40,257 covered by the returns were working on continuous shift systems, practically the whole being employed on a system of 3-shifts in each 24 hours. Of these, 5,881 were working 6 morning, 6 afternoon and 6 night shifts in successive weeks, each shift consisting of 8 hours. In a few cases a shift of 12 hours was worked on Sunday. In the case of 177 workers an average of 7 morning, 7 afternoon and 7 night shifts of 8 hours were worked. Gas Supply.—In this industry 19,888 workpeople out of the total of 95,726 covered by the returns were working on continuous shift systems, practically the whole being employed on a system of 3 shifts in each 24 hours. Of these 10,766 were working 7 morning, 7 afternoon and 7 night shifts in successive weeks, each shift consisting of 8 hours. In a few cases a shift of 12 hours was worked on Sunday. In the case of 4,037 workers, an average of 6 morning, 6 afternoon and 6 night shifts of 8 hours were worked in successive weeks. successive weeks.

IV.-HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED.

The following Table shows the average number of hours actually worked by the workpeople covered by the returns received from hose employers who were able to supply these particulars :--

| Service. | Number of Work - | Aver | Average Hours worked | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | people covered.† | 19th Jan. | 12th April. | 12th July. | 18th Oct. | in the four weeks. |
| ocal Authority Non | a line support | | 100000 | C. LY Z. S. | N. Barris | Contraction of the second |
| Trading Services | 133,042 | 45.4 | 46.2 | 46.7 | 46.4 | 46.2 |
| as Supply | 70,793 | 49.0 | 48.6 | 48.3 | 48.8 | 48.7 |
| Local Authorities | 21,396 | 48.9 | 48.1 | 48.2 | 48.7 | 48.5 |
| Other | 49,397 | 49.0 | 48.7 | 48.4 | 48.9 | 48.8 |
| ectricity Supply | 32,466 | 48.2 | 48.5 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 48.6 |
| Local Authorities | 22,163 | 48.2 | 48.5 | 48.7 | 49.0 | 48.6 |
| Other | 10,303 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 48.8 | 48.8 | 48.6 |
| amway and Omnibus | 1 Contraction of the second | | an and | | | 10 0 |
| Services | | | | 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 | - The state of the | |
| Local Authorities | 44,874 | 45.9 | 47.6 | 48.0 | 47.8 | 47.3 |
| Other‡ | | | | | | ±1 0 |
| ater Supply | | 46.5 | 46.4 | 46.6 | 46.8 | 46.6 |
| Local Authorities | | 46.0 | 46.1 | 47.2 | 46.8 | 46.5 |
| Other | | 47.1 | 46.9 | 45.9 | 46.9 | 46.7 |
| nal, Dock and Harbour | a revention and | Straller? | 1223 | a resterio | al state | |
| Authority Services‡ | | | ••• | | | |
| All the above | 298,762 | 46.7 | 47.2 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 47.2 |

V.-AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS.

The following Table shows the average earnings per hour of those orkpeople covered by returns which showed the number of hours etually worked. As some employers were unable to state the total ours worked, the average weekly earnings obtained by multiplying

* Except in the case of those shift-workers for whom no definite meal aterval was agreed upon. Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks. The information received is insufficient to admit of representative rerages being calculated.

| Service. | Number of Work- | Aver | Average Hourly Earnings | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------|--|
| and a second | people covered.† | 19th Jan. | 12th April. | 12th July. | 18th Oct. | | |
| Local Authority Non- | -1 4442 | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | |
| Trading Services | 133,042 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.1 | |
| Gas Supply | 70,793 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 15.0 | |
| Local Authorities | 21,396 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.0 | |
| Other | 49,397 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 14.9 | |
| Electricity Supply | 32,466 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 15.9 | |
| Local Authorities | 22,163 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.7 | |
| _ Other | 10,303 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.4 | |
| Tramway and Omnibus | DPS CEOPT | | | S. Harrist | | | |
| Services | A second | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities | 44,874 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.4 | |
| Other* | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply | 17,587 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.0 | |
| Local Authorities | 9,662 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.5 | |
| Other | 7,925 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 15.7 | |
| Canal, Dock and Harbour | THEY, SELECTED | | ALT BUT BU | 1913 a les | La Maria | | |
| Authority Services* | ••• | | | | *** | | |
| All the above | 298,762 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.5 | |

VI.-EXTENT OF SHORT TIME.

V1.—EXTENT OF SHORT TIME. The following Table shows the proportion of workpeople covered by returns on the subject 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. 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.

| Service. | Number of Work- | Proportion of Workpeople on Short Time in the week ended | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Mile 32" | people covered.† | 19th Jan. | 12th Apl. | 12th July. | 18th Oct. | | | |
| Alice and Analysis | 1 | Per | Per | Per | Per | | | |
| Local Authority Non- | A STATE OF | cent. | cent. | cent. | cent. | | | |
| Trading Services | 179,848 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | | | |
| Gas Supply | 92,390 | Street Street Street | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities | 29,004 | | A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE | Sugar and a strange | | | | |
| Other | 63,386 | | | | | | | |
| Electricity Supply | 36,976 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | | | |
| Local Authorities | 25.874 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | | | |
| Other | 11,102 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | | | |
| Tramway and Omnibus | and the second states | Property and the second | and the second second | And all all all all | and the c | | | |
| Services | 96,867 | 0.3 | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities | 51,350 | 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Other | 45,517 | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply | 21,128 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | | | |
| Local Authorities | 12,221 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | | | |
| Other | 8,907 | and and | all and the | Marian and | *** | | | |
| Canal, Dock and Har- | | | | and the second second | C. S. C. S. | | | |
| Authority Services | 14,335 | | | | forstration. | | | |
| All the above | 441,544 | ¢0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | | | |
| theod view product and the set of | work | ed less that | n Full Tim | t (a) by the e and (b) by he week end | v all | | | |

| | 19th | Jan. | 12th April. 12th July. | | July. | 18th Oct. | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (6) |
| ocal Authority Non- | | | | 1. | Conception of | Parad | 1 | 10 Mater |
| Trading Services | 14.0 | 0.3 | 19.9 | 0.2 | 20.7 | 0.2 | 17.9 | 0.1 |
| as Supply | | | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | |
| ectricity Supply | 15.3 | Ŧ | 13.0 | # | 17.2 | 1 # | 20.8 | ŧ |
| Local Authorities | 16.9 | ***** | 14.2 | | 15.9 | ++++ | 18.6 | 1 # |
| Other | 9.9 | I I | 12.5 | 0.1 | 24.5 | 1 | 25.6 | 0.1 |
| amway and Omnibus Services | 4.1 | 1 | | | STATISTICS . | Support of | 的总统。如何 | All all |
| T | 4.1 | # | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• |
| 047 | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 | + | | | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• |
| ater Supply | 8.7 | 0.1 | 16.9 | ÷. | 19.5 | | 7.8 | |
| Local Authorities | 8.7 | 0.3 | 16.9 | 0+1 | 19.5 | ŧ | 7.8 | ŧ |
| Other | 1 | | 10 0 | 01 | 19.0 | + | 1010 CAL 1010 | Ŧ |
| nal, Dock and Har- | A STATE OF | | and interfacion of the local | Constanting of | | | | |
| bour Authority Ser- | | 2333 | | | | | | |
| vices | 7 | | | | N. NO. | | | r |
| The state of the second second | | 1 | | 100 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C | C.51400000000 | | | |
| All the above | 12.9 | 0.1 | 19.1 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 0.1 | 17.4 | 0.1 |
| | C. C. C. | | ALCON DE | L. W.S.L.S. | Constant Providence | March 199 | Calles Allini | 15 30 - 1918 |

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED **EX-SERVICE MEN.**

THE latest returns show that there are approximately 27,500 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by these firms is approximately 375,000. At 30th November, 1926, the number of men in training was 531, and the number awaiting training, 74. Since August, 1919, 99,627 men have terminated training.

men have terminated training.

See footnote ‡ in previous column.
 Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.
 The average for all the workers covered is less than 0.05 per cent.



PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 22nd November, 1926, differed from the figures for 25th October, 1926, to the extent of 1,500 or more. The Table shows the increases for males and females separately, together with the total net variation for all insured industries.

| Industry. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd November, 1926, as compared with 25th October, 1926. | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | | |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges | $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$ | | | | | |
| Public Works Contracting, etc | + 1,647 | + 2 | + 1,649 | | | | | |
| Dress and Mantle Making and | + 118 | + 1,702 | + 1,820 | | | | | |
| Millinery Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery | + 610 | + 1,580 | + 2,190 | | | | | |
| Hotel, Boarding House, Club | + 930 | + 1,999 | + 2,929 | | | | | |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building | + 3,719 | + 77 | + 3,796 | | | | | |
| General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Building | + 4,972 + 13,440 | -246 -35 | + 4,726 + 13,405 | | | | | |
| Net Variation for above industries | + 4,234 | - 9,055 | - 4,821 | | | | | |
| Total Net Variation for all insured industries | + 4,599 | - 10,343 | - 5,744 | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. 1920-1926.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO INSURANCE.

DURING the month of November, 1926, 65,595 applications for unemployment books were made at local offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain. These applications were in respect of 8,461 men, 7,997 women, 27,656 boys and 21,481 girls of 16 and 17 years of age.

In the ordinary course an application for an unemployment book is made only upon initial entry into insurance and the above figures are exclusive of cases in which duplication of such applications has peen discovered

been discovered. In the case of juveniles (ages 16 and 17), a large proportion of the applications are from boys and girls who have attained the age of 16 while already working in an insured industry. In the case of men, the applications are mainly from those who, although previously in employment, have been outside the scope of the Acts. They include non-manual workers whose rate of remuneration has fallen to £250 a year or less, persons previously in business on their own account, or persons who have returned from abroad, etc.

persons who have returned from abroad, etc. In the case of women, the applications are mainly from those who have previously been working in an excepted occupation, *e.g.*, private domestic service, or as out-workers, and from married women who have not previously been in employment.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR TRAINING CENTRES.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 25th November, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour stated that up to 10th November, 1926, 1,646 men had passed through a course of training at the four Ministry of Labour training centres Wallsend, Birmingham, Claydon, and Brandon), exclusive of 492 others who either voluntarily withdrew from training or were discharged for unsatisfactory conduct. Of the total of 1,646, 989 are known to have found employment in this country, in about 30 different occupations, and 250 proceeded overseas—98 to Canada, and 152 to Australia. In reply to a question on 22nd November, the Under Secretary of

and 152 to Australia. In reply to a question on 22nd November, the Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs stated that the question of providing facilities for training in Great Britain as a means of preparation for farm life overseas had been considered by the Imperial Conference, who had adopted the report of a sub-committee, expressing general approval of the existing centres, and hoping that they would be continued and, if possible, extended.

BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN CANADA.

A REPORT by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E., the chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Oversea Settlement Committee, on a recent visit to Canada in connection with British Settlement, has been published.*

The primary purpose of the visit was to study land settlement in Canada, and particularly to ascertain what progress has been made by the families who went to Canada from the United Kingdom during the seasons of 1925 and 1926 under the scheme known as the "Three Thousand Families Scheme." Under the terms of an Agreement entered into between H.M. Government and the Dominion Government in August, 1924, the latter Government agreed to provide suitable families from the United Kingdom, who are recruited and selected by representatives of the Dominion Government, with suitable farms in established districts throughout Canada. The farms must contain a sufficient amount of land fit for immediate cultivation, and a house must be provided upon each of them. The primary purpose of the visit was to study land settlement in cultivation, and a house must be provided upon each of them.

arms must contain a summent amount of rand in for immediate cultivation, and a house must be provided upon each of them.
With regard to this scheme the signatories of the Report say: —
"We have no hesitation in saying that the scheme has thus far proved a conspicuous success, and promises to become the most successful effort in colonization undertaken by any Government in modern times. The total number of families at present settled under the scheme is 1,504, comprising 8,381 souls. The percentage of complete failures is very small indeed. A few families have abandoned the scheme temporarily and intend to return to it. Possibly some 2 per cent. have found work in towns. Those who have abandoned the scheme, whether temporarily or otherwise, hardly exceed 5 per cent. of the whole. Of those that remain, some 10 per cent. appear to be below the general average, and consequently we must regard their success as doubtful. We believe, however, that between 80 and 90 per cent. of the families settled under the scheme will, given reasonably favourable conditions of climate and markets, make good and remain permanently settled upon the land as farmers."

The Report mentions that not less than twenty of the families seen had come from coal-mining districts in the United Kingdom; ten heads of families and four younger members of families had been working as coal miners. Taken as a whole, it is stated, the mining families who are settling under the scheme appear to be doing well.

doing well. Enquiries were made regarding the progress of the young men who had been trained at the Ministry of Labour training centres at Claydon and Brandon.[†] The first party, 43 in number, from these centres, went out from Claydon and arrived in Canada in April; and a second party, numbering 55, mainly from Brandon, arrived at Winnipeg on 5th July. Lord Clarendon and Mr. Macnaghten report :—"We ascertained that out of the 43 who had arrived in April, twenty-eight had left their employment, their whereabouts being unknown. It appears that these young men, who were regarded by the authorities in Canada as a very good lot, handy and adaptable, had on their arrival been placed out in pairs with farmers at wages of from \$15 to \$20 or even \$25 a month. Some after a few weeks had obtained rises in salary. As the summer advanced the demand for farm workers naturally increased, and wages rose, with the result that the majority of these men saw chances of disposing of their services in a better market and at a higher wage than their first employers were giving them. At the time when we were in Toronto it was easy to earn \$25 to \$30 a month for farm work, and in some districts the rates of pay were even higher. The fact that so many of these men had abandoned their first appointments, though unsatisfactory from certain points their first appointments, though unsatisfactory from certain points of view, is evidence of their adaptability and usefulness, as they seem to have had no difficulty whatever in obtaining other employment.

Appended to the Report is a Report by the District Superintendent (Land Settlement Branch) at Winnipeg, stating, *inter alia*, that twenty-five out of the 53 men who arrived in Canada in July and who were placed in Manitoba are reported to have made excellent progress and seventeen fair progress. The District Superintendent, who were placed in Mantoba are reported to have made excention progress and seventeen fair progress. The District Superintendent, who had ascertained the views of the various Field Supervisors in whose care the trainees were placed, adds that, on the whole, they have been very pleased with the men, and that they certainly wish the sevent excertainly wish to see a continuation of the Training Scheme.

be provided, not only because of the desirability of supplying the labour which Canada needs from this country, but also because the young men who are willing to do farm work have better prospects in the Dominion than in the United Kingdom. Here a farm worker, if he remains on a farm, is likely to be a farm hand throughout his life. In Canada he is regarded as a potential farmer, passing through the avenue of hired employment to the ownership of his own land."

The Report also contains a number of suggestions for facilitating the settlement of British families in Canada, and for helping farm workers from Great Britain to take up farms of their own after they have had two years' experience in the Dominion; describes the arrangements for the reception of immigrants at Quebec; and refers to the question of immigration into Canada from the Continent of Europe.

* Cmd. 2760. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. † See the September, 1925, and June, 1926, issues of this GAZETTE, pages 310-311 and 205, respectively.

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR PURCHASE OF SMALL HOLDINGS.

THE Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1926, received the Royal Assent on the 15th December.

The scheme for the settlement of ex-Service men which came into The scheme for the settlement of ex-Service men which came into operation in 1919, with the passing of the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, was brought to an end on the 31st March, 1926. Under that scheme some 16,500 small holdings have been provided by County Councils and Councils of County Boroughs, on an area of about 256,000 acres. There are known to be not less than 6,600 approved applicants (ex-Service men and civilians) who have not been provided with holdings. In addition, there is a further latent demand, the full extent of which cannot be gauged at present. There was, however, no practical possibility, under present financial conditions, of satisfying the demand for further small holdings, either under the Act of 1919 or under the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, owing to the statutory requirement that Councils must only provide holdings on a self-supporting basis.

The above-mentioned Acts, although providing certain facilities for the purchase of holdings by those desiring to purchase, were mainly directed to the provision of small holdings to be let to the small holders. The policy of the Government is to offer to applicants who desire to become small owner-occupiers terms comparable with those on which an applicant can become the tenant of a statutory mall holding.

Section 2 of the Act authorises County Councils and the Councils of County Boroughs to exercise their powers, on certain conditions, notwithstanding that a loss may thereby be incurred. A council will be able to submit a scheme to the Minister of Agriculture, and, if the scheme is approved, to obtain from him a contribution of an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of the loss shown in the approved estimates as likely to be incurred in each year.

A holding may be either sold or let. If it is let, it will be let at the A holding may be either sold or let. If it is let, it will be let at the "full fair rent," *i.e.*, the rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected to pay for the holding if the landlord undertook to bear the cost of repairs. If it is sold, the price will be an annuity, payable in half-yearly instalments for a period of 60 years, equal to the "full fair rent" of the holding, or, at the option of the purchaser, for a shorter period, when the annuity payable will be such as is equivalent to the "full fair rent" for 60 years. In this case, however, the purchaser will bear the cost of repairs and also pay any charges purchaser will bear the cost of repairs, and also pay any charges, such as tithe, land tax, etc., which are ordinarily paid by an owner.

Provision is also made in the Act for the creation of a new class of holdings called "cottage holdings," comprising a dwelling house, together with not less than 40 perches and not more than house, together with not less than 40 perches and not more than three acres of agricultural land, which can be cultivated by the occupier of the dwelling house and his family. None but *bona fide* agricultural workers or persons employed in a rural industry will be qualified to become purchasers of cottage holdings. The possibility of becoming the owner of a house and sufficient land to grow vegetables and keep a cow, pigs or poultry will thus be open to the farm worker or village craftsman who does not wish to become an independent the loder. small holder. The Act also provides for enlarging and extending the powers of Councils to assist suitable persons desirous of purchasing existing small holdings or cottage holdings from private owners.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT.

THE Housing (Rural Workers) Act received the Royal Assent on the 15th December.

The Act empowers, and in certain circumstances requires, local authorities to submit to the Minister of Health (in Scotland, to the Scottish Board of Health) schemes with respect to the reconstruction or improvement of existing houses or buildings within their areas, for the purpose of providing dwellings for agricultural workers and for persons of similar economic condition; and to give financial assistance n respect of works done under such schemes. The reconstruction or improvement may consist of structural alteration, repair, addition, provision of water supply, drainage or sanitary conveniences, or the like; but shall not in any case include works of ordinary repair or upkeep, except so far as they are incidental to or connected with other In order to secure that the full benefit of the grant may vorks. accrue to the occupier of the dwelling, and that the occupier is of the class described, special conditions are to attach to the dwelling for a period of twenty years.

The Act also authorises the Government to contribute towards any expenses incurred by a local authority in making grants under schemes approved by the Minister of Health (or by the Scottish Board of Health, as the case may be). The Exchequer contributions are to be by way of annual payments for a period of twenty years, and are to be equal to one-half of the estimated average annual charges payable by the local authority.

The amount of the charge on the Exchequer will depend on the amount of the grants which local authorities find it necessary to give; but, on the assumption that the average amount of grants given were but, on the assumption that the average amount of grants given were \pounds 75, and that the number of dwellings in respect of which grants is given were 20,000, the maximum charge on the Exchequer, reckoning interest at 5 per cent., would be approximately \pounds 60,000 a year for twenty years. The maximum charge on the local rates would, under the scheme, be of the same amount.*

* See Housing (Rural Workers) Bill: Memorandum on Financial Resolution. Cmd. 2763. H.M. Stationery Office: price ld. net.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS RECEIVING POOR-LAW RELIEF.

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A STATEMENT* has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in September, 1926 (excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals), and giving some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief.

Owing to the continuance of the coal-mining dispute the con-Owing to the continuance of the coal-mining dispute the con-siderable increase in the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief which took place during the previous quarter was almost wholly maintained. The increase reached the maximum on the 14th August, when the total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 2,490,000. The number then dropped steadily to 2,396,000 on the last Saturday of the quarter, an increase of 1,560,000, or 93.2 per cent., as compared with the number at the end of March last, but a decrease of 25,000, or 1.0 per cent., as compared with the number at the end of June. These variations occurred almost wholly in the numbers in receipt of domiciliary relief. relief

The increase in September, 1926, as compared with September, 1925, was 1,176,000, or $96 \cdot 4$ per cent. This increase was not universal; on the contrary, in nearly two-thirds of the poor-law unions in England and Wales there were reductions.

The following Table gives comparative figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales for the months of August, 1926, and August, 1925 :---

| alimna anno companyation | antiols 20 | ENGLAND AN | ND WALES. | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| Classes of Persons in receipt of Domiciliary Relief. | Ave Num | | Average Number per 10,000 of the Estimated Population. | | |
| | Aug., 1926. | Aug., 1925. | Aug., 1926. | Aug., 1925. | |
| Persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (whether in receipt of unemployment benefit or not), and the wives and dependent children of those persons | 1,720,000 | 426,000 | 442 | 110 | |
| pendent children of those persons | 37,000 | 36,000 | 10 | 9 | |
| Totals of 1 and 2 | 1,757,000 | 462,000 | 452 | 119 | |
| 3. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief | 499,000 | 510,000 | 128 | 132 | |
| 4. Total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief | 2,256,000 | 972,000 | 580 | 251 | |

The 1,757,000 persons recorded in Classes 1 and 2 in August, 1926. included 454,000 men, 430,000 women, and 873,000 children.

Statistics relating to the numbers of persons receiving poor-law relief in certain districts in November are given on page 463 of this

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT SINCE THE ARMISTICE.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 24th November, the Minister of Labour stated that the total sums paid in the eight years from the date of the Armistice to 13th November, 1926, by way of out-of-work donation and unemployment benefit, were approximately £62,448,000 for out-of-work donation and £275,157,000 for unemployment benefit.

In reply to another question on the same day, the Minister furnished a statement showing that the total number of days of unemployment for which unemployment benefit was paid under the Unemployment Insurance Acts was approximately as follows:--1921, 453,300,000; 1922, 345,100,000; 1923, 287,700,000; 1924, 258,500,000; and 1925, 273,700,000.

Corresponding figures for 1919 and 1920 were 7,600,000 days and 24,200,000 days, respectively; but it should be noted that these are on a different basis from the figures for later years, owing to the fact that the extended scheme of unemployment insurance did not come into operation till November, 1920.

The above totals do not include days of unemployment for which The above totals do not include days of unemployment for which benefit was not paid owing to waiting periods, disqualification for benefit, or other reasons; and during 1919, 1920 and 1921 there were in addition days of unemployment for which out-of-work donation, as distinct from unemployment insurance benefit, was paid. The requisite statistics are not available regarding these additional days of unemployment.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

COST OF SOCIAL INSURANCE AND **RELIEF IN SCANDINAVIA.***

Socialt Tidskrift, the official organ of the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs, publishes the results of an inquiry into the cost of social insurance in the three chief Scandinavian countries. As an intro-duction to the figures, a brief account is given below of the forms of social insurance and relief in force, their nature and scope.

I.-DENMARK.

(1) Accident insurance, under an Act of 28th June, 1920, is com-Accident insurance, under an Act of 28th June, 1920, is compulsory for practically all workers, manual and non-manual, in industry, commerce, domestic service, shipping and agriculture. The cost is borne entirely by the employer. Daily allowances and invalidity compensation are paid in case of accident, and, in the event of the death of the insured person, funeral allowance and compensation to the surviving members of the family. Compensation for invalidity and the wages of the insured person (maximum 24,000 kroner). In the event of death, a sum of five times the annual wage (maximum 12,000 kroner) is paid to the widow and children.
 (2) Sickness insurance, regulated by an Act of 6th May, 1921, is

(2) Sickness insurance, regulated by an Act of 6th May, 1921, is voluntary, and is effected with approved sickness funds, which receive subsidies from the State and the communes. The total membership of such funds is about 1,400,000. The funds are obliged by their rules to give free medical assistance and hospital treatment, a daily cash benefit for at least 26 weeks in twelve months, and a saistance to women during confinement. The State subsidy is 3 kroner per annum for each member, plus one-quarter of the expenditure on medical treatment, drugs, etc.

(3) Invalidity insurance.—By an Act of 6th May, 1921, invalidity (3) *Invaluated insurance*. By an not of our may, issue, in a made insurance was superimposed on sickness insurance, and made obligatory on members of sickness funds. Members pay an extra obligatory on members of sickness funds. Members pay an extra annual premium for invalidity, and an annual contribution is also made to the fund by employers for every workman employed who is insured against accident. Expenditure not covered by these con-tributions is divided between the State and the commune. Members thus insured against invalidity, whose working capacity is reduced to one-third or less, are entitled to an annual pension of 800 kroner (1,200 kroner for a married couple).

(1,200 kroner for a married couple).
(4) Old age pensions.—By the latest Old Age Pension Act, that of 7th August, 1922, all persons on reaching the age of 65, who fulfil certain conditions with regard to economic circumstances and good character, are entitled to a pension of a fixed amount. The full pension is paid only to persons whose income does not exceed half the amount of the pension plus 100 kroner. In Copenhagen, the maximum pension at the age of 65 is 1,050 kroner per annum for a married couple, 573 kroner for a single man and 525 kroner for a single man. single woman. Pensions are non-contributory, and administered by the communes, the State refunding seven-twelfths of the expenditure. Pensions are also paid to children of widows and to orphan children.

Pensions are also paid to children of widows and to orphan children. (5) Unemployment insurance, regulated by the Acts of 22nd December, 1921, and 4th March, 1924, is voluntary and is effected through approved unemployment insurance funds, which receive from the State a subsidy equal to 35 per cent. and from the commune a subsidy equal to 30 per cent. of the contributions of the members. In 1923-4 the membership of such funds was 256,000. In addition, since 1st January, 1922, there has been a Central Unemployment Fund, used partly to pay relief to members of funds who have exhausted their right to benefit, and partly to subsidise relief works, etc. This Fund is made up of contributions from the State, the communes, the employers and the approved unemployment funds. There are also communal relief funds in existence, to give temporary assistance in order to prevent applicants from having recourse to poor relief. The State makes an annual grant to these funds.

II.-NORWAY.

II.—NORWAY. (1) Accident insurance is compulsory in Norway for industry, shipping and forestry (manual and non-manual workers). The cost is borne by the employers. For complete temporary invalidity due to accident, a pension is granted equal to two-thirds of wages; for permanent total invalidity, a pension of 60 per cent. of annual earnings; for permanent partial invalidity, a pension equal to 60 per cent. of the reduction in annual earnings. In case of death, the widow or widower is granted a pension equal to 20 per cent. of annual earnings, and each child a pension of 15 per cent. The total pension paid to the family must not exceed 50 per cent. of the annual earnings of the insured person. In addition, a funeral allowance is paid, and free medical and surgical treatment is granted. (2) Sickness insurance (regulated by Acts of various dates) is

paid, and free medical and surgical treatment is granted.
(2) Sickness insurance (regulated by Acts of various dates) is compulsory for all wage-earners over 15 in industry, commerce and agriculture, and for all non-manual workers in receipt of a salary below a fixed limit. Benefits are paid for 26 weeks in 12 months and amount to 60 per cent. of the basic wage. The cost is borne as to 6-10ths by the insured person, 1-10th by the employer, 1-10th by the commune, and 2-10ths by the State.
(7) Insuriation Transition in Normanian (1990).

(3) Invalidity.-Invalidity in Norway appears to be relieved by a system of communal assistance.

(4) Old age pensions.—An Act for the Protection of Old Age was passed in 1923, but has not yet been put into force. It provides for non-contributory pensions for all Norwegian subjects, varying according to the cost of living in each commune, but sufficient for proper maintenance. At present, old-age pensions are paid by the communes, married couples receiving more than single persons. In Oslo, the maximum rates are 1,200 and 720 kroner per annum respectively.

* Article by F. Zeuthen, in Socialt Tidskrift, October, 1926, Copenhagen

(5) Unemployment insurance in Norway is voluntary, and is (5) Unemployment insurance in Norway is voluntary, and is effected through approved unemployment funds, to which State and communal subsidies are granted. The State may refund as much as two-thirds of the expenditure of the funds. Benefit is as a rule paid for a maximum of 90 days in a year. In addition, the Government makes special grants for relieving unemployment by relief works, etc.

III.-Sweden.

(1) Accident insurance, regulated by legislation enacted in 1916, is compulsory and covers practically all workers, manual and non-manual, in Sweden (home workers excepted). Benefit is given in cases of incapacity of more than 35 days' duration after the injury has been sustained, partly in the form of medical treatment and matter in the form of daily neurostate these and medicine, and partly in the form of daily payments; these are equal to two-thirds of the daily wage for total incapacity, and proequal to two-thirds of the daily wage for total incapacity, and pro-portionately less for partial incapacity. For permanent total incapacity, the pension is equal to two-thirds of the annual earnings. In case of death through accident, a funeral allowance is paid, together with a pension to the widow or widower equal to one-fourth of the annual earnings, plus one-sixth for each child under 15, the of the annual earnings, plus one-sixth for each onnu first 10, the limit on the total family pension being two-thirds of the annual earnings of the deceased worker. The expenses are borne by the employers, the amount of their contributions being based on the risk involved in their trade. About 1,320,000 workers are covered by this form of insurance.

(2) Sickness insurance (regulated by an Act of 4th July, 1910) is voluntary, and is effected through approved sickness funds to which the State grants subsidies on a somewhat complicated system. Such societies are bound to grant at least hospital treatment, medical societies are bound to grant at least hospital treatment, medical attendance and medicines, or cash payments of not less than 90 öre a day. The maximum period of relief is 90 days in twelve consecutive months. Such funds had 768,040 members in 1924.

(3) Old age and invalidity insurance (regulated by the Old Age and Invalidity Insurance Act of 30th June, 1913), covers all Swedish and Invalidity Insurance Act of 30th June, 1913), covers all Swedish subjects, and is compulsory, the costs being defrayed partly out of contributions from the insured persons and partly from public funds. Insured persons' contributions consist partly of a basic fee of 3 kronor from each person between 16 and 66 years of age, and partly of an additional payment varying from 2 to 30 kronor per annum according to income. Pensions are paid either in case of permanent incapacity or at the age of 67. They consist of a basic pension based on the premiums paid, and an additional sum assessed on the amount of income, the cost of which is paid as to three-fourths by the State and one-fourth by the communes. Children's allowances are paid in some cases, and the communes may add further allowances at discretion. The number of persons covered by the scheme was 3,710,000 in 1921. covered by the scheme was 3,710,000 in 1921.

(4) Unemployment insurance.—There is no State system of unem-ployment relief in Sweden, and State assistance is now practically onfined to grants in aid of relief works.

COST OF SOCIAL INSURANCE AND RELIEF.

The following Tables show: (a) the expenditure per head of population in 1924 on the various forms of social insurance and relief, including hospitals and health services; and (b) the distri-bution of the total expenditure between State, commune, employers and insured persons in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. As complete statistics were not available for 1924, those for 1923 have been used in some cases.

(a) Expenditure per Head of Population on Social Insurance and Relief and Health Services for the Year 1924.

| Form of Insurance. | Denmark. | Norway. | Sweden. |
|--|--|---|--|
| Accident insurance Sickness insurance Invalidity insurance or relief Old age insurance or relief Unemployment relief | Dan. Kr. 3·32 11·96 4·74 21·94 9·33 | $ \begin{cases} \text{Nor. Kr.} & 3 \cdot 51 \\ 14 \cdot 41 \\ 3 \cdot 66 \\ 6 \cdot 17 \end{cases} $ | Swed. Kr. $3 \cdot 05$ $3 \cdot 08$ $10 \cdot 50$ $0 \cdot 94$ |
| Total | 51.29 | 27.75 | 17.57 |
| Other forms of assistance, health services, hospitals, etc | 29.02 | 31.25 | 24.43 |
| Total | 80.31 | 59.00 | 42.00 |
| (b) Distribution of Exp | enditure in | 1924. | |
| an and settlements and the contract of | Denmark. | Norway. | Sweden. |
| State Communes Insured persons Employers | Dan. Kr. 25·91 35·33 13·21 5·86 | Nor. Kr. 14.60 31.10 9:20 4.10 | Swed. Kr. 11.04 21.64 6.46 2.86 |
| Total | 80.31 | 59.00 | 42.00 |

With regard to the last group of expenditure in Table (a), "Other forms of assistance, etc.," it is stated that, so far as can be estimated, in Norway an expenditure amounting to 15 kroner falls to poor relief and 15 kroner to health services, while in Sweden the corresponding figures are $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 kronor. In Denmark, the 29 kroner are made up as follows :—1 for assistance under the Orphans' Act, 2 for communal relief funds, 3 for public assistance (not poor relief), 6 for poor relief proper, and 17 for health services, hospitals, etc.* ospitals, etc.*

* The average value in 1924 of the Danish krone was 9d., the Norwegian $7 \cdot 6d$, and the Swedish 1s. $2 \cdot 4d$. (1 krone = 100 öre.)

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN **GERMANY: EMERGENCY MEASURES.***

A DEPRESSION in the German labour market developed in the autumn A DEPRESSION in the German labour market developed in the autumn of 1925. On 1st November the number of persons in receipt of relief in respect of total unemployment was 363,961; on 1st December it had risen to 673,315, and, on 1st January, 1926, to 1,498,681. The maximum figure, 2,055,928, was reached on 1st March, 1926. Since that date, unemployment has shown a steady decline, which became more marked during the summer months. Nevertheless, 1,314,083 persons were still receiving unemployment relief on 15th November, 1926.

The Federal Government, in conjunction with the administrations of the various States, has, throughout the present year, been actively engaged in the promulgation of measures intended to mitigate the effects of this wide-spread unemployment, and a summary is given below of the more important of these, in continuation of the information contained on page 44 of this GAZETTE for February last. 1. Increased Rates of Unemployment Relief.—An Order dated 27th February, 1926, increased the maximum rates of relief by 10 per February, 1926, increased the maximum rates of relief by 10 per cent. for single persons over 21, and by 20 per cent. for single persons under 21 years of age. The rates applicable to married unemployed workers were also increased by 10 per cent.; but the new rates in such cases were not to become operative until after the eighth week of continuous unemployment. Subsequent Orders extended the period of validity of these increases up to November last. A recent Order, dated 9th November, 1926, authorised a further general increase in the rates of relief, amounting to 15 per cent., in the case of unemployed unmarried workers who are not members of a joint household, and to 10 per cent. in all other cases. The maximum household, and to 10 per cent. in all other cases. The maximum daily rates now payable, inclusive of all dependants' allowances, range from 2.69 marks to 4.19 marks (according to the industrial district and the size of the town in which unemployed workers are domiciled), the latter amount being increased to 4.38 marks after the eighth week of continuous unemployment. 2. Extension of Period for which Relief is payable .- In March,

2. Extension of Period for which Relief is payable.—In March, 1926, the maximum period during which unemployment relief may be paid was increased from 39 to 52 weeks, in all industries and districts in which it is proved that the necessity for such extension exists. Agriculture and forestry, horticulture, building and ancillary trades, and domestic service were originally excluded from this extension of relief; but building and horticulture have since been included by Orders issued in June and October respectively. During recent months special attention has been devoted to the

During recent months, special attention has been devoted to the position of those persons who, having been unemployed for more than 52 weeks, have exhausted their claim to relief. An Act dated 19th November, 1926, relating to "Crisis Relief for Unemployed 19th November, 1926, relating to "Crisis Relief for Unemployed Persons," has been passed, containing special provision for persons who, between 1st April, 1926, and the date of promulgation of the Act, had ceased to be eligible for unemployment relief, and others who have since exhausted their claim to relief and have not received assistance from communal poor relief funds. Such persons are now eligible for special "crisis relief," as provided for in the Unemploy-ment Relief Order of 16th February, 1924, three-fourths of the cost of such relief being borne by the Reich and the remainder by the communes. The rates of relief are to be the same as those paid to ordinary unemployed persons. The provisions of this Act are to communes. The rates of rener are to be the same as those paid to ordinary unemployed persons. The provisions of this Act are to remain in force until 31st March, 1927. It is specifically stated that "crisis relief" is not regarded as equivalent to poor relief. A further measure intended to assist unemployed persons who have ceased to be eligible for relief is a provision contained in various

Orders regarding the establishment of productive relief works, whereby persons who receive employment on such work for a period of three months again become eligible for relief.

3. Relief for Short-Time Workers.—The regulations regarding the eligibility for relief of short-time workers were substantially modified by an Order dated 20th February, 1926. Under this Order, workers employed in an industrial undertaking (within the meaning of the German Industrial Code) in which at least ten workers are normally employed are entitled to one, two or three days' relief from unemploy-ment relief funds if work is suspended for three, four or five days respectively in any week, the number of days' relief payable being slightly increased in the case of married short-time workers with at least three dependants. Payment of short-time relief is made con-tingent upon certain restrictive conditions (employment in insurable occupations proved necessity accentance of alternative conduct occupations, proved necessity, acceptance of alternative employ-ment, etc.), and may not be continued after a period of six weeks. The term of validity of the Order of 16th February, 1926, has been renewed from time to time; it is now to remain in force, as slightly amended by later Orders, until 31st March, 1927.

4. Productive Relief Measures.[†]-Early in the winter of 1925-26. the Federal Government initiated a series of measures for the develop-ment of productive relief-work schemes. A circular issued to the competent State administrations on 5th January, 1926, outlining the general principles on which such schemes were to be organised, directed that wherever possible workers employed on such work should periodically be changed, and that no person should be given more than three months' work during the winter season. Relief schemes sanctioned should be of definite economic value, and should be completed within a period of six months. Provision was made for additional subsidies (proportionate to the saving on unemployment relief) from Federal and State Funds, in districts in which the unemployment figure exceeded 2 per cent. of the population. Unem-

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin; various issues. † For earlier measures of "productive relief," see this GAZETTE for May, 1925, p ages 158-9.

ployed persons who had ceased to be eligible for relief might be employed up to one-third of the total number of workers engaged; this proportion was gradually increased under later instructions until finally abolished by a circular issued in October last, whereby persons who have exhausted their claim to relief are in future to receive preferential treatment as regards employment on such schemes. In order to ensure co-ordination between the Reich and the States in the matter of the systematic provision of relief schemes, a special committee under the chairmans hip of the Federal Minister of Labour has been appointed by the Government, which has charged it with the duty of maintaining liaison between the central and State administrations.

In addition to the productive relief schemes referred to above. In addition to the productive relief schemes referred to above, various other alleviating measures have been put into operation by the Federal Government since the beginning of the present year, including the allocation of a credit of 100 million marks in aid of repair and reconstruction work on the German railways, the granting of a credit of 300 million marks for the facilitation of trade with Russia, housing schemes, agricultural development and waste-land reclamation, canal construction, etc.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES ABROAD.

THE series of computations of comparative "real wages" in London and certain other cities abroad, compiled by the Inter-national Labour Office from returns supplied by official statistical departments in the various cities, is carried down to 1st July, 1926, in the October issue of the *International Labour Review*, published by that Office. Corresponding index numbers for 1st April, 1926, were reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for August last (p. 310). For particulars of the origin, method of compilation, significance and limitations of these index numbers reference should be made to the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1924. These figures have for their object a comparison of working-class real wages, so far as these their object a comparison of working class real wages, so far as these can be gauged by the purchasing power (in terms of food) of the wage paid for an hour's work at the normal time rate (*i.e.*, apart from extra payment for overtime) to male adult workers in certain typical occupations which are common to large cities. In the index numbers shown in the following Table, which is taken from the *International* Labour Review, an attempt has been made to measure the purchasing power of wages in each city, not only by the working-class standard of food consumption of the country in which the city is situated, but also by corresponding standards appropriate to the various groups of countries, and, finally (columns 7 and 8), by an international standard of working-class food consumption.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages (or Comparative Purchasing Power of Money-Wages) in London and certain Cities Abroad at 1st July, 1926.

Average for all Occupations covered by the Inquiry. (London = 100.*)

| | | | | 1. | 14 Kg [] | and the second | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | of | each K | ind of | ased on Food C Househ | onsume | ities ed in | Index food | Index vance |
| City. | Belgium and France. | Central European Countries. | Great Britain. | Southern European Countries. | Scandinavian Countries. | Countries (Can- ada, U.S.A., etc.) | General Average Nos. (based on only). | General Average Index Nos. (with allowance for rent). |
| A CONTRACTOR | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | 1(8) |
| London Amsterdam Berusels† Copenhagen Dublin Lisbon‡ Madrid Milan‡ Ottawa Philadelphia Prague Riga Stockholmš Sydney Tallinn Warsawil | $\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 94\\ 63\\ 40\\ 99\\ 97\\ 38\\ 37\\ 57\\ 44\\ 163\\ 49\\ 41\\ 163\\ 41\\ 128\\ 37\\ 36\\ 42\\ \end{array}$ | $100 \\ 93 \\ 81 \\ 44 \\ 122 \\ 999 \\ 36 \\ 511 \\ 64 \\ 550 \\ 144 \\ 150 \\ 556 \\ 47 \\ 87 \\ 124 \\ 48 \\ 500 \\ 54 \\ 100 \\ 54 \\ 100 \\ 10$ | $100 \\ 82 \\ 63 \\ 38 \\ 103 \\ 32 \\ 36 \\ 43 \\ 149 \\ 169 \\ 149 \\ 149 \\ 149 \\ 148 \\ 43 \\ 40 \\ 84 \\ 137 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 3$ | $\left \begin{array}{c} 100\\89\\65\\38\\106\\96\\33\\40\\56\\46\\46\\145\\169\\51\\43\\44\\82\\136\\38\\39\\44\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 98\\ 78\\ 45\\ 132\\ 102\\ 34\\ 51\\ 53\\ 162\\ 176\\ 51\\ 52\\ 45\\ 104\\ 123\\ 47\\ 55\\ 51\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 89\\ 69\\ 43\\ 112\\ 7\\ 35\\ 44\\ 5\\ 46\\ 158\\ 176\\ 45\\ 46\\ 45\\ 176\\ 49\\ 47\\ 44\\ 92\\ 136\\ 41\\ 44\\ 45\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 1000\\ 91\\ 70\\ 41\\ 112\\ 99\\ 35\\ 56\\ 47\\ 150\\ 167\\ 47\\ 48\\ 88\\ 131\\ 41\\ 44\\ 46\end{array}$ | 100 91 66 44 112 108 48 48 167 54 167 54 47 86 131 42 50 47 |

 warsawi ...
 ...
 42
 54
 31
 44
 51
 45
 46
 47

 If comparisons are made between these figures and corresponding index numbers for earlier dates previously published, it should be noted that the difference between the index numbers for any city at different dates may indicate a change in the levels of real wages either in that city or in London, or in both cities. In other words, the difference in the figures compared may be due to changes in money wages and food prices in either or both cities, and not necessarily to changes in one of them alone.

 * Although London is taken arbitrarily as here (= 100) the prime mail

necessarily to changes in one of them alone. * Although London is taken arbitrarily as base (= 100), the ratios would be the same whichever eity were chosen as base. † The figures for Brussels are abnormally low; this is due to the fall in the value of the franc, to which wages and prices had not yet become adjusted, ‡ The figures for Lisbon, Milan, and Rome are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in the Southern European countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table. § The figures are based on wages in the building, furniture-making, and printing industries only. For other cities the metal industry is also included. || Based on a weighted average wage. For other cities an unweighted average of the wages has been used.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

FOOD.

At 1st December the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was about the same as at 1st November, slight increases in the average prices of eggs, sugar and potatoes being counterbalanced by small decreases in the average prices of butter, bacon, beef and mutton.

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 per cent. above the pre-war level, the same as a month earlier, as compared with 74 per cent. a year ago.

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

| Article | other | Price (per wise indica he nearest | ted- | Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Dec., 1926, as compared with | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | July, 1914. | lst Nov., 1926. | 1st Dec., 1926. | July, 1914. | lst Nov., 1926. | |
| Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank | s. d. 0 10 0 6 ¹ / ₂ | s. d. 1 51 0 93 | s. d. $1 5\frac{1}{2}$ $0 9\frac{1}{2}$ | $ \begin{array}{c} $ | s. d. - 0 01 | |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank | 0 71 0 41 | 0 101 0 51 | $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 3 \\ + 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$ | | |
| Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— | 0 10 1 0 61 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 1 6 ¹ / ₂ 0 10 ¹ / ₄ | $\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8 \\ + 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$ | - 0 01 | |
| Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* | $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 6\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 5 \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$ | $-0 0\frac{1}{2}$ $-0 0\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart | 0 101 0 53 1 61 0 2 0 31 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 3 \end{array}$ | + 0 01 | |
| Butter | 1 21 1 22 88 0 7 0 11 0 42 | $ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $ | 1 101 1 8 1 14 0 8 0 31 0 78 | $\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7\frac{8}{4} \\ + 4 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 2 \\ + 0 & 3 \end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ & \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array} $ | |

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

| 10-1 10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1 | 1st Decen | Percentage I aber, 1926, a ith July, 193 | s compared | Corre- sponding General |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Article. | Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000). | Small Towns and Villages. | General Average, | Average for lst Nov., 1926. |
| Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank | 1 16 | Per cent. 71 44 | Per cent. 73 44 | Per cent. 74 46 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank | 17 | 37 15 | 40 14 | 42 15 |
| Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— | 50 | 78 55 | 76 57 | 79 59 |
| Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* Fish | 29 71 143 | 67 28 70 111 | 72 28 70 127 | 74 29 75 129 |
| Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk | . 74 57 88 84 | 73 72 63 77 89 | 72 73 60 83 86 | 73 74 60 74 85 |
| Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes | 45 53 18 169 79 | 58 45 54 12 170 44 | 54 45 54 15 169 62 | 56 49 51 15 157 56 |
| All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) | 70 | 67 | 69 | 69 |

* 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 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 December, 1926, was approximately 50 per cent. Of the total in-crease about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

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 lst December the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 115 and 120 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

between 115 and 120 per cent. Ingler than in July, 1914. In the fuel and light group, there were general reductions in the prices of coal during November, and at 1st December retail prices averaged between 190 and 200 per cent. above those of July, 1914. On the other hand there were increases in the prices of gas in a number of towns, and at 1st December the average price of gas was between 75 and 80 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches), the average increase at 1st December, as compared with July, 1914, was about 150 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

ALL TIEMS. If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st December is, approximately **79 per cent.*** over the level of July, 1914. This percentage is the same as that for a month earlier and compares with 77 per cent. for 1st December, 1925.

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 according of the prevailing of the standard was adequate or not). 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 for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1926.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month since January, 1915 :---

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

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

NOTE.

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

* If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on e commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about the commoditie

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in November continued bad, though there was some improvement, on the whole during the latter part of the month. It was still seriously affected by the results of the coal-mining stoppage, particularly in the iron-mining, iron and steel, tinplate, heavy engineering, and shipbuilding industries. A further seasonal decline occurred in the building trades.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 12,000,000, and working in practically every industry, except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd November, 1926, was 13.5* as compared with 13.6* at 25th October, 1926, and with 11.0 at 23rd November, 1926. For males along the percentage at 22nd November November, 1925. For males alone the percentage at 22nd November was $14\cdot 8$, the same as at 25th October; for females the figure at 22nd November was $10\cdot 0$, as compared with $10\cdot 3$ at 25th October. Among members of trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 13 · 2 at the end of November 1926, as compared with $13 \cdot 6$ at the end of October, 1926, and with $11 \cdot 0$ at the end of November, 1925. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th November, 1926, was approximately 1,545,000, of whom 1,206,000 were men and 265,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 1st November, 1926, it was 1,610,000, of whom 1,234,000 were men and 292,000 reverse women; and at 30th November, 1925, it was 1,227,000, of whom men numbered 974,000 and women 196,000. The figures relating to 1st November and 29th November, 1926, are exclusive of workpeople in the coal-mining industry, who ceased work on account of the dispute.

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

| | | | | employed (nonth) am | | Numbe |
|--|----|---|---|---|---|--|
| Mont | h. | Trade Unions | Insur | ed Workpe | ople.* | register at Loc Offices (|
| and a second second | | making Returns. | Males. | Females. | Total. | sured a Uninsure |
| 1925, November December | | 11.0 11.0 | 12·2 11·5 | 7·8 7·3 | 11·0 10·4 | 1,227,00 1,166,00 |
| 1926, January February March April June July August September October November | | $ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \end{array} $ | $12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 8 $ | $ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{c} 1,237,00\\ 1,166,00\\ 1,070,00\\ 1,034,00\\ 1,675,00\\ 1,699,00\\ 1,664,00\\ 1,664,00\\ 1,682,00\\ 1,610,00\\ 1,545,00\end{array}$ |

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying .- The dispute involving a stoppage of work in the coal-mining industry continued until towards the end of November (see Article on page 434). In the iron-mining industry very few mines were working. At the mines for which returns were received there was a decrease of 3 per cent. in the number of work-people employed compared with the previous month, and of nearly 83 per cent. compared with November, 1925. The average number of days worked by the mines that were open was $2 \cdot 71$ in November, 1926, compared with $4 \cdot 72$ in October, 1926, and $5 \cdot 47$ in November, 1925. In the shale mines in West Lothian there was a decrease of 0. cent. in the number of workpeople employed compared with the previous month. At limestone quarries employeet compared with the Clithereo district and bad in the Weardale district. At the slate quarries in North Wales it was again fairly good. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it was reported as moderate. At chalk quarries it was very slack. At tin mines employment was again good, but at china clay quarries it was slack.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate .- The pigiron industry continued practically at a standstill, and at the end of November only 7 furnaces were in blast, as compared with 5 in October and with 141 in November, 1925.

In the iron and steel trades employment continued to be affected seriously by the dispute in the coal-mining industry, and although there was an improvement on the whole, it was still very bad. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment continued to be seriously affected by the shortage of fuel; many mills were still idle and much short-time working was reported. The number of tin-

* These percentages include coal mining, but in respect of that industry only those unemployed persons who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the dispute are taken into account. In other industries (excluding coal-mining), the percentage of un-employment at 22 ad November was 14.1, the same as at 25th October.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

plate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of November, 1926, was 294, as compared with 319 in October, 1926, and with 525 in November, 1925.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.-In the engineering trades employment continued to be adversely affected by the coal-mining dispute, and remained very bad. In the textile machinery section some improvement was shown, though employment continued bad; in the electrical engineering and motor sections there was also a slight improvement; in the marine engineering section employ-ment showed a further slight decline and was very depressed. In railway engineering employment showed some improvement except in the South-Western district, where a railway engineering works was

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment con-tinued very bad during November, and showed little general change compared with the previous month. In the other metal trades employment was still adversely affected as a result of the dispute in the coal-mining industry, and remained moderate on the whole. It was fairly good in the lock, latch and key trade; fair in the stove and grate, farriery, and needle and fishing-tackle trades; moderate in the brasswork, sheet metal, tube, hollow-ware and jewellery and plated ware trades; and slack or bad in the file, wire, nut and bolt, netallic bedstead, cutlery and chain and anchor trades

Textile Trades.—Employment in the cotton trade showed little change during November, though an improvement was reported in some districts towards the end of the month; employment was in some districts towards the end of the holth', employment was still bad in the American spinning section, but the Egyptian section continued, with some exceptions, to work full time. In the weaving department about half the looms were reported to be idle during the month. In the wool textile trades employment con-tinued slack in practically all branches, but there was an improvement in most districts.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further improvement; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it was fairly good generally; in the lace trade it continued bad, on the whole, with much unemployment and short-time working; in the linen trade there was a slight improvement, but employment was still bad; in the jute trade it continued slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment remained very slack.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trade remained slack on the whole, and in the wholesale bespoke and ready-made branch much short time was worked. In the dressmaking trade a seasonal decline was reported and employment was moderate; in the London blouse and light underclothing trade it was also moderate and about the same as in October. In the corset trade employment remained quiet; in the shirt and collar trade it con-tinued fair generally. In the felt hat trade employment showed a decline and much short time was worked. In the boot and shoe trades employment was moderate, but showed an improvement.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trade showed a further slight decline; it was fairly good in many districts with skilled operatives (other than painters) and remained generally moderate with unskilled workers. It was good with plasterers; fairly good with bricklayers and carpenters in many districts; with slaters it showed an improvement and was also fairly good. With plumbers employment remained generally fair; with masons it declined and was quiet. The usual seasonal decline continued with painters and employment was very slack; it remained generally moderate with tradesmen's labourers. With brickmakers employment showed an improvement; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a decline, and was fair on the whole; with millsawyers it continued fair; with coach-builders it declined, and was slack; with coopers and packing-case makers it continued bad.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued moderate generally, but showed some improvement as compared with the previous month. With letterreported as slack at Glasgow, and bad at Birmingham. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was very good in London and generally good elsewhere; with lithographic printers it continued fair on the whole, but was still bad at Manchester and Glasgow; with bookbinders employment improved slightly during the month.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trade in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement and some sections were well employed. In the glass trades employment continued bad, on the whole, but showed a slight improvement.

Agriculture and Fishing .- In agriculture in England and Wales Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour at the end of November was generally equal to the demand, except that in parts of Norfolk there was some shortage of workers for the lifting of sugar beet. There was very little unemployment among casual workers. With fishermen employment was very slack, and many trawlers were laid up.

Dock Labour and Seamen.-Employment with dock labourers showed some improvement, but was still slack; with seamen it was also slack

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. December, 1926.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE UNIONS with a net membership of 818,866 in branches covered by the returns received, reported 108,202 (or 13.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1926.

| Trade. | Member- ship of Unions reporting | Unemp at en Noven 1926 | d of aber, | Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in percentage Unemployed as compared with a | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| an and a second s | at end of November, 1926. | Num- ber, | Per- cent- age. | Month before. | Year before. | |
| Engineering and Ship- | -Doracellined | general by | 10511 125 | Transfer Barger | The William | |
| building | 333,427 | 75,729 | 22.7 | - 0.1 | + 7.2 | |
| Miscellaneous Metal | 49,875 | 5,584 | 11.2 | - 0.9 | + 5.5 | |
| Textiles : | | 0,001 | | | | |
| Cotton | 55,495 | 4,686 | 8.4 | - 2.2 | + 3.2 | |
| Other | 65,769 | 3,368 | 5.1 | $+ \overline{0} \cdot \overline{1}$ | + 1.5 | |
| Printing, Bookbinding and | | -, | 12200.000 | | | |
| Paper | 106,020+ | 5,824 | 5.5 | - 0.1 | + 2.9 | |
| Furnishing | 28,379 | 2,294 | 8.1 | -0.1 | + 2.9 + 3.8 | |
| Woodworking | 39,360 | 3,909 | 9.9 | $+ \tilde{0} \cdot \tilde{1}$ | + 4 5 | |
| Clothing : | | 0,000 | L. MARSON | | | |
| Boot and Shoe | 81,262 | 3.831 | 4.7 | - 0.8 | + 0.4 | |
| Other Clothing | 45,606 | 1,570 | 3.4 | - 0.7 | - 0.7 | |
| Leather | 5,421 | 593 | 10.9 | - 1.0 | + 0.1 | |
| lass | 1,097 | 34 | 3.1 | - 1.3 | + 1.6 | |
| Cobacco (mainly Cigar | -,001 | UT | | 10 | 1 1 0 | |
| Makana) | 7 155 | 780 | 10.9 | - 0.8 | + 3.1 | |
| Makers) | 7,155 | 780 | 10.9 | - 0.8 | + 3 | |

Total ... 818,866 108,202 13.2 \ddagger - 0.4 \ddagger + 2.2 \ddagger UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED

INDUSTRIES.

| Division.] | Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1926. | | tage Unem at November, | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| | (Totals.) | Males. | Females. | Total. | Month before. | Year before. |
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Soctand Yales Vorthern Ireland Special Schemes | $\begin{array}{c} 2,105,400\\ 840,200\\ 810,900\\ 1,777,400\\ 2,020,500\\ 2,145,700\\ 1,323,100\\ 626,800\\ 266,000\\ 125,000\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 8 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ | $7.0 \\ 5.9 \\ 10.5 \\ 10.9 \\ 19.2 \\ 15.9 \\ 17.4 \\ 21.4 \\ 21.4 \\ 1.8 $ | $ \begin{array}{c} +0.2 \\ +0.4 \\ +1.8 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.8 \\ \cdots \end{array} $ | $-0.3 + 0.3 + 1.8 + 2.9 + 4.9 + 4.7 + 1.8 + 4.1 - 4.7 \dots$ |
| TOTAL | 12,041,000 | 14.8 | 10.0 | 13.5 | -0.1 | +2.5 |

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

| | Workpeople included in the | November. | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Trade. | Returns for November, 1926. | 1926. | Month before. | Year before. | |
| Iron Mining Shale ,, | 1,024 2,745 | Days Worked per week by Mines. 2 · 71 5 · 82 | Days. - 2.01 + 0.10 | Days. - 2.76 Dispute | |
| Pig Iron Finplate and Steel Sheet fron and Steel | 35,160 | Furnaces in Blast 7 Mills working 294 Shifts Worked (one week). 187,222 | Number. + 2 - 25 Per cent. + 9.4 | Number. - 134 - 231 Per cent. - 51.9 | |

| | | er of Worl Employed | | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Trade. | Week ended 27th | | | Week ended | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a | |
| dist. Healing and a subscript | Nov., 1926. | Month before. | Year before. | Nov., 1926. | | |
| Textiles : Cotton Woollen Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick | 63,134 92,054 51,486 11,032 | $ \begin{array}{c c} Per \\ cent. \\ + 1.7 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 3.2 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \ \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \ \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 10 \cdot 1 \\ - 9 \cdot 8 \end{array} $ | £ 140,454 129,192 170,234 116,705 22,371 21,737 | $\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 2.3 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 8.4 \\ + & 3.4 \\ + & 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -12 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \ \\ -10 \cdot 0 \ \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \\ -12 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ |

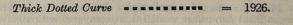
* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded. † The returns actually received cover a larger number, but to preserve comparability the number taken for this Table is that corresponding with the figures available for previous dates. ‡ Coalmining is not included in the figures for October and November, 1926, but is included in those tor November, 1925. If it is excluded throughout, the increase in November, 1926, over November, 1925, is 4-3. § Comparison is affected by changes in rates of wages in some cases. II Computed as explained in the article on page 83 of the March, 1926, GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

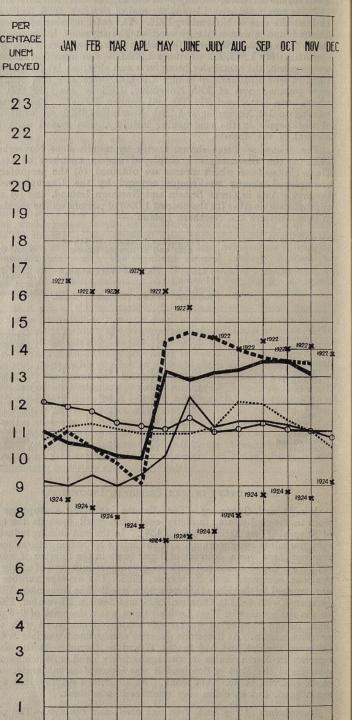
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS :---

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

(2)



Thin Dotted (urve ----- = 1925.



NOTE.

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

0

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail, on pages 452 to 455.

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

DETAILED REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT 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.

ALTHOUGH the dispute, involving a stoppage of work in this industry, continued until approximately the end of November, considerable numbers of workpeople resumed work during the month, and at 27th November over 450,000 wage-earners were at work, compared with less than 300,000 at 30th October. Statistics showing the number of days worked per week are not available for November. An article dealing with the dispute appears on page 434.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

MPLOYMENT continued bad in all districts, most of the mines being lle as a result of the coal mining dispute.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore ad ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment

| books lodged at H 1926, as compare November, 1925 | Imploym d with 6 | 3.9 at 251 | anges, was th Octobe | s 62 · 8 a r, 1926, | t 22nd No. , and 22.4 | ovember, 8 at 23rd | Liniura Licensineor | empl | of Workp oyed by king retur | firms | Aggre | gate num Shifts.* | ber of |
|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|
| The following those employers review :— | who fur | nished re | turns for | the th | on receiv ree period | ds under | h seyese <u>addu</u> re. A Unemularia | Week ended 27th | Dec. | (+) or (-) as pared th a | Week ended 27th | Inc. (Dec. (comp wit | pared |
| and the second s | peo Mi | mber of W ple employenes include the Return | ed at d in | Ave | erage No. o rked per w the Mine | reek by | | | | Year before. | Nov., 1926. | Month before. | Year before, |
| Districts. | Fort- night ended 27th | Dec. (- | (+) or) as com- with a | Fort- night ended 27th | Dec. (-) | (+) or) as com- with a | DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Bolling Mills | 2,117 976 | Per cent. + 23.7 + 185.4 | Per cent. - 74.6 - 66.8 | 11,384 4,264 | Per cent. + 23.9 + 210.3 | Per cent. + 75.5 - 64.7 |
| | Nov., 1926. | Month before. | Year before. | Nov., 1926. | Month before. | Year before. | Forging and Pressing Founding | 11,247 1,819 7,226 4,750 | $ \begin{array}{r} + & 5 \cdot 6 \\ + & 6 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ + & 5 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $ | $-58 \cdot 8$ $-41 \cdot 6$ $-7 \cdot 8$ $-36 \cdot 3$ | 54,279 9,520 40,562 27,094 | $+ 7 \cdot 1$ + 16 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 8 | -60.3 -41.5 - 9.1 -35.1 |
| Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire | 395 543 | $\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + 1.5 \end{array}$ | Per cent. - 82.7 | Days. 3.03 | Days. — 0.99 | Days. - 1.80 | Mechanics, Labourers TOTAL | 7,025 35,160 | $\frac{+ 7 \cdot 0}{+ 8 \cdot 0}$ | $\frac{-56\cdot 1}{-51\cdot 8}$ | 40,119 187,222 | $\frac{+}{+} \frac{8 \cdot 3}{9 \cdot 4}$ | $\frac{-56\cdot 1}{-51\cdot 9}$ |
| Other Districts | 86 | $\begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 5 \\ - 21 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ | $-74 \cdot 9$ $-94 \cdot 2$ | 2·00 5·73 | -3.00 - 0.02 | - 4.00 + 0.06 | DISTRICTS. | | | 1.5 1. | 1.5.1 | | and a second |
| ALL DISTRICTS | 1,024 | - 3.0 | - 82.7 | 2.71 | - 2.01 | - 2.76 | Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother- | 5,389 | + 8.8 | -64.6 | 28,969 | + 12.1 | -66-1 |
| According to th | | HALE M | | | | an alla des antes destantes | ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs, and | 12,848 1,039 | + 7.8 + 0.8 | $-32.0 \\ -51.1$ | 68,832 5,613 | + 8·4 + 7·5 | -30.2 -50.6 |
| According to the returns received, 2,745 workpeople were employed in the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 27th November, 1926, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month. The average number of days [*] worked by the mines was 5.82 in | | | | | month. | Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth | 4,283 2,278 1,452 5,833 | $ \begin{array}{r} + 36 \cdot 9 \\ - 19 \cdot 9 \\ - 4 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} -43 \cdot 8 \\ -63 \cdot 2 \\ -60 \cdot 9 \\ -24 \cdot 7 \end{array} $ | 22,207 11,944 8,511 31,256 | $ \begin{array}{r} + 56.1 \\ - 15.8 \\ - 4.0 \\ - 4.4 \\ \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} -43.8 \\ -62.8 \\ -58.2 \\ -27.2 \\ \end{array} $ | |
| November, 1926, compared with 5.72 in the previous month. | | | | | 1. | Total, England and Wales Scotland | 33,122 2,038 | + 5.7 + 71.0 | $-46.2 \\ -82.2$ | 177,332 9,890 | + 7.8 + 51.0 | -46·3 -83·3 | |
| and the second frame. | PIG IRON INDUSTRY. | | | | | | 20 TOTAL | 35,160 | + 8.0 | -51.8 | 187,222 | + 9.4 | -51.9 |

PLOYMENT during November remained practically at a standstill,

According to Returns received by the National Federation of Iron d Steel Manufacturers, 7 furnaces were in operation at the end November compared with 5 at the end of October, 2 having been own in towards the end of November. There were 147 furnaces blast at the end of April and 141 at the end of November 1925. Production of pig iron in November amounted to 12 700 tens

Production of pig iron in November amounted to 12,700 tons, mpared with 13,100 tons in October, and 494,100 tons in November,

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, are 60.3 on 22nd November, 1926, as compared with 63.0 on th October, 1926, and 20.4 on 23rd November, 1925. EMPLOYMENT continued to be seriously affected by the shortage of suitable fuel; many mills were still idle and much short time was reported. At the end of November, 294 tinplate and steel sheet mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 319 in the previous month and with 525 in November, 1925. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indi-cated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 49·1 on 22nd November, 1926, as compared with 51·5 on 25th October, 1926, and with 8·1 on 23rd November, 1925. IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

PLOYMENT in November continued to be affected seriously by dispute in the coal mining industry, and although there was a the improvement on the whole as compared with October, it still very bad.

The figures show the number of days (allowance being made in all the culations for short time) on which iron, shale, etc., were got from the mines luded in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons tked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in aputing the average number of days worked.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $48\cdot8$ on 22nd November, 1926, as compared with $53\cdot0$ on 25th October, 1926, and $23\cdot6$ on 23rd November, 1925.

According to returns received from firms employing 35,160 work-people in the week ended 27th November, 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) increased by 9.4 per cent. as compared with a year arc as compared with a year ago.

The average number of shifts during which the works were open was $5\cdot 3$ in each of the three periods.

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 97,500 tons in November, 1926, as compared with 94,200 tons in October, 1926, and 653,800 tons in November, 1925.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

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

* 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.

C

| Works. | Numb | er of Work | s Open | Number of Mills in Operation | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | At end | | +) or -) on a | At end | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | | |
| | of Nov., 1926. | Month before. | Year before. | Nov., 1926. | Month before. | Year before. | | |
| Cinplate | 41 | - 2 + 1 | - 32 - 4 | 206 88 | $-23 \\ -2$ | - 194 - 37 | | |
| TOTAL | 49 - 1 - | | - 36 | 294 | - 25 | -231 | | |

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1926, amounted to 68,101 tons, or 15,963 tons less than in October, 1926, and 29,485 tons less than in November, 1925.

ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING. EMPLOYMENT during November continued to be adversely affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry. It remained very bad and showed little change, on the whole, compared with the previous month, a slight improvement in most districts being balanced by a heavy decline in the South-Western district, where a railway engineer-ing works was closed for a fortnight, and by a slight decline in Scotland. At railway works in other districts an improvement was reported. In the textile machinery section some improvement was shown, though employment remained bad. In the electrical en-gineering and motor sections conditions continued to improve slightly; but in the marine engineering section employment remained very but in the marine engineering section employment remained very depressed and showed a further slight decline. With foundry workers

depressed and showed a further sight decline. With foundry workers an improvement was reported. Compared with a year before, employment was much worse in all sections; the London and South-Eastern districts were less affected than other districts.

than other districts. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd November, 1926, and the increase or_decrease as compared with a month before and a year before.

| 11 11 | | Numb | er of I | nsured 22nd 1 | Workpe Novembe | eople Un er, 1926. | employe | d | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Divisions. | Engineering, ngineers' Iron and Steel Founding. | Electrical agineering. | cine ring, etc. | Constructional Engineering. | Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft. | TOTAL. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a | | |
| Construction of the second | Engineerin Engineers' Ir and Steel Founding. | Electrical Engineering | Marine Engineering, e | Constru Engin | Construc Repair o Vehicles, and Ai | 948.8 17 1 | Month before. | Year before. | |
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland | 6,183 2,703 8,865 12,703 31,281 28,527 20,792 2,775 1,631 | 402 383 128 1,485 789 1,550 418 42 14 | 9,890 | 89 87 1,890 2,763 259 2,185 125 | 2, 545 930 | 9,178 4,795 10,901 26,915 45,851 33,090 29,723 3,243 4,226 | $\begin{array}{c} - 138 \\ - 210 \\ + 6,553 \\ - 1,707 \\ - 873 \\ - 1,352 \\ + 1,155 \\ - 159 \\ - 76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} + 555 \\ + 1,390 \\ + 7,326 \\ + 10,949 \\ + 12,880 \\ + 11,629 \\ + 7,636 \\ + 1,852 \\ + 338 \end{array}$ | |
| GREAT BRITAIN | A Line | 1.1.1.1 | | | | | , benizh | Receiption and P | |

AND NORTHERN IRELAND ... 115,460 5,211 18,624 7,584 21,043 167,922 + 3.193 + 54,555

Percentages Unemployed at 22nd November, 1926.

| | 13.16.17.1.12.2.17.17.17 | Color Barrison | | and some time of the second | 0172350 WORKS 655 | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland | 7·4 6·4 24·9 14·0 25·1 20·4 24·5 40·6 22·3 | 3.6 4.4 4.1 6.3 9.9 8.3 14.0 11.4 6.1 | 9.8 4.5 7.4 2.9 45.4 $16.230.531.042.5$ | $\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 38 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ | 6.8 5.9 15.7 12.4 26.4 18.3 24.6 32.1 28.5 | $ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 9 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{r} + & 0.4 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 10.3 \\ + & 5.1 \\ + & 7.7 \\ + & 6.5 \\ + & 6.7 \\ + & 18.8 \\ + & 2.6 \end{array}$ |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | 18.7 | 6.8 | 31.9 | 27.6 | 9•4 | 16.7 | + 0.3 | + 5.4 |
| Ditto, Oct., 1926 Ditto, Nov., 1925 | 18.0 12.0 | $\begin{array}{c} 7 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ | 31·7 25·9 | $\begin{array}{c} 25\cdot 1\\ 11\cdot 0\end{array}$ | 10·3 7·0 | $\begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | | |

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad but showed a little improvement, chiefly in the extremely depressed marine engineering section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire conditions remained bad with no appreciable improvement. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was again bad, although some improvement was Cheshire employment was again bad, although some improvement was shown in the railway engineering, electrical and textile machinery sections. In the Birmingham and Coventry district conditions improved on motor work and employment in the electrical section remained moderately good; but in general engineering little change was observed. In Nottingham, Derby and Leicester employment remeined had on the whole remained bad on the whole.

remained bad on the whole. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment was again moderate, with some improvement on the whole; it was fair on motor work and fairly good on electrical and aircraft work. In motor work and fairly good on electrical and aircraft work. In on motor work and fairly good on electrical and anotate work. In the South-Western Counties employment showed a heavy decline in the railway engineering section owing to the temporary closing of the Swindon works in consequence of the coal mining dispute;

the Swindon works in consequence of the court and gampace, there was also a slight decline in the motor section. In South Wales conditions continued to improve slightly, but employment remained very bad. In Scotland employment remained very depressed and showed a further falling off in nearly all branches. At Belfast conditions were still very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during November, and showed little general change compared with the previous month, largely owing to the continued dispute in the coal mining industry and the consequent shortage of materials. Compared with a year ago there was a heavy decline on the whole, though in the North-Western district a considerable improvement was shown. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd November, 1926, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th October, 1926, and with a year before:—

with a year before :---

| Divisions. | Number of Workpeople ployed at Nov., 1926. | Decrea | se (+) or se (-) as red with a | Percentage nemployed at id Nov., 1926. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with a | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Total N Insured Unem 22nd N | Month before. | Year before. | Pe Uner 22nd | Month before. | Year before. | |
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Sociland Wales Northern Ireland | 3,104 901 3,827 46 40,379 9,596 31,652 6,483 5,900 | $ \begin{array}{r} + & 427 \\ + & 126 \\ - & 1,066 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 75 \\ - & 1,220 \\ - & 295 \\ + & 699 \\ - & 336 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$ | $27 \cdot 3$ 10 \cdot 1 16 \cdot 0 15 \cdot 3 64 \cdot 1 29 \cdot 7 53 \cdot 4 61 \cdot 4 40 \cdot 4 | $ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 6 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} -1.6\\ +1.4\\ +2.1\\ -5.4\\ +12.7\\ -6.3\\ +12.5\\ +24.1\\ +7.1 \end{array} $ | |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | 101,888 | - 1,591 | + 10,940 | 45.5 | - 0.7 | + 7.9 | |

On the North-East Coast and in Wales nearly two-thirds, and in On the North-East Coast and in Wates hearly two shifts, and in Scotland more than one-half, of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed. In the North-Western and South-Western districts employment was bad, but better than a month before. In Londor and the South-Eastern counties there was a decline in employment In Northern Ireland there was a slight improvement, but employment remained very bad.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack in practically all branches of the wool-EMPLOYMENT continued slack in practically all branches of the wool-textile industry, but, although employment was generally worse than a year ago, there was some slight improvement in most districts as compared with the previous month. Less difficulty was experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of fuel. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.2 on 22nd November, as compared with 16.3 on 25th October, ad with 0.6 or 23rd November 1925

and with 9.6 on 23rd November, 1925. Employment in wool sorting and combing showed practically no Employment in wool sorting and combing showed practically ho change on the whole, but with alpaca and mohair sorters there was a decline as compared with the previous month. About 54 per cent. of the workpeople in the sorting, combing and preparing branches of the worsted industry covered by the returns received worked short time in the week ended 27th November, 1926, with a loss of about 15th hours each on the average. With worsted short time in the week ended 27th November, 1926, with a loss of about 15½ hours each, on the average. With worsted spinners there was a slight improvement in the principal districts, but short time working was still prevalent; about 41 per cent. of the spinners covered by the returns received, lost over 9 hours each, on an average, in the week ended 27th November, while about 6 per cent. were on overtime to the average extent of 5 hours each. In worsted manufacturing there was no material change in the dress goods branches of Bradford, Keighley and Silsden; in the coating trade there was a slight improvement, and the recent improvement in the Huddersfield fine cloth trade was on the whole maintained. At Leeds also employment in the worsted weaving branches was slightly better than a month ago. The returns received from At Leeds also employment in an onth ago. The returns received from slightly better than a month ago. The returns received from employers for the week ended 27th November showed that 33 per cent. of the weavers worked short time, with a loss, on an average, of the state of the weavers worked short time, with a loss, on an average, of the state of the weaver shows a state of the st

employers for the week ended 2/th November showed that 35 per cent. of the weavers worked short time, with a loss, on an average, of about 12* hours each; while 5 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of 6 hours on an average; the majority of those working overtime were in the Huddersfield area. In the woollen section employment was still slack, with little general change compared with October; but there was a tendency towards working fuller time in some districts. About 36 per cent. of the spinners, and about 41 per cent. of the weavers covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 27th November, to the average extent of 11* and 10* hours each, respectively; on the other hand, about 10 per cent. of the spinners were on overtime to the extent of 8½ hours each on the average, while over 3 per cent. of the weavers worked an average of 7 hours per week in overtime. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley area and in the Heavy Woollen District, there was some slight improve-ment, but employment in the low wool and shoddy trade was bad, and large numbers of rag sorters were still unemployed at Batley and Dewsbury. Under-employment among woollen workers at Halifax increased somewhat during the month. With woollen workers and the Stockport district, however, employment remained fairly good. the Stockport district, however, employment remained fairly god Employment was fair with blanket manufacturers, and genera

Employment was fair with blanket manufacturers, and general, remained the same as in October; at Hebden Bridge factorie worked full time, and improved employment was reported a Stanningley; at Witney employment continued moderately good. In the flannel trade of Saddleworth employment was described a fair, but much short time was still worked, both here and in the D d blanced districts Rochdale and Milnrow districts.

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

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

In Wales an improvement was reported in both the Aberystwyth and the Newtown areas.

In Scotland there was a further improvement; the tweed mills at Innerleithen, Peebles and Selkirk were very busy, and to meet the demand for weavers linen weavers from Dunfermline were reported to have been brought to Peebles to take up tweed weaving.

At Galashiels employment was described as fairly good. In the Yorkshire carpet industry employment was reported as bad with much short time, but in Scotland it was fairly good on the

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

| | and | Number o Workpeopl | | Tota | l Wages pa Workpeop | id te |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i her <u>nen</u> englist and see mandels and anna her and anna her and anna her anna her anna her | Week ended 27th Nov., 1926. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before, | Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.) | Week ended 27th Nov., 1926. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before, | Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100. |
| Departments : WORSTED SECTION : | | Per Cent. | an <u>Lana</u> Ing Jalok | £ | Per Cent. | |
| Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not gravitad | 10,905 43,321 22,447 12,914 2,467 | $ \begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ +1.7 \\ +0.8 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.8 \end{array} $ | 97.8 97.7 *107.9 *92.1 | 24,051 67,070 43,719 31,227 | $ \begin{array}{r} - 1.0 \\ + 4.5 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 1.5 \\ \end{array} $ | 83·3 96·6 *101·5 *93·8 |
| Not specified Total—Worsted | 92,054 | + 0.8 + 0.9 | 109·2 99·2 | 4,167 | $\frac{-6.7}{+1.8}$ | 91.9 94.8 |
| WoolLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified | 1,082 14,210 25,922 19,608 2,312 | $ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $ | 100.6 96.0 *109.7 *90.9 101.1 | 2,536 30.140 47,025 44,412 | + 3.0 + 1.2 + 2.9 + 2.6 | 104·9 102·8 *112·5 *95·0 |
| Total-Woollen | 63,134 | + 0.4 | 99.9 | 5,079 | + 1.5 + 2.3 | 105.5 |
| CARPET SECTION | 10,055 | + 0.7 | 99.6 | 17,720 | + 2.7 | 81.6 |
| Total—Wool Textile Industry | 165,243 | + 0.7 | 99 • 2 | 317,146 | + 2.1 | 97 • 4 |
| Districts + : WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) | 41,311 10,442 10,646 9,086 9,768 3,462 | $ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $ | 97.0 107.0 98.1 100.2 100.6 99.4 | 76,302 23,310 17,865 16,422 17,216 5,777 | $ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ +1.2 \\ +9.2 \\ +2.5 \\ +4.2 \\ +3.9 \end{array} $ | 86.3 110.7 93.8 99.5 105.1 108.3 |
| Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancs Scotland | 84,715 5,030 336 1,973 | + 0.8 + 1.9 + 0.9 + 3.0 | 99.2 100.8 116.9 99.4 | 156,892 9,357 659 | + 1.4 + 6.8 + 3.6 | 93·9 98·8 115·1 |
| Total—Worsted | 92,054 | + 0.9 | 99.2 | 3,326 | $\frac{+8\cdot2}{+1\cdot8}$ | 140·9 94·8 |
| Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- | 11,881 | - 0.4 | 97.7 | 26,044 | + 4.1 | 94.9 |
| Leeds Halifax and Calder | 12,706 8,778 | $ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $ | 99.9 94.1 | 25,994 18,045 | + 2.3 - 0.8 | 109·2 97·3 |
| Vale Bradford | 3,120 1,637 | $\begin{array}{c} -1\cdot 1\\ +1\cdot 0\end{array}$ | 101·9 108·8 | 6,407 3,671 | $\begin{array}{c} - 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | 95·1 107·1 |
| Total, West Riding Lancs West of England | 38,122 5,223 | -0.6 +0.4 | 98·1 99·9 | 80,161 10,964 | + 1.6 - 0.7 | 99·8 107·3 |
| and Midlands Scotland Wales | 4,424 15,231 134 | + 0.8 + 2.4 + 204.5 | 106.8 102.2 135.2 | 8,025 29,870 172 | + 1.2 + 5.4 + 186.7 | 117·8 109·3 149·1 |
| Total—Woollen | 63,134 | + 0.4 | 99.9 | 129,192 | + 2.3 | 103.4 |
| ARPET SECTION | 10,055 | + 0.7 | 99.6 | 17,720 | + 2.7 | 81.6 |
| otal—Wool Textile Industry | 165,243 | + 0.7 | 99.2 | 317,146 | + 2.1 | 97.4 |

In the worsted section of the industry, taken as a whole, the In the worsted section of the industry, taken as a whole, the returns received from employers show that 39 per cent. of their workpeople were on short time in the week ended 27th November, with a loss, on the average, of about 11 hours‡ each. In the woollen section the returns show that, in the same week, about 35 per cent. of the workpeople lost nearly 11 hours‡ each on the average. In the carpet section the employers' returns show about $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on short time with a loss of about 9 hours each on the average. The corresponding particulars for overtime were 6 per cent., averaging 6 hours each, in the worlden section. In the carpet section there would be section. In the carpet section there were a section there was practically no overtime.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the wool textile industry at 22nd November.

| | | Numbers | (excludi 22nd N | ng Cast lovemb | uals) on th er, 1926. | e Regis | ter |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Department. | Wholl | y Unemp | loyed. | Tem | porarily St | opped. | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Total. |
| Wool Sorting | 319 | 12 | 331 | 331 | 2 | 333 | 664 |
| Wool Washing and | | The Contraction | - Section Lan | Surger St | Sec. 2. | 12 Carlos | |
| Preparing | 293 | 170 | 463 | 804 | 353 | 1,157 | 1,620 |
| Wool Combing | 175 | 84 | 259 | 873 | 803 | 1,676 | 1,935 |
| Wool Carding Woollen Spinning | 378 329 | 51 84 | 429 | 1,107 | 136 | 1,243 | 1,672 |
| Worsted Drawing and | 549 | 04 | 413 | 552 | 312 | 864 | 1,277 |
| Spinning | 331 | 598 | 929 | 556 | 2,958 | 3,514 | 4,443 |
| Wool Winding and | 001 | 000 | 010 | 000 | 2,000 | 0,014 | 7,773 |
| Warping | 72 | 22 | 94 | 252 | 158 | 410 | 504 |
| Worsted Winding and | in the | 1 States | 1.1999 | | | | |
| _Warping | 52 | 107 | 159 | 113 | 996 | 1,109 | 1,268 |
| Woollen Weaving | 113 | 340 | 453 | 331 | 2,943 | 3,274 | 3,727 |
| Worsted Weaving | 105 | 431 | 536 | 178 | 1,712 | 1,890 | 2,426 |
| Other Processes | 587 | 67 | 654 | 1,317 | 260 | 1,577 | 2,231 |
| TOTAL | 2,754 | 1,966 | 4,720 | 6,414 | 10,633 | 17,047 | 21,767 |
| | | | | | | | |

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The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with the 25th October, 1926 :---

| Department. | Whol | ly U | Inemp | loy | ed. | | Temp | ora | rily St | opp | ed. | Total. | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------|------|------------|-----|------------|--------|------------|--|
| Department. | Men. | w | omen. | To | otal. |]] | Men. V | | Women. | | Total. | | 10081. | |
| Wool Sorting Wool Washing | +49 | + | 4 | + | 53 | | 85 | | | - | 85 | - | 32 | |
| and Preparing Wool Combing | +23 | | 29 | - | 6 | + | 105 | + | 4 | + | 109 | + | 103 | |
| Wool Carding | +56 -23 | | 3 | + | 59 24 | ++ | 131 56 | + | 96 13 | + | 227 43 | +++ | 286 | |
| Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing | + 31 | - | 20 | + | 11 | - | 43 | - | 44 | - | 87 | - | 76 | |
| and Spinning Wool Winding | - 6 | - | 172 | - | 178 | - | 122 | - | 782 | - | 904 | - | 1,082 | |
| and Warping | -44 | + | 1 | - | 43 | - | 21 | - | 10 | _ | 31 | - | 74 | |
| Worsted Winding and Warping | - 2 | | 16 | 12 | 18 | 120 | 14 | | . 140 | 1 | 100 | | | |
| Woollen Weaving | -15 | | 132 | | 147 | - | 14 | - | 146 793 | 1 | 160 924 | E | 178 | |
| Worsted Weaving Other Processes | $-13 \\ -24$ | - | 128 | -1 | 20 | | 24 | - | 138 | - | 162 | - | 303 | |
| | - 24 | T | | 1 | 20 | | 1 | | 84 | 1 | 85 | - | 105 | |
| TOTAL | + 32 | - | 486 | - 4 | 154 | - | 149 | - | 1,910 | - | 2,059 | _ | 2,513 | |
| | Angelia La | | Section Section | | R.S.I.Contain | | | 1000 | | | | 1000 | 1 Starting | |

The *imports*, less re-exports, of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 27,822,500 lbs. in November, 1926, compared with 6,093,600 lbs. in October, 1926, and 15,654,400 lbs. in November, 1925. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,115,500 lbs. compared with 3,845,700 lbs. in October, 1926, and with 3,908,700 lbs. in November, 1926, and with 3,908,700 lbs.

in November, 1925.

in November, 1925. The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 13,295,800 square yards, compared with 11,716,200 square yards in October, 1926, and 11,862,500 square yards in November, 1926. The *exports* of blankets were 131,598 pairs, 118,518 pairs and 92,248 pairs in November, 1926, October, 1926, and November, 1925, respectively.

respectively.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

THERE was little change in this industry during November. An improvement was reported in some districts towards the end of the month owing to improvement in coal supplies, but the high price of fuel still restricted operations, and employment was still bad in the spinning department, except in the Egyptian section, which continued, with some exceptions, to work full time. In the weaving department about half the looms were reported to be idle during the month during the month.

The Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federa tion decided, on 3rd December, having regard to the withdrawal of the coal emergency regulations, to recommend spinners of American cotton to revert to the 35-hour working week as from 6th December.

cotton to revert to the 35-hour working week as from 6th December. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.0 on the 22nd November, 1926, as compared with 19.7 on the 25th October, 1926, and with 6.7 on the 23rd November, 1925. Owing mainly to an improvement in coal supplies there was some improvement as compared with the previous month in the spinning department in the Oldham and Stalybridge districts, but employ-ment was still had: on the average, rather more than half time was Improvement as compared with the previous month in the spinning department in the Oldham and Stalybridge districts, but employ-ment was still bad; on the average, rather more than half time was worked. At Ashton an improvement was checked by shortage of fuel; at Stockport short-time working still continued. In the manufacturing section in the Oldham district, employment con-tinued very slack; some firms worked alternate weeks, others (especially in the velvet section) had machinery stopped altogether; with winders employment was very irregular. In the Bolton district employment with spinners continued moderate, and was about the same as a month earlier; with card-room workers there was some improvement. At Leigh, spinners reported employment as fair; at Chorley it was good, and better than in the previous month. At Bury much short time continued, a number of mills being stopped either for three days a week or for alternate weeks; at Rochdale employment continued bad, but improved during the month. In the principal weaving districts there was some improvement in employment at the end of November. There were many stoppages at Preston; at the end of the month twenty-four mills were standing idle. Acute depression continued at Burnley; firms with 47,000 looms closed down for one week during the month, and others were closed for indefinite periods. The unemployment at these two centres was due partly to the shortage, poor quality, and high price of fuel, and partly to a lack of orders, particularly with firms normally supplying the China market. On the other hand, there was an

improvement in districts largely supplying the Indian market; at Blackburn, for example, although there was still much under-employment, a number of mills resumed work during the month. At Accrington short time prevailed in almost 80 per cent. of the weaving sheds throughout November; whilst in a number of other cases a total closing down was necessitated by trade depression and dear fuel. At Darwen nearly 30 mills were closed during the month, for periods varying from 10 to 14 days. At Great Harwood there was still much unemployment. In the Rossendale Valley, employ-ment was bad at the beginning of November, but showed some improvement towards the end of the month; a number of mills stopped for varying periods, affecting about 40 per cent. of the operatives. At Nelson and Colne there was much under-employment; while at Padiham weavers reported employment as bad, and as worse than a month earlier. At Todmorden a further improvement was reported.

was reported. In Yorkshire employment generally continued bad. At Hebden Bridge there was some improvement, the majority of firms having reverted to practically full-time employment; but at Sowerby Bridge the contrary was reported, owing to the high price of coal, and suspensions of workers were frequent. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :---

review :-

| and the second second second second | | umber o orkpeopl | | | Wages p Workpeo | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| the state of the s | Week ended | | (+) or -) on a | Week ended 27th | | (+) or -) on a |
| | 27th Nov., 1926. | v., Month Yes | | Nov., 1926. | Month before. | |
| DEPARTMENTS. | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Preparing | 11,723 21,816 | + 0.8 + 0.5 | -3.8 -2.4 | 18,673 36,399 | + 0.9 + 0.1 | - 9·7 - 7·5 |
| Spinning Weaving | 33,292 | + 3.4 | - 5.4 | 52,620 | + 0.5 | - 15.5 |
| Other | 7,581 | + 1.5 - 0.3 | - 3.9 | 17,832 14,930 | + 2.3 - 7.9 | - 8.0 - 21.6 |
| Not Specified | 9,165 | -0.3 | - 5.7 | 14,550 | - 1.5 | |
| - TOTAL | 83,577 | + 1.7 | - 4.3 | 140,454 | - 0.3 | - 12.6 |
| DISTRICTS. | 1 | - 1 45 | 1049 18 | | and states of | 10000 |
| Ashton | 4,343 | + 4.8 | + 5.8 | 6,106 | - 4.8 | - 13.4 |
| Stockport, Glossop and | 8,762 | + 6.9 | - 1.0 | 14,787 | + 3.2 | - 3.1 |
| Hyde ··· ··· | 9,333 | - 2.2 | - 2.2 | 16,944 | - 0.3 | - 9.7 |
| Oldham Bolton and Leigh | 14,628 | + 0.0 | - 0.4 | 24,166 | - 2.6 | - 4.4 |
| Bury, Rochdale, Hey- | | | Charles Me | | 1200 | and and a start of a |
| wood, Walsden and | 0.547 | 1. 1.0 | - 3.9 | 14,429 | + 8.5 | - 11.9 |
| Todmorden | 8,547 5,353 | + 4.2 + 4.6 | + 4.1 | 7,783 | + 3.6 | - 9.2 |
| Manchester Preston and Chorley | 5,033 | - 5.0 | -11.5 | 8,579 | - 2.9 | - 13.7 |
| Blackburn, Accrington | | | A Carlo Martin | | 1.000 | |
| and Darwen | 8,489 | - 4.9 | - 9.1 | 15,387 | - 1.3 | - 17.7 |
| Burnley, Padiham, Colne | 0.677 | +13.3 | - 9.2 | 17,355 | - 2.3 | - 24.3 |
| and Nelson | 9,633 | + 1.5 | -17.3 | 4,706 | + 0.4 | - 22.5 |
| Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns | 3,928 | - 6.4 | - 9.1 | 6.500 | - 6.7 | - 18.5 |
| Other Districts | 2,484 | + 1.3 | + 1.6 | 3,712 | + 1.8 | - 3.8 |
| Comparison of Comparison of Comparison | 07 577 | + 1.7 | - 4.3 | 140,454 | - 0.3 | - 12.6 |
| TOTAL | 83,577 | 1+ T. (| - + 3 | 140,404 | | 1 |

Returns from firms employing nearly 80,000 workpeople in the Returns from nrms employing nearly 80,000 workpeople in the week ended 27th November showed that about 22 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 15½ 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 22nd November, 1926 :--

| Numbers | (excluding | Casuals) | on the | Register | at |
|---------|------------|----------|--------|----------|----|
| | | | | | |

| AND SALES PAR | | | 22110 | Novem | 001, 1520. | | A PARA LA | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Department. | Whol | ly Unemp | loyed. | Temp | orarily St | opped. | Total. | |
| tanoilaí na . | Men. | Men. Women. | | Men. | Women. | Total. | 10tal. | |
| Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- | 518 2,249 | 1,619 1,664 | 2,137 3,913 | 1,8 ['] 47 9,700 | 8,500 7,924 | 10,347 17,624 | 12,484 21,537 | |
| ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes | 632 2,093 510 | 1,309 4,050 105 | 1,941 6,143 615 | 2,512 7,001 1,106 | 11,161 20,264 376 | 13,673 27,265 1,482 | 15,614 33,408 2,097 | |
| Total | 6,002 | 8,747 | 14,749 | 22,166 | 48,225 | 70,391 | 85,140 | |

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th October, 1926

| e la fand a su | Whol | ly Unem | oloyed. | Temp | opped. | Total. | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Department. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Total. | | | | |
| Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding | $+ 31 \\ - 25$ | -36 + 17 | - 5 - 8 | - 90 + 112 | + 1,076 + 487 | + 986 + 599 | | | | | |
| and Warp- ing Weaving Other Pro- | +18 + 100 | + 9 + 111 | + 27 + 211 | - 458 - 1,120 | + 344 - 3,788 | - 114 - 4,908 | - 87 - 4,697 | | | | |
| cesses | - 20 | - 4 | - 24 | - 129 | - 18 | - 147 | - 171 | | | | |
| Total | +104 | + 97 | + 201 | - 1,685 | - 1,899 | - 3,584 | - 3,383 | | | | |

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 229,833,300 lbs. in November, 1926, compared with 141,744,700 lbs. in October, 1926, and with 230,945,900 lbs. in November, 1925 vember, 1925.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 15,333,700 lbs. in November, 1926, compared with 13,463,100 lbs. in October, 1926, and with 13,908,400 lbs. in November, 1925.

The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 277,639,700 square yards as compared with 307,744,700 square yards in the previous month, and with 325,912,100 square yards in November, 1925.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was still only moderate but showed an improvement as compared with October, marked by a reduction in short-time working in many centres. There was an increased demand for Russian boots and ladies' gaiters and for heavy boots, partly owing to the weather, and partly owing to a greater demand from the mining and manu-facturing districts. Compared with November of last year there was no marked change, taking one district with another.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.5 on 22nd November, 1926, as compared with 12.2 on 25th October, 1926, and with 9.4 on 23rd November, 1925.

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

| | Number | of Worl | xpeople. | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Week ended | | +) or -) on a | Week ended 27th | Inc. (Dec. (- | +) or -) on a | | | |
| | 27th Nov., 1926. | Month before. | Year before. | Nov., 1926. | Month before.* | States Barris | | | |
| England and Wales : London Leicester | 1,819 8,917 | $\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3 \cdot 7 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | Per cent. - 5.5 - 0.0 | £ 4,036 22,872 | Per cent. - 3.6 + 25.1 | Per cent. - 12.8 - 2.3 | | | |
| Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Northampton Country | 2,010 6,777 | +1.5 -0.4 | -1.4 + 1.7 | 4,707 16,350 | +11.2 + 5.4 + 5.4 | $+ \frac{1 \cdot 2}{7 \cdot 0}$ - 0 \cdot 5 | | | |
| District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District | 7,816 3,580 2,632 4,084 | -1.2 + 0.3 - 0.3 - 2.0 | -1.9 + 2.8 + 8.7 + 4.2 | 17,715 8,982 5,866 8,111 | $ \begin{array}{r} + 5.4 \\ + 9.7 \\ + 7.7 \\ - 0.8 \end{array} $ | + 4.6 + 18.0 + 2.5 | | | |
| Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly | 1,823 1,819 | + 2.1 + 2.8 | -3:4 -1:0 | 3,713 4,174 | +10.9 + 9.7 - 11.0 | $+ 4.0 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 16.7$ | | | |
| Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England | 4,840 1,035 | $\begin{vmatrix} -1 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 5 \end{vmatrix}$ | $\begin{vmatrix} -3 \cdot 4 \\ +1 \cdot 0 \end{vmatrix}$ | 8,802 1,773 | + 7.4 | - 9.4 | | | |
| and Wales England and Wales | 1,788 48,940 | $\frac{+2\cdot 3}{+0\cdot 5}$ | $\frac{+3\cdot 5}{+0\cdot 2}$ | 3,766 | +18.5 $+8.2$ | $\frac{+ 6 \cdot 9}{- 0 \cdot 2}$ | | | |
| Scotland Great Britain | 2,546 51,486 | $\frac{+1.5}{+0.5}$ | $\frac{+2\cdot 5}{+0\cdot 4}$ | 5,838 116,705 | + 10.4 | $\frac{+8\cdot8}{+0\cdot2}$ | | | |

Returns from firms employing 41,000 workpeople in the week ended 27th November, 1926, showed that 39 per cent. of these workpeople worked short time in that week, with a loss of 12 hours each on an average.

Employment in London was fair and somewhat better than in October, although below the level of a year ago; an unsatisfied demand for boot machinists was reported. At Leicester employment was quiet but better than in the previous month, partly owing to the demand for Russian boots and for gaiters; nearly 40 per cent. the demand for Russian boots and for gaiters; nearly 40 per cent. of the operatives employed by firms making returns (as compared with nearly two-thirds in October) were working short time. There was only a slight improvement at Northampton, and, although some factories were able to resume full-time working, about 50 per cent. of the operatives were losing about 10½ hours per week each on an average. At Wellingborough there was a definite improve-ment, and the majority of firms were able to restore full-time working; one or two factories were on overtime, and a slight shortage of skilled women workers was reported. At Finedon also employment improved, and some factories worked overtime; but at Irthling-borough there was a decline. Many firms continued to work short time in the Higham and Rushden districts, but there was a distinct improvement; some overtime was worked by a few firms in contime in the Higham and Rushden districts, but there was a distinct improvement; some overtime was worked by a few firms in con-nection with Christmas orders. At Kettering employment improved, partly owing to the demand for Russian boots; but, generally speaking, employment was still poor and short time prevalent.

Employment at Stafford showed an improvement, and was noticeably better than a year earlier; nearly all firms, however, were still working reduced hours.

Employment showed little change at Norwich; taking the city Employment showed little change at Norwich; taking the city as a whole, from half to three-quarter time was generally worked; employment in the turnshoe department continued to be poor. In the Bristol and Kingswood area short time working was still very prevalent, although less so than in October: at Leeds there was some improvement, partly on orders for artisan boots; but here also there was much short time. Employment was generally poor

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

in the slipper trade; at Waterfoot, Bacup and Rawtenstall unem ployment and under-employment were prevalent, and employment was considerably worse than a year ago.

In Scotland employment was fair on the whole, and better than in October in most districts; it was also better than a year earlier.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd November, 1926 :---

| | Nu | mbers (exat 2) | cluding 2nd No | g Casua vember | ls) on the , 1926. | Regist | ers |
|--|-------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Department. | Whol | ly Unemp | loyed. | Temp | orarily St | opped. | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | To |
| Boot and Shoe Manu- | | | | | 1 | - * · · · | |
| facture : Preparing Depart- | 1 | | | | | S. Harris | 1382 |
| mont | 111 | 18 | 129 | 90 | 77 | 107 | |
| Rough Stuff De- | 111 | 10 | 149 | 90 | 17 | 107 | 1000 |
| partment | 349 | 11 | 360 | 189 | 5 | 194 | 1. Per |
| ClickingDepartment | 536 | 2 | 538 | 561 | g | 570 | 1 |
| Closing Department | 14 | 582 | 596 | 8 | 715 | 723 | 1, 1, |
| Making Department Finishing Depart- | 1,691 | 32 | 1,723 | 1,139 | 10 | 1,149 | 2, |
| ment | 1,152 | 372 | 1,524 | 738 | 161 | 899 | 2, |
| Slipper Making | 259 | 33 | 292 | 908 | 573 | 1,481 | ĩ, |
| Clog Making | 23 | 2 | 25 | | | | |
| Repairing and Hand- sewn Work | 471 | 4 | 475 | 31 | | 31 | |
| TOTAL | 4,606 | 1,056 | 5,662 | 3,664 | 1,490 | 5,154 | 10, |

| Making Department Finishing Depart- ment | 1,691 1,152 259 23 | 32 372 33 2 | 1,723 1,524 292 25 | 1,139 738 908 | 10 161 573 | 1,149 899 1,481 | 2,872 2,423 1,773 25 | | Estimated Number of Insured Work- | Total Number Unem- ploved at 22nd | Number included in previous Column who were | Per- centage Unem- | Decreas percer compar | e (+) or e (-) in a tage as red with | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Repairing and Hand- sewn Work | 471 | 4 | 475 | 31 | | 31 | 506 | | people at July, 1926. | Nov., 1926. | Temporarily Stopped. | ployed. | A Month before. | A Year before. | |
| TOTAL | 4,606 | 1,056 | 5,662 | 3,664 | 1,490 | 5,154 | 10,816 | OCCUPATIONS. | | | | | | | - |
| The following Tab with 25th October, | ole sho 1926 : | ws their | icrease | s and d | lecreases | as con | npared | Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers | $126,460 \\72,150 \\25,240 \\5,710 \\19,720$ | 8,458 4,494 2 061 232 566 | 523 637 222 13 39 | 6.7 6.2 8.2 4.1 2.9 | $ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ + & 3 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $ | |
| | Whol | ly Unemp | oloyed. | Tempo | orarily Sto | opped. | | Painters Plumbers Labourers to | 112,930 31,860 | 27,065 2,108 | 1,107 139 | $\begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ | + 6.3 - 0.5 | + 2.5 + 0.9 | |
| Department. | Men. | Women, | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Total. | above All other occu- | 245,860 161,110 | 34,809 25,976 | 1,837 | 14.2 | + 1.0 | + 1.4 | |
| Boot and Shoe Manu- | | | 1 | 1 | | | | pations Total | 801,040 | 105,769 | 1,673 | 16·1 13·2 | + 0.9 + 1.7 | + 1.8 + 2.0 | |
| facture : Preparing Depart- ment Rough Stuff De- partment | $+ 16 \\ - 127 \\ + 88 \\ + 55 \\ + 59 \\ - 4 \\ + 3$ | - 2 - 3 - 189 - 16 - 42 + 1 | + 14 - 53 - 127 - 185 - 104 + 13 + 59 - 4 + 4 | $ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 274 \\ - & 3 \\ - & 273 \\ - & 273 \\ - & 121 \\ + & 192 \\ 1 \\ - & 16 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$ | $ \begin{array}{r} -15 \\ -294 \\ -386 \\ -288 \\ -288 \\ -174 \\ +348 \\ -2 \\ -18 \\$ | $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$ | DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern Midlands North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain | 162.020 123,470 98,750 91,230 103,190 104,350 73,690 29,310 15,030 | 21,828 7,835 9.442 10,673 17,996 16,069 10,848 6,608 4,470 | 22 45 158 1,540 1,950 1,950 1,264 621 581 9 | 13 5 6 3 9 6 11 · 7 17 · 4 15 4 14 7 22 5 29 · 7 | $\begin{array}{c} + 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 2 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | + 0.5 + 0.5 + 1.7 + 3.4 + 4.6 + 2.0 + 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.4 | 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 |
| A DE LOS TON AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN | - 132 | - 251 | - 383 | - 506 | - 323 | - 829 | -14 -1212 | and Northern Ireland | 801,040 | 105,769 | 6,190 | 13.2 | + 1.7 | + 2.0 | |

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1926, amounted to 128,766 dozen pairs or 3,021 dozen pairs more than in October, 1926, and 21,273 dozen pairs more than in November, 1925.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during November was adversely affected by the shortage of coal and by bad weather, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the Peterborough district employment continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc. trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $17\cdot3$ at 22nd November, 1926, as compared with 18.9 at 25th October, and 7.6 at 23rd November, 1925.

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

| | | Number orkpeop | | Total Wages paid t all Workpeople. | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Districts. | Week ended 27th | Inc. Dec. (| (+) or -) on a | Week ended 27th | Dec. (-) | | | | |
| and the second second | Nov., 1926. | Month before. | | Nov., 1926. | Month before. | Vear before | | | |
| Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire. | 1,593 | Per cent. - 2.0 | Per cent. - 18 • 4 | £ 4,124 | $\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ -5.6 \end{array}$ | Per cent - 16 | | | |
| Midlands and Eastern Counties. | 5,102 | - 0.6 | - 4.3 | 13,946 | -1.8 | - 4. | | | |
| South and South-West Counties and Wales. | 1,456 | +26.9 | - 12.6 | 3,411 | + 17 • 1 | - 25. | | | |
| scotland | 97 | +11.5 | 50.5 | 256 | + 4.1 | - 51. | | | |
| TOTAL | 8,248 | + 3.2 | - 9.8 | 21,737 | + 0.0 | - 12. | | | |

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

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during November again showed a slight decline; it was adversely affected in some districts by a shortage of materials resulting from the stoppage in the coal mining industry and also by abnormally wet weather, which hampered outside work and caused considerable short time working. Employment continued fairly good in many districts, however, with skilled operatives (other than painters) and remained generally moderate with unskilled workers.

As regards individual occupations, employment was good with plasterers, and a shortage of this class of labour, although generally less acute, was again reported from several centres; employment declined a little, on the whole, with bricklayers and carpenters, but was fairly good in many districts; it also showed some decline with means and was again given and carpenters. with masons and was again quiet at most centres; it showed an improvement and was fairly good with slaters, and remained generally with plumbers. The usual seasonal decline continued with painters and employment was very slack; it remained generally moderate with tradesmen's labourers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 22nd November, 1926, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with November, 1925 :---

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 139 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council Area), with a total population of 15,773,000, show that in November, 1926, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of $\pounds4,304,700$ as compared with $\pounds4,429,500$, in October, 1926, and $\pounds4,812,000$, in November, 1925. Of the total for November, 1926, dwelling-houses accounted for $\pounds2,934,400$; factories and workshops for $\pounds239,800$; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for $\pounds244,400$; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for $\pounds886,100$.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade during November continued moderate generally, but showed some improvement compared with the previous month; shortage of fuel was still responsible for a certain amount of slackness at various centres.

In the letterpress printing trade employment remained moderate on the whole. It was again reported as slack at Glasgow and bad at Birmingham; there was a slight improvement at Manchester. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was very good in London and generally good elsewhere.

Employment in the lithographic printing trade continued fair on the whole. At Manchester and Glasgow, however, it was still bad and worse than during October at both centres. With lithographic artists employment remained moderate in London, and was bad and worse than in the previous month at Manchester.

With bookbinders employment improved slightly during the month. With bookbinders employment improved slightly during the month. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding trades was $5 \cdot 3$ at 22nd November, compared with $5 \cdot 5$ at 25th October and $4 \cdot 1$ at 23rd November, 1925. In the paper and paper-board industry, the percentage was $9 \cdot 6$ at 22nd November, compared with $12 \cdot 3$ at 25th October and $5 \cdot 6$ at 23rd November, 1925. In the cardboard-box, paper-bag and stationery trades, the

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percentage was 5.3 at 22nd November, compared with 5.4 at 25th October and 4.5 at 23rd November, 1925. The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

Unions :--Increase (+) or

| No. of Members of Unions | | | | | use (-) |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| at end of November, 1926. | Nov., 1926. | Oct., 1926. | Nov., 1925. | Month before. | Year before. |
| N Intel Intel | e tali b | a state | S. S. S. | | 1.7.0 |
| | | | | | + 3.6 + 2.5 |
| 10,241 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 2-1 | - 0 I | 1 2 0 |
| 12,704 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.9 | | + 1.0 |
| 7,700 | 6.2 | . 6.3 | 2.1 | -0.1 | + 4.1 + 1.3 |
| 12,746 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.3 | - 0.4 | + 1.3 |
| 93,365 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 2.0 | | + 2.8 |
| 10,616 23,020 | 3·7 4·4 | 3·7 4·7 | 2.9 2.5 | - .3 | + 0.8 + 1.9 |
| | Members of Unions at end of November, 1926. 41,974 18,241 12,704 7,700 12,746 93,365 10,616 | Members of Unions at end of November, 1926. Unemp Nov., 1926. 41,974 5.5 18,241 4.6 12,704 2.9 7,700 6.2 12,746 3.6 93,365 4.8 10,616 3.7 | Members of Unions at end of November, 1926. Unemployed at Nov., 1926. 41,974 18,241 5.5 5.4 4.6 5.4 4.5 12,704 2.9 2.9 7,700 6.2 6.3 6.3 4.0 93,365 4.8 4.8 10,616 3.7 3.7 | Members of Unions at end of November, 1926. Unemployed at end of Nov., 1926. Unemployed at end of Nov., 1926. 41,974 18,241 5.5 4.6 5.4 4.5 1925. 41,974 18,241 5.5 4.6 5.4 4.5 1.9 2.1 12,704 2.9 2.9 1.9 7,700 12,746 6.2 3.6 6.3 4.0 2.3 93,365 4.8 4.8 2.0 10,616 3.7 3.7 2.9 | No. of Members of Unions at end of November, 1926.Percentage Unemployed at end of 1926.Decrea on41,974 18,241 $5 \cdot 5$ 1926. $0 \cdot 1$ 1926.Nov., 1926.Nov., 1926.Month before.41,974 18,241 $5 \cdot 5$ $4 \cdot 6$ $4 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 1$ $+ 0 \cdot 1$ $+ 0 \cdot 1$ $+ 0 \cdot 1$ 12,704 12,704 $2 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 9$ $- 0 \cdot 1$ $12,746$ $3 \cdot 6$ $4 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 3$ $- 0 \cdot 1$ $- 0 \cdot 1$ $- 0 \cdot 4$ 93,365 $4 \cdot 8$ $4 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 0$ $- 0 \cdot 4$ 10,616 $3 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 9$ \cdots $- 0 \cdot 2$ |

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement, and some sections were well employed. At Worcester also employment improved. At Bristol it was reported as fair, but in the stoneware section in Scotland it was bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.5 at 22nd November, 1926, as compared with 20.9 at 25th October, 1926, and 14.0 at 23rd November, 1925.

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

| An address of the second secon | | Number Vorkpeop | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2 <u>00</u> | Week ended | | (+) or -) on a | Week | Inc. (Dec. (- | | | | | | |
| | 27th Nov., 1926. | Month before. | Year before. | 27th Nov., 1926. | Month be ore. | Year before. | | | | | |
| BRANCHES. | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | | | | | |
| China Manufacture Rarthenware Manufacture | 1,308 7,838 | - 0.5 + 0.8 | -10.9 | $2,931 \\ 15,664$ | + 8.1 + 2.7 | $\begin{array}{c} + 11 \cdot 8 \\ - 7 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ | | | | | |
| Other Branches (including unspecified) | 1,886 | + 1.7 | - 0.2 | 3,776 | + 2.9 | + 5.0 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 11,032 | + 0.8 | -10.1 | 22,371 | + 3.4 | - 3.5 | | | | | |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Staffordshire Other Districts | 8,897 2,135 | | $- \frac{6 \cdot 5}{- 22 \cdot 5}$ | | $+$ $3\cdot 3$ + $3\cdot 7$ | + 1.5 - 16.2 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 11,032 | + 0.8 | -10.1 | 22,371 | + 3.4 | - 3.5 | | | | | |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,412 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 1,425, or 14 per cent., were working on an average about 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 27th November, 1926.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during November remained slack on the whole. A declining tendency was noticeable, particularly in the second half of the month. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd November, 1926, was 21.4, com-pared with 20.7 at 25th October, 1926, and 20.9 at 23rd November, 1925.

The demand for men on the Thames was brisk in the first half of November, but somewhat less active afterwards. It was quiet on the Tyne, a falling-off occurring in the latter part of the month. The demand was, on the whole, very small on the Wear and the Tees. It was moderate at Hull in the first half of the month, and declined subsequently. The demand at Southampton improved up to the middle of November, but declined substantially afterwards being described as very quiet at the close of the month. It continued moderate at Bristol, and moderate to fair at Avonmouth. At Newport the demand was quiet at the beginning of November, and afterwards gradually declined; at Cardiff it was moderate to fair. The demand at Swansea was good in the first week of November, and rather quiet subsequently. It was mainly fair in the foreign-going trade on the Mersey, and at Manchester. The demand on the Clyde was good in the first week of the month, and showed some falling-off later, being reported to be quiet at the closing stages. It was fairly good at the commencement of November at Leith, but gradually declined and was described as slack at the end of the month. The demand at Belfast was moderate on the whole.

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

| | | Number of | Seamen* sh | ipped in | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Principal Ports. | Nov., | Inc. (- Dec. (- | +) or -) on a | Eleven | |
| | 1926. | Month before. | Year before. | Nov., 1926. | Nov., 1925. |
| ENGLAND & WALES : Liverpool† Manchester Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ | 11,206 1,258 11,699 9,235 929 79 255 981 1,152 1,55 1,165 378 | $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$ | $\begin{array}{r} + & 740 \\ + & 205 \\ + & 5,234 \\ + & 407 \\ - & 960 \\ - & 146 \\ - & 22 \\ - & 331 \\ + & 284 \\ - & 520 \\ - & 1,580 \\ - & 435 \end{array}$ | 130,248 11,013 108,012 114,289 14,593 1,798 3,681 15,599 12,687 5,617 16,905 7,276 | 137,002 9,620 87,383 108,126 22,497 4,154 15,889 11,859 8,552 27,203 7,837 |
| SCOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow | 472 224 3,095 | + 138 + 135 - 573 | + 161 - 7 + 823 | 3,941 3,109 34,822 | 3,972 3,714 33,851 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast TOTAL for above Ports | 271 42,554 | - 177 - 2,515 | + 134 | 2,214 485,804 | 1,970 486,926 |

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November was still slack, but was slightly better than in October.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, 31.1 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd November. 1926, as compared with 32.0 per cent. at 25th October, 1926, and with 29.6 per cent. at 23rd November, 1925.

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

| | Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 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 | 4,474 4,952 5,062 5,321 | 2,167 1,678 2,310 1,841 | 6,641 6 630 7,372 7,162 | \$,151 8,421 8,464 8,133 | 14,792 15,051 15,836 15,295 | | | | | | | | |
| Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Novem- ber, 1926 | } 4,952 | 1,999 | 6,951 | 8,292 | 15,243 | | | | | | | | |
| Average for Oct., 1926 | 4,827 | 1,880 | 6,707 | 7,935 | 14,642 | | | | | | | | |
| Average for Nov., 1925 | 5,285 | 1,970 | 7,255 | 8,174 | 15,429 | | | | | | | | |

Tilbury .-- The average daily number of dock labourers employed during November was 1,244, compared with 1,182 in October, and with 1,168 in November, 1925.

East Coast.-Employment at the North-East coast ports remained generally bad, and in some cases was worse than in October. On the Humber it was moderate. At the East Anglian ports it continued fair.

Liverpool.-Employment was still quiet, but again showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th November was 16,146, compared with 15,964 in October and with 17,040 in November, 1925. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £46,624 in the four weeks ended 26th November, compared with £45,218 in October, and £50,164 in November, 1925.

Other Ports in England and Wales .- At the South Wales ports generally employment was slack, but better than in October. There was an improvement also at Avonmouth, where employment was reported as good. Employment remained fair at Southampton and slack at Plymouth and other South-Western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports .- Employment was slack at Greenock, moderate at Glasgow and Grangemouth, fairly good at Leith and good at Dundee. At Belfast it improved and was moderate.

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.

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1926.

The Table on pages 454 and 455 gives, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at the beginning of July, 1926. It is not possible to compute the annual estimate until about the end of October, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of July, August and September, 1926, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1925. The following Table gives the corrected total percentages unemployed for each insured industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively.

| | GREA | AT BRI | TAIN. | AND | AT BR NORT | HERN | | GREA | T BRI | CAIN. | AND | AT BRI NORT | HER |
|---|------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| INDUSTRY. | 26th July, 1926. | 23rd Aug., 1926. | 20th Sept., 1926. | 26th July, 1926. | 23rd Aug., 1926. | 20th Sept., 1926. | INDUSTRY. | 26th July, 1926. | 23rd Aug., 1926. | 20th Sept., 1926. | 26th July, 1926. | 23rd Aug., 1926. | 201 Sep 192 |
| ishing | 20.0 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 19.8 | 17.4 | 18.7 | Leather and Leather Goods : | 14·5 | 13.2 | 11.4 | 14 · 4 | 13.2 | 11 |
| ining : | 8 · 8 | 8.8 | 8 • 8 | 8 · 8 | 8 • 8 | 8.8 | Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture | 10.7 | | 9.6 | - Marine Control | 8570131200 | 11121 |
| Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining | 66·8 18·1 | | $62 \cdot 7$ 17 \cdot 6 | $ \begin{array}{r} 66 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \end{array} $ | 66 · 5 17 · 8 | $ \begin{array}{c} 62 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \end{array} $ | Clothing Trades : Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and | 8.8 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 15 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying | 2·9 18·1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2·9 18·3 | 2.9 | 2·0 17·8 | Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) | 5.7 | | Sale and | in the c | 1 State | 10.20 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6 · 1 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making | 7·2 | | | 8.1 | 8.7 | |
| n-Metalliferous Mining Products : | 70.7 | 72.2 | 71.8 | 70.7 | 72.2 | 71.8 | Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades | 6·8 14·1 | $\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 3 \\ 13\cdot 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 3 \\ 12\cdot 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | 6·3 13·4 | 1 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture | 17.3 | 257000 | 200023 | 17.3 | A. Barre | No. Contraction | Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making | 7.0 | | | | 7.3 | |
| Works | 6·7 | 11.251.24 | 6·0 17·7 | | 10-12-02 | | Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- | 8·0 | $7 \cdot 8$ $10 \cdot 2$ | 178 Files | $ \begin{array}{c} 8 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \end{array} $ | Marina a | 16351 |
| ttery, Earthenware, etc | | | 30.5 | 10000 | Contraction of | | Other Food Industries Drink Industries | 8·3 6·3 | | 10.5 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 1 |
| ass Trades : | | | | | enderen. | | Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture | 4.2 | 4 • 2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4 · 5 | |
| Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making | 14·9 35·9 | $ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \end{array} $ | $15.7 \\ 36.7$ | $ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 9 \end{array} $ | 15·4 36·7 | 15.7 36.7 | Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork : | | 10.9 14.8 | | $ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \end{array} $ | 11.0 | 1 |
| nmunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc Chemicals Manufacture | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.4 | Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking | 8·5 14·5 | 7.9 | 7.3 | | 8.0 | |
| Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture | 16·5 | A Contractor | 14·1 5·8 | a shere a | 15·3 | All and the | Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Making | 8.1 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 9.0 | |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | | 9.3 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 9.4 | | Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | |
| tal Manufacture :— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | | 64.7 | 67.9 | 66.2 | 64.6 | 67.8 | Stationery and Typewriting Requisites | 3.8 | | 4 · 0 | | | |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills | S. Marine | 56+4 | 52.3 | 58.1 | 56.0 | 52.3 | (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | 5·9 5·7 | 6·5 5·7 | | 5·9 5·7 | | |
| and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc | 17.8 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 18.3 | Building and Construction of Works : | | C.S. | | | | |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- | Martin - | 29.7 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 1. 1. 12.19 | 46·7 31·5 | Carpenters <th.< td=""><td>4·3 3·3 4·9</td><td>3.7</td><td>4.0</td><td>3.4</td><td>3.8</td><td>3</td></th.<> | 4·3 3·3 4·9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3 |
| facture | | 24.5 | 23.8 | 22.0 | 24. | 23.8 | Slaters Plasterers | 5·0 1·7 10·1 | 4·3 1·7 | 5·0 1·4 | | 1.8 | 3 |
| igineering, etc.: General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 17.3 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 5 17.8 | 17.9 | Painters Plumbers Labourers to above | 8·2 11·1 | $7 \cdot 4$ 11 \cdot 3 | $7 \cdot 0$ 11 \cdot 6 | 8·4 11·5 | | 7 |
| Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering | 28.2 | 29.2 | $7 \cdot 4$ 29 \cdot 2 22 \cdot 3 | 28.7 | 30. | $\begin{array}{c c} 7 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | All Other Occupations Total, Building | 13·4 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 3 - |
| nstruction and Repair of Vehicles : | | | | | | | Public Works Contracting, etc | 18.4 | | 19.7 | - | - | |
| Construction and repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages, | 9.6 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 10.9 | Other Manufacturing Industries : | 15.7 | 16.1 | 13.0 | 15. | 7 16. | 1 |
| Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- | 15.1 | and the | A CONTRACT | C. S. C. | Seattle . | 5 15·7 4 21·5 | Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- | 37·4 19·5 | 34.8 | 35·1 13·3 | 37.4 | 1 34 .1 | |
| car Building ipbuilding and Ship-Repairing | 4 19/15 | 1. 21. 1.11 | 1. Starting | 1 Carlos | Chegal | 6 44.3 | ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making | 5.0 | | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3. 10. | |
| etal Trades :— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General | and and a second | | | 2% | | | Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.8 | B 9·: | 1 |
| Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting | 18·6 10·7 | $ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 6 $ | 18·5 9·9 | $ \frac{18 \cdot 6}{10 \cdot 8} $ | 18·2 13·6 | 2 18·5 9·9 | Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 9 6.0 | 0 |
| Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making | 7·1 21·1 | | 6·8 24·6 | | | 6·8 24·6 | Transport and Communication : | 17.2 | | | 17.3 | 3 14.0 | 6 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- | San States | 26.1 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 26. | 20.6 | Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shinning Service | 4 · 2 14 · 2 21 · 2 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 4 · 2 14 · 2 21 · 4 | 5 14. | 573 |
| facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | 13.4 | 13.9 | $12.7 \\ 5.2$ | | | | Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service | 32.2 | | | 32.4 | Station of | |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries | 14.4 | 12.8 | 10.6 12.6 | 14.4 | 12. | B 10.6 12.6 | Other Transport and Communication and Storage , | 15.0 | 16.2 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 0 16. | 2 |
| xtile Trades : | Contra da | | 24.1 | | | | Distributive Trades | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6 6. | 8 |
| Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk | 23.4 | $21 \cdot 1$ 13 · 2 | $17 \cdot 2$ 11 \cdot 8 | 23.3 | 3 21· | $ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0 3. | 0 |
| Linen Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, | 25·4 57·0 | 21·8 23·8 | $28 \cdot 0$ 20 · 3 | 29·4 57·0 | 28. | 4 24·9 8 20·3 | Miscellaneous Trades and Services : | 6.3 | | | | | |
| Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery | 18.8 | 15.0 | 16·3 14·5 | 15.7 | 15. | 0 14.6 | Professional Services Entertainments and Sports | 2.9 | 3. | 1 3·1 7 9·6 | $1 2 \cdot 1 10 \cdot 10^{-1}$ | 9 3· 7 9· | 19 |
| Lace Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries | 27.6 | 20.5 | $17 \cdot 4$ 16 \cdot 8 12 \cdot 7 | 27.6 | 5 20. | 4 17·4 5 16·8 3 13·0 | Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services | | 1 4. | 5 4.4 | 4 4. | 2 4. | 6 |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc | 07.5 | 1 Stand | CHE STORE | and State | 1000 | 7 20.4 | ALL INDUSTRIES* | - | - | 8 13. | - | | _ |
| A CONTRACT OF A | Con Alter | | 1 | 1 | 1 | L | o were disqualified for unemployment ben | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |

450

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on the 22nd November, 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 autho-rities, 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 unemploy-ment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The 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

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment 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 455 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND NOVEMBER, 1926.

| | | | GREAT | BRITAIN | AND NORT | HERN IR | ELAND. | | | GREAT | BRITAIN | ONLY. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| INDUSTRY. | | LY UNEMP UDING CAS | | TEMPOI | RARY STOP | PPAGES. | | TOTAL. | otu sila sia | TEMPO. | LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ID CASUAL | PAGES |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Fishing | 6,330 | 43 | 6,373 | 319 | 21 | 340 | 6,649 | 64 | 6,713 | 6,619 | 64 | 6,683 |
| Coal Mining* | 104,787 | 582 | 105,369 | | | | 104,787 | 582 | 105,369 | 104,746 | 582 | 105,328 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying | 2,846 | | 2,846 | 6,772 69 | 4 | 6,776 69 | 9,618 788 | 4 | 9,622 788 | 9,598 788 | 4 | 9,602 788 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining | 719 3,734 | 11 | 719 3,745 | 2,798 | 5 | 2,803 | 6,532 | 16 | 6,548 279 | 6,035 276 | 15 | 6,050 279 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining | 175 2,102 | . 45 | 178 2,147 | 101 1,021 | | 101 1,090 | 3,123 | 114 | 3,237 | 2,965 | 112 | 3,07 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging | 909 | 16 | 925 | 616 | 5 | 621 | 1,525 | 21 | 1,546 | 1,490 | . 21 | 1,513 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:- | 3,528 | 23 | 3,551 | 4,606 | | 4,606 | 8,134 | 23 | 8,157 | 8,132 | 23 | 8,15 |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture | 2,125 | 70 | 2,195 | 1,168 | 29 | 1,197 | 3,293 | 99 | 3,392 | 3,284 | 99 | 3,383 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works | 1,166 | 71 | 1,237 | 484 | 25 | 509 | 1,650 | 96 | 1,746 | 1,565 | 96 | 1,66 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass Trades 1— | 6,954 2,639 | 837 2,489 | 7,791 5,128 | 5,620 3,914 | 939 4,584 | 6,559 8,498 | 12,574 6,553 | 1,776 7,073 | 14,350 13,626 | 12,208 6,510 | 1,776 7,063 | 13,984 13,573 |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture | 2,016 2,858 | 268 175 | 2,284 3,033 | 1,727 2,044 | 162 215 | 1,889 2,259 | 3,743 4,902 | 430 390 | 4,173 5,292 | 3,734 4,900 | 430 390 | 4,164 |
| Glass Bottle Making Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals, | 2,000 | 115 | 9,000 | 2,011 | | _, | | | CARLE DEL | an all | Sent of | and the |
| chemicals Manufacture | 6,587 1,213 | 725 570 | 7,312 1,783 | 3,080 230 | 369 243 | 3,449 473 | 9,667 1,443 | 1,094 813 | 10,761 2,256 | 9,545 1,440 | 1,088 813 | 10,63 |
| Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White | 740 | 179 | 919 | 143 | 43 | 186 | 883 | 222 | 1,105 | 883 | 222 | 1,10 |
| Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | 4,426 | 912 | 5,338 | 1,479 | | 1,870 | 5,905 | 1,303 | 7,208 | 5,868 | 1,233 | 7,10 |
| Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | 4,503 | 36 | 4,539 | 10,216 | 18 | 10,234 | 14,719 | 54 | 14,773 | 14,710 | 54 | 14,76 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills | 70.097 | 243 | 30,330 | 63,964 | 294 | 64,258 | 94,051 | 537 | 94,588 | 94,017 | 537 | 94,55 |
| and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, | 30,087 4,827 | 243 | 5,049 | 3,426 | 70 | 3,496 | 8 253 | 292 | 8,545 | 8,126 | 292 | 8,41 |
| Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates | 2,387 2,324 | 115 114 | 2,502 2,438 | 11,505 | | 13,095 4,238 | 13,892 6,545 | 1,705 | 15,597 6,676 | 13,890 6,543 | 1,705 | 15,59 |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture | 2,036 | 272 | 2,308 | 3,099 | 118 | 3,217 | 5,135 | 390 | 5,525 | 5,125 | 390 | 5,51 |
| Engineering, etc:- | 2,000 | | / | 1 Carlot Carl | | | | | | | - allow | 1 and the second |
| General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 66,945 | 1,541 | 68,486 | 46,147 | 827 | 46,974 | 113,092 | 2,368 | 115,460 | 111,462 | 2,367 | 113,82 |
| Electrical Engineering | 3,549 16,530 | 660 40 | 4,209 16,570 | 709 2,033 | 293 21 | 1,002 2,054 | 4,258 18,563 | 953 61 | 5,211 18,624 | 4,244 16,230 | 953 61 | 5,19 16,29 |
| Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering | 4,134 | 49 | 4,183 | 3,389 | 12 | 3,401 | 7,523 | 61 | 7,584 | 7,518 | 61 | 7,57 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles : | | and Course | | 0.077 | 005 | 7.070 | 10 500 | 1 477 | 21 042 | 19,326 | 1,474 | 20,80 |
| Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages, | 16,589 | 1,182 | 17,771 | 2,977 | 295 | 3,272 | 19,566 | 1,477 | 21,043 | ante | 253 | 3,29 |
| Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- | 2,294 | 154 | 2,448 | 844 | 99 | 943 | 3,138 | 253 | 3,391 | 3,043 | | 15,92 |
| car Building | 4,239 | 36 | 4,275 | 11,526 | 142 | 11,668 | 15,765 | 178 | 15,943 | 15,748 | 178 | 15,92 |

* These figures include only those persons who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the dispute.

| | 0.1934 | 1997 | GREAT | BRITAIN . | AND NOR | THERN IR | ELAND. | (r. 2.03 | CAT NATION | GREA | T BRITAIN | ONLY. |
|--|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| INDUSTRY. | WHOL (inc. | LY UNEMI luding Cas | PLOYED suals). | TEMP | ORARY ST | OPPAGES. | | TOTAL | • | TEMP | LY UNEMI DRARY STO IND CASUA | PPAGES. |
| ALL LANDER AND ALL AND | Males. | Females | . Total. | Males. | Females | s. Total. | Males. | Females | . Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades : | 97,670 | 216 | 97,886 | 6 3,98 | L 21 | . 4,002 | 101,651 | 23 | 7 101,88 | B 95,759 | 229 | 95,98 |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture | 7,694 1,100 | 424 34 | | | | | | 66 | | 1 12,812 7 1,154 | | |
| Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making | 3,906 2,490 | 2,064 | | | | | 4,545 | 2,43 | 6,98 | 2 4,535 | 2,437 | 6,97 |
| Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- | 1,359 | 964 | | | | | | A Los E SAN | | | | and the states |
| facture | 1, 763 379 | 880 24 | | | | 783 | | 1,22 | 1 3,42 1 53 | 6 2,194 504 | | |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture | 1,960 9,584 | 1,068 5,084 | | | | | | 1,364 | 3,82 22,01 | | 1,368 | 3,78 |
| Textile Trades : | 9,663 | a starter | | | | | | | 115 116 | A State of | | 21,82 |
| Woollen and Worsted | 5,548 790 | 14,656 4,958 878 | 24,319 10,506 1,668 | 10,482 | 15,181 | 25,663 | 16,030 | 72,881 20,139 3,514 | 36,169 | 15,923 | 72,880 20,083 3,514 | 110,31 |
| Linen Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, | 4,231 1,790 | 9,428 2,411 | 13,659 4,201 | 1,589 | 4,260 | 5,849 | 5,820 | 13,688 | 19,508 | 934 | 2,191 4,198 | 5,44 3,12 6,70 |
| Hosiery | 664 556 | 1,224 2,028 | 1,888 2,584 | 814 | 4,104 | 4,918 | | 2,042 6,132 | 2,975 | 775 1,330 | 1,704 6,008 | 2,47 |
| Lace Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries | 519 431 946 | 384 515 2,343 | 903 946 3,289 | 463 | 1,468 | 1,931 | 1,513 894 | 1,370 | 2,883 | 892 | 1,370 1,983 | 2,88 |
| Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc | 3,858 | 1,344 | 5,203 | | | 1,866 | | 3,836 | Statist N | | 3,430 5,763 | 4,63 |
| Leather and Leather Goods : | 2,065 | 39.3 | 2,458 | 1,055 | 131 | 1,186 | 2 100 | | (a) | | | |
| Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture | 1,208 | 500 | 1,708 | | 288 | 626 | 3,120 1,546 | 524 788 | Star Starte | | 522 786 | 3,63 |
| Clothing Trades : | 6,985 | 6,597 | 13,582 | 2,039 | 12,730 | 14,769 | 9,024 | 19,327 | 28,351 | and the | | |
| Drees and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) | 733 | 4,614 | 5,347 | 87 | 2,622 | 2,709 | 820 | 7,236 | 8,056 | | 19,007 | 27,37 |
| Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- | 801 | 1,243 | 2,044 | 836 | 1,348 | 2,184 | 1,637 | 2,591 | 4,228 | 1,634 | 2,589 | 4,22 |
| ing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades | 448 663 | 2,603 475 | 3,051 1,138 | 56 227 | 2,586 672 | 2,642 899 | 504 890 | 5,189 1,147 | 2,037 | | 3,509 | 3,876 |
| Food. Drink and Tobacco : | 6,602 | 2,081 | 8,683 | 4,633 | 2,043 | 6,676 | 11,235 | 4,124 | 15,359 | 11,067 | 4,104 | 15,171 |
| Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- | 8,501 1,674 | 2,723 207 | 11,224 1,881 | 566 191 | 443 22 | 1,009 213 | 9,067 1,865 | 3,166 229 | 12,233 2,094 | 8,342 1,789 | 3,068 222 | 11,410 2,011 |
| Other Food Industries | 1,917 5,370 | 2,124 5,394 | 4,041 10,764 | 924 364 | 5,531 739 | 6,455 1,103 | 2,841 | 7,655 | 10,496 | 2,816 | 7,650 | 10,466 |
| Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff | 5,638 | 1,851 | 7,489 | 510 | 724 | 1,234 | 5,734 6,148 | 6,133 2,575 | 11,867 8,723 | 5,615 5,622 | 6,050 2,542 | 11,665 8,164 |
| Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork | 621 | 837 | 1,458 | 26 | 380 | 406 | 647 | 1,217 | 1,864 | 528 | 1,107 | 1,635 |
| Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 5,157 1,314 | 168 126 | 5,325 1,440 | 725 234 | 85 46 | 810 280 | 5,882 1,548 | 253 172 | 6,135 1,720 | 5,680 1,477 | 253 172 | 5,933 1,649 |
| Other Woodworking | 5,840 1,813 | 808 383 | 6,648 2,196 | 973 486 | 316 181 | 1,289 667 | 6,813 2,299 | 1,124 564 | 7,937 2,863 | 6,640 2,166 | 1,116 541 | 7,756 2,707 |
| Printing and Paper Trades : | 1,996 | 492 | 2,488 | 2,021 | 891 | 2,912 | 4,017 | 1,383 | 5,400 | 3,908 | 1,309 | 5,217 |
| Wall Paper Making and Paper | 1,048 | 1,143 | 2,191 | 150 | 685 | 835 | 1,198 | 1,828 | 3,026 | 1,171 | 1,778 | 2,949 |
| Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) | 151 | 41 | . 192 | 31 | 9 | 40 | 182 | 50 | 232 | 179 | 50 | 229 |
| Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | 101 8,742 | 88 3,495 | 189 12,237 | 32 535 | 11 615 | 43 1,150 | 133 9,277 | 99 4,110 | 232 13,387 | 133 9,047 | 99 4,004 | 232 13,051 |
| Building and Construction of Works : | 99,433 | 146 | 99,579 | 6,184 | 6 | 6,190 | 105,617 | 152 | 105,769 | 101,151 | 148 | 101,299 |
| Public Works contracting, etc Dther Manufacturing Industries : | 36,073 | 35 | 36,108 | 1,844 | 2 | 1,846 | 37,917 | 37 | 37,954 | 36,109 | 34 | 36,143 |
| Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Manufacture | 3,038 540 507 | 1,796 87 274 | 4,834 | 2,236 3,464 | 2,358 401 | 4,594 3,865 | 5,274 4,004 | 4,154 488 | 9,428 4,492 | 5,274 4,001 | 4,154 484 | 9,428 4,485 |
| Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture | 517 | 232 | 781 749 | 251 69 | 225 29 | 476 98 | 758 586 | 499 261 | 1,257 847 | 730 578 | 499 261 | 1,229 |
| Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture | 1,045 | 120 290 | 1,165 697 | 95 | 9 | 104 | 1,140 | 129 | 1,269 | 1,129 | 129 | 839 1,258 |
| as, Water and Electricity Supply | a hard | Sector Sector | - | 69 | 105 | 174 | 476 | 395 | 871 | 469 | 395 | 864 |
| ransport and Communication : | 10,713 | 176 | 10,889 | 776 | 25 | 801 | 11,489 | 201 | 11,690 | 10,934 | 194 | 11,128 |
| Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport | 11,340 5,494 | 323 272 | 11,663 5,766 | 9,274 982 | 130 41 | 9,404 1,023 | 20,614 6,476 | 453 313 | 21,067 6,789 | 20,264 6,390 | 451 311 | 20,715 6,701 |
| Shipping Service | 21,825 25,974 | 177 399 | 22,002 26,373 | 1,407 1,264 | 17 39 | 1,424 1,303 | 23,232 27,238 | 194 438 | 23,426 27,676 | 22,273 26,449 | 194 434 | 22,467 26,883 |
| Other Transport and Communication | 53,861 | 90 | 53,951 | 4,937 | 18 | 4,955 | 58,798 | 108 | 58,906 | 57,372 | 106 | 57,478 |
| Istributive Trades | 2,882 | 90 26,742 | 2,972 94,157 | 120 | 15 | 135 | 3,002 | 105 | 3,107 | 2,970 | 105 | 3,075 |
| ommerce, Banking, Insurance and | | 0 2 3 | | 5,174 | 4,835 | 10,009 | 72,589 | 31,577 | 104,166 | 69,161 | 30,906 | 100,067 |
| Iscellaneous Trades and Services : | 5,600 | 1,023 | 6,623 | 127 | 48 | 175 | 5,727 | 1,071 | 6,798 | 5,588 | 1,054 | 6,642 |
| National Government Local Government Professional Services | 9,759 23,946 | 936 689 | 10,695 24,635 | 365 1,472 | 85 60 | 450 1,532 | 10,124 25,418 | 1,021 749 | 11,145 26,167 | 8,985 24,128 | 966 745 | 9,951 24,873 |
| Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services | 2,676 5,435 12,760 | 892 1,897 20,890 | 3,568 7,332 33,650 | 165 190 260 | 31 110 477 | 196 300 | 2,841 5,625 | 923 2.007 | 3,764 7,632 | 2,777 5,459 | 903 1,981 | 3,680 7,440 |
| Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services | 1,374 24,128 | 4,149 1,507 | 5,523 25,635 | 260 46 1,027 | 477 937 716 | 737 983 1,743 | 13,020 1,420 25,155 | 21,367 5,086 2,223 | 34,387 6,506 27,378 | 12,701 1,371 24,270 | 21,097 4,891 2,163 | 33,798 6,262 |
| | Section 1 | 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - | - 1 - 1 - 1 | | | and the second | Contraction of | ., | | 21,210 | 2,105 | 26,433 |

* These figures include only those persons who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the dispute. † Including \$2,554 Casuals (Males \$1,791, Females 763).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

| | (Aurex) | | S Franklin | G | REAT B | RITAI | AND | NORT | HERN] | [RELAN | D. | | | 1. | | GREAT |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| An open provide a first for the second | N. ANDAN | | - And | PERC | ENTAGE | UNE | MPLOY | ED AT | 22ND | NOVEM | BER 19 | 926. | DECH | EASE (- EASE (- | -) IN | BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- |
| INDUSTRY. | INSURI | TED NUMD DD PERSO ULY, 1926 | NS AT | UNE (inc | HOLLY MPLOYE cluding suals). | D | | MPORAH DPPAGE | | 3 | COTAL. | | T | AL PER AGES A PARED | S | CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT 22ND |
| A State of the second s | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Cotal. | Males | Fe- males. | Total. | Males. | Fe- males. | Total | 25TH OCT., 1926. | 23RD Nov., 1925. | 24TH NOV., 1924. | Nov., 1926. |
| Fishing | 26,090 | 880 | 26,970 | 24.3 | 4.9 | 23.6 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 25.5 | 7·3 8·0 | 24·9 8·6 | A Rest MAR | +14.6 - 6.7 | +14.1 - 0.4 | 25∙0 8∙6 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and | 1,220,550 15,280 | 7,320 | L,227,870 15,320 | 8·6 | 8.0 | 8·6 | 44·3 | 10·0 | | 8·6 62·9 | 10.0 | 62.8 | - 1.1 | 101243197 | +44.2 | 63·1 14·9 |
| Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining | 5,250 40,820 | 40 330 10 | 5,290 41,150 10,870 | 13·7 9·1 1·6 | 3·3 30·0 | 13.6 9.1 1.6 | 1·3 6·9 0·9 | | 1·3 6·8 1·0 | 15·0 16·0 2·5 | 4·8 30·0 | 14·9 15·9 2·6 | + 1.1 + 0.7 | + 9.0 | + 9.7 | 15·1 2·6 16·2 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit | 10,860 17,920 | 1,630 170 | 19,550 | $\frac{1}{11\cdot7}$ | | 11·0 | 5·7 4·1 | 4·2 3·0 | 5·6 4·1 | 17·4 10·2 | 7·0 12·4 | 1. Mar. 60.74 | + 2.0 | | S 10311 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 10.2 |
| Digging | 14,960 | | | 30.5 | 14.4 | 30.3 | 39.9 | | 39.3 | 70.4 | 14.4 | 69.0 | 3 - 3.1 | + 54 . 2 | + 56 . 4 | 69.6 |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- | 11,560 15,230 | 160 1,230 | 11,720 16,460 | 14·0 | 5.7 | 13.3 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 18/307 | 21.6 | 8.0 | 20. | a construction | O TANK M | + 2.4 | 20.7 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 17,970 75,230 | 950 7,680 | 18,920 82,910 | 6·5 9·2 | 7·5 10·9 | 6·5 9·4 | 2·7 7·5 | 2·6 12·2 | | 9·2 16·7 | | | 3 - 1.6 | + 9.7 | + 9.3 | 9·0 17·1 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc | 35,220 | 38,590 | 73,810 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 3 18 | 5 - 2.4 | + 4.5 | 5 + 7.4 | 18.4 |
| Glass Trades : | 21,320 15,910 | 5,270 2,100 | 26,590 18,010 | 9·5 18·0 | 5·1 8·3 | 8.6 16.8 | 8·1 12·8 | 3·1 10·3 | | | | 2 15· 29· | 7 - 1.5 4 - 1.5 | + 5·8 + 8·6 | 3 + 3.2 + 7.4 | 15·7 29·4 |
| Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Manufacture | 72,680 | 21,850 | 94,530 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 1.7 | | | | | | + 2· | $1 + 2 \cdot 2$ 5 + 3 \cdot 4 | 11.3 12.1 |
| Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White | 12,520 | 6,070 3,900 | 18,590 17,350 | 9·7 5·5 | 9·4 4·6 | 9·6 5·3 | 1·8 1·1 | 4.0 | 16 1 3 3 | S 1 2 2 3 1 | | 2. | S. S. S. S. S. S. | ALL GA | 5 + 1.1 | a beneral states |
| Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | 59,550 | 20,850 | 80,400 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 8 2.4 | 9.8 | 6. | 2 9 | 0 + 0. | 2 + 2. | 6 + 1.5 | 8.9 |
| Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- | 24,210 | 280 | 24,490 | 18.6 | 12.9 | 18.5 | 42.2 | 6.4 | 4 41.8 | 60.8 | 8 19. | 3 60 | 3 - 2. | 7 + 39. | 9 +42.9 | 60.3 |
| naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills | 189,980 | 3,870 | 193,850 | 15.8 | 6.3 | 15.6 | 33.7 | 126926 | S. S. Mark | 121.13 | 14 250 1 | 731000 | 1 1. 1. | 6 + 9. | $2 + 25 \cdot 4$ 9 + 8 \cdot 5 | 20.0 |
| Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates | 39,120 27,290 | 4,500 | 42,490 31,790 28,340 | 8.7 | 6.6 2.6 6.5 | 11·9 7·9 8·6 | 8·8 42·2 15·9 | 35. | 3 41.2 | 2 50. | 9 37. | 0 49 | i - 2. 6 - 1. | 4 1+41. | 0 + 32. | 49.1 |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture | 26,580 20,830 | | 25,070 | | 6.4 | 9.2 | 14.9 | STATISTICS IN CONTRACTOR | 8 12. | 8 24. | 7 9. | 2 22 | •0 + 1• | 2 + 8. | 3 + 9. | 7 22.0 |
| Engineering, etc. : General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering | 572,820 61,240 57,370 26,370 | 15,760 | 615,920 77,000 58,370 27,430 | 5·8 28·8 | 3.6 4.2 4.0 4.6 | 11·1 5·5 28·4 15·2 | 8.0 1.2 3.6 12.8 | | 8 1· 1 3· | 3 7· 5 32· | 0 6· 4 6· | 0 6 | | 3 + 1 2 + 6 | 2 + 1 + 10 + 14 + 14 | 3 6·8 30·8 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :- | 003 500 | 22,260 | 224,040 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 5 1. | 3 1. | 5 9. | 7 6 | .6 9 | .4 - 0 | 9 + 2 | •4 + 0. | 9.4 |
| Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc | 201,780 | | | 1000 | | 11.3 | 4.3 | 3 4. | al and | | 1. 1. 2. 2. 3 | 120 | 6 + 2 | ·0 + 4 ·7 + 20 | STATISTICS PROPERTY AND | Sen Phillippines |
| Bailway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | 54,970 220,820 | | | 0 7·7 0 44·2 | | | | | | | 7 13 0 7 | ·5 22 ·2 4 | $3 \cdot 3 + 6 = 0$ | .7 + 7 | ·9 +13 | |
| Matal Trades : | and the second | 192 | | | 5.1 | 9.0 | 6. | 4 2 | .8 6. | 1 15 | 8 7 | | | .4 + 5 | 2 + 3 | |
| Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric | 12,740 | 1,170 | 13,91 | 0 8.6 | 2.9 | 8.2 | 0. | 7 0 | ·3 0· | ·5 9 | 3 3 | | $\frac{1}{7\cdot9} = 1$ | -5 + 2 | .4 + 1 | 4 7.9 |
| Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, | 24,620 | | 35,14 | 0 10.1 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 19. | 1 3 | •7 14 | | ·2 9 | .2 2 | $3 \cdot 2 + 3$ $7 \cdot 6 - 4$ | 20202 2020 202 | 110 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | all the second |
| etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- | 1 10,020 | 12 10 10 19 19 | | 23.5.3.2 | | 8.5 | 2. | 3 2 | .9 2 | .5 11 | .5 10 | 1.2 1 | 1.0 - 0 7.5 + 0 | .4 + 1 | 1.9 - 3 | .4 11.0 |
| facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, | 6,61 | 0 490 | 7,10 | 0 5. | | 13 10/15/ | 2. | 0 1 | .5 1 | .7 9 | 7 (| 6.8 | 8.4 - 0 | 0.2 + 3 | 1.1 - 1 | .4 8.4 |
| etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries | 117 07 | | | | 1 7.4 | 7.9 | | | | | | | | | 2.3 +10 | |
| Cotton | 106,38 | 0 148,37 | 254,75 | 0 5.2 | 2 3.3 | 3 4. | 1 9· 3 5· | 9 10 3 8 | | 1 15 | | 3·6 1 1·8 1 | 4.2 - | $2 \cdot 1 + 1 + 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 =$ | $4 \cdot 6 + 5$ $1 \cdot 1 + 3$ $3 \cdot 5 + 11$ | ·5 14·2 ·7 10·6 |
| Silk | 28,00 13,43 | 0 61,59 | 89,59 | 0 15. | 1 15.3 | 3 15. | | 3 6 | 6.3 6 | 0 18 | 3.6 1 | 4.9 1 | 6·1 + | $0 \cdot 2 + 1$ $1 \cdot 6 + 1$ | 3.7 + 5 | 6 16.1 |
| Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery | 21,19 | 0 76,70 | 97,89 | 0 2. | 6 2.6 | 6 2. | 6 3 | 9 5 | 5.4 5 | | 5·5 3·7 1 | 8·0 2·6 | 7.7 - | 3.2 + | 1.6 + 0 | 0·1 7·5 1·8 15·2 |
| Lace Carpet Other Textile Industries | 1 10 73 | 15,51 | 0 26,24 | 10 4.1 | 0 3.3 | 3 3. | 6 4 | .3 9 | 9.5 7 | 1.4 8 | 8·3 1 9·9 1 | 2.3 | 1·0 - 11·6 - | 0.6 + | 1.8 - 0 |)•6 11•5 |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc | 86,54 | 40 32,74 | 0 119,28 | 30 4. | 5 4.3 | 1 4. | 4 16 | ·8 15 | 5.1 16 | 5·4 2 | 1.3 1 | .9·2 | 20.8 - | 1 | 2000 | and contraction |
| Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leathe Goods Manufacture | I 17.78 | 111111111111 | and the second | 10115 | 11-132 | 13, 26, 31 | 16 193 | 198 July | | 1000 | 9·7 1·2 | 6·2 6·1 | 8.7 - | 0.5 + | | 1.1 8.7 |
| Sothing Trades : | 66,83 | 30 126,93 | 1 12 Marca | 34 33 | en and | 1919 2000 | 14 19 | | 1.80 | 1100 1000 | 3·5 1 7·0 | 15·2 7·6 | 14·6 + 7·5 + | 2012202 1100 | $2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 - 0$ | and the second s |
| Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait | . 11,74 | 15.518 22.6 | 6 6 1.0 | 928 (AB | | CONTACT OF | | and the | 118 61 | | 5.200 | Contraction of the | 12.3 + | 3.7 + | 1.1 - | 2.5 12.3 |
| Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth | 7,2 | 40 65,75 | 50 72,9 | 90 6. | | 0 4 | 0 2 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 7·0 8·5 | 7.9 | 7·8 - 7·2 + 10·5 - | 0.8 - | 1.6 - | 1.8 4.7 0.8 10.5 |
| Other Dress Industries | · 10,52 92,0 | 70 53,93 | 50 146,0 | 00 7 | 2 3. | 9 5 | 9 5 | 5.0 | 1 | Riz III Sa | | Jacob | Sull in | | anti lan | and the second |
| * These figures include only thos | e persons | s who wer | e not dis | qualifie | d for be | enefit 1 | Inder | the Un | tempio. | ушеце. | insural | | C. Stage | Ka sata. | | |

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1926. INDUSTRY. Males. Food, Drink and Tobacco :--Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ... Grain Milling ... Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-fectionery ... Other Food Industries ... Drink Industries ... Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ... 94,280 28,020 27,110 56,430 87,950 15,040 55,090 11,170 88,170 19,270 Printing and Paper Trades :--Paper and Paper Board Making ... Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationers 40,780 19,840 4,000 Building and Construction of Works :---Building Public Works Contracting, etc. ... 793,170 162,820 Other Manufacturing Industries :--Rubber Manufacture ... Olicioth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making ... Scientific and Photographic Instru-ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making ... Toys, Games, and Sports Regulsites Manufacture ... 34,760 12,470 5,940 14,440 19,870 5,970
 Service
 Image
 < Distributive Trades 914,270 Total 8,843,800 3

9.01 8.7 14.4 7.4 12.3

6·9 7·2 10·5

Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,545,358.

| | 25th Oct., 1926. | | 9th Novemb | er, 1926. | | | | ions from oyers. | Vacancies | Number of Work- |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | Persons i in regular e | | Persons | | Week ended | During Week. | At end of Week. | Filled. | people on Registers. |
| | Total. | Wholly | Temporary | in casual employ- | Total. | 25th Oct., 1926 | 24,235 | 15,737 | 21,011 | 1,569,135 |
| 199.2 5 | Unemployed. | | | | | lst Nov., 1926 8th | 24,419 25,715 | 15,619 | 21,814 22,558 | 1,609,883 |
| | | Gre | at Britain. | | | 8th " " " 15th " " " 22nd " " " 29th " " " | 25,715 26,348 23,617 22,575 | 15,654 15,202 14,244 14,386 | 22,558 23,639 21,702 19,796 | 1,613,966 1,603,013 1,565,799 1,545,358 |
| Men Boys | 1,172,717 41,047 | 778,838 28,051 | 313,206 | 78,571 | 1,170,615 | Total (5 weeks) | 122,674 | ••• | 109,509 | |
| Women Girls | 262,801 39,606 | 115,849 27,622 | 8,685 134,724 9,525 | 177 798 21 | 36,913 251,371 37,168 | * The term "Employ includes Ministry of Labo ment Offices, and also Ju | ment Exchange | ange," as u nent Exchan | sed in this ges and Bra | connection nch Employ |
| Total | 1,516,171 | 950,360 | 466,140 | 79,567 | 1,496,067 | Local Education Authoriti Education Act, 1921, and | es which are | exercising po | wers under S | sec 107 of th |
| | | Great Britain | and Norther | n Ireland. | | [†] The figures include al the exception of those who of the dispute. They inclu who, although employed | ceased work | e on the Reg in the coal-m 'suspended " | isters of Exe ining industri or "stood of | changes wit |
| Men Boys Women Girls | 1,208,099 41,678 279,007 40,351 | 809,506 28,564 126,564 27,965 | 314,895 8,765 137,220 9,630 | 81,253 177 798 21 | 1,205,654 37,506 264,582 37,616 | actually at work on the da | clude certain cof the Exch | n. n types of ca anges was lim or placing the | uses (describe uited; for ins | d as Class tance, obtai |
| Total | 1,569,135 | 992,599 | 470,510 | 82,249 | 1,545,358 | of placings of casual work | lacings was | 5,501 per we dock labourer | ek. The ave | erage numb |

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December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

| RTH | ERN II | RELAND |). | | | | | GRHAT | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| AT | 22ND | NOVEM | BER 19 | 926. | INCR |) OR | BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL | | | |
| RAF | State Products and the local state | | TOTAL. | | TOT | EASE (- L PER AGES A PARED V | SEN- | PER- CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT | | |
| e- les. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total. | 25 TH OCT., 1926. | 23RD Nov., 1925. | 24 TH Nov., 1924. | 22¥D Nov., 1926. | | |
| 0·8 0·6 | 0·7 0·6 | 9·6 6·7 | 6·1 6·4 | 8·4 6·6 | - 1·4 | - 0.7 + 1.2 | $- \frac{1 \cdot 6}{+ 1 \cdot 0}$ | 8·1 6·6 | | |
| $1 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 1$ | 8·4 1·0 1·1 | $\begin{array}{c} 10.5 \\ 10.2 \\ 7.0 \end{array}$ | 15·4 10·6 11·1 | 13·7 10·4 7·8 | | + 0.2 | + 5.3 - 1.7 + 0.6 | 13·7 10·3 7·5 | | |
| 1.3 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | : | - 0.1 | - 2.7 | 3.9 | | |
| 2·9 2·3 1·6 3·2 | $1 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 7$ | $ \begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 13.9 \\ 7.7 \\ 11.9 \end{array} $ | 8.6 8.8 5.7 9.9 | 10.6 13.1 7.4 11.5 | $-{2\cdot 8}$ + 0.4 - 1.1 | + 2.2 | $+ 1.1 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 1.0$ | 10·4 12·8 7·3 11·0 | | |

GREAT BRITAIN AND NOI

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED

WHOTTY

| ED PERSOULY, 192 | | UN (| WHOLL EMPLO includin Casuals | YED | | MPORAH OPPAGE | | | TOTAL | • | T | AL PER | 8 | CENTAGI UNEM- PLOYED AT |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Females. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total. | 25TH OCT., 1926. | 23RD Nov., 1925. | 24 TH Nov., 1924. | 22¥D Nov., 1926. |
| 51;550 3,580 | 145,830 31,600 | 9·0 6·0 | 5·3 5·8 | 7·7 6·0 | 0.6 0.7 | 0·8 0·6 | 0·7 0·6 | 9·6 6·7 | 6·1 6·4 | 8·4 6·6 | - ï·4 | - 0.7 + 1.2 | $- \frac{1 \cdot 6}{+ 1 \cdot 0}$ | 8·1 6·6 |
| 49,630 57,750 23,180 | 76,740 114,180 111,130 | $7 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 4$ | 4·3 9·3 8·0 | 5·3 9·4 6·7 | 3·4 0·7 0·6 | $11 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 1$ | 8·4 1·0 1·1 | 10·5 10·2 7·0 | 15·4 10·6 11·1 | 13·7 10·4 7·8 | + 2.9 + 1.3 + 0.5 | + 7.0 + 0.2 + 1.3 | + 5.3 - 1.7 + 0.6 | 13·7 - 10·3 7·5 |
| 29,620 | 44,660 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | (| - 0.1 | - 2.7 | 3.9 |
| 2,940 1,950 19,640 5,680 | 58,030 13,120 107,810 24,950 | 9.4 11.8 6.6 9.4 | $5.7 \\ 6.5 \\ 4.1 \\ 6.7$ | $9.2 \\ 11.0 \\ 6.2 \\ 8.8$ | $ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $ | $2.9 \\ 2.3 \\ 1.6 \\ 3.2$ | $ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 13.9 \\ 7.7 \\ 11.9 \end{array} $ | 8·6 8·8 5·7 9·9 | 10.6 13.1 7.4 11.5 | $-{2\cdot 8}$ + 0.4 - 1.1 | + 1.3 + 1.8 + 2.2 + 1.8 | $+ 1 \cdot 1$ - 0 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 | 10·4 12·8 7·3 11·0 |
| 15,190 | 55,970 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.6 | - 2.7 | + 4.0 | + 2.3 | 9.4 |
| 37,230 | 57,070 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 | - 0.1 | + 0.8 | - 1.1 | 5.3 |
| 1,390 | 5,390 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.3 | + 0.4 | + 1.0 | + 1.5 | 4.3 |
| 2,910 88,850 | 5,130 252,550 | 4·5 5·3 | 3.0 3.9 | 3·7 4·8 | 1·5 0·4 | 0·4 0·7 | 0·8 0·5 | 6·0 5·7 | 3·4 4·6 | 4·5 5·3 | $\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $-1\cdot0$ $+1\cdot2$ | $\begin{array}{c} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | 4·5 5·2 |
| 7,870 1,330 | 801,040 164,150 | $12.5 \\ 22.2$ | 1·9 2·6 | $\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | 0·8 1·1 | 0·0 0·2 | 0.8 1.1 | 13·3 23·3 | 1·9 2·8 | 13·2 23·1 | + 1.7 + 1.0 | $+ 2 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 2$ | + 1.9 + 4.3 | 12·9 22·7 |
| 25,540 2,380 4,800 | 60,300 14,850 10,740 | 8.7 4.3 8.5 | 7·0 3·7 5·7 | 8.0 4.2 7.3 | 6.5 27.8 4.3 | 9·3 16·8 4·7 | 7.6 26.0 4.4 | 15·2 32·1 12·8 | 16·3 20·5 10·4 | 15·6 30·2 11·7 | $ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $ | $+ \frac{6 \cdot 0}{+ 25 \cdot 7}$ + 0 \cdot 6 | + 3.9 + 25.4 + 1.8 | 15.6 30.2 11.5 |
| 7,970 4,680 | 22,410 24,550 | 3.6 5.3 | 2·9 2·6 | 3·3 4·7 | 0·5 0·4 | 0·4 0·2 | 0·5 0·5 | 4·1 5·7 | 3·3 2·8 | 3·8 5·2 | - 0.1 - 1.0 | - 0.1 + 0.7 | $- \frac{1 \cdot 2}{- 0 \cdot 2}$ | 3.8 5.1 |
| 5,390 | 11,360 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.7 | + 0.5 | - 0.1 | - 3.4 | 7.6 |
| 6,560 | 185,380 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 6.3 | + 0.1 | + 0.5 | - 0.3 | 6.1 |
| 8,020 5,290 4,770 5,820 | 160,650 129,740 160,700 129,410 | 7.4 4.4 14.0 21.0 | $4 \cdot 0$ $5 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 7$ $6 \cdot 9$ | $7.3 \\ 4.4 \\ 13.7 \\ 20.4$ | $ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $ | 1.6 0.8 0.4 0.6 | $5.8 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.0$ | 13.55.214.922.0 | 5.6 5.9 4.1 7.5 | $13.1 \\ 5.2 \\ 14.6 \\ 21.4$ | $ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.6 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.7 \end{array} $ | + 6.1 + 0.9 + 1.0 + 0.5 | $ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $ | 13.0 5.2 14.3 21.3 |
| 2,250 | 189,110 | 28.8 | 4.0 | 28.5 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 31.5 | 4.8 | 31 · 1 | - 0.9 | + 1.5 | + 4.4 | 31.0 |
| 2,040 | 21,080 | 15.1 | 4.4 | 14.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 15.8 | 5.1 | 14.7 | + 0.5 | + 1.0 | - 2.8 | 14.7 |
| 596,580 | 1,510,850 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 6.9 | - 0.1 | + 0.6 | | 6.8 |
| 71,120 | 220,160 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 3.1 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 | - 0.6 | 3.1 |
| 28,430 18,860 47,420 22,900 185,890 98,800 32,360 | 151,470 261,250 116,220 64,960 293,380 122,230 122,040 | 7.9 9.9 3.9 12.9 11.9 5.9 26.9 | $ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $ | $7 \cdot 1 \\9 \cdot 4 \\3 \cdot 1 \\11 \cdot 3 \\11 \cdot 5 \\4 \cdot 5 \\21 \cdot 0$ | $ \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.1 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.9 \\ 2.2 \end{array} $ | 0·3 0·6 0·1 0·4 0·2 0·8 1·4 | $ \begin{array}{r} $ | 3.6 4.0 1.9 8.8 11.5 5.1 6.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 7\cdot 4 \\ 10\cdot 0 \\ 3\cdot 2 \\ 11\cdot 7 \\ 11\cdot 7 \\ 5\cdot 3 \\ 22\cdot 4 \end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{c}\\ + 1.0\\ + 0.1\\ - 1.0\\ - 0.8\\ + 0.1\\ - 0.9 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \end{array} $ | 6.8 9.8 3.2 11.6 11.7 5.2 22.2 |
| 3,197,200 | 12,041,000 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 14.8* | 10.0* | 13.5* | - 0.1 | + 2.5 | + 2.7 | 13.4 |

* These percentages include coal-mining, but in respect of that industry only those unemployed persons who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the dispute are taken into account. If coal-mining were excluded, the percentage of unemployment in other trades at 22nd November, 1926, would be Males, 15.8, Females, 10.0, Total, 14.1, as compared with 15.7, 10.3, and 14.1 respectively at 25th October, 1926. The percentage for Great Britain only at 22nd November, exclusive of coal-mining, is 13.9, the same as at 25th October, 1926.

WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

AT 29th November, 1926, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,496,067; in 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 29th November, 1926.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

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 29th November, 1926. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area :---

| Area. | | | and the second second | | 1 | npared with | make up the number | or perser | -1 | 1 | 1: 1' | 00 1 | d C th |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CALL BERGER D. C. M. S. S. | Men. | Women. | Juven- iles. | Total. | 25t | h Oct., 1926. | the uninsured person number of books lodg persons recorded as un | ged, or, in | n othe | er word | s, the n | umber o | f insured |
| | 108,728 | 23,184 | 7,109 | 139,021 | + | 6,307 | | | Ien. | Boys. | Women | n. Girls. | Total. |
| Bouth-Eastern Division Brighton | 35,788 1,938 | 7,737 566 | <i>3,905</i> 303 | 47,430 2,807 | +++1 | 4,156 300 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Chatham Ipswich | 2,068 | 251 182 | 595 76 | 2,914 1,842 | + | 286 442 | 1. Unemployed — Sp Schemes | | 2,010 | 12 | 22 | 5 9 | 2,256 |
| Norwich Rest of South-Eastern | 2,606 27,592 | 746 5,992 | 120 2,811 | 3,472 36,395 | +++ | 40 3,972 | 2. Claims admitted or u consideration | nder | 7,059 | 20,016 | 227,87 | 1 14,816 | 1,329,76 |
| outh-Western Division | <i>65,627</i> 11,380 | <i>8,313</i> 1,857 | 4,954 967 | 78,894 14,204 | + | <i>12,520</i> 166 | 3. Claimants disqualified maintaining registra | , but tion 8 | 7,115 | 1,070 | 11,09 | 9 511 | 99,79 |
| Bristol Plymouth | 4,451 5,456 | 638 622 | 447 462 | 5,536 6,540 | +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ | 152 306 | 4. Insured non-claimant main file | s on 1 | 4,656 | 1,672 | 1,85 | 7 1,447 | 19,63 |
| Portsmouth Reading | 1,212 4,813 | 93 518 | 186 705 | 1,491 6,036 | ++ | 103 57 | 5. Uninsured persons Register | | 3,410 | 15,383 | 15,59 | 1 21,160 | 65,54 |
| Southampton Swindon | 8,978 29,337 | 107 4,478 | 473,714 | 9,558 35,529 | ++ | 8,160 3,576 | 6. Two months' file Persons on Register (| lines | 1,933 | 4,732 | | A STATE | 121,65 |
| Rest of South-Western Idlands Division | 131,780 | 43,387 | 6,811 | 181,978 | - | 12,333 | 2-5) Books Lodged (lines | 1-4 | 2,240 | 38,141 | 256,41 | | 1,514,73 |
| Birmingham | 24,865 | 11,786 730 | 637 43 | 37,288 | Ξ | 1,774 1,450 | and 6) | 1,24 | 2,773 | 27,502 | 281,92 | 4 20,901 | 1,573,10 |
| Coventry Cradley Heath Derby Leicester Northampton Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands | 4,117 3,308 4,101 1,702 6,983 3,263 9,449 3,930 3,098 5,187 58,676 | 661 962 1,244 425 3,187 994 5,155 954 606 1,126 15,557 | 92 447 50 115 647 127 638 213 141 241 3,420 | 4,870 4,717 5,395 2,242 10,817 4,384 15,242 5,097 3,845 6,554 77,653 | 1+11+1+11+1 | 188 406 2,230 607 219 998 403 297 413 8,162 | Claims to "extend the claimant is end submitted to Local Co tatives of employers analysis of the reco Britain during the per | titled in ommittee and work mmendat | efit—i resp s, com people | e., bene ect of posed, e. The of thes | efit beyo contrib in the r followi e Com | nain, of ng Table mittees | represen gives a in Grea |
| Vorth-Eastern Division Barnsley Bradford | 313,319 2,957 9,641 | 44,862 605 4,818 | 16,906 178 527 | 375,087 3,740 14,986 | -+- | 15,249 43 1,160 | | | | 1 | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Darlington Dewsbury | 4,942 1,327 | 213 890 | 203 195 | 5,358 2,412 | + | 95 48 | Applications considered | d by C | ommit | tees | | 50.010 | 457.000 |
| Doncaster Gateshead | 1,232 10,145 | 288 1,012 | 342 1,063 | 1,862 12,220 | 111 | 54 608 | during period Applications admitted by | y Committ | tees du | ring 39 | 4,467 | 59,219 | 453,686 |
| Grimsby Halifax | 4,342 3,359 | 276 2,090 | 385 87 | 5,003 5,536 | + | 47 240 | period : | | | 9 | 5,335 | 5,089 | 100,424 |
| Hartlepools Huddersfield Hull | $ \begin{array}{r} 10,138 \\ 3,413 \\ 12,669 \\ 15,927 \end{array} $ | 236 1,621 756 7,189 | 428 268 895 950 | 10,802 5,302 14,320 24,066 | +- | 401 1,064 1,118 2,474 | (b) For less than 12 Applications definitely disallowance during po <i>General Conditions</i> : | recommeriod : | ended | for 24 | 9,772 | 34,756 | 284,528 |
| Leeds Lincoln Middlesbrough | 2,599 22,180 | 256 629 | 113 750 | 2,968 23,559 | + | 192 1,193 | Not normally ins ing to obtain a | urable and | l not s | eek- | | | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham | 16,734 7,331 | 2,031 269 | 848 476 | 19,613 8,076 | | 394 191 | of insurable employ | ployment not | likel | v to | 2,808 | 1,581 | 4,389 |
| Sheffield | 27,446 10,435 | 2,711 637 | 1,598 | 31,755 11,663 | -+ | 3,805 263 | be available Not a reasonable | | | | 1,660 | 461 | 2,121 |
| Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland | 9,818 20,578 | 295 1,106 | 440 761 | 10,553 22,445 | + | 33 257 | employment d | uring the | prece | ding | .7,417 | 2,910 | 20,327 |
| York | 2,180 | 539 16,395 | 216 5,592 | 2,935 135,913 | + | 763 5,914 | Not making every obtain suitable | v reasonab | le effor | rt to | | | |
| orth-Western Division | 209,477 | 88,696 | 17,914 | 316,087 | - | 17,360 | willing to acce ment | ept suitab | le emp | oloy- | 2,324 | 5,042 | 17,366 |
| Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne | 5,227 2,807 | 1,744 2,523 | 254 286 | 7,225 5,616 | - | 1,661 731 | Special Conditions : Single persons res | iding with | relati | ves | 7,487 | 3,151 | 10,638 |
| Barrow | 5,424 5,779 | 247 368 | 283 305 | 5,954 6,452 | + | 118 78 | Married women support from the | who could | d look | for | | 3,283 | 3,283 |
| Blackburn | 5,820 | 6,065 1,026 | 604 326 | 12,489 3,232 | + | 2,409 | Married men w support from t | tho could | look | for | 406 | | 406 |
| Blackpool Bolton | 6,306 3,557 | 2,824 3,621 | 378 176 | 9,508 | ++- | 59 4,601 | Working short sufficient for m | time bu | it ear | | 4,881 | 2,089 | 6,970 |
| Bury | 1,842 | 1,843 1,307 | 174 162 | 7,354 3,859 2,995 | - | 189 2,010 | Aliens | | | | 14 | | 14 |
| Chorley Liverpool | 40,714 24,141 | 5,753 | 4,042 1,628 | 50,509 | + | 3,082 972 | Total definitely recommance | and the second | r disal | low- | 6,997 | 18,517 | 65,514 |
| Manchester Nelson | 1,524 7,690 | 997 5,085 | 90 374 | 2,611 13,149 | - | 502 205 | Applications during the | | | | | | |
| Oldham Preston | 4,540 | 3,930 2,465 | 270 275 | 8,740 5,884 | +++1 | 173 1,276 | for postponement for | a definite | time |) | 2,363 | 857 | 3,220 |
| Rochdale St. Helens | 4,584 8,061 | 472 3,721 | 570 1,174 | 5,626 12,956 | - | 461 1,280 | | UNEMP | LOYMI | ENT FU | ND. | | |
| Salford Stockport Warrington | 3,211 2,251 | 1,825 1,067 | 308 467 | 5,344 3,785 | + | 561 975 | During the four w | eeks end | ed 27 | th Nov | ember, | 1926, th | e receip |
| Warrington Wigan Rest of North-Western | 5,975 | 2,859 29,163 | 436 5,332 | 9,270 97,969 | 1 | 13 757 | and payments of the shown in the followin | e Unemp | loyme | ent Fun | d were | approxi | mately a |
| Scotland Division | 186,131 | 28,851 | 11,395 | 226,377 | + | | | | | | | 1. | |
| Aberdeen Clydebank | 5,148 | 748 | 251 139 | 6,147 3,687 | - | | | | | Four we ended 2' | eks Five | e weeks | Four weel ended |
| Dundee Edinburgh | 5,067 13,530 | 3,112 1,959 | 314 849 | 8,493 16,338 | - | 408 116 | | | | Nov., 19 | | ., 1926. | 28th Nov 1925. |
| Glasgow Greenock | 69,316 10,799 | 9,614 | 4,564 | 83,494 11,986 | + | 1,613 | | | | | | 0 | |
| Motherwell | 8,633 | 335 | 375 259 | 9,343 4,524 | +++ | 448 84 | Contributions (Receipts) By Employers | | | £ 1,170,0 | 00 1,3 | £ \$40,000 | £ 1,480,00 |
| Paisley Rest of Scotland | 66,567 | 11,588 | 4,210 | 82,365 | + | 1,200 | " Employed Persons " Service Departmen | nts (Admir | alty, | 1,030,0 | 1. | 170,000 | 1,330,00 |
| Wales Division | 119,765 12,626 | <i>6,341</i> 1,128 | 5,087 635 | <i>131,193</i> 14,389 | - | <i>163</i> 173 | War Office and | Air Minist | ry) | 20,0 850,0 | | 20,000 | 40,00 1,020,00 |
| Cardiff Llanelly | 5,918 | 486 | 249 | 6,653 | - | 881 326 | Total | | | 3,070,0 | 00 3,8 | 520,000 | 3,870,00 |
| Newport Swansea | 8,296 | 428 | 640 | 9,364 93,599 | -+ | 552 1,769 | Payments : | | 14 | | | | |
| Rest of Wales | 86,321 | 3,997 | 3,281 | | Lick. | | Benefit Other Payments* | | | 4,400,0 370,0 | 00 5,4 | 120,000 170,000 | 3,300,00 360,00 |
| Belfast | 35,039 23,477 | 13,211 7,904 | 1,041 | 49,291 32,025 | | 3,673 2,276 | Total | | | 4 770,0 | | 390,000 | 3,660,00 |
| Londonderry | 2,005 | 820 527 | 47 33 | 2,872 | + | 70 10 | Treasury Advances Out | | - 100 | 20,550,0 | | | \$7,755,00 |
| Lisburn Newry | 588 915 | 430 313 | ·44 14 | 1,062 1,242 | +++ | 58 38 | | | 1 | 1. 1. 1. | <u> </u> | | |
| Rest of Northern Ire- land | 7,434 | 3,217 | 259 | 10,910 | - | 1,553 | * Includes refunds at cost of administration, e † Excludes sum appo | etc. | | | | | |

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the Liverpool. changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in Among the other industrial groups increases occurred in November November† in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an in the wages of men employed on work of civil engineering construcaggregate increase of about £119,000 in the weekly full-time wages tion, and in those of packing-case makers in London, and of bakersof over 450,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of nearly £44,000 in the weekly wages of about 230,000 workpeople. in various districts in Yorkshire and Scotland. Of the total increase of £119,000 per week, included in the Table in the previous column, nearly £20,000 took effect under sliding scales The groups of industries principally affected are as shown in the following Table :--

| Group of Industries. | Number of | ximate Workpeople ed by | Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages. | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. | |
| Mining† and Quarrying Metal | 197,000 67,000 121,000 38,000 33,000 | 213,000 18,200 50 | \$ 92,000 7,700 13,300 2,800 3,200 | \$ 41,750 1,850 20 | |
| Total | 456,000 | 231,250 | 119,000 | 43,620 | |

The percentage additions to the basis rates of coal miners have been increased in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and North Staffordshire by amounts ranging from the equivalent of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the previous rates in North Staffordshire to nearly 20 per cent. on the previous rates in Leicestershire and to nearly 30 per cent on the provide in Nottingham-shire and North Derbyshire. Reductions in the wages of coal miners have been reported to have occurred in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and the Radstock area, the percentage payable on basis rates having been reduced in these districts by amounts varying in most cases from about 6 to 10 per cent. on current rates. In the case of iron miners in Cumberland there was an increase in November of 9d. per shift in the bargain price and of 2d. or 3d. per shift in the time rates of wages.

The principal increases in the metal group during November affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industries. There was an increase of 5 per cent. on the basis rates (equivalent in most cases to about 4 per cent. on current wages) of workpeople employed in steel-smelting shops and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, with the exception of lower-paid men on basis rates up to 7s. per shift, who were not affected. Iron puddlers and millmen received increases equivalent to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages in the North of England and to about 11 per cent. on current wages in the West of Scotland. There was an increase of about 51 per cent. on the current wages of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, except lower-paid men. Increases also occurred in the wages of most classes of blast-furnace workers except labourers, etc., in Cumberland and North Lincolnshire. There was an increase of 5 per cent. on basis rates in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in chain-making. Tin-plate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, with the exception of those on a base rate of 5s. 6d. or less per day, sustained a reduction equivalent to about 3½ per cent. on current rates.

Particulars are given in the following Table of the changes which The increases in the clothing group mainly affected workpeople have been reported to the Department affecting coal miners in employed in boot and shoe manufacture in Great Britain generally, various districts. It will be noted that generally the working who received increases amounting to 4s. and 2s. per week in the case hours of underground workers have been increased by one hour per of adult male and female timeworkers respectively. shift, except in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire In the public utility services the principal increases affected and Kent, where the increase has been half an hour per shift, and workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities also in the case of hewers in Northumberland and Durham, who in London and in Lancashire and Cheshire; the increases in both are now working $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours per shift. In the case of surface workers, cases amounted to nearly 3 per cent. on current rates. There was the increases have usually varied from 11 to 21 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1926.*

| Industry. | Locality. Date from which change took effect. | | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|---|---|--------------------|---|--|
| | internal for party constraints | Partiel Alertes of | AGRICULTURE. | The sum the second seco |
| | Yorkshire (East Riding). | 24 Nov. | Male workers under 16 years of age not boarded and lodged by their employer. Male agricultural labourers other | Decrease of 3s. per week for those 14 and under 15 (18s. to 15s.) and of 2s. per week for those 15 and under 16 years (20s. to 18s.).§ Increase of 2s. per week for those 15 and under 17 years and |
| Agriculture | Yorkshire (West Riding). | 24 Nov. | than those living in and hired by the year or half-year, waggoners and other horsemen, beastmen, and shepherds. | Is. per week for those 17 and under 20 years, the rates for those under 15 years and 20 years and over remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change for a week of 48 hours in winter and 52½ hours in summer: 10s. at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 25s. at 18 and under 19 years, and to 36s. at 21 years and over,§ |
| t later entry alternation and transmission and there are and | Sussex | 1 Nov. | Female workers 18 years and over Male agricultural workers 21 years and over employed as horsemen, cowmen, stockmen and shepherds. | Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 6d.§ Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 36s. for a week of 58 hours.§ |

* Includes refunds at age 60 and compensation for the abolition thereof, * Includes refunds at age 60 and compensation for the aboution thereof, cost of administration, etc. + Excludes sum apportioned to Irish Free State on account of the deficit of the Unemployment Fund as at 31st March, 1922. This sum with interest up to 31st December, 1925, amounts to £332,431 8s. 3d. + Includes sum apportioned to Irish Free State on account of the deficit of the Unemployment Fund as at 31st March, 1922. This sum with interest up to 30th June, 1925, amounted to £324,277 17s. 1d., the matter not being settled at this stage.

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* The figures are exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who were disqualified for unemployment benefit on account of the dispute.

an increase of 1s. per week in the wages of tramway employees t

based on the cost-of-living, including £4,600 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; over £7,000 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and nearly £92,000 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. Nearly the whole of the last named amount was accounted for by the increases which occurred in the wages of coal miners.

Of the reduction of £43,620 per week, £1,850 was arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, and nearly the whole of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople. All but £200 of the latter total was made up by reductions in the wages of coal miners.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1926.* The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of

| Group of Industries. | of Worl | te Number speople‡ 1 by net | Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. | | |
|--|------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. | |
| | | | £ | £ | |
| Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, | 202,000 | 221,000 | 93,500 | 42,000 | |
| Chemical, etc | 5,600 | 1,130 | 820 | 170 | |
| Iron and Steel | 17,000 | 110,000 | 1,750 | 14,100 | |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding | | | | in the work | |
| and Other Metal | 3,000 | 53,000 | 360 | 6,300 | |
| rextile | 10,000 | 129,000 | 450 | 7,300 | |
| Clothing | 7,350 | 2,600 | . 770 | 250 | |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 26,000 | 15,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | |
| Woodworking, etc | 550 | 5,350 | 60 | 550 | |
| Paper, Printing, etc Building and Allied | 17,500 | 200 | 2,100 | 20 | |
| Industries | 41,000 | 120 | 7,000 | 10 | |
| Fransport | 1,850 | 194,000 | 670 | 10,250 | |
| Public Utility Services | 15,000 | 65,000 | 1,750 | 4,750 | |
| Other | 1,150 | 16,600 | 120 | 1,350 | |
| Total | 348,000 | 813,000 | 111,350 | 88,550 | |

In the corresponding eleven months of 1925 there were net increases of £79,000 in the weekly wages of about 850,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £157,000 in the weekly wages of a similar number of workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

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

| dustry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) | Industry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| A CARGE | .ekt medane. | Second at | MINING AND QUARRYING. | and he is figures with the second stars of the second stars | | | | IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES | (continued). |
| and da ta pritician constanting sector of | Northumberland | 29 Nov.* | | Decrease of 20 per cent. on basis rates of 1879, leaving wages 80 per cent. above base, with a provision that the County standard basis rates of hewers are increased by amounts parying from 2d. to 8½d. per shift to 5s. 6d. at steam coal collieries and to 5s. 4d. at soft coal collieries, and those for fillers by 2d. per shift to 5s. 10d. | A second s | | | Men employed in steel - melting shops—contd. Semi-skilled workers and labourers on 8-hour shifts (excluding adult workers in | Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 261 p cent. above the standard. |
| torinat torinat | Durham | 1 Dec.* | | Decrease of 21 per cent. on basis rates of 1879, leaving wages 89 per cent. above base, with a provision that the County standard basis rates are increased from 4s. 2d. per shift to 4s. 8d. for hewers, and from 4s. 6d per shift to 4s. 8d. for fillers. Subsistence wage reduced from 7s. 6.56d. per day to 6s. 8½d.* | | England and West of Scotland (contd.) | 7 Nov. { | (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d, to 7s. per shift).† Semi-skilled workers and labourers whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (ex- cluding adult workers in re- | August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, leaving a total net decreasing lat May 1921 of 121 of such advance |
| and Development | Cumberland | 1 Dec.* | Workpeople employed in and | Decrease of 9.44 per cent on basis rates of 1921, leaving wages 35 per cent, above base. Subsistence wage reduced from 7s. 5.44d. per day to 6s. 10d. for men 21 years of age and over.* | · Contractor () · | n stan herbit at senate o de 1 The, for 180, an film product | | cluding adult workers in re- ceipt of base rates from 3s.10d. to 7s. per shift); also youths and boys under 21 | and the second second second second second |
| ning { | Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (other than South Derby- shire). South Derbyshire | 1 Dec.* | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other industries. | Decrease of 20 per cent. on basis rates of 1879, leaving wages 80 per cent. above base, with a provision that the County standard basis rates of hewers are increased by amounts varying from 2d. to 8 d. per shift to 5s. 6d. at steam coal collieries and to 5s. 4d. at soft coal collieries, and those for fillers by 2d. per shift to 5s. 10d. Subsistence wage reduced from 7s. 7 69d. per day to 6s. 9 d.* Decrease of 21 per cent. on basis rates of 1879, leaving wages 89 per cent. above base, with a provision that the County standard basis rates are increased from 4s. 2d. per shift to 4s. 8d. for hewers, and from 4s. 6d per shift to 4s. 8d. for hewers, and from 4s. 6d per shift to 4s. 8d. for fillers. Subsistence wage reduced from 7s. 5 65d. per day to 6s. 8 d.* Decrease of 9 44 per cent on basis rates of 1921, leaving wages 35 per cent. above base. Subsistence wage reduced from 7s. 5 64d. per day to 6s. 10d. for men 21 years of age and over.* Increase of 43 6 and the paid a gross rate (including subsistence allowance) of less than 7s. 11d. per shift.* Increase of 18 6 33 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 65 per cent. above base.* Increase of 18 6 33 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 75 per cent. above base.* | | North of England | 7 Nov. | | Increase [*] of $\frac{1}{152}$ of the total advance in wages given betw August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, leaving a total net decreasince 1st May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{132}$ of such advance, |
| in charge | Leicestershire Cannock Chase | 1 Dec.* 2 Dec.* | Constant of the second of the | 75 per cent. above base.* Increase of 25.83 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages | | Content of the second | udean internet | | |
| in site de Ling aver | Warwickshire | 1 | | Increase of 28.33 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 75 per cent. above base.* Increase of 25.83 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 72.5 per cent. above base.* Increase of 18.33 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 65 per cent. above base.* Increase of 8.33 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 55 per cent. above base.* | and includes. | North of England | 29 Nov.{ | Iron puddlers Iron millmen | Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 492 cent. above the standard. Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47 |
| | North Staffordshire Radstock | † † | A REAL AND A | Decrease to 35.5 per cent, above basis rates of 1918, except in | inter - thereine | North - East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed at Newburn, West | 7 Nov. | Men on direct production in steel rolling mills (excluding those in receipt of base rates from 3s 10d | Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 4 cent. above the standard. Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26 cent. above the standard. |
| | Cumberland | 8 Nov. | Workpeople employed at iron ore | 40 per cent. above base rate.* Increases of 9d. per shift in the bargain price, of 6d. per shift in miner's minimum wage, of 6rd. per shift for winding | Iron and Steel | Gateshead). | na di como investore i c | receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift). | tent |
| | | Tarrent | mines. | the case of the lowest-paid day-wage workers, who are to receive 40 per cent. above base rate.* Increase§ of 9d. per shift in the bargain price, of 6d. per shift in miner's minimum wage, of 6fd. per shift for winding enginemen, of 4fd. per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of 2fd. per shift for boys under 16 years; also temporary increase previously granted decreased by 5d. per shift in the miner's minimum wage, by 3fd. per shift for winding enginemen, by 2fd. per shift for other mem, and by 1fd. per shift for boys under 16 years. Inclusive rates after change : miner's bargain price, 9s. 2d. per shift; miner's minimum wage, 8s. 3d.; winding enginemen, 9s. 10fd.; underground 1st class or leading labourers, 7s. 8fd. Increase; of 3d. per shift in the bargain price (7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.), of 3d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 9d. to 7s.), of 3fd. per shift for surfacemen and of 1fd. per shift for boys. | Manufacture (contd.) | Workington Scunthorpe | 7 Nov. 7 Nov. | Steel millmen (excluding those on base rates of 7s. per shift or less). Steel millmen, wagon-builders, and repairers, engineers' labourers and general labourers (excluding those in receipt of base rates from | Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates. Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26 cent. above the standard. |
| 01 | 11.000 | | and the second s | miner's bargain price, 9s. 2d. per shift; miner's minimum wage, 8s. 3d.; winding enginemen, 9s. 104d.; underground 1st class or leading labourers, 7s. 84d. | | South and West Wales. | 7 Nov | 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift). Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) employed in Siemens steel | Sliding-scale percentage on base rates increased* from 10 to and the bonus maid to men on base rates up to 30s ner |
| ining { | Furness District | 8 Nov. | Iron ore miners and surfacemen (ex- cept blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding | Increases of 3d. per shift in the bargain price (7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.), of 3d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 9d. to 7s.), of 3½d, per shift for surfacemen and of 1½d. per shift for boys. | | and the presence and | a 26 anna | manufacture. | Sliding-scale percentage on base rates increased* from 10 to and the bonus paid to men on base rates up to 30s. per reduced from 40 per cent. to 33 [‡] for men and from 10 per to 3 [‡] for boys under 18, leaving the same total wages as viously (viz., 30s. per week, plus 50 per cent., for labor and base rates plus 20 per cent., plus 3d. per shift, for l Bonuses paid to men rated over 30s. up to 50s. to rema proviously (6d. per chift for those pated at 70s. 14 to |
| | North Lincolnshire | 7 Nov. | scale arrangements). Ironstone miners and quarrymen | Increases of 2 per cent. on standard rates of 1909, making wages 34 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift; also the additional bonuses, varying from 2d. to 6d. per shift, previously paid to men on base earnings of not more than 4s. 6d. per shift reduced by 1d. per shift. Rate after change for labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 34 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus | | | | | and base rates plus 20 per cent., plus 3d. per shift, for l Bonuses paid to men rated over 30s. up to 50s. to rema previously (6d. per shift for those rated at 30s. 1d. to and 4d. per shift for those at 40s. 1d. to 50s.), subject t proviso that men on base rates from 30s. 1d. to 36s. 2d. a have their bonus made up so that they receive the same earnings (viz., 45s.) as men with a base rate of 30s. |
| ining | Wearhead and Allen- dale. | 25 Oct. | Underground and surface workers | 53. 5d. per shift. 5d. per shift. Decreases in bonuses of ¹ / ₂ d. or 1d. per shift for lead ore dressers, and of 1d. per shift for enginemen, surface labourers and other classes. Inclusive rates after change for labourers :under- ground, 8s. 3d. per shift; surface, 7s. 1d. Increases of 4 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of 6 ³ / ₂ d Increases of 4 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of 6 ³ / ₂ d | a na particular a substance | West of Scotland | 29 Nov.{ | Iron and steel sheet millmen | Increase* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 5 cent. above the standard. Increase* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 5 cent. above the standard. |
| | West Cumberland | 8 Nov. | Limestone quarry workers | per shift for other men, and of 52d. per shift for boys under | | we support . Here a | a .18 .81 7 | Men employed in steel rolling mills (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates of from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift) : | and the state the state of the |
| rrying | Aberdeen and Kem- nay. | lst pay after 17 Nov. | Settmakers employed in granite quarries. | Increase of 4d. per ton on the making price of setus. | | West o Scotland | 7 Nov. { | Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, fire- men and mill labourers. | Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26 cent. above the standard. |
| and a | Certain districts in North Wales.¶ | 13 Nov | Settmakers and blockers employed in granite quarries. IRON AND STEEL INDUST | Decrease of 10 per cent. on piecework rales. | contrast, source of | and an and a second state | | Semi-skilled workers and general labourers and youths and boys under 21 years. | Increase* of $\frac{1}{152}$ of the total advance in wages given be August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, leaving a total net dec since 1st May, 1921, of $\frac{13}{154}$ of such advance. |
| alina assia Na eria d | West Cumberland and North Lanca- | 2nd full pay in | Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on | | Engineering, etc | Bolton and Leigh | | ENGINEERING AND OTHER MET Maintenance mechanics | Bonus of 1d, per hour to be paid above the district si |
| | shire. North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds Dis- | Nov. 7 Nov. | maintenance work, and also labourers) employed at blast- furnaces. Blastfurnacemen | output honus; also increases in bonusee!] of amounts varying, according to base rates, from 2.6d. to 7d. per week, making total amount of bonuses from 2s. 8.7d. to 6s. 11.5d per week. Increases of 2 per cent. on datal basis rates, making wages 34 per cent. above the standard, plus is. 1d. per shift, and the percentage payable on output bonus earnings increaseds from 27 to 34; also the additional bonuses, varying from 2d. to 6d. | Tinplate Manufacture. | South Wales and Mon- mouthshire. | week after 13 Nov. 6 Nov. | Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture, (excluding mainten- | fitter's rate, provided that where a man is in receipt of a remuneration for ability, etc., or earnings from piecewor other system of payment by results, which equal or excee per hour, the bonus is held to have been applied. Temporary allowance of 7½ per cent. previously paid on basis (which include the 25 per cent. bonus consolidated in reduced to 34 per cent. (Rate for labourers remains at 5s |
| Iron acture, | trict. | ELEVICE | The way in the second s | per shift, previously paid to men on base earnings of not more than 4s. 6d. per shift, reduced by 1d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers: 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 34 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus 5d. per shift, | | F | | ance craftsmen, and all workers in receipt of a base rate of 5s. 6d. or less per day). Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron | per day, plus 25 per cent., plus 12 per cent. on total, or 44 per week.) Increase§ of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rat fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923 |
| | North Lincolnshire | 7 Nov. | Engineers, electricians, apprentices, improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast- furnaces and in steel works. | Increases of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26 per cent. above the standard, plus a tonnage bonus. Rates after change: patternmakers, 44s. per week; boilersmiths, 43s.; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians, and armature winders, 42s.; plus, in each case, 26 per cent., and a tonnage bonus. | and the second s | Great Britain | 1 Nov. { | up to and including $\frac{11}{22}$ inch dia- meter. Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and in- | on piecework rates as amended under Trade Boards Ac 26th February, 1925. (See p. 429 of November GAZETT Increases of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Act |
| and Steel ifacture. | England ^{††} and West of Scotland. | 7 Nov. | Men employed in steel-melting shops : | above the standard. | Chain, etc. Manufacture. | | | cluding ¹ / ₂ inch diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron [§] inch up to and including ¹ / ₂ inch diameter. Commercial end-welded, dollied and tommied chain makers (except | (See D. 429 of November (FAZETTE.) |
| (11) 85 1100 y 14 6 14 19 0 | a service of a service will be a service with the service with the service of the | | adult workers in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift). | | | Cradley Heath and District and Ponty- pridd. | lst pay in Nov. | those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. | Increases of amounts varying from 2d, to 41d, per |
| See also un Ministry of ted to have | nder Changes in Hours of I Labour to have taken ze been generally resumed | of Labour on place in the d under the n | p. 461. The various changes sum e principal coalfields following the re ew conditions, but in some districts a | marised above and on p. 461 are those which have been reported symption of work. The dates quoted are those on which work proportion of the workpeople returned to work at earlier dates under re, Warwickshire and Cannock Chase, interim advances had been who resumed work at earlier dates and who received these increases, naller than those described. Except where otherwise stated, the | Laminated Spring Manufacture | Sheffield | lst full pay after 18 Nov. | | according to size. Increases of 3d, per cwt. |
| of smaller al increa | s. In some districts, inc amounts than those men ses when the above perc | cluding Notti tioned above, centages came | inghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershi and in the case of those workpeople v e into operation were consequently sr last here were an and the second states of | re, warwickshire and Cannock Chase, internit advances had been who resumed work at earlier dates and who received these increases, maller than those described. Except where otherwise stated, the present time. The percentage payable on basis rates remained | | | 10 1104. | age. | Increases of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge 1 and of 1s. per week for others. General minimum rate change, 49s. |
| ecame in | operative, this clause b | eing omitted | from the new district agreement. | who resumed work at earlier dates and who received these increases, maller than those described. Except where otherwise stated, the present time. The percentage payable on basis rates remained hshire, and Scotland. In West Yorkshire, however, the special id day-wage men, under Clause 6 of the National Agreement of Provision was made for the continuation of payments to low-paid ent. In certain of the districts no final agreement has yet been ear resumed. Further particulars relating to the terms of the | Steel and Metal Pens and other | Birmingham and Dis- trict. | Pay day following | age. Apprentices | Increases of amounts varying, according to age, from 3d. per week. Increases of amounts varying, according to age, from 2d. per week. |
| , but the | r reported are given on p | e those under | r which work is reported to have t | cen resumed. I aroust particulars removes of the other of the | and other Small Wares. | | 1 Nov. | Female dayworkers and learners | Increases of amounts varying, according to age, from 2d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 year over, 24s. 8d. per week. |

[§] Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
[§] Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
[§] Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
[§] The districts concerned include Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan and Trevor.
[§] The percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., was increased from 47½ to 56 in the Workington area, and from 42½ to 51 in the Furness area.
[†] Principally North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN BATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1926 (6)

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* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements. † 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 payments mentioned. ‡ That is fully qualified skilled mechanics, who are capable of dismantling, repairing and re-erecting every type of machinery and plant installed or used in the engineering establishment in which they are employed. § Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. December, 1926.

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

| ndustry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) | Industry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | Building. | Rochdale | 25 Oct. | BUILDING AND ALLIED INDU | STRIES. |
| | E substance and and a | | TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. | and the second s | Civil Engineering | Great Britain | lst pay day after | Men employed on work of civil engineering construction. | Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.).* Increase; of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: navy labourers—County of London 1s. 4d : Change I. D |
| | I an assister the states and | Line war a to | Workpeople employed in the curtain section of the lace industry : | | Construction. | a the shield dealer | 17 Nov. | and the start of a started | labourers—County of London, ls. 4d.; Class I D ls. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.; Class II, ls. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.; Class III, ls. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.; Cl ls. 0 ¹ / ₂ d.; Class V, 11 ¹ / ₂ d. |
| | .L.%. | lst pay after | Winding coloured cottons | Minimum rate fixed at 1s. per hour less 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent., and piece- work to be arranged when desired on this basis. | Tramways Undertakings. | Liverpool | 2 Nov. | PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE Drivers, conductors and shed atten- | S. Increaset of 1s, per week Rates after change me |
| e, etc., | Scotland | 10 Nov. | Mending coloured cotton goods | Increases varying from 5 to 15 per cent., according to proportion of coloured cloth in goods. | ondertakings. | Stockton-on-Tees | 25 Oct. | dants. Manual workers | |
| ifacture. | Services . (and . Inch. of | 1st pay after | Brass winders (working a single machine). | Increase of 8 per cent. in piece price when material exceeds | Finish and | Dewsbury | lst full | Manual workers | bis. 5d. 10 bis. 9d.; conductors, 58s. 8d. to 65s. 5c Increase; of ¹/₂d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: labourers, 1s. 2d.; road labourers, 1s. 3d.; sca 1s. 1¹/₂d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2¹/₂d. Rates of wages adopted of ¹/₂d. per hour above those recom for Grade A Areas by the West Riding Joint Industrial for Local Authorities resulting in a degree for ways. |
| | 1. minute and the second | 22 Nov. | Apprentices | Improved conditions adopted in the case of those 20 and 21 years of age who had been employed at least 6 and 7 years respec- | | and a reason to a second second | week in Nov.‡ | manual workers | for Grade A Areas by the West Riding Joint Industrial |
| tic Web | Leicester | lst pay | Elastic web weavers (male workers) | tively in the trade. | Provent and | Manacence 3 | 1. 1. 1. 1. | The straight in the straight is a straight in the straight is a straight | for Local Authorities, resulting in a decrease for road l and in no change for other classes of labourers. Re change for road and general labourers, refuse collect |
| aving. | m' as more in states | day after 17 Nov. | Male medicare | Increases of 3d to 9d per week for those 14 and under 224 years | Altreaction and an and a | Certain Authorities in Lancashire and | 1 Nov. | Manual workers | control of road and general labourers, refuse collect sweepers, 1s. 1d. per hour. Cost-of-living bonus increased; from 85 per cent. to cent. on basic rates, subject to a maximum bonus of per week for males and of 24s. 9d. per week for Standard weekly rates after change including |
| | the second s | Pay day in week | Male workers | Increases* of 3d. to 9d. per week for those 14 and under 22½ years of age, and of 1s per week for those 22½ years and over. Rates after change: 15s. 9d. at 14 years, increasing to 50s. 9d. at 22½ years, plus special advance of 2s. for those 21 and over. Increase* of 6d. per week. Rate after change: 27s. 8d., plus | Non Westing | Cheshire.§ | The second second | hand contable in the second | cent. on basic rates, subject to a maximum bonus of per week for males and of 24s. 9d. per week for |
| Dyeing nishing. | Macclesfield | ending 13 Nov. | Female workers 18 years and over | at 22 [±] / ₂ years, plus special advance of 2s. for those 21 and over. Increase* of 6d, per week. Rate after change : 27s. 8d., plus | Non-Trading Services of Local | 1 | Alexand - | | per week for males and of 24s. 9d. per week for Standard weekly rates after change, including labourers—Zone A areas, 53s. 2d.; Zone B, 49s. 5d.; 47s. 6d.; Zone D, 39s. 11d.; Zone E, 38s.; street s —Zone A areas, 49s. 5d.; Zone B, 45s. 7d.; Zone C, Zone D, 39s. 11d.; Zone E, 38s.§ Increase† of ight of the cost-of-living bonus as revised leaving a total reduction of ight. Scheduled minimum rates after change include : Grade A workpeople (sca etc.), 58s. 10d.; Grade B (general labourers, etc.), 6 female lavatory and bath attendants, 46s. Road sectionmen's wage of 35s. and 36s. increased to minimum rate of 34s. for road labourers, steam-rolle hands and steam lorry mates increased to 36s. per we Increase† of ight of the bonus payable at Septembe leaving a total reduction of ights from such bonus.¶ |
| e Calico | Great Britain and | | Machine calico printers | ls. 3d. Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased* from 49.00 per cent. to 55.30 per cent. on basis wages, and flat rate bonuses | Authorities. | | | and the second | -Zone A areas, 49s. 5d.; Zone B, 45s. 7d.; Zone C, 4 |
| nting. | Northern Ireland. | Pay preceding lst pay | territeria | previously paid increased from 19s. to 20s. per week for | 110.2 M 10.00 | Certain Authorities in London. | day in | Manual workers | Increase to 1 the cost-of-living bonus as revised f leaving a total reduction of the Scheduled minimum |
| | da , saipa hadbadhe e | day in Dec. | | journeymen, and from 13s. to 14s. per week for apprentices. | Bart | | Nov. | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | rates after change include : Grade A workpeople (sca etc.), 58s. 10d.; Grade B (general labourers, etc.) 6 |
| TT-4 | Athentone and Red | Weelr | CLOTHING INDUSTRIES. | Popus of 321 per cent on niecework lists previously paid | - EURILIUS | Gloucestershire | 30 Sept. | Certain classes of workpeople em- ployed by County Council. | female lavatory and bath attendants, 46s. Road sectionmen's wage of 35s. and 36s. increased to |
| t Hat king, | Atherstone and Bed- worth. | Week ending 29 Nov. | Male pieceworkers employed in the felt-hat making trade. | increased* to 35 per cent. | En en an | England and Wales | 1st pay | Indoor staffs employed in Mental | hands and steam lorry mates increased to 36s. per we |
| ndering | Great Britain | 15 Nov. | Workpeople employed in the laun- dry trade. | Alteration in respect of payment of overtime rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, providing for the payment of overtime rates for a less number of hours than 48 in those weeks in | | | day after 15 Nov. | Hospitals. | leaving a total reduction of $\frac{1}{26}$ the from such bonus.¶ |
| | and an inter in presents on | and the second state | The second | which a trade holiday occurs. (See also D. 409.) | Roller Leather | Lancashire, Cheshire, | 1st pay | | |
| | .both | has all and | Male operatives in all departments† | 14s. 6d. at 15 years increasing to 29s. at 18, 53s. at 21, and | Manufacture. | and North Wales. | day in Nov. | leather manufacture. | Cost-of-living wages increased [†] from 70 per cent. to 75 p on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men- 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7 ¹ / ₂ d.; women-5d.; plus |
| nd Shoe | Great Britain | | Female operatives in closing and heel building departments or in | to 60s. at 22 years. Increases* of from 1s. to 2s. per week. Rates after change: 13s. at 15 years, increasing to 25s. 6d, at 18 and to 36s. at | no se il | and coorder is | 5 | Timeworkers | case 75 per cent. Increase [†] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for skilled men and ¹ / ₂ d. per l semi-skilled men. Rates after change: skilled |
| iacture. | A STATE ALL AND COMPANY OF AN ALL AND A | 12 Nov. | stock or shoe rooms. | 20 years. Increase* of 21 per cent. on list prices. | Leather Belt Manufacture. | Great Britain | 1st pay day 5 | with the second second | semi-skilled men. Rates after change : skilled- ls. 44d.; provinces, ls. 32d.; semi-skilled-London, l |
| | Manual Attant | F | OOD. DRINK AND TOBACCO IN | | E Theory and the | Constrainty when the state | in Nov. | Pieceworkers and cutters on day- work. | Is. 4¹/₄d.; provinces, ls. 3¹/₄d.; semi-skilled—London, l provinces, ls. 0¹/₄d. Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreen November 1922 increased¹/₄ from 70 to 74. |
| , r | Various towns in | I also and the second | | Increase* of 1s. 6d, per week. Minimum rates after change: | | | | | |
| ind . C. | Yorkshire.§ | in week ending | baking and confectionery trades (other than those employed by | forehands, 70s.; doughmakers and ovensmen, 65s.; table- hands, 60s. | PRINC | IPAL CHANGES | IN HO | URS OF LABOUR REPO | ORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1926.* |
| il alle i i i i incertationali i | Bristol | 27 Nov. 1st pay day | co-operative societies). Bakers and confectioners | Increase* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands 62s. 3d. | And and a second second | and the state of the | Date from | | a la serie de l |
| aline and | Bath | in Nov. 1st pay day in Nov. | Bakers and confectioners | Increase ⁴ of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, | Industry. | Locality. | which change | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. |
| nie un . | Glasgow (certain non- | lst pay | Bakers and confectioners | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s. | Therefore a start | | took effect. | and a second definition of the second | (Decreases in italics.) |
| | associated firms). | | | Increase. Of is, ou, per week. Infinitum rate after change, tob | Its statistics and set of the s | | | | |
| | | day in Nov. | Bullion bein di burring | ELCT I A PLATE THE ELLER AND AND | Constanting the second | | d | Underground workers | Working house in the state of t |
| g and | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton | Nov. 1st pay day in | Bakers and confectioners | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 | * | Northumberland | 29 Nov.†† { | Underground workers | for newers, and to a per shift (plus one winding time) for |
| g and onery. | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton and Wishaw. Dumfries and Max- | Nov. 1st pay | Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 | · * | Northumberland | 29 Nov.†† | A TANK AND A | for newers, and to o per shift (plus one winding time) for |
| g and onery. | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton and Wishaw, | Nov. 1st pay day in Nov. | And and a Logic and and the same of the | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 Increase* of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 71s. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change | 1 | | | Surface workers Underground workers | Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 49),†† Working hours increased to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one v time) for a bar of the shift (plus one v |
| g and onery. | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton and Wishaw. Dumfries and Max- welltown. Edinburgh and Leith Musselburgh, Gore- | Nov. 1st pay day in Nov. 27 Nov. 22 Nov. Nov. | Bakers and confectioners | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 Increase* of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 71s. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change | 1 | Durham | 1 Dec.†† | Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers | Increase of 2¹/₂ hours per week (46¹/₂ to 49),^{††} Working hours increased to 7¹/₂ per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for other underground workers,^{††} Increase of 2¹/₂ hours per week (46¹/₂ to 49),^{††} |
| g and bonery. | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton and Wishaw. Dumfries and Max- welltown. Edinburgh and Leith Musselburgh, Gore- bridge, Tranent and Prestonpans. | Nov. lst pay day in Nov. 27 Nov. 22 Nov. Nov. | Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 Increase* of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 71s. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. | Coal Mining | | 1 Dec.†† | Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers | Increase of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 49),†† Working hours increased to 7½ per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and shift (plus one windin for hewers), plus one windin for hewers and shif |
| g and jonery. | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton and Wishaw. Dumfries and Max- welltown. Edinburgh and Leith Musselburgh, Gore- bridge, Tranent and Prestonpans. Paisley { | Nov. 1st pay day in Nov. 27 Nov. 22 Nov. Nov. | Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 Increase* of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 71s. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. | Coal Mining | Durham Lancashire and Cheshire. | 1 Dec.†† | Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers | Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week ($46\frac{1}{2}$ to 49). $\dagger\dagger$ Working hours increased to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per shift (plus one winding for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one w time) for other underground workers. $\dagger\dagger$ Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week ($46\frac{1}{2}$ to 49). $\dagger\dagger$ Increase of 1 hour per shift (7 to 8). $\dagger\dagger$ Increase of 1 hour per shift for workers engaged in the ma tion of coal, and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week ($46\frac{1}{2}$ to 49) for workers $\pm\dagger$ |
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Rates after change : saw doctors, 1s. 71d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 61d.; nailing machinists (6 nails and under), dovetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 51d.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 51d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borres, 1s. 61d.; case makers, sawyers, and other skilled men, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 51d.; | * Tt has have | Durham Lancashire and Cheshire Vorkshire Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (other than South Derby- shire). 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| Case | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton and Wishaw. Dumfries and Max- welltown. Edinburgh and Leith Musselburgh, Gore- bridge, Tranent and Prestonpans. Paisley { Vale of Leven, Dum- barton, and Helens- burgh District. | Nov. 1st pay day in Nov. 27 Nov. 22 Nov. 22 Nov. 0ct. 20 Nov. 23 Oct. 27 Nov. WO Pay day in week | Bakers and confectioners Adult male workers | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 75s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s. 6d. Morease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 76s. 6d. MDUSTRIES. Increase* of \$d. per hour for skilled men and \$d. per hour for 1abourers. Rates after change : saw doctors, 1s. 74d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 63d.; nailing machinists (6 nails and under), dovetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 54d.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 54d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, 1s. 44d.; case makers, sawyers, and other skilled men, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 24d. Increase* of 4d. or \$d. per hour (except for those 16 to 17 years | * Tt has have | Durham Lancashire and Cheshire Vorkshire Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (other than South Derby- shire). Kent Other districts§§ | 1 Dec.†† 29 Nov.†† 29 Nov.†† 1 Dec.†† 1 Dec.†† 1 ± 1 ± 1 | Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Underground workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Winderground workers Winderground workers Winderground workers Windergroun | Increase of ½ hours per week (46¼ to 49),†† Increase of 2½ hours per week (46¼ to 49),†† Working hours increased to 7½ per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies of 1 hour per shift (7 to 8).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift.†† Increase of ½ hour per shift.†† Increase of 1 hour per shift.†† |
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| case | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton and Wishaw. Dumfries and Max- welltown. Edinburgh and Leith Musselburgh, Gore- bridge, Tranent and Prestonpans. Paisley { Vale of Leven, Dum- barton, and Helens- burgh District. London | Nov. 1st pay day in Nov. 27 Nov. 22 Nov. 22 Nov. 20 Nov. 23 Oct. 27 Nov. WO Pay day in week ending 27 Nov. 1st pay day in Nov. | Bakers and confectioners CODWORKING AND FURNITURE Image: March 100 models Adult male workers Apprentices and improvers Female workers Packing case makers | Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 715. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 765. 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 765. 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 765. 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 765. 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 765. 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 765. 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 765. 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change, 765. 6d. MOUSTRIES. Increase* of is, per hour for skilled men and is per hour for labourers. Rates after change: saw doctors, is. 7id.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), is. 6id.; nailing machinists (6 nails and under), dovetailing machinists and look commermen, is. 5id.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, is. 5id.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, is. 5id.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, is. 4id.; case makers, sawyers, and other skilled men, is. 6d.; labourers, is. 2id. Increase* of id. or id. per hour (except for those 16 to 17 years for whom there was no change). Rate after change for women 21 and over, 10id. Increase* of id. per hour (is. 3id. to is. 4d.). Increase* of id. per hour. Rates after change: upholstresses, 8id.; polishers, 10:4. Increase* of id. per hour. Rates after change: those engaged or identication is and cheap rube. | * Tt has have | Durham Lancashire and Cheshire Vorkshire Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (other than South Derby- shire). Kent Other districts§§ | 1 Dec.†† 29 Nov.†† 29 Nov.†† 1 Dec.†† 1 Dec.†† 1 ± 1 ± 1 | Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Underground workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Winderground workers Winderground workers Winderground workers Windergroun | Increase of ½ hours per week (46½ to 49),†† Increase of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 49),†† Working hours increased to 7½ per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (7 to 8).†† Increase of 1 hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift for workers engaged in the mation of coal.†† Increase of ½ hour per shift.†† Increase of 1 hour per shift.†† |
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| case | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton and Wishaw. Dumfries and Max- welltown. Edinburgh and Leith Musselburgh, Gore- bridge, Tranent and Prestonpans. Paisley { Vale of Leven, Dum- barton, and Helens- burgh District. London Leicester Nottingham | Nov. Ist pay day in Nov. 27 Nov. 22 Nov. 22 Nov. 20 Nov. 23 Oct. 27 Nov. WO Pay day in week ending 27 Nov. Ist pay day in Nov. 1 Nov. | Bakers and confectioners ODWORKING AND FURNITURE Adult male workers Apprentices and improvers Female workers Packing case makers Female polishers and upholstresses | Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 Increase* of is, ed. per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of is, 6d, per hour for skilled men and is the for for labourers, Rates after change 76s, 6d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, is. 54d.; case makers, sawyers, and other skilled men, is. 6d.; labourers, is. 54d. Increase* of is d, or is per hour (except for those 16 to 17 years for whom there was no change). Rate after change for women 21 and over, 104d. Increase* of is d, per hour. Rates after change : upholstresses, 84d.; polishers, 104d. Increase* of is d, per hour. Rates after change : those engaged on skilled processes, is. 64d.; Windsor, cane and cheap rush bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out, and benders, is. 6d. In | * Tt has have | Durham Lancashire and Cheshire Vorkshire Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (other than South Derby- shire). Kent Other districts§§ | 1 Dec.†† 29 Nov.†† 29 Nov.†† 1 Dec.†† 1 Dec.†† 1 ± 1 ± 1 | Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Underground workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Winderground workers Winderground workers Winderground workers Windergroun | Increase of ½ hours per shift (plus one winding time) for undergound workers.†† Increase of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 49).†† Working hours increased to 7½ per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (plus one windin, for hewers and deputies and to 8 per shift (7 to 8).†† Increase of 1 hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift for workers engaged in the mattion of coal.†† Increase of ½ hour per shift.†† Increase of 1 hour per shift.†† Increase varying usually from 1½ to 2½ hours per week, r hours 48 to 49 in most cases.†† |
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| Case { { | Clydebank, Coat- bridge, Hamilton and Wishaw. Dumfries and Max- welltown. Edinburgh and Leith Musselburgh, Gore- bridge, Tranent and Prestonpans. Paisley { Vale of Leven, Dum- barton, and Helens- burgh District. London Leicester Nottingham | Nov. Ist pay day in Nov. 27 Nov. 22 Nov. 22 Nov. 20 Nov. 23 Oct. 27 Nov. WO Pay day in week ending 27 Nov. Ist pay day in Nov. 1 Nov. Pay day in week ending 27 Nov. | Bakers and confectioners ODWORKING AND FURNITURE I Adult male workers Apprentices and improvers Female workers Packing case makers Journeymen Caners Matters | Increase* of 1s, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change, 75 Increase* of 1s, eq. per week. Minimum rate after change 71s. Increase* of 1s, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of 1s, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of 1s, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of 1s, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change 76s, 6d. Increase* of 1s, 6d, per week. 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Per hour for 1sourers, Rates after change 1st. and bolers, 1st. 1st. 1st. 1st. 1st. 1st. 1st. 1st. | * It has been † Under cost-of ‡ It was also a \$ The Authori Non-Trading Servi rate as a builders Crompton, Little Bacup, Barrow-in- Department), Nels ford, Brierfield, C/ Kearsley, Lees, Lit Zone C: Chester, Bowdon, Dalton-in Oswaldtwistle, Pad Marple, Trawden, V by some of the Authori Services, and inclus services, and inclus services, and inclus excluding labourer Walthamstow (sub. The change | Durham Lancashire and Cheshire. Vorkshire Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (other than South Derby- shire). Kent Other districts§§ Other districts§§ Other districts§§ notified to the Departm of-living sliding-scale arra agreed that from the las tiles affected are those w ces, and include the folls a labourer :Zone A : H Hulton, Stretford, Swim -Furness, Blackpool, B son, Preston, Rawtensta hadderton, Crompton, D theore, Clitheroe, Glos i-Furness, Fleetwood, Gr liham, Sale, Springhead, Ulverston, Withnell, R.D thorities differ slightly fro ties affected are those w ide : London Courty Co s), Hackney, Hammersm ject to a minimum wage described applied to the i | 1 Dec. †† 29 Nov. †† 29 Nov. †† 1 Dec. †† 1 Dec. †† 1 Dec. †† 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 Dec. †† 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 Dec. †† 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 t 1 t | Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Underground workers Underground workers Underground workers Underground workers Underground workers Surface workers Underground workers Surface workers National Joint Council for the Build February, 1927, the rates of wages and he wages agreements of the Lancashi are shown in their respective zones; olton, Burnley, Liverpool (Engineer's ilebury, Wilmslow, Hawarden R.D.C. Crewe, Darwen, Dukinfield, Eccles, I s, Southport, Stalybridge, Wallasey, ilsworth, Farnworth (with minimum Makerfield, Prestwich, Radeliffe, Rams St. Ame's, Macclesfield, Morecam , Hale, Hazel Grove and Bramhall, h-Langtree, Turton, Upholland, Urm ley, Leigh, West Lancashire. Zone I cet above. he wages agreements of the London rwell, Chelsea, Finsbury, Fulham (cr ad, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, je eck), Wandsworth. The rates paid by r two-thirds) of mental hospitals affilt | Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of 1 hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of 2 hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).†† Increase of ½ hour per shift (7 to 7½).† |

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement.
† Except clerks, engineers, mechanics, electricians, stokers, porters, sweepers-up, lift or hoistmen, caretakers, timekeepers, and labourers and odd-iob men not employed in actual manufacturing.
‡ The effect of this increase is that in the case of statements compiled or revised under the 1919 agreement which came into force on or before 31st December, 1919, 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. above list prices are paid to men and women respectively; in the case of those which came into operation on or after 1st January, 1920, net list prices are paid to men, while women are paid 2½ per cent. above the list; in the case of those statements county Clickers' statement which came into operation on 2nd June, 1919, wages are 2½ per cent. below list prices, and in the case of those statements the piecework prices of which include the percentage increase granted by the Interim (1920) Agreement wages are 7½ per cent. below list prices for men and 5 per cent. below for women.
§ Barnsley, Bradford, Bridlington, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Dewsbury, Huddersfield Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, Todmorden and Wakefield.

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

withdrawn. The shifts for underground workers are generally reckoned from the time the last workman in the shift leaves the surface until the first man returns to the surface. In certain districts definite provision is made for meal times, to be deducted from the nominal hours worked. Where a short Saturday shift was previously worked this remained unaltered in most districts, but in Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire it was increased in proportion to the ordinary shift. Sufficient details are not yet available to indicate precisely the revised hours of surface workers in all districts; such specified above, while in South Wales and Monmouthshire and Leicestershire they are reported as working 48 hours per week, and in Cannock Chase, 484. furnacemen were previously permitted to work a maximum period of 8 hours per shift underground. 11 The changes took effect from varying dates, according to when work was resumed. §§ Including Cumberland, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, Shropshire, Radstock, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and Scotland.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

(1) COAL-MINING DISPUTE.

(1) COAL-MINING DISPUTE. Ar the beginning of November, about 800,000 workpeople in the coal-mining industry continued to be involved in the general dispute in that industry which began on 1st May. By 27th November this number had been reduced to about 650,000, and by the end of the following week the majority of the miners in most districts had resumed work, the date of resumption varying in different cases. The aggregate number of working days lost by workpeople taking part in this dispute was about 16 million in November, making a total of 143 million since the beginning of the stoppage. A special article on the subject of this dispute, in continuation of articles in previous issues of this GAZETTE, appears on page 434 of the current previous issues of this GAZETTE, appears on page 434 of the current issue.

(2) OTHER DISPUTES.

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

| | | of Dispu ess in Mor | Number of Work- people in- | Aggregate Duration in Working | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Month. | Started before beginning of Month. | Started in Month. | Total. | volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month. | Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month. | |
| November, 1926 October, 1926 November, 1925 | 4 9 29 | 12 12 43 | 16 21 72 | 1,000 3,000 50,000 | 7,000 10,000 575,000 | |

Causes .- Of the twelve disputes beginning in November, four, directly involving 300 workpeople, arose on wages questions, two, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and six, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—In the coal-mining industry work was resumed by the majority of the miners, either in accordance with the terms of agreements or pending formal settlements. In other industries, settlements were effected during the month in the case of eight new and old disputes, involving in all about 600 workpeople. Of these disputes, one was settled in favour of the workpeople, five were settled in favour of the employers, and two were compromised.

(3) TOTALS FOR FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1925 AND 1926.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eleven months of 1926, as com-pared with the corresponding period of 1925 :--

| India adapter dans | Jan | uary to N | ov., 1925. | Jan | uary to No | v., 1926. |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Groups of Industries. | No. of Dis- putes. | Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress. | Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress. | No. of Dis- putes. | Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress. | Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress. |
| General Strike Mining and Quarry- | 156 | 127,000 | 3,041,000 | 1 50 | 1,580,000 1,094,000 | 15,000,000 144,022,000 |
| ing. Brick, Glass, Pot- | 13 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 5 | 3,000 | 43,000 |
| tery, etc. Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink, and | 18 25 45 53 29 25 | 6,000 7,000 11,000 172,000 5,000 5,000 | 38,000 48,000 95,000 3,171,000 35,000 54,000 | 15 7 37 30 12 18 | 3,000 1,000 10,000 16,000 1,000 2,000 | 64,000 4,000 138,000 189,000 8,000 8,000 |
| Tobacco. Woodworking and | 26 | 4,000 | 109,000 | 12 | 2,000 | 34,000 |
| Furnishing Paper, Printing, | 16 | 19,000 | 107,000 | 4 | 1,000 | 42,000 |
| etc. Building, Decorat- ing, Contracting | 48 | 5,000 | 77,000 | 39 | 3,000 | 33,000 |
| etc. Transport Public Adminis- | 44 23 | 23,000 3,000 | 49,000 19,000 | 41 8 | 23,000 1,000 | 169,000 29,000 |
| tration Services. Other | 33 | 37,000 | 240,000 | 13 | 1,000 | 17,000 |
| Total | 554 | 425,000 | 7,088,000 | 292 | 2,741,000 | 159,800,000 |
| | | | | | | |

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

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

the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Work-people involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, not very considerable, except in the mining and quarying group in 1926, when about 44,000 work-people were involved in more than one dispute, and in the case of industries involved in the General Strike in May.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. December, 1926.

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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 November, 1926, was 51. Nine deaths* were reported during the month, five due to lead poisoning and four due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, seven cases of lead poisoning among house painters and one case (fatal) among house plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during November, but notification of these cases is not obligatory is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. | (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

Mercurial Poisoning Among Operatives engaged Bisulphide Carbon

| | 6. 43.0 | AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF A DECK | |
|--|---------|--|--|
| Smelting of Metals | 2 | Poisoning 1 | |
| Plumbing and Soldering | | Aniline Poisoning 1 Toxic Jaundice 1 | |
| | | Toxic Jaundice 1 | |
| Shipbreaking | | TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF - | |
| Printing ··· ··· | 2 | POISONING 4 | |
| Tinning of Metals | | - | |
| Other Contact with | S HOL | (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX. | |
| Molten Lead | 1 | Wool 3 Handling of Horsehair 1 | |
| | | Handling of Horsehair 1 | |
| White and Red Lead | 3 | the second s | |
| Works ··· ··· | | TOTAL, ANTHRAX 4 | |
| Pottery† | 3 | - hand a fig and a state | |
| Vitreous Enamelling | 1 | (d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS | |
| Electric Accumulator | | ULCERATION. | |
| Works | 10 | Tar 2 | |
| Paint and Colour Works | | Oil 10 | |
| Indiarubber Works | | TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS - | |
| The second state of the second s | | ULCERATION 12 | |
| Coach and Car Painting | 1 | Pr Los Bastar 1 | |
| Shipbuilding | 1 | (e) CASES OF CHROME | |
| Paint used in Other | | ULCERATION. | |
| Industries | 3 | Manufacture of Bichro- | |
| Other Industries | 2 | mates 1 | |
| O HIGT III CLUSTERS | 1 | Dyeing and Finishing | |
| TOTAL OF ABOVE | 29 | Chrome Tanning | |
| TOTAL OF ABOVE III III | | Other Industries 1 | |
| and the second se | 19. | - Mineral Contraction | |
| HOUSE PAINTING | 7 | TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 2 | |
| HOUSE PLUMBING | i | | |
| HOUSE PLUMBING | 2 - | | |

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.. 187

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 November, 1926, was 143, as compared with 117 in the previous month and with 201 in November, 1925. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 44 in November, 1926, as compared with 73 in the previous month, and with 52 a year ago.

| a vice provide month, and | | |
|--|---------|--|
| RAILWAY SERVICE. | | FACTORIES AND WORKSHO |
| Brakesmen and Goods | . 7 | (continued): |
| Guards | 3 | |
| Engine Drivers | 2 | Locomotives, Railway and |
| ingine Drivers | 2 | Tramway Carriages |
| Firemen | | Tramway Carriages Motors, Aircraft |
| Huards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men | 1 | Other Metal Trades |
| Permanent Way Men | 2 | |
| Porters | 1 | Shipbuilding |
| Porters | | Wood |
| Mechanics | 1 | Gas |
| Labourers | | Electric Generating Station |
| Miscellaneous | 3 | Clay, Stone, Glass, etc |
| Contractors' Servants | | Chemicals, etc |
| | | Food and Drink |
| TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE | 15 | Terden in the second se |
| TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE | 10 | PLACES UNDER SS. 104-1 |
| and the second s | | FACTORY ACT, 1901. |
| MINES. | 49 | Docks, Wharves, etc. |
| Underground | | Docks, Whatves, etc. |
| Surface | 1.1 | Buildings |
| a man an and the second second | | Warehouses and Railwa |
| TOTAL, MINES | 56 | Sidings ··· · |
| where related and showers are shown | | and communication providential manual |
| QUARRIES over 20 feet deep | 6 | TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS |
| Trought of the second for a proof of | | |
| FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP | s. | Construction or Repair of |
| Cotton | 1 | Tramway |
| Wool, Worsted and Shoddy | 7 | Total (excluding Sea |
| | | men) |
| | | LICH, COM |
| Textile Bleaching and | ł | SEAMEN. |
| Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re- | Т | Trading Vessels, Sailing . |
| Metal Extracting and Re- | | Trading vessers, baring . |
| fining | | , Steam . Fishing Vessels, Sailing |
| Metal Conversion, including | | Fishing Vessels, Salling . |
| Rolling Mills and Tube | 11 (* 3 | " " Steam . |
| Making | 1 | |
| Making Metal Founding | 1 | TOTAL, SEAMEN |
| Engineering and Machine | | Sterrably and Worth Burghterrad |
| Making | 2 | Total (including Se |
| Making Boiler Making and Con- | A 82.3% | men) |
| structional Engineering | 1 | |
| structional Engineering | - | and the superior and and the second |

Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
 † Of the three persons affected in the Pottery industry one was a female.

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons relieved on one day in November, 1926, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 1,031,750, or 2 2 per cent. less than in the previous month, but $28 \cdot 8$ per cent. more than in November, 1925. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 577, 589 and 449‡ per 10,000 of the estimated population.

| the works of the second | Nun of Po | nber of pe oor Law B in Nover | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Selected Urban Areas. | Indoor | Out- door. | Total. | Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated | Population as compared with a | | | |
| alone all all deal in the second of the second | 10 00 02 0 1 1 1 | a sin h | | Popu- lation. | Month ago. | Year ago. | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES. | 1 Hacing | | | 1 and | in teach | | | |
| Metropolis. West District North District Central District | 9,273 10,742 2,424 | 8,210 21,601 2,903 | 32 343 | 210 314 396 | + 8 + 11 + 13 | -5 + 11 | | |
| East District South District | 10,264 19,603 | 67,034 | 77.298 | 396 1,186 515 | + 13 + 2 + 13 + 13 | -35 + 90 - 3 | | |
| COTAL, Metropolis | 52,306 | 181,267 | 233,573 | 506 | + 10 | + 12 | | |
| Vest Ham | 4,589 | 47,875 | 52,464 | 684 | - 19 | -277 | | |
| ther Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees | 2,761 | 62,824 | Contraction and | 1,294 | - 171 | + 570 | | |
| District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District | 1,270 4,374 1,901 9,516 10,107 | 22,579 10,609 60,525 41,718 61,070 7,480 | 23,849 14,983 62,426 51,234 71,177 9,363 | 858 189 1,369 489 567 | $ \begin{array}{c c} - & 2 \\ + & 6 \\ - & 122 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 10 \end{array} $ | +230 + 28 + 1,079 + 118 | | |
| Bradford District Halifax and Hudders- field | 1,883 | 7,480 | 5,505 | 252 | + 13 | + 73 + 61 | | |
| Barnsley District Barnsley District Sheffield North Staffordshire North Staffordshire Leicester | 1,446 2,763 988 2,532 1.875 2,307 2,194 1,226 | 15,805 87,652 32,642 14,250 13,168 12,262 3,935 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,567\\ 18,568\\ 88,640\\ 35,174\\ 16,125\\ 15,475\\ 14,456\\ 5,161\end{array}$ | 121 390 2,660 679 502 368 306 213 | $ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \\ - & 29 \\ - & 174 \\ - & 48 \\ + & 16 \\ - & 147 \\ - & 71 \\ + & 4 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} & & & & & \\ & + & 105 \\ & + & 2,348 \\ & + & 111 \\ & + & 30 \\ & + & 153 \\ & + & 15 \\ & + & 39 \end{array} $ | | |
| District Birmingham Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea | 3,486 7,540 2,476 2,646 | 17,318 21,468 15,291 30,525 | 20,804 29,008 17,767 33,171 | 278 306 428 689 | $ \begin{array}{r} - & 9 \\ + & 13 \\ + & 16 \\ + & 16 \end{array} $ | + 3 + 33 + 43 + 280 | | |
| TAL, "OtherDistricts" | 63,291 | 534,242 | 597,533 | 571 | - 27 | +217 | | |
| TAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales | 120,186 | 763,384 | 883,570 | 558 | - 15 | +134 | | |
| SCOTLAND. asgow District isley and Greenock | 6,009 | 86,929 | 92,938 | 967 | + 23 | + 74‡ | | |
| District linburgh | 908 1,676 | 13,693 19,771 | 14,601 21,447 | 758 508 | + 28 | +71 + 114 | | |
| line berdeen atbridge and Airdrie | 809 602 368 | 6,328 4,352 6,735 | 7,137 4,954 7,103 | 328 315 696 | + 10 + 34 - 171 | $+ 91^+_{+ 92^+_{+ 39^+_{139^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{139^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{+ 39^+_{139^+_139^+_139^+_{139^+_{139^$ | | |
| TAL for the above Scottish Districts | 10,372 | 137,808 | 148,180 | 722 | + 8 | $+ 77^{+}$ | | |
| TAL for above 31 Dis- cricts in Nov., 1926 | 130,558 | 901,192 | 1,031,750 | 577 | - 12 | + 128‡ | | |

| Dundee and Dunferm- line | 1,676 809 602 | 6,328 4,352 | 21,447 | 508 328 | + 10 | $+ 114\frac{1}{4}$ + 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ + 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Lover a standard to be | Items on | 1. 10 10 1. 10 10 | Percenta wi | ge Incre ith July | ase as , 1914. | compar | ed |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Coatbridge and Airdrie TOTAL for the above | 368 | 6,735 | 4,954 7,103 | 315 696 | + 34 - 171 | $+ 92^+_+ 39^+_+$ | Country. | which Computa- tion is | July, | July, | July, | July, | Latest avai | figures lable. |
| Scottish Districts TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in Nov 1926 | 10,372 | | 148,180 | 722 | + 8 | + 77‡ | | based. | 1923. | 1924. | 1925. | 1926. | Rise. | Date. |
| tricts in Nov., 1926 | PASS ETTI ed passa ng Nove npire Se from th eparture | SAGE LEME ages from mber, 19 ettlement | ES U ENT n Great 226, in cc ; Act, an | NDF ACT Britain Innecti d the t | Г, 19 n and N on with total nu | orthern agreed mber of | UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium Czechoslovakia (Prague) Denmark Estonia (Tallinn) Finland France (Paris) Germany Greece (Athens) Holland (Am- | A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E | Per cent. 69 329 600 104 990 231** 933 | Per cent. 70 393 589 114 1,032 267** 1,225 | Per cent. 73 409 641 119 14†† 1,094 301** 43 1,372 | Per cent. 70 537 618 84 11+† 1,018 439** 42 1,708 | Per cent. 79 630 626 84 8†† 1,077 439 44 1,762 | 1926. 1 Dec. Nov. Oct. July Sept. Oct. 3rd qr. Nov. Oct. |
| Assisted Passage Schemes. | Assisted Passages Granted in Nov., 1926. | Pas | Assisted sages nted. Jan Nov., 1926. | Depar- tures in Nov., 1926. | | Jan Nov., 1926. | sterdam) Italy (Milan) ,, (Rome) Luxemburg Norway Poland(W'rsaw) Sweden Switzerland | $\begin{array}{c} A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,C,D\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D\\ \end{array}$ | 74† 387 350 340 139† | 73† 412 349 381 151† *1 | 79† 498 395 415 161† 57 76 68 | 549 462 509 118† 77 72 | 64 572 461 627 118 90 71 | Sept. Oct. Sept. Nov. Oct. Oct. Oct. |
| To Australia , New Zealand , Canada : Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario Province of Ontario South Africa tinor Schemes Total | 3,220 1,034 436 28 112 4,830 | 82,149 25,613§ 21,328§ 1,367 167 5,582 136,206§ | 1 Carlos | 3,144 972 743 18 100 4,977 | 78,689 22,625 21,489 1,356 79 4,939 129,177 | 31,219§ 10,058§ 19,072 159 967 61,475§ | United States BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C. Australia Canada India(Bombay): Native families "European" do, Irish Free State New Zealand | A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E | 70† 56** 46 53 | 69† 48** 44 57 65 83 60 32 | 68 74† 55** 46 57 60 88 63§ 33 | 62 75† 50 57 59 82 61 30 | 61 75 61 50 54 59 89 62 31 | Oct. June 2nd qr. Nov. July Oct. Nov. Oct. |
| The figures given | in all all | 1.11 | 1. | 9614 Say | and the second second | the second second | and the second second | No. Contraction of the second | a strange of | A OLL | - 10 C. 25 | 1 200 D | a bata | the way |

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

The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in asylums registered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only.
The figures for England and Wales relate to 27th November, and those for Scotland to 15th November.
The rates previously published have been revised in accordance with more recent estimates of the population of the six Scottish districts.
Revised figures.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

L-FOOD

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

| | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.* | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Country. | July, | July, | July, | July, | Latest figures available. | | | |
| and a second second second second second | 1923. | 1924. | 1925. | 1926. | Rise. | Date. | | |
| n 80%/84/102-16666900 % | Per | Per | Per | Per | Per | (course of | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | cent. 62 | cent. 62 | cent. 67 | cent. 61 | cent. .69 | 1926. 1 Dec. | | |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | 1. 1.M. 3 [1.]. | 12 2 L L | the state | NYLOR 32 | anostas. | a distato | | |
| Czechoslovakia Denmark | | 737 | 816 110 | 776 | 788 | Oct . | | |
| Egypt (Cairo)t | 52 | 48 | 58 | 59 58 | 59 57 | July Sept. | | |
| Finland France (Paris)‡ | 868 221 | 916 260 | 1,007 321 | 967 | 991 | Oct. | | |
| ,, (other towns)t | 249§ | 3005 | - 3518 | 474 510§ | 528 510 | Nov. Aug. | | |
| Germany Holland (The Hague) | 1 | | 54 76 | 45 | 48 | Nov. | | |
| Italy (Milan) | 396 | 408 | 502 | 68 554 | 64 554 | Sept. Oct. | | |
| ,, (Rome) Norway | 382 118 | 369 148 | 427 | 498 98 | 495 | Sept. | | |
| Spain (Madrid) t | 72 | 82 | 90 | 86 | 91 87 | Oct. Sept. | | |
| ,, (Barcelona)‡ Sweden‡ | 65 60 | 72 59 | 82 69 | 63 56 | 59 | Sept. | | |
| Switzerland | 66 | 70 | 69 59 | 59 | 58 60 | Nov. Oct. | | |
| United States | 44 | 40 | 59 | 54 | 57 | Oct. | | |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C. | This pairs | Ser Star | 26 7 | 4.62.22 | | Fictions | | |
| Australia | 64 | 491 | 56 | 59 | 53 | Oct. | | |
| Canada India (Bombay): | 37 | 34 | 41 | 49 | 48 | Nov. | | |
| Native families | 48 | 51 | 52 | 55 | 52 | Nov. | | |
| "European "do Irish Free State | | 80 85 | 78 | 72 | 72 | July | | |
| New Zealand | 42 | 48 | 88 51 | 74 49 | 78 | Oct. Nov. | | |
| South Africa | 16 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 20 | Oct. | | |

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Amsterdam, Spain, South Africa, average, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914. † Figure for June. 1 Fuel and light are also included in these agures. § Figure for August. || A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. ¶ Exceptions to this are: Amsterdam, 1911-1913; France, Poland, Australia and South Africa, average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Germany, Egypt, average 1913-1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States, 1913. ** Figure for 3rd Quarter. †† These figures are calculated on a gold basis.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

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. 443-444 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 Unemploy-ment issued by the International Labour Office. (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7.)]

FRANCE *

Unemployment in November .- The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 27th November, 1926, was 16,709 (10,328 men and 5,751 women). At the end of October the corresponding total was 9,750, and in November, 1925, 11,243. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 5,608 (3,223 for men and 2,385 for women), as compared with 6,306 at the end of October and 8,408 in November, 1925. During the last week of November the Exchanges succeeded in placing 25,141 persons in situations, including 10,155 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,038 foreign immigrants. 1,038 foreign immigrants,

GERMANY.†

Employment in October.—The Reichsarbeitsblatt states that the general trend of the labour market during October could be con-sidered as not unfavourable, and the curve representing the course sidered as not unfavourable, and the curve representing the course of employment showed a striking similarity in the direction of its movements with that which on an average characterised the pre-war period. Owing to the mild weather, dismissals due to seasonal causes were not very numerous, while on the other hand in industrial occupations there was some increase in the demand for labour and generally satisfactory activity. The result was a further decline in the number of persons unemployed and a marked diminution in the extent to which short time was worked. The returns from statutory health insurance societies again showed an increase in the number of members[‡] in employment, the total on 1st November being 13,725,424, as compared with 13,623,853 on 1st October, an increase of 0.7 per cent.

total on 1st November being 13,725,424, as compared with 13,623,853 on 1st October, an increase of 0.7 per cent. Returns relating to 3,362,304 organised workers were submitted by 38 national trade unions. Of these 476,952, or 14.2 per cent., were totally out of work on 30th October, as compared with 15.2 per cent. on 25th September, and 5.8 per cent. at the end of October, 1925. In addition, 343,303, or 10.2 per cent., were working short time, as against 12.7 per cent. on 25th September and 12.4 per cent. at the end of October, 1925. The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment among the principal Unions included in the returns :—

| UNIONS. S.D. = Social-Democratic. | Membership reported on | Percentage Totally Unemployed at end of Month. | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| S.D. = Social-Denoctatio. H.D. = Hirsch - Duncker (neutral). O. = Christian. | at end of October, 1926. | Oct., 1926. | Sept., 1926. | Oct., 1925. | |
| ll Unions making Returns | 3,362,304 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 5.8 | |
| Matal (S.D.) , (H.D.) Textile (S.D.) , (C.) Boot and shoe (S.D.) Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.) Tobacco (S.D.) Printing (S.D.) Bookbinding (S.D.) Bookbinding (S.D.) Bookbinding (S.D.) Botkbinding (S.D.) Botkbinding (S.D.) Botkbinding (S.D.) Botkbinding (S.D.) Bilding (S.D.) Factory workers (trades not distinguished) (S.D.) | $\begin{array}{c} 640,112\\ 76,765\\ 280,562\\ 67,794\\ 68,632\\ 61,757\\ 51,828\\ 68,191\\ 54,936\\ 263,748\\ 76,100\\ 50,585\\ 329,441\\ 88,344\\ 248,000\\ 353,784 \end{array}$ | $18 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\$ | $19.5 \\ 10.8 \\ 14.4 \\ 8.3 \\ 26.9 \\ 21.9 \\ 13.5 \\ 5.0 \\ 16.2 \\ 24.4 \\ 8.4 \\ 15.1 \\ 16.0 \\ 17.9 \\ 8.9 \\ 13.2$ | $\begin{array}{c} 7\cdot 3\\ 5\cdot 5\cdot 2\cdot 7\\ 1\cdot 6\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 6\cdot 9\\ 7\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 0\\ 6\cdot 5\\ 1\cdot 8\\ 3\cdot 9\\ 6\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 5\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 2\end{array}$ | |
| Engine drivers and firemen (S.D.) | 45,967 50,360 175,844 | $ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $ | 11.9 9.7 1.7 | 7 · 2 7 · 3 0 · 9 | |

Figures relating to the number of persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment are available for 15th November, on which date the total was 1,314,083. On 1st November the corresponding figure was 1,308,269, and on 15th October, 1,338,050.

At the end of October the employment exchanges making returns reported 1,919,910 persons on the "live register," as against 2,000,581 at the end of September. The number of vacant situations at the at the end of September. The humber of vacant situations at the end of October was 22,178, as compared with 31,040 at the end of September. During the month of October there were, on an average, 487 applications for each 100 vacancies registered at the Exchanges, as compared with 493 in September.

Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 3rd December, 1926. Paris.
 † Reichsarbeitsblatt, 1st December, 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.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in October.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th November, 1926, the number of persons in receipt of unem-ployment benefit in Austria was 151,183 at the end of October, as compared with 148,111 at the end of the preceding month and 130,921 at the end of October, 1925. In Vienna alone there were 84,244 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of November and 81,450 at the end of October.

BELGIUM.* Unemployment in October.—Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 148 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 598,435, show that 8,105 (1.3 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. At the end of the preceding month the percentage was 1.1, and at the end of October, 1925, 0.7. In addition, 12,304 members (2.0 per cent.) were employed intermittently at the end of October. The total days lost through unemployment in October numbered 259,567, or 1.8 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.76, and in October, 1925, 1.28.

SWITZERLAND.†

SWITZERLAND.† Unemployment in October.—On 30th October, 1926, the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 14,253, as compared with 12,803 at the end of September and 12,219 at the end of October, 1925. Offers of situations made by employers on these dates numbered 1,352, 1,985 and 1,859 respectively. There were thus on an average 1,054 applications for each 100 vacancies on 30th October, as compared with 645 on 30th September, and 657 on 31st October, 1925.

bot on 31st October, 1925. Unemployment among Insured Workers, 30th September.—Returns from 67 subsidised unemployment funds show that, out of an aggregate of 163,448 members, $2\cdot8$ per cent. were totally unemployed and $4\cdot5$ per cent. partially so at the end of September. On 30th June the corresponding percentages were $2\cdot4$ and $3\cdot7$. The greatest degree of unemployment occurred among textile workers, of whom $8\cdot1$ per cent. were totally and $7\cdot9$ per cent. partially unemployed on 30th September.

ITALY.

Unemployment in September.—According to a report[‡] issued by the Italian Unemployment Insurance Department, 89,434 workpeople were totally unemployed on 30th September, as compared with 83,090 at the end of August and 82,764 at the end of September, 83,090 at the end of August and 82,764 at the end of September, 1925. In addition, 14,519 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 26,634 on 31st August, and 7,223 on 30th September, 1925. During the month the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, was 30,088, as compared with 28,083 in the preceding month, and 15,550 in September, 1925.

NORWAY.

Unemployment in October.—According to information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, out of 14,592 members of trade unions making returns, 23.5 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of October. The corresponding figure for the end of September was 21.9 per cent., and that for October, 1925, 17.0 per cent.

SWEDEN.§

Unemployment in October.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st October, 1926, was 11.2, as compared with 9.1 on 30th September, and 10.1 on 31st October, 1925.

UNITED STATES.

Employment in October.—Figures relating to the volume of employ-ment in October, based on returns from 10,323 establishments in 54 industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,112,689 persons employed in October as against 3,106,048 in September. The aggregate wages paid for October show an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with September, and the average earnings per head an increase of 3.4 per cent. an increase of 3.4 per cent.

Index Number of Employment, October .-- If the monthly average index number of Employment, October.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for October, 1926, is 92.5 as compared with 92.2 in September, and 92.3 in October, 1925.

CANADA.

Employment in November. ¶—For 1st November, 1926, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,896 firms, with an aggregate of 845,278 upon their pay rolls. On 1st October the same firms reported 864,749 employed and the total for November the same hrms reported 864,749 employed and the total for November thus shows a decrease of 19,471 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st November is $102 \cdot 8$, as compared with $105 \cdot 2$ at the beginning of the preceding month and $97 \cdot 1$ on 1st November, 1925.

Trade Union Unemployment in October.**-On 31st October, 1926 2.6 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 3.3 at the end of September and 5.1 per cent. at the end of October, 1925.

- Revue du Travail, 30th November, 1926. Brussels.
 Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen, November, 1926.—Berne.
 La Disceupazione in Italia, 30th September, 1926.—Rome.
 Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.
 Bruployment in Selected Industries, October, 1926. Washington.
 The November Employment Situation, 1926. Ottawa.
 Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Acts.

TERMINATION OF WEEKLY PAYMENTS-NECESSITY OF AN AWARD RELEASING THE EMPLOYER-RECOVERY BY THE WORKMAN AT The County Court Judge awarded compensation at the rate of 30s. a week for the seven weeks in question.—Murray v. Lewis. Whitechapel County Court, 22nd October, 1926. AN EARLIER DATE.

THE respondent, who was a coal miner in the employ of the appellants, contracted during the course of his employment the disease of "nystagmus," one of the occupational diseases scheduled as entitling the sufferer to workmen's compensation. Liability having been admitted the respondent received full compensation for a period ending on the 26th November, 1924.

After this date compensation by agreement was reduced to £1 per

week. The appellants stopped the weekly payment in the beginning of September, 1925, and applied for arbitration, alleging that the respondent had completely recovered. This allegation was traversed by the respondent in his "Answer," but before the date of the hearing of the arbitration the respondent admitted through his solicitors that he was no longer sufficient form THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final and conclusive. Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The following are recent decisions of general interest :-admitted through his solicitors that he was no longer suffering from the disease in question, and at the hearing the date of recovery was admitted to have been the 3rd September, 1925. The County Court Judge felt that he was bound by the case of Davies v. Glyncorrwg Co. [(1925) 2 K.B. 339], and held that the appellants were liable to pay compensation until the date of his award.

The appellants appealed unsuccessfully to the Court of Appeal, ad thereafter took steps to obtain the decision of the House of and the

Lords upon the question involved. Section 14 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (re-enacted by Section 12 of the Act of 1925), provides as follows:—"An employer shall not be entitled otherwise than in pursuance of an agreement or arbitration to end or diminish a weekly payment under the principal Act account in the following energy." In the

under the principal Act except in the following cases." In t case under consideration the exceptions referred to did not apply. The House of Lords by a majority (Viscount Dunedin dissentin decided that the appeal should be allowed. Lord Atkinson, giving judgment for the appellants, said :-allowed. Lord Atkinson, in

It was reported that, while the majority of the local textile firms-usually recognised a period of 10 days, including Sunday, as the customary Fair Week holiday, the period in the case of some firms was of shorter duration; and the Chief Insurance Officer, therefore, "I can find nothing authorising a distribution of doles nong workmen after their incapacity has ceased, although those doles should be ticketed as weekly payments. decided that the holiday should be regarded as one of seven days.

* * *

* * * * * * * * * * "The main reliance of the respondent was, it appears to me, on the first four and a half lines of that 14th Section. I think it is clear that the object of that provision is to deprive the employer of the power or right, to which he was theretofore entitled, arbitrarily at his own will and pleasure to end or diminish the weekly payment. Under that section he might still terminate the weekly payment if, in the doing of that, he acted 'in pursuance of an agreement or arbitration.' If any-thing was clear I should have thought it was that the words 'nursuance of an agreement or arbitration' meant in that had been treated by the applicant's firm as one of only four days. This practice had continued until 1925, but the period was increased to five and a half days in 1926. to hve and a half days in 1926. Notwithstanding the recognised duration of the holiday the employees had, during more recent years, been idle for about 12 days; but the extension was stated to be due to trade depression. The applicant's association pointed out that, in the case of a claim in 1925 by an employee of the firm, the evidence showed the usual holiday to be of four days' duration, and the claim was admitted in respect of days in excess of that period. 'pursuance of an agreement or arbitration' meant in that connection simply the doing of what an agreement or a arbitration authorised and entitled the employer to do. A tenant paid his rent in pursuance of his lease. If an arbitrator awarded that A.B. should do a certain thing, in the doing of Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed in respect of 2nd to 5th August only, which, in their opinion, was the duration of the customary holiday. The Deputy Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's awarded that A.B. should do a certain thing, in the doing of that thing A.B. was acting in pursuance of the arbitration in which the award was made; so construed, the section would effect the object it was, I think, really designed to effect, namely, the deprivation of the employer of the arbitrary right and power at his own unfettered will to end or diminish the workman's weekly perment recommendation, and referred the case to the Umpire. Subsequently further information obtained from a number of local textile firms indicated that no uniform period was recognised. The Umpire accordingly gave the following decision :---

Decision .--- " On the facts before me my decision is that, if the and power at his own unrettered will to end or diminish the workman's weekly payment. "But Section 14 so interpreted left the first section of the Act of 1906 and the rules of the First Schedule to it unrepealed and in full force and effect. The workman did not in truth above-named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit, the claim would have been disallowed in respect of the period 2nd to 5th August (inclusive). and in full force and effect. The workman did not in truth lose his weekly payment by any act of his employer. He lost and must in justice lose it by the operation of the statutory enactment, on his own admission that his incapacity had terminated. In my view the Judge had no jurisdiction to make the decree he made. No more than he would if, in a suit brought by a creditor to recover a debt from a debtor, the creditor, before the hearing began, served notice on the debtor that he admitted that the debt had been paid before the suit commenced. I think that the design approach form "I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. The question I have to determine is what is the recognised holiday period in the case of certain dye works at Paisley at which the applicant was employed. "In decision 581/25⁺ I took the view that, when a particular firm has a well-defined practice as to the length of the holiday, regard must be had to that practice, but that where there is a customary holiday period recognised generally by employers in an industry in any district that custom should prevail. the suit commenced. I think that the decision appealed from was erroneous and should be reversed and the appeal be allowed." —Ocean Coal Company, Limited, v. Davies. House of Lords, 3rd December, 1926. A MAN WORKING ON TRIAL IS EMPLOYED-ACCIDENT-BASIS

OF COMPENSATION-WAGES NOT FIXED.

In this case a motor driver commenced proceedings in the County Court, claiming compensation under the Workmen's Compensation

Acts. The applicant at the hearing said that he was engaged by the The applicant at the hearing said that he was engaged by the respondent on trial, and that while on trial he was starting a car which back-fired, the result being that his wrist was broken. He claimed 30s. a week for seven weeks for total incapacity. It was admitted by both parties that no wages had in fact been

hxed. The respondent denied liability, upon the grounds that the applicant was not in his employ at the time. The applicant gave evidence that he had asked for £2 a week if found suitable. The County Court Judge (Judge Cluer), finding for the applicant, * Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire are published by H.M. Stationery Office. Decisions given prior to 31st December, 1925, have been published in pamphlet form and later embodied in bound volumes, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1925 (H.M. Stationery Office: price 7s. 6d. net). Decisions given subsequent to December, 1925, are printed in pamphlet form and may be obtained as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All inquiries and applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE. † See Vol. IV. of Umpire's collected decisions, p. 90 (Pamphlet No. 5/1925). "If he is on trial, and no wages have been fixed, then I have got to fix a reasonable wage and give compensation if he meets with an accident. If you have a man on trial and trust him

In the nting)

with some money to pay somebody, and he takes it, you can prosecute him for being a dishonest employee. Then, again, if I get you to come and drive me in my car on trial you are under my orders and become therefore my employee.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-26.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

Case No. 4224/26. (5/11/26.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Principal Act-Not Unemployed—Customary Holidays.

JIG DYER UNEMPLOYED DURING PERIOD IN WHICH CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY FELL-FIRM FOR MANY YEARS REGARDED FOUR DAYS AS USUAL HOLIDAY-NO UNIFORM PERIOD RECOGNISED AMONG LOCAL FIRMS-CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY HELD TO BE FOUR DAYS.

The applicant, a jig dyer, lost his employment on the 30th July, 1926, and made a claim for payment in lieu of unemployment benefit on the following day, which was disallowed from the 2nd to 9th August on the ground that that period was regarded as a customary holiday.

It appeared that prior to the war the customary holiday in question

"In this case I have on the one hand a firm who for many years both before and after the war have consistently treated four days as their holiday period. On the other hand, I find that there is no consistent practice among other firms in the district. Two of them both before and after the war have regarded 9 or 10 days as the holiday period. Two say that before the war the holiday was 7 or 8 days, and of these two one says that since the war 9 to 10 days 8 days; and of these two, one says that since the war 8 to 10 days has been the usual holiday, whilst the other says 10 to 14 days. And yet another firm says it was 11 days before the war and has been from 7 to 14 days since the war.

"I regret that I cannot see any ground for saying, as I did in No. 581/25, that the holiday is for a period generally recognised in the district; and I must hold that in the case of the dye works in question the recognised holiday period for Paisley Fair Week is one of four days."

Case No. 4264/26. (8/11/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act-Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-COLLIERS LOST EMPLOYMENT OWING TO STOPPAGE -SUBSEQUENTLY SEAM PERMANENTLY CLOSED.

The claims for unemployment benefit made by the applicants who normally were colliery workers, were disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act on the ground that they had lost employment owing to a stoppage of work which com-menced on the 30th April, 1926, in consequence of the national

dispute in the mining industry. It appeared that during the stoppage a certain seam was abandoned, owing to heavy expenses incurred in pumping operations and the thin nature of the seam. The employer reported that the seam in question would not be re-opened and that the plant had been withdrawn.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims should be disallowed.

disallowed. The applicants' Association appealed to the Umpire against the disallowance, submitting a letter from the employer indicating that, although the decision to abandon the seam was precipitated by the national stoppage, there was a likelihood that the abandonment would have been effected in any case.

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. —" The stoppage of work, which was due to a trade dispute, has not ceased at this pit merely because one seam of the colliery has been abandoned. There are still vacancies for men in the colliery if men are willing to fill them."

Case No. 4387/26. (12/11/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act-Trade Dispute.

- MINERS' DISPUTE-PATTERN MAKER IN SHOPS WHERE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE WORK DONE FOR FIRM'S COLLIERIES, BRICK WORKS COKE OVENS AND BYE-PRODUCTS FLANT—SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, BUT STOPPAGE DUE TO DISPUTE IN THAT DEPARTMENT—WHAT IS
- A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT—POSITION IN SEPARATE DEPARTMENT WHERE THERE ARE SEPARATE BRANCHES OF WORK WHICH ARE, AND SEPARATE BRANCHES WHICH ARE NOT, COMMONLY CARRIED ON IN
- SEPARATE PREMISES.

The applicant, a pattern maker in a department, known as "west general shops," of a group of collieries, including brick works, coke ovens and bye-products plant, lost his employment on the coke ovens and bye-products plant, lost his employment of the 30th April, 1926, owing to the national stoppage of work in the coal-mining industry. He was subsequently sent for on the 14th June to make some patterns, but ceased working again on the 16th June after completing the job for which he was engaged. He made a claim for unemployment benefit on the following day, which was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal

Act. The applicant, who was not a member of any trade union, explained that the work upon which he was engaged on the 14th, 15th and 16th June was in connection with the firm's coke ovens. Normally his work consisted mainly of making patterns for tuyeres Normally his work consisted mainly of making patterns for tuyeres and coolers for the blast furnaces, but occasionally he was required to make patterns for the bye-products plants and the collieries. When the furnaces and bye-products plants were working, four-fifths of his time was occupied on work independent of the collieries. He stated that he was the only pattern maker employed at the abeve and that conversily colliering accurate did net employed at the shops, and that generally colliery companies did not employ their own pattern makers, the work being sent out.

The employers confirmed the applicant's statements, but added man received a similar notice terminating his contract on the 30th April in the same terms as those issued to colliery workers. His wages and conditions would be governed by the ultimate settlement of the mining dispute.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that it had not been established that the applicant's work was carried on as a separate

department from coal mining. The Deputy Insurance Officer desired to obtain the Umpire's decision on the case, and accordingly formally disagreed with the Court's recommendation.

The employers subsequently reported that the work in the shop The employers subsequently reported that the work in the shops in question was entirely the repair and maintenance of plant for the firm's collieries, brick works, coke ovens, and bye-products plant. The applicant was employed as a pattern maker, but was classed as a mechanic-joiner. All the men in the applicant's department received one notice terminating their contracts, and another offering

continued employment on new terms. On the facts before me my decision is that the claim

Continued employments in the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. "It is clear that by Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920, if in any case there is a separate department in which is carried on a separate business in branch of work commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises, that department must be treated for the purpose of Section 8 (1) as separate premises, and this is so even if in that separate department there is also carried on a branch of work which is not commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises. It follows that if there is no stoppage of work which is due to a trade dispute in the separate department all persons in that department are entitled to benefit, whatever be the particular branches

work in which they are engaged. "It must often happen that in a separate department in which a separate branch of work is carried on, there are also carried on branches of work which are not commonly carried on as separate businesses. For instance, the work of an engine man, or that of an engineer engaged in repair work, is not in itself commonly carried on

as a separate business from coal mining; but work of that kind is also carried on in coke oven and bye-product departments, and a man employed in such work is entitled to benefit if in fact he is employed in a coke oven department, though not if he is employed be colliery itself. But there are also cases in which a man is employed in two

departments. A blacksmith may be employed in both the colliery department and the coke oven department. In these cases if he loses employment through a stoppage of work in the colliery depart-ment he is disqualified, although he was not employed exclusively in that department.

This is the principle that I think has been followed. But no "This is the principle that I think has been followed. But no doubt some confusion has arisen from the difficulty of saying in any particular case what is a separate department. The tendency has been to hold that a separate department may consist of a very small number of men, or even of one man, who is employed in a separate branch of work. For instance, a single man engaged in transporting coal by road from a colliery has been regarded as constituting a coal distribution department. Even in such cases, if it is once established that there is a separate department in which there is carried on a separate branch of work, a labourer employed solely in that depart-ment is entitled to the benefit of the proviso, although the work he does is work of the same kind that is done by other men in the coal-mining department.

a does is work of the same same that that is done by other harmonic mining department.
"Applying these principles to this case, I think it is established
(1) that the west general shops are a separate department from any colliery; (2) that in that department there is carried on a branch of work which is commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises from coal mining; (3) that the applicant was employed

premises from coal mining; (3) that the applicant was employed solely in the west general shops. "But the matter is complicated by the fact that the pattern makers' shop may be in itself a separate department or sub-department of the west general shops. The work of pattern making has been held to be a separate branch of work commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises from foundry work, but not from engineering work. Accordingly, the applicant may be regarded as being employed in connection with the engineering department of the west general (central) shops. It seems that in this engineering department there is carried on the repair work of coke oven and bye-product plant, which is a separate branch of work which is commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises from the work of a colliery. "That being so the applicant is employed in a separate department within Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920. "The only question left, then, is whether the applicant lost

The only question left, then, is whether the applicant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute in the engineering department of the west general (central) shops. The Court of Referees were of opinion that he did, and though the evidence is not clear I agree with them on this point.

Case No. 4599/26. (23/11/26.) Sections 8 (1) of the Principal Act, 7 (1) Proviso (a) of the Principal Act [7 (1) (iv) (as amended)] and 4 (1) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act—Employment refused owing to Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-CASUAL LABOURERS LOST EMPLOYMENT WHEN STOPPAGE COMMENCED AND CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT ALLOWED PURSUANT TO DECISION 1861/26 (CORRECTED)—SUBSEQUENTLY DURING STOPPAGE REFUSED OFFER OF WORK OF KIND THEY PERFORMED PRIOR TO STOPPAGE AND CLAIMED APPLICATION OF PROVISO (a)—REFUSAL CONSTITUTED EVIDENCE THAT THEY DENTIFIED THEMSELVES WITH, AND WERE PARTICIPATING IN, DISPUTE.

DISPUTE. The applicants were colliery labourers, and lost their employment on the 30th April, 1926, when a stoppage of work commenced at the colliery in consequence of the national mining dispute. Prior to the stoppage they had been engaged casting from and filling trucks with rubbish and coal, the work being on day-to-day contract at piece rates of wages. Their claims for unemployment benefit were allowed in pursuance of Decision No. 1861/1926 (corrected)*, but subsequently, on the 23rd August, the applicants refused an offer of employment on the same kind of work as that they had performed prior to the stoppage, maintaining that the work involved "blacklegging." Their claims for benefit were accordingly disallowed as from the 23rd August under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.

The applicants contended that the work was not suitable, since a trade dispute existed at the place where they were asked to work.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were satisfied, in view of Decision 1861/26, that employment had not been lost owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, and that the work the applicants were asked to do was not suitable, since a trade dispute existed at the place where it was to be reaformed it was to be performed.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. He took the view that by refusing the offer of work the applicants appeared to be participating in the dispute. He referred the case to the Deputy Umpire, who gave the following decision :---Decision .- " On the facts before me my decision is that the claims

for benefit should be disallowed. "Previous to April 30th, 1926, applicants were employed in casting from and filling trucks with rubbish and coal, etc., being

casting from and hling trucks with rubbish and coal, etc., being paid at piece rates upon a day-to-day contract. "They lost employment on that day by reason of a stoppage of work due to the mining dispute, and were disqualified for receiving benefit under Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920.

* Not published.

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

" In July a decision was given by the Umpire (1861/26, corrected) in the case of two men who had been similarly employed, and benefit was allowed on the ground that the evidence appeared to show that they were not directly interested in or participating in the dispute.

"Upon this decision being given the applicants in the present case were allowed benefit. It is not necessary to discuss whether the allowance of benefit was justified in the circumstances as then known

allowance of benefit was justified in the circumstances as often intera-to the Chief Insurance Officer. "Whether an applicant is directly interested in or participating in a dispute depends upon many considerations of fact. He may not at the outset have been interested or participating, or at least there may not be sufficient evidence to say that he is. But his subsequent conduct may throw light on his position, as seems to have been interested.

have happened in the present instance. "The work which applicants were doing before April 30th was open to them on August 23rd, and they refused it because they said it was 'blackleg' work which their Union had forbidden to be done. In other words they relied upon proviso (a) of Section 7 (1) of the Act of 1920. This proviso in effect says that an applicant is not to be deemed

"This proviso in effect says that an applicant is not to be deemed to be not unable to obtain suitable employment by reason only of his declining an offer of employment in a situation vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute; but there is nothing in the Acts or in common sense to say that he shall not be deemed to be participating in the dispute by reason of his so declining

"The very fact that the applicants refused the employment on this ground and relied upon the prohibition of their Union in respect of work being done during the stoppage constituted clear evidence that they were identifying themselves with the dispute and making themselves participants in it, and as from the 23rd August they ceased to satisfy the conditions upon which relief against disquali-fication is given by Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1924."

Case No. 4665/26 (Revised). (30/11/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act-Trade Dispute

MINERS' DISPUTE-COLLIERY SCREENER, WHO LOST EMPLOYMENT OWING TO STOPPAGE, NOT RESTARTED WHEN COLLIERY REOPENED BECAUSE OUTPUT NOT SUFFICIENT TO OCCUPY ALL SCREENERS-SUBSEQUENTLY NORMAL PRODUCTION REACHED WITH 60 PER OF UNDERGROUND WORKERS-STOPPAGE CEASED FRO THAT DATE.

The applicant, a colliery screener, lost his employment on the 30th The applicant, a colliery screener, lost his employment on the 30th April, 1926, owing to a stoppage of work at the colliery consequent upon the national mining dispute. Subsequently work was resumed at the colliery, and as the applicant was not engaged he made a claim for unemployment benefit on 23rd August, which was dis-allowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act. It appeared that, although the applicant had applied for work on the 2nd August, he was not engaged because the amount of coal ready for screening was not sufficient to occupy fully all the bank hands who were employed prior to the stoppage. The employers explained that on 23rd September only 60 per cent. of the under-ground workers had resumed.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the stoppage of work had terminated so far as the applicant was concerned, and the had terminated so far as the applicant was concerned, and the continuance of his unemployment was due to economic reasons. The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommenda-tion. He considered, in view of the employers' statement that only 60 per cent. of the underground workers had re-started, that the stoppage of work could not be regarded as at an end. Later it was reported that the reason why only 60 per cent. of the underground men were working was that with this number the maximum production had almost been reached, and in view of the excellent results the employers did not appear to be disposed to engage more men.

The Umpire gave the following decision :---

after the settlement.

after the settlement. "But a stoppage of work may come to an end without any settle-ment of the dispute, by the workers returning to work in a body, or by dribblets, or by their places being taken by other men. In such cases the stoppage of work comes to an end when the employers have got all the workers they require, that is, when work is no longer being stopped or hindered by the refusal of workers to work on the employers' terms or the refusal of employers the workers employers' terms or the refusal of employers to employ the workers on the workers' terms. It may be that the employers cannot at once re-employ all the workers who are willing to work, because the work has to be re-organised or because repairs necessitated by the stoppage of work have not been completed. But when work is again pro-ceeding normally and is not being held up either by men holding back or by circumstances directly resulting from the stoppage of work, the

* See Vol. I of the Umpire's collected decisions, page 250

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stoppage of work is at an end. The question cannot be settled stoppage of work is at an end. The question cannot be settled merely by finding out whether the same number of men are being employed, or the same output has been reached as before the stoppage of work. For prices and the state of trade generally after the stoppage of work may be such that the employers cannot employ as many men as before the stoppage of work, or they may be such that they can and are willing to employ more. "In this case it seems that there had been no local settlement of the dispute but the workers dribbled hack

"In this case it seems that there had been no local settlement of the dispute but the workers dribbled back. "On 2nd August, when the applicant applied for work, his services as screener were not required, as other workers were still holding back. By 23rd September, 60 per cent. of the underground workers had restarted, and the maximum production had almost been reached with the men then at work; and those men were producing so much coal that the employers did not want any more men. Apparently the 60 per cent, were doing all the work that was required and normal the 60 per cent. were doing all the work that was required, and normal production had been reached. As from that date the stoppage of work was at an end, and the applicant's disqualification was

INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1926.*

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Variation and Amendment) Special Order, 1926, dated 13th November, 1926, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Order, 1921, approved for the purposes of Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, a Special Scheme for the Insurance Industry : And whereas the Minister has by the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Orders, 1922 and 1923, the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Special Order, 1923, the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Variation and Amendment) Special Order, 1923, the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1925, and the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Special Order, 1925 (in this Order referred to collectively as the Previous Amending Orders), varied and amended the said special scheme, which as so varied and amended is the said special scheme, which as so varied and amended is hereinafter referred to as "the Scheme": And whereas application has been made to the Minister for the

further variation and amendment of the provisions of the Scheme: Now therefore the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the said Section 18 and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Special Order :--

1. The variations and amendments of the provisions of the scheme contained in the Schedule to this Order shall have effect

Scheme contained in the Schedule to this Order shall have effect as from the 13th December, 1926. 2. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Variation and Amend-ment) Special Order, 1926. And this Order, the Unemployment Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Order 1921 and Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Order 1921, and the Previous Amending Orders may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Orders, 1921 to 1926, and shall be construed as one.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 13th day of November, 1926

J. F. G. PRICE.

Principal Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

SCHEDULE.

1. Clause 12 of the Scheme shall have effect as though-

(i) In the proviso to paragraph (i) of Part ii (Rules) the words "either the second or third" were deleted and the words "any other" were substituted therefor;
(ii) There were added at the end of paragraph 4 the words

"nor in respect of any blind person who is in receipt of a pension under those Acts as extended by Section 1 of the Blind Persons

2. Clause 13, Part i, A (Rates of Benefit), of the Benefit Table forming part of the Scheme shall have effect as though-

(i) There were inserted the words "any such period of "

(1) There were inserted the words any such period of after the words "the first three days of"; (ii) At the end of sub-paragraph (v), paragraph (a), of the Supplementary Rules the word "who" were deleted and the words "under those Acts as extended by Section 1 of the Blind Persona Act, 1000." were added Persons Act, 1920," were added; (iii) The following sub-paragraph were inserted after sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (a) of the Supplementary Rules:—

" (vi) in receipt of an old age pension under the Widows' Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, or who "

(iv) The sub-paragraph figure (vi) were deleted and the subparagraph figure (vii) were substituted therefor; (v) In paragraph (e) of the Supplementary Rules there were

inserted after the words "the remuneration," wherever the occur, the words "or profit" and after the words " is payable the words "or is earned.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1926, No. 1460. Price 2d. net.)

"(f) A person who, at any time during any continuous period of unemployment is under the age of 18 shall be deemed for the purpose of determining the rate at which he is to receive benefit to be under that age until he has been again employed for a continuous period of 13 weeks"; (vii) The following paragraph were inserted at the end of the

Supplementary Rules :-

"(j) In any case in which an authority has granted outdoor relief to a person not in receipt of benefit in excess of the amount which would have been granted if that person had been in receipt of benefit, the Board may, if a claim by that person for benefit in respect of any part of claim by that person for benefit in respect of any part of the period during which relief has been so granted is subse-quently allowed, treat the benefit allowed in respect of that person as reduced for the purposes of this paragraph by an amount not exceeding such an amount as the authority certify to have been so paid in excess in respect of the period for which the benefit was allowed, and the Board may pay to that authority the amount by which the benefit is treated as having been reduced as aforesaid, so, however, that the total charge on the Insurance Fund shall not be greater than the amount of the benefit allowed."

3. Clause 13, Part i, B (Duration of Benefit), shall have effect as

(i) In sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph 1 the words "or any series of periods of unemployment liable to aggregation" were

(ii) Sub-paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (vi) of paragraph (1) were deleted and there were substituted for sub-paragraph (ii) the following :-

"(ii) Any period of employment in the Insurance Industry separated by a period of more than five years from the next succeeding period of employment in the Insurance Industry shall not be taken into account in ascertaining the aggregate of the periods subsequent to the 8th November, 1920, during which the insured person has been employed in the Insurance Industry ";

(iii) There were substituted for the sub-paragraph figures (iv) and (v) in paragraph (1) the sub-paragraph figures (iii) and (iv). (iv) In paragraph (2) the words "not exceeding one-half were deleted.

4. Clause 13, Part ii (Conditions for the Receipt of Benefit), shall have effect as though-

(i) In paragraph (1) the words "since the 8th November 1920" were deleted and the words "during the period of three years immediately preceding the date of his application for benefit in the prescribed manner" were substituted therefor, and the word "thirteen" were deleted and the word "thirty" were substituted therefor, and at the end of the said paragraph there were added the words "provided that if and so far as may be necessary in order to place any insured person in a position not less favourable than that of a person insured under the General Provisions of the Act as amended by any subsequent enactment such insured person shall be entitled to receive benefit notwithstanding that this condition may not have been fulfilled in his case": fulfilled in his case ":

(ii) In paragraph (2) the words "but unable to obtain suitable employment" were deleted and the words "employment but (d) unable to obtain suitable employment" were substituted therefor;

(iii) There were added at the end of paragraph (10) the words (in) There were added as extended by Section 1 of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, or of an old age pension under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925";

(iv) The following paragraph were added at the end thereof :-(11) He must not in respect of the period during which he claims benefit be in receipt of wages or any payment by way of compensation for the loss of and substantially equivalent to the remuneration which he would have received if his employment had not terminated.

5. The First Schedule to Part II (Constitution of the Board) shall have effect as though-

(i) Paragraphs 3 to 12 inclusive were deleted and the following paragraphs were substituted therefor :----

"3. No person shall be qualified to be elected a member

of the Board unless he— (a) is employed in or holds office in an undertaking comprised in the Insurance Industry; or

(b) holds office in or is a member of an association of orkers in the Insurance Industry.

"4. The members, for the time being, of the Board shall 4. The memoers, for the time being, of the Board shall be a body corporate by the name of Insurance Unemploy-ment Board and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and may hold land for the purposes of their powers and duties without any licence in mortmain.

'5. Every person elected a member of the Board shall enter upon office on the 1st day of July in the year in which he is elected and shall hold office for two years.

"6. The places of all retiring members of the Board shall be filled by elections held before the 1st day of July in each year in accordance with arrangements made by the

Board and approved by the Minister. The electoral bodies shall be.

(a) in the case of members representative of persons (a) In the case of members representative of persons insured under the Scheme, such associations of workers in the Insurance Industry as under the said arrange-ments have respectively the right of electing a member of the Board, and a conference of delegates of other associations of workers in the Insurance Industry constituted in manner provided by the said arrange-ments and ments; and

(b) in the case of members representative of the employers in the Insurance Industry, a conference of delegates of representative bodies in the Insurance Industry constituted in manner provided by the said arrangements.

"7. If any question shall arise as to whether any person claiming to have been elected a member of the Board is duly qualified to be elected or has been duly elected, such question shall be determined by the Board and for the purposes of determining such question the Board shall consist of those members as to whose qualifications or

election no question has arisen. Provided that any candidate dissatisfied with the Board's Provided that any candidate dissatisfied with the Board's decision or his agent may within fourteen days after the determination by the Board of any such question appeal to the Minister against such determination, and the decision of the Minister on the question shall be final. "8. If, after the 30th day of June in any year the places

of all retiring members of the Board have not been duly filled by elections under the foregoing provisions such places shall be filled by the Minister.

"9. Retiring members of the Board shall be eligible for re-election.

"10. Casual vacancies on the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the places of retiring members and any person elected to fill a casual vacancy shall serve for the unexpired period which would have been served by the member replaced.

"11. A member of the Board shall vacate office if such member

(a) ceases to be qualified to be elected a member of the Board,

(b) becomes bankrupt, (c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind,

(d) resigns office by notice in writing, or

(e) is removed by the Minister pursuant to the request in writing of all the other members of the Board for the time being.

"12. The Board shall elect their own Chairman and

Deputy Chairman. "13. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board shall be four.

"14. The common seal of the Board shall not be affixed

"14. The common seal of the Board shall hot be aimxed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the Board and in the presence of at least three members and of the Secretary or such other person as the Board may appoint for the purpose and the members present and the Secretary or other person aforesaid shall sign every instrument to which the common seal is so affixed in their presence. "15. The powers and duties of the Board (which may

be exercised and performed notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership of the Board) shall be-(a) to control and administer the affairs of the

(b) to make provision for the working expenses of

(c) to make provision for the working expenses of the Scheme,
(c) to sell and dispose of any real and personal property vested in the Board,
(d) to make standing orders governing the conduct

(a) to have standing orders governing the conduct of their business,
(e) to keep proper records of their proceedings,
(f) to appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Scheme, to prescribe their duties and fix their remuneration,

(g) to establish and carry into effect a scheme for the superannuation of the officers and servants of the Board

Board, (\hbar) to appoint such committees consisting of members of their own body as they may consider desirable and to delegate to such committees any powers and duties

to delegate to such committees any powers and duties they may think fit, (j) subject to the approval of the Minister to make rules for any of the purposes for which rules may be made under the Scheme for prescribing anything which is to be prescribed thereunder and generally for carrying the Scheme into effect.

"16. Anything required or authorised under the Scheme to be done by, to, or before the Board may be done by, to, or before the Secretary of the Board or other person in that behalf authorised by the Board."

(ii) There were substituted respectively for the paragraph figures 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 the paragraph figures 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

December, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

FOREMEN AND ASSISTANT FOREMEN, ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES, ETC., WAR DEPARTMENT.—Staff Side v. Official Side of War Office Administrative Whitley Council. Difference.—Salary scales—Claim for revision. Decision.—The Court awarded the following weekly basic scales of pay :--

Assistant Foremen, Pensionable

Operative as from 1st September, 1926. Issued 2nd November, 1926. (1257.)

OVERSEERS, ADMIRALTY .- Staff Side v. Official Side of Admiralty Administrative Whitley Council. Difference.—Payment of Admiraty ances to Civilian Salaried Officers appointed for overseeing duties. Claim for increase. *Decision.*—The Court decided against the claim. Issued 2nd November, 1926. (1258.)

EXAMINERS IN ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT (LONDON) EXAMINERS IN ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT (LONDON) AND FIRST CLASS CLERKS (EDINBURGH)—GENERAL POST OFFICE.— Association of Executive Officers and other Civil Servants v. Post Office. Difference. — Effective date of Assimilation to Higher Executive Class. Decision.—The Court awarded that the officers concerned should, as from 1st October, 1926, have their salaries adjusted upon the basis that they entered the Higher Executive Class on 1st January, 1920, or on their date of appointment as Examiner or First Class Clerk, if later. Issued 5th November, 1926. (1259.)

SEA-GOING WIRELESS OPERATORS.—On the application of the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists the Court gave an interpretation on certain points in Decision No. 1240 upon which the parties to that decision were not in agreement. Issued 12th November, 1926. (1261.)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS, CIVIL SERVICE.— Staff Side v. Official Side, National Council for the Administrative and Legal Departments of the Civil Service. Difference.—Cost-of-living Bonus "Super Cut"—Claim for non-continuance. Decision.— Court awarded against the claim. Issued 17th November, 1926. (1262)

Electrical Trades Union v. Railways Staff Conference. Difference. Wages—Claim for "running-shed" differential. Decision.—The Court decided that the running-shed differential provided for in Decision No. 728 is not applicable to fitters employed in electric car sheds. Issued 19th November, 1926. (1263.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.-CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W (17) and (18), dated 8th November, 1926, confirming certain variations of overtime rates for male and female workers and specifying the 15th November, 1926, as the date from which

Copies of the Order W (17) and (18), which contains all the minimum rates of wages 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.

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal M.D.S. (11), dated 30th November, 1926, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 30th January, 1927.

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

Higher wages rates have become operative as from the 1st December, 1926, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates of wages now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 79, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M (39), (40), (41) and (43), col. 9. Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great

(1) Male workers in the coffin furniture making section of the

trade, U (13), col. 3. (2) Female workers in the cerement-making section of the trade, U (16), col. 1.

IV .- SPECIAL ORDER : MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

THE TRADE BOARDS (MILK DISTRIBUTIVE) ORDER, 1926. Special Order, dated 4th December, 1926, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 32), altering the description of the milk dis-tributive trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1920.

(Milk Distributive) Order, 1520. Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister), by a Special Order called the Trade Boards (Milk Dis-tributive) Order, 1920,* dated the 9th day of January, 1920, applied the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918,† to the trade specified in the

Appendix to the said Special Order : And whereas it is provided by subsection 1 of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order : And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the said Special Order by altering the description of the trade specified in the Angendu: thereto:

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

1. There shall be inserted in paragraph 2 (a) (iv) of the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1920 after the word "pasteurizing" the words "homogenizing, sterilizing

"3. For the purposes of this Appendix the expression 'fresh milk' shall include sterilized milk."

3. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1926.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this fourth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

(L.S.)

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

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. Woollen and Worsted Textiles (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations.

Regulations. THE Home Secretary has made Regulations,[†] dated 18th November, 1926, under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, fixing the maximum weights of material, yarn, cloth, tools or appliances that may be lifted by hand by any person employed in the manu-facture, dyeing or finishing of woollen or worsted textiles, or in any process or operation ancillary or incidental thereto. The Regulations, which may be cited as the Woollen and Worsted Textiles (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations, 1926, come into force on 1st January, 1927, from which date the Regulations dated 27th July, 1925, will be revoked.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ACCIDENT CAUSATION.—A psychological study of individual differ-ences in accident rates. Report No. 38. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

BUILDING SociETIES.—Statistical summary showing the operations f building societies for the years 1916–1925. Registry of Friendly locieties. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. — Imperial Conference, 1926. Summary of roceedings. (Cmd. 2768; price ls.)

Contains sections on social insurance, workmen's compensation, and oversea settlement.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—Report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for the year ended 31st December, 1925. (H.C. 136; price 2s. 6d.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—Report of the Committee on Education and Industry, England and Wales, Part I. Board of Education and Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication, price 1s. 6d.) (See p. 435.)

MINING.—(1) Reports of the Departmental Committee on co-operative selling in the coal-mining industry. (Cmd. 2770; price ls.) (2) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th June, 1926. Board of Trade: Mines Dept. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report by the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, Chairman, and Mr. T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E., Vice-Chairman, of the Oversea Settlement Committee, on their visit to Canada in connection with British settlement. (Cmd. 2760; price 1s.) (See page 438.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ended in September, 1926. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 3d.) (See page 439.)

SMALL HOLDINGS.—Report of proceedings under the Small Holdings Colonies Acts, 1916 and 1918, and Sailors and Soldiers (Gifts for Land Settlements) Act, 1916, for the years 1923–24, 1924–25 and 1925–26. (S.O. publication; price 4s. 6d.)

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1920, No. 341. † 9 Edw. 7. c. 22, and 8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 32. ‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1926, No. 1463. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1926.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Devonport: Bull Point, Erection of Houses: A. Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth, Cornwall. Portsmouth: Greosoted Timber: Com-mercial Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.C. H.M. Naval Yards Abroad: Motor Roller: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. Penstocks: York Engineering & Foundry Co., York. Constructional Steelwork: Brownlie & Murray, Glasgow.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.-Aluminium Ware: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Corfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Amplifiers: The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Amplifiers: The Plessey Co. (1925), Ltd., Ilford.—Anchors, Glump: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Anchors, Stockless: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.
—Asjestos Goods: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Bags, Calico: Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; B. Kershaw & Co. (1920), Ltd., Manchester.—Battery Gear: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester., Boards, W/T: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Baiters, Ltd., Dondon, N.W.—Baiters, Ltd., Manchester Manchester; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birlingham; Verley, Itd., Birmingham; Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., Uondon, N.W.—
Boilers: J. Thompson (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton; Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.— Boilers, Vertical Multitubular: Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan, Scotland.—Cable, Electric, and Boxes: Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend.—Cables, Electric Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hoopers Telegraph & I.R. Works, Ltd., London, E.; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend.—Caps, Blue Cloth, Blue Serge and White Duck: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. —Capstans, Electrically-driven: T. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Hudderstield; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cases, Suit: French's, Ltd., London, N.; David Stocks, Edinburgh.—Chain Cable Fittings: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Saltney; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Charger Cases: John, Son & Watts, Ltd., London, E.C.—Compressors: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Iswich.—Containers, Smoke Float: Ester Bros., Ltd., London, E. Electric Cables, Ltd., Song Ketley, Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Song Ketley Brown, Kender, Song Ketley Brown, Containers, Smoke Float: Ester Bros, Ltd., London, E.—Cate, Electric Goliath: T. Smith & Song (Rodley). & Co., Ltd., Ipswitch.—Containers, Sinoke Float. Ester Bloat., Edut, London, E.—Crane, Electric Goliath : T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.—Cranes, Overhead Electric: S. Butler & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Cutters 32 ft. : J. H. Pounder & Co., Ltd., Hartlepool.—Cutlery, Stainless, Electro-plated Handles: Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—Dock, Floating: Wicher Biokerdoon Ltd. Walkerdoon Ture plated Handles: Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—Dock, Floating Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.— Fenders, Hazel Rod: T. Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock; H. Charnley & Son, Ulverston, Lancs.—Ferrules, Cap M.C.I.: Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby.—Files: Sheffield Steel H. Charniey & Son, Olverston, Lattes.—Fertules, oup M.O.I.: Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby.—Files: Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; H. Rossell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Fire-bricks: J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; Bonnybridge Silica & Fireelay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; J. Dougall & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—Fittings, Electric Lamp: Hawkers, Ltd., Birming-ham.—Generators, Motor: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. —Gigs, 30 ft.: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle.—Handkerchiefs, Black Silk: J. & T. Brocklehurst & Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield; Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—India Rubber Fittings: Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland, near Preston. —Installation, Electric Light: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent.—Jerseys, Blue: I. & R. Morley, Leicester.—Junction Boxes: Basebe, Sadler & Co., Ltd., Tondon, S.E.—Knives, Clasp: J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Knives, Seamen's, Metal Handled: Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Temple borough.—Lathe: John Lang & Basebe, Sadler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Rinves, Jiag. c. Alten
& Sons, Ltd., Sheffleld.—Knives, Seamen's, Matal Handled : Sheffleld
Steel Products, Ltd., Temple borough.—Lathe : John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—Lifebelts : Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—Linen, Damask Table : Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast, M'Crum, Watson & Mercer, Ltd., Belfast.—Linen Goods : A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; N. Lockhart & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon; J. Johnson & Sons, Belfast; J. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Auchtermuchty; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—Lockers, Ammunition : Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.; P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Lockers, Kit : Estler Bros., London, E. —Machines, Universal Milling and Vertical Milling : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Mackintoshes, Blue : Chas. Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Motor Boat, 60 ft. : Short Bros. (Rochester-Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—Motor Boat, 62 ft. : J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ohmmeters and Generators, Combined : Record Electrical Co., Ltd., Newcastle; Oil Services, Ltd., Liverpool and London; Rimer Bros., Newcastle; Silvervices, Ltd., Liverpool and London; Rimer Bros., Newcastle; Silver-town Lubricants, Itd., London, E.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W. and Birkenhead; Shell Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.-Plant, Distilling: P. & B. Evaporators, Ltd., London, S.W.-Plant, Electric Bakery: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Plates, Mild Steel: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd.,

Cardiff.—Sausages in tins: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne, Wilts.—Saw Frame, Motor-driven Vertical : J. McDowall & Sons, Johnstone, near Glasgow.—Scuttles, Side : J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill; J. Roby, Ltd., Rainhill.—Sections, Mild Steel : Froding-ham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Serge, Blue : J. Smith & Co., Greetland; W. Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefiel —Shackles, Lugless : Carron Co., Carron, Stirlingsbire. Shalloon : J. Clough & Son, Shipley.—Sheets, Pillow Covers, etc., Linen : Debenham & Freebody, London, W.—Shirting, Blue Striped Cotton : W. M. Berry & Sons, Earby.—Shoes, Brown Canvas : R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—Shorts and Vests, Cellular : Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C. : Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.— London, E.C.; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.C., Shorts, Cotton Fabric : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London Shorts, Cotton Fabric: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Silk, Sewing: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Smith's Work: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.; Carron Co., Falkirk; Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.; Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Horseley Bdge. & Eng. Co., Ltd., Tipton; Hughes-Johnson Stampings, Ltd., Birmingham; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Nixon & Whit-field, Blaydon-on-Tyne; W. Renwick, Blaydon-on-Tyne; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham; Vaughan Bros., Willenhall; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill, Staffs.—Steel Wire Line and Strand: Edwin Flis & Co., Ltd. Dargenham, Dock: Dixon & Corbett & Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill, Statts.—Steel Wire Line and Straht : Edwin Ellis & Co., Itd., Dagenham Dock; Dixon & Corbett & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool.—Switchboards, Power Supply and Spares : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Switches and Indicators : McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne Ltd., Manchester; Plessey Co. (1525), Ltd., Ilford.—Towelling, Terry : Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.—Towels : Barlow & Jones, Ltd. & Sone (Welkher) Welkher Bukh, Manchester; Pressey Co. (1925), Etd., Hiord.—Towelling, Terry: Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.—Towels: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Holt & Sons (Walshaw), Walshaw.—Trucks, Special : Bute Works Supply Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—Tubes, Deck, and Glands, Bukhead : Ackroyd & Best, Ltd., Leeds; Hawkers, Ltd., Birming-ham; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Turpentine : Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Langley Smith & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Vests, Summer : I. & R. Morley, Nottingham. —Vests, Winter : Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham...— Watchcoats : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., Nottingham...— Watchcoats : Jobson & Sons (London), Ltd., Notlingham...— Watchcoats : Goves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes, I.O.W.--Winches, Electric Type : Harfield & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees..-Winches, Paravane : Robert Roger & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.

WAR OFFICE.

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