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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, showed a further improvement during March.

Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 22nd March was 9.8, as compared with 10.5 at 22nd February, and 11.1 at 23rd March, 1925. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 10·1 at the end of March, 1926, compared with 10.4 at the end of February and with 9.0 at the end of March,1925. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th March, 1926, was approximately 1,070,000, of whom 842,000 were men and 175,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 1st March, it was 1,169,000, of whom 911,000 were men and 194,000 were women; and at 30th March, 1925, it was 1,249,000, of whom 959,000 were men and 228,000 were women.

Employment was good, on the whole, with brickmakers, with skilled operatives in the building trades, and in most sections of the printing trades; it was fairly good in some branches of the metal and clothing trades, in the furnishing trades, and with coachbuilders and millsawyers. In coal mining it was still slack, and in iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, and marine engineering it continued bad.

Among the principal industries the improvement during March was most marked in building and public works contracting and in the clothing trades; but minor improvements were also recorded in many other industries, including iron and steel, brick, pottery, woollen and worsted, silk, and linen manufacture.

WAGES.

There was little movement in rates of wages in March. In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during the month resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly $\pounds4,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 47,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of $\pounds1,125$ in the wages of 19,000 workpeople.

The principal groups whose wages were increased were about 20,000 workpeople employed in the nontrading services of local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire, and upwards of 10,000 workers in paper mills. In the first-mentioned group a bonus of 90 per cent. on basis rates was increased, under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale, to 95 per cent. In the paper-making industry increases were granted, under a decision of the Industrial Court, of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour in the minimum rates of the lower-paid adult male shiftworkers and of $\frac{5}{8}d$. per hour in those of women and of the lower-paid adult male day-workers. Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in the Radstock district, and iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England.

The groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced included iron ore miners and blast furnace workers in Cumberland, bakers at Liverpool, and the employees of local authorities in the East Midlands.

During the first three months of 1926 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics have been compiled, have resulted in net increases amounting to £12,350 in the weekly full-time wages of 123,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £15,750 in those of 260,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1925 there were net increases of over £68,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 725,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £27,000 in those of nearly 600,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st April the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 68 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 72 per cent. a month ago and 75 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 59, 65 and 70 respectively. The decline in the figures since 1st March was mainly due to seasonal reductions in the prices of eggs and milk, but there were also slight reductions in the prices of various other articles of food.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. 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. Further particulars will be found on page 129.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in March was 35. In addition, 28 disputes, which began before March, were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in March (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 37,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during March was about 460,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 22,000 workpeople involved and 366,000 days lost in the previous month. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

As stated in the February issue of this GAZETTE, H.M. Government decided to invite the Belgian, French, German and Italian Governments to appoint representatives to attend a conference to consider how far it was possible to secure an international agreement for the regulation of hours of labour in industry. Representatives of the International Labour Organisation were also invited to be present.

The Conference met in London on the 15th March, when the proceedings were opened by the Prime Minister. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the British Minister of Labour, was then appointed Chairman, and the Conference decided to examine the Washington

Hours Convention, article by article. The Conference came to an end on the 19th March, when Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland made the following concluding statement :---

"The Government of Great Britain decided to convene this "The Government of Great Britain decided to convene this Conference because it desired to see how far it was possible to secure agreement amongst the principal industrial States as to the principles upon which there could be based an international agreement for the regulation of hours of labour. This was without prejudice to other nations. It is no doubt desirable to obtain agreement among others than those invited, but the possibility of agreement among the four nations here present with us is indispensable if a wider measure of agreement is to be obtained be obtained.

In particular, the British Government felt it necessary to examine the difficulties surrounding the Washington Convention and to ascertain to what extent it would be practicable to ensure uniformity of interpretation, combined with assurances as to effective operation and enforcement.

I am sure that we all agree that the Conference has been able greatly to advance the consideration of the whole question of hours of labour from the international standpoint, and I acknowledge with cordiality and gratitude the co-operation of my colleagues to that end. I gladly assure them that I shall for my part submit the conclusions of the Conference to my Government, and I venture to express the hope that the other Ministers present will find themselves able to do likewise."

After replies from the other members of the Conference, the following record of the conclusions of the Conference, registering the agreements reached, was signed :--

Article I.-It is agreed that the Convention applies to all industrial

Article 1.—It is agreed that the Convention applies to all industrial undertakings, whatever the number of persons employed, except those in which only members of the same family are employed. It is agreed that the ordinary postal, telegraph and telephone service is outside the scope of the Convention, but that constructional, maintenance and repair work in connection with the postal, telegraph and telephone service is covered by it.

Article II.—It is agreed that working hours are the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the employer; they do not include rest periods posted in accordance with Article VIII, during which the persons employed are not at the disposal of the employer.

Article V.—It is agreed that the provisions of Article V may be applied to the building trade.

Applied to the binding state. Article VI (a).—The expression "essentially intermittent work" used in Article VI should be interpreted in a restrictive sense. It applies only to occupations such as those of doorkeepers, watchmen, works firemen and other workers, which are not concerned with production properly so-called, and which, by their nature, are interrupted by long periods of inaction during which these workers have to display neither physical activity nor sustained attention, and remain at their post only to reply to possible calls.

Article VI (b).-It is agreed that the maximum limit to the number

Article VI (0).—It is agreed that the maximum limit to the number of additional hours that may be worked under Article VI (b) is within the competence of national law. It is agreed that the obligation as to the rate of pay for overtime imposed by the Convention applies only to the additional hours contemplated by Article VI (b).

It is agreed that the minimum additional rate of 25 per cent. for overtime provided for in Article VI is obligatory.

Five-day Week.-A table fixing hours of work over a longer period than the week may be drawn up in a manner similar to that provided for in Article V in order to distribute the hours of work in each week over five days, or in two weeks over eleven days, it being understood that the average working hours may in no case exceed 48 per week.

that the average working hours may in no case exceed 45 per week. Weekly Rest Day.—It is agreed that any hours over and above the weekly limit of 48 which are required by the nature of the services rendered to be worked on the weekly rest day other than hours covered by Articles II (c), III, IV and V, shall be treated either as hours to be dealt with under the provisions of national legislation relating to the weekly rest day or as hours to be dealt with under the provisions of Article VI.

Railways.—It is agreed that railways are covered by the Convention. In so far as Article \overline{V} and Article VI (a) are not sufficient for the needs of the railways, the necessary overtime is permissible under Article VI (b).

Time lost by Holidays.—It is agreed that in cases where a State allows hours to be worked in excess of 48 per week in order to make up time lost by reason of holidays (other than national holidays or holidays with pay), such hours must be included in the maximum

number of hours' overtime fixed in virtue of Article VI, and must be paid for at the overtime rates laid down in the said Article.

be paid for at the overtime rates laid down in the said Article. Article XIV.—(1) It is agreed that each Government will insert Article XIV in their legislation to carry out the Convention. (2) It is agreed* that use can only be made of Article XIV in case of a crisis which affects the national economy to such an extent that it threatens the existence of the life of the people. An economic or commercial crisis, however, which concerns only special branches of industry cannot be regarded as endangering the national safety within the meaning of Article XIV, so that in this case the suspension of the Convention would not be instified of the Convention would not be justified

It is agreed that the English, French, German and Italian texts

shall be equally authoritative. It is further agreed by the representatives of the Governments participating in the Conference that they will report to their respective Governments the conclusions, as set out above, which the Conference has been able to reach, so that those Governments who Conference has been able to reach, so that those Governments who have not ratified the Convention may, taking account of the agree-ments reached, be in a position to proceed with their consideration of the question of the ratification of the Washington Convention. The conclusions of the Conference will also be reported formally to the International Labour Office by the British Government, which took the initiative in summoning the Conference.

THE INFLUENCE OF LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES ON THE OFFICIAL UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

STATISTICS. A MEMORANDUM[†] has been issued for the purpose of setting out the results of an examination of the extent to which the unem-ployment figures issued weekly by the Ministry of Labour have been affected by the greater restrictions on the receipt of unem ployment benefit which came into operation during the summer of 1925. In particular the memorandum examines the extent to which the reduction in the weekly figures between 27th July and 31st December, 1925, was due, not to a real reduction in the numbers unemployed, but to the omission from the official figures of persons who had been "cut off benefit" by reason of the legislative and administrative changes introduced during 1925. The method has been adopted of comparing in the first place the numbers of insured persons included in the weekly statistics relating to the registers of Employment Exchanges with the monthly record of unemployment in insured industries as shown by the numbers of lodged unemployment books. The difference between

numbers of lodged unemployment books. The difference between these two series of figures represents what is known as the Two Months File of lodged books. This file contains for a period of two Months File of lodged books. This file contains for a period of two months the unemployment books of insured persons who are not known to be in employment, whether insured or uninsured, but who are not maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange. Generally speaking, such books relate in the main to individuals who have had claims for unemployment benefit disallowed; but inasmuch as they are not maintaining registration for employment they are not included in the weekly figures relating to persons on the Registers. It follows that any abnormal deflation of the Register figures due to increased disallowances of benefit would be reflected in a corresponding increase in the size of the Two Months File. The average of this file dufing 1924 and 1925, which included measures both of relaxation and of restriction, has been taken as a datum line The average of this file during 1924 and 1925, which included measures both of relaxation and of restriction, has been taken as a datum line from which to measure such increases. The memorandum includes a Table covering the period from 27th January, 1924, to 25th January, 1926, showing the division of the Register between insured and uninsured persons, together with the figures of unemployment books lodged, the numbers of books in the Two Months File, the number of claims to benefit disallowed and the numbers of persons who although disallowed hencefit has meintained. Months File, the number of claims to benefit disallowed and the numbers of persons who, although disallowed benefit, have maintained registration at Employment Exchanges and who consequently have been included in the Register figures. There is also included a brief summary of the legislative and administrative changes regarding

brief summary of the legislative and administrative changes regarding unemployment benefit during the two years 1924 and 1925. In the second place the memorandum deals with the question whether during the latter half of 1925 there was any inflation of the Dead Files of lodged books. These files in the main consist of books which have passed through the Two Months File. They are subject to continuous shrinkage, due to the removal of books of persons who, after an absence of two months or more from the Exchanges, get insured work or renew a claim to benefit. The conclusions reached as the result of the examination are

The conclusions reached as the result of the examination are

as follows :---(1) So far as regards persons who register at the Exchanges the effect of restrictions on benefit in unduly reducing the numbers of persons on the register at any given date is not greater than the sum, at that date, of the increases (if any) in the Two Months File and the Dead File above normal. (2) The Two Months File showed at 25th January, 1926, an increase of about 13,700 above normal; while the Dead File showed ne increase of above normal.

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no increase above normal. (3) The figure of 13,700 includes some persons who for various reasons should not be counted as unemployed; and the number who ceased to register on account of stricter benefit conditions, though remaining unemployed, is therefore less than 13,700 and probably not more than 10,000.
It is also prointed out that is a provided to the probably of the probably between the probably not more than 10,000.

It is also pointed out that, in comparing these figures with the number of disallowances of claims, it is necessary to bear in mind

* Provisionally on the part of Great Britain. † Cmd. 2601. H.M. Stationery Office: price 3d.

April, 1926.

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that the number of disallowances is considerably larger than the number of *persons* whose claims have been disallowed, and that the number of persons maintaining registration after disallowance of benefit has increased from 19,608 at 27th October, 1924, to 79,422 at 25th January, 1926. These persons are always included in the statistics relating to the registers of Employment Exchanges.

WAGES AND HOURS OF EMPLOY-MENT IN THE DRAPERY, MEAT, GROCERY AND CATERING TRADES.

As stated by the Minister of Labour in answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 11th February* investigations have been undertaken into the rates of wages, hours of employment, and degree of industrial organisation in the drapery and allied trades, in the meat distributive trade, and in the catering trade, in order to ascertain whether there was a case for issuing a statutory in order to ascertain whether there was a case for issuing a subscription notice of intention to bring these trades under the Trade Boards Acts. A similar investigation has also been made into the wages, the grocery trade. The hours, and degree of organisation in the grocery trade. Reports of these investigations have now been published.[†]

DRAPERY AND ALLIED TRADES.

For the purposes of this inquiry the trades covered were-

- (a) the drapery and women's and children's outfitting retail distributive trade; (b) the men's and boys' outfitting and the bespoke tailoring
- retail distributive trade; and (c) the fancy goods retail distributive trade.

The inquiry was by way of sample. The information relates to July, 1924, and the area covered was Great Britain.

July, 1924, and the area covered was Great Britain. On the basis of the 1921 Census returns it is estimated that approximately 62,000 males and 150,000 females were employed in those branches of trade covered by the inquiry. The distribution in age groups is estimated to be 19,000 males under 21 and 43,000 males of 21 years and over; 37,000 females under 18 years of age, 33,000 females aged 18 to 20 years, inclusive, and 80,000 females aread 21 years and over; aged 21 years and over.

Visits were made to 324 towns in Great Britain, and returns Visits were made to 324 towns in Great Britain, and returns of wages were obtained from 4,395 employers, representing, it is estimated, about 15 per cent. of the employers in these trades. The wages of 17,924 male and 43,495 female workers, or approxi-mately 30 per cent. of the total workers in the trade, were ascertained. Of the males, 8,004 were in the drapery trade, 8,181 in the outfitting trade, and 1,739 in the fancy goods trade. Of the females, 30,055 were in the drapery trade, 2,194 in the outfitting trade, and 11,246 in the fancy goods trade. The pro-portion of workers who received cash wages only was $85 \cdot 2$ per cent. for males, and $77 \cdot 0$ per cent. for females. Of the remainder, $12 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the males and $16 \cdot 8$ per cent. of the females were supplied with partial board; and only $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the males and $6 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the females were "living in." The age distribution of the workers covered by the returns was as follows :—

			Under 18.	18 to 20 (inclusive).	21 and ov
Males	in addin Na an		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
Females			 24.6	21.9	53.5
Females		•••	 24.6	21.9	53

The principal occupations were found to be :--

Males: managers, 1,503; sales assistants, 8,707; errand boys, 3,974.

Females : sales assistants, 35,969; clerks, 3,251; cashiers, 1,390. RATES OF WAGES.—The ascertained rates of wages are analysed in great detail in thirty-six tables appended to the Report. The wages were found to vary considerably from one district to another, except in the case of male workers aged 21 and over, with whom the general wage level was fairly uniform. In almost all cases the highest range of wage-rates was found in London, and the lowest rates in the South-Western Counties, or the Northern Counties

For workers under 21 years of age, both male and female, the highest wages appeared to be in the fancy goods trade, and the lowest wages in the drapery trade. On the other hand, for males aged 21 and over the highest wages appeared to be in the outfitting trade, and the lowest wages in the fancy goods trade; and for females aged 21 and over (the most important group numerically) the highest wages appeared to be in the drapery trade, and the lowest in the outfitting trade.

Taking all branches of the trades and all districts together, the prevailing range of weekly wage-rates[‡] for each age- and sex-group was as follows :--

Males, under 18: 76.7 per cent. received from 10s. to 20s.

* See the February issue of this GAZETTE, page 40. + H.M. Stationery Office; prices 4s. net (Drapery Trade Report), 2s. 6d. net (Meat Trade Report), 3s. 6d. net (Grocery Trade Report), and 4s. net (Catering Trade Report). ‡ The figures quoted show the proportion of workpeople of each class, in excess of 50 per cent. of that class, in receipt of remuneration falling between the indicated multiples of 5s., inclusive of both limits.

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Males, 18 to 20: 61.7 per cent. received from 20s. to 35s. Males, 21 and over: 61.2 per cent. received from 50s. to 90s. Females, under 18: 67.3 per cent. received from 10s. to 20s. Females, 18 to 20: 83.7 per cent. received from 15s. to 30s. Females, 21 and over: 54.7 per cent. received from 30s. to

The lower quartile, median, and upper quartile rates for each of these age- and sex-groups were as follows. In explanation of these terms it should be stated that, if the individuals in a group these terms it should be stated that, if the individuals in a group are ranged in ascending order according to their wages (all those receiving the same wage-rate being each counted separately), then the wages of those who stand most nearly a quarter of the way along the rank, counting from the lower end, are the *lower quartile* rates; while the wages of those standing nearest to mid-way along the rank are the *median* rates, and the wages of those standing nearest to three-quarters of the way up the rank are the *upper quartile* rates.

<u> </u>			Lower Quartile.	Median.	Upper Quartile.	
ALC: N		olexani Olexani	NUS	1.39	178.	V
		1. 10 Mar	105.209	27s.	35s.	
	 		51s.	668.	86s.	
	 		19s. 30s.	23s. 35s.	27s. 45s.	
	 			Quartile.	Quartile. Median. 13s. 51s. 9s.	Quartile. Median. Quartile. Quartile. Quartile. Quartile.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.—In the combined trades 90.9 per cent. of the male workers and 92.1 per cent. of the female workers were employed for a working week of from 42 to 52 hours; while 74.8per cent. of the males and 79.4 per cent. of the females worked from 44 to 50 hours per week.

For the purpose of comparing the three trades the percentage numbers of those working 48 or more hours a week have been taken. On this basis the shortest hours were worked in the drapery trade, where $31 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the males, and $26 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the females, worked 48 or more hours a week. The longest hours were in the fancy goods trade, where $73 \cdot 7$ per cent. of the males, and $67 \cdot 3$ per cent. of the females, worked for 48 or more hours a week.

ORGANISATION.—Nearly half of the employers visited were organised in employers' associations. Considerable difficulty was found in ascertaining the degree of organisation among the workers; but after all due allowances have been made it is estimated that not but after all due allowances have been made it is estimated that not less than 3 per cent., and not more than 10 per cent., of the workers in the combined trades were organised. The great majority of organised workers were found in co-operative societies, four-fifths of the organised workers found in the drapery trade and three-quarters of those in the outfitting trade being employed by such societies. The organisation among workers in the fancy goods trade was almost negligible.

MEAT DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL).

The places and firms visited were selected so as to afford informa-The places and firms visited were selected so as to afford informa-tion representative of every type of locality and business. The information relates to July, 1924, and the area covered was Great Britain. The estimated numbers of workers engaged in the trades covered by the inquiry, according to the Census of 1921, were 83,500 males and 15,500 females. Of the males, 19,950 were under 18 years of age, and 10,350 between the ages of 18 and 20 (inclusive); of the females, nearly three-quarters were aged 21 and over.

The inquiry covered wholesale distributors, shipping butchers, retail butchers, pork butchers, sausage and tripe factories, abattors, etc. Visits were made to 324 towns, and returns of wages were obtained from 1,829 firms, including a number of multiple firms with a large number of branches. The number of shops visited represents, it is estimated, about 10 per cent. of the butchers' establishments in Great Britain. Returns of wages were obtained in respect of 17,768 male and 1,797 female workers, representing, it is estimated, 20 per cent. of the total workers in the trade.

It was ascertained that the proportion of workers paid cash wages only was 83 per cent. The proportion remunerated by means of cash wages, and also provided with meat or partial board, was $15 \cdot 7$ per cent. in the case of males and $14 \cdot 7$ per cent. in the case of females. The proportion of workers "living in" was only $1 \cdot 2$ per cent. in the case of males, and $2 \cdot 1$ per cent. in the case of females.

Of the 17,768 males covered by the returns received, 4,239 were less than 18 years old, 2,208 were between 18 and 20 (inclusive), and 11,321 were 21 years of age and over. Of the females, over 70 per cent. were 21 years of age and over.

The principal occupational groups for males were managers, inspectors and supervisors, 3,102; sales assistants, 8,414; porters and errand boys, 3,138. The principal occupational group among women and girls was that of clerks and cashiers.

RATES OF WAGES .- There was considerable variation as between one district and another in the rates of wages paid. The districts with the highest wages were London and Yorkshire; while the South-Western and South-Eastern Counties, and (for some classes of workers) the Northern Counties, had generally a range of wages lower than the average.

Taking all districts together, the predominant rates of weekly wages were as follows (females under 21 have been omitted in this summary, owing to their relatively small numbers) :---

Males under 18: 79.9 per cent. received from 10s. to 20s.

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Males, 18 to 20: $63 \cdot 0$ per cent. received from 20s. to 35s. Males, 21 and over: $58 \cdot 9$ per cent. received from 55s. to 80s. Females, 21 and over: $70 \cdot 1$ per cent. received from 25s. to 40s.

The median and upper and lower quartile rates (see page 121) for the above four cla es were as follows :---

unitry of the slowing				Lower Quartile.	Median.	Upper Quartile.
Males under 18	No.	21857	and a	108.	14s. 6d.	18s.
Males, 18 to 20	10.00		 (and the	20s.	258.	34s.
Males, 21 and over			 	558.	66s.	80s.
Females, 21 and over			 	29s. 6d.	33s.	40s.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.—It was found that 93 per cent. of the male workers were employed between 44 and 58 hours per week, while $56 \cdot 3$ per cent. were employed from 48 to 54 hours per

Among females the percentage working from 44 to 58 hours er week was 89.5, and the percentage working from 48 to 54 hours was 57.0.

ORGANISATION.-59.3 per cent. of the employers, employing 62.8 per cent. of the workers covered by the inquiry, were organised. Considerable difficulty was found in ascertaining the degree of organisation among workers, but after all due allowances have been made it is estimated that not less than 12 per cent. and not more than 25 per cent. of the workers were organised. Organisation was strongest among workers employed by co-operative societies and in the north and north-west of England.

GROCERY AND PROVISIONS TRADE (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL).

The estimated number of persons engaged in the grocery and provision trade, according to the Census of 1921, was 294,959, of whom 24,956 were employers; 41,751 were proprietors not employing labour; and 228,252 were workers. The investigation was made during the period from 27th March to 22nd June, 1925. It covered

during the period from 27th March to 22nd June, 1925. It covered every county in England and Wales, 654 towns being visited; but Scotland was not visited in this inquiry. The inquiry covered not only grocers' shops, but also the grocery -departments of co-operative societies and departmental stores. Re-turns of wages were received in respect of 49,766 males and 17,072 females, representing from 28 to 30 per cent. of the estimated number of workers in the trade. It was found that over 95 per cent. of the workers were remunerated by means of cash wages and/or com-mission only, and the figures given in the Report represent this form of remuneration unless the contrary is stated. The value of partial board (where this was given) was in two-thirds of the cases 2s. 6d. or less per week. The proportion of workers "living in" was or less per week. The proportion of workers "living in" was extremely small.

extremely small. Male workers were found to be in the proportion of about two to one to female workers. The figures show that the age at which the largest number of workers is employed is 15, after which there is a decrease, the largest decrease coming between the number of workers aged 20 and the number aged 21. Approximately 50 per cent. of the males and 63 per cent. of the females were found to be under 25 years of age. In view of this fact, the wages of the workers are shown separately in this Report for each year of age from 14 to 24 inclusive; while those of 25 and over are grouped together together.

The most important occupational group numerically was that of retail managers, salesmen and shop assistants. In the retail branch of the trade wages information was obtained concerning 28,090 males and 8,648 females in this occupational group. RATES OF WAGES.—It was found that in the main the wages

were highest in London (for both males and females), in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire (for males), and in the South-Eastern district (for females). They were lowest for both males and females in the South-Western and in the North-Eastern and East Midlands districts.

The following Table shows the median and the upper and lower quartile rates for males and for females at each age from 14 to 24, inclusive, and in the age-group 25 and over. The figures here given relate to the retail trade only; the figures for the wholesale and retail trades taken together (which are given in the Report) differ slightly from those for the retail trade only.

		Males.			Females.	
Age.	Lower Quartile.	Median.	Upper Quartile.	Lower Quartile.	Median.	Upper Quartile
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 25 and over	108. 118. 148. 178. 208. 268. 308. 358. 408. 458. 458. 588.	108. 138. 168. 208. 258. 308. 358. 438. 438. 518. 558. 668.	12s. 15s. 18s. 23s. 30s. 36s. 42s. 50s. 57s. 60s. 63s. 78s.	98. 108. 128. 158. 188. 208. 228. 248. 258. 278. 288. 308.	10s. 13s. 15s. 18s. 20s. 23s. 25s. 28s. 29s. 30s. 30s. 35s.	128. 168. 188. 218. 248. 308. 308. 308. 338. 348. 358. 408.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT .--- It was found that hours in the wholesale branch of the trade were shorter than in the retail branch, and there was a marked tendency in the wholesale branch for females to work

shorter hours than males. In the wholesale branch 79.7 per cent. of the male and $67 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the female workers were employed between 44 and 52 hours per week; while in the retail branch 82.8 per cent. of the male and 81.9 per cent. of the female workers were employed between 48 and 56 hours per week.

ORGANISATION.—74.2 per cent. of the employers in the wholesale branch and 54.7 per cent. of those in the retail branch were found to be organised. Only 2.4 per cent. of the workers (excluding those employed by co-operative societies) were found to be organised. On the other hand, 84.6 per cent. of the workers employed by co-operative societies were organised.

CATERING TRADE.

The inquiry was limited to establishments engaged in the light refreshment and dining room (non-licensed) branch of the cattering trade, the types of firms visited including tea-rooms, dining rooms, restaurants, cafés, fried fish shops, etc. It is estimated that the number of workers employed in the branch of the trade covered by the inquiry does not exceed 10,000 males and 90,000 females; as the Census returns do not distinguish between workers in licensed and in unlicensed establishments, the above figures are approximations.

Visits were made to 283 towns in Great Britain, and returns

Visits were made to 283 towns in Great Britain, and returns of wages were received from 3,601 employers, in respect of 3,405 male and 36,306 female workers, representing about 40 per cent. of the total number employed in this branch of the trade. The information relates to January, 1925. The workers are remunerated by various combinations of cash wages, tips, meals, and lodging. In addition some disturbance of wage levels is caused by deductions for breakages, and by the pro-vision and laundering of uniform. Of the 15,596 waitresses in respect of whom wages returns were received, 11,001 received tips; of the waiters, 243 out of 408 received tips. The percentages of male and of female workers provided with meals in addition to cash wages (and/or tips where received) were 84.3 and 94.2, respectively; the wages Tables in the Report relate almost entirely to this class of worker, and the figures in the present summary are confined, for reasons of and the figures in the present summary are confined, for reasons of space, to these workers. A relatively small number were employed under the "living-in" system, while a still smaller number received no allowances of meals or lodging. Tips were ascertained from the employers' estimates, checked, in very many cases, by confidential reference to the employees themselves. Employers were asked to state the estimated cost to them of the meals and/or lodging provided, and the information was checked in the light of the general character of the establishments and the detailed experience of the investigators.

Investigators. The principal occupational groups were waitresses and female kitchen hands, who together covered 82.2 per cent. of the female workers included in the returns. Most of the workers employed in the trade are adults, the percentage of workers 21 years of age and over being 77.0 for males and 72.6 for females.

RATES OF REMUNERATION .- The following summary relates to RATES OF REMUNERATION.—The following summary relates to the weekly receipts of female workers only, though corresponding particulars are given for male workers also in the Report. As stated, the particulars given below relate in all cases to workers receiving meals. The highest rates were generally found in London, or (for certain classes of workers) in the Midland Counties; and the lowest rates in the Northern Counties and Wales.

in a start of	Cash rece	eipts only	Total remuneration		
	(<i>i.e.</i> , wages	and tips,	(including estimated		
	where re	eccived).	value of meals).		
Age Group (females).	Percentage receiving predominant range.	Predominant range (inclusive).	Percentage receiving predominant range.	Predominant range (inclusive).	
Under 18	69 · 0	10s. to 20s.	66·7	15s. 1d. to 25s.	
18 to 20	67 · 2	15s. to 25s.	79·2	20s. 1d. to 35s.	
21 and over	68 · 7	20s. to 35s.	67·8	25s. 1d. to 40s.	

The median and upper and lower quartile rates (see page 121) for female workers provided with meals were as follows :---

Age Group.	(i.e., '	receipts of wages and ere receive	tips,	Total remuneration (including estimated value of meals).			
(females).	Lower Quartile.	Median.	Upper Quartile.	Lower Quartile.	Median.	Upper Quartile.	
Under 18 18 to 20 21 and over	10s. 18s. 175 21s.	14s. 21s. 25s.	17s. 24s. 6d. 31s.	19s. 245.259 29s.	22s. 28s. 33s.	25s. 31s. 40s.	

Hours of EMPLOYMENT.—The percentage working between 44 and 52 hours per week was $64 \cdot 0$ per cent. for males and $74 \cdot 2$ per cent. for females. The proportion of employees working over 48 hours was $58 \cdot 3$ per cent. for males and $36 \cdot 6$ per cent. for females.

ORGANISATION.—16.6 per cent. of the employers visited were organised in employers' associations, but 63.5 per cent. of the workers included in the inquiry were employed by these organised employers. After making all due allowances, it is estimated that not more than 5 per cent. of the workers were organised; organisation appeared to be most extensive in Yorkshire and in the Northern Counties.

THE PERSONAL FACTOR IN ACCIDENT CAUSATION.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report^{*} containing a study by Miss E. M. Newbold, B.A., one of their investigators, into the personal factor in accident causation. The question has been dealt with to some extent in two earlier Reports of the Board.[†] One of these gave the results of an investigation based on data collected in munition factories during the war, which indicated that the distribution of accidents was largely influenced by a special personal susceptibility inherent in the indi-vidual and differing from one individual to another. Some workers are more liable to suffer casualties than others; and there are grounds for thinking that the bulk of accidents may occur among a limited number of individuals having a special personal susceptibility to

The present Report contains the result of a statistical enquiry based on accident records specially kept for the purpose by thirteen firms, employing 8,962 workpeople (6,938 men and 2,024 women), the periods of observation covering from three months to two years. The number of accidents observed was 16,188; the term "accidents" including any injury, however slight, which was recorded as treated either in the ambulance room or from ambulance boxes. The firms supplying the information were engaged in a great variety of industries. The present Report contains the result of a statistical enquiry

The results of the investigation go to support the conclusion reached by earlier inquiries, as to the existence of special individual suscepti-bility. It has been shown that the average number of accidents in any homogeneous group is much influenced by a comparatively small number of workers; from which it follows that the elimination of comparatively few specially susceptible workers from "risky occupations would go far to reduce the number of industrial accident occupations would go far to reduce the number of industrial accidents. The Board have, therefore, initiated investigations on the further point, how these individuals having a special susceptibility to accident may be discovered, with a view to their removal from "risky" occupations, otherwise than by the test of actual experience. The Report draws attention to a statistical test, suitable for application to departmental accident returns, in order to show whether the average number of accidents is due to conditions affecting all the workers in about the same degree, or whether it is largely due

the workers in about the same degree, or whether it is largely due to a small group of persons having many accidents. Clearly, different remedies for these two cases are indicated. In the former case, the to a small group of persons having many accidents. Clearly, different remedies for these two cases are indicated. In the former case, the accidents probably arise mainly from causes affecting all the workers alike, and the remedy lies in some general alteration of the conditions under which work is carried on; in the latter, further detailed observa-tion of the small groups affected is called for, and if no special cause is found in their individual conditions of work, and the reporting of accidents is satisfactory, then the accidents are largely personal in origin, and can be reduced by transferring certain individuals to work involving less exposure to risk. Other points brought out by the investigation are as follows :--There is a tendency for the number of accidents to decrease to some extent with age, and apparently also, though to a less extent, with length of service in the factory; but, when allowance is made for age, there is no independent association between experience and accidents; while, when allowance is made for experience, the asso-ciation between accidents and age remains. A decreasing tendency towards serious accidents as age advances is shown not to be necessarily inconsistent with the known higher accident mortality and invalidity rates among older workers; but the present data do not include enough serious accidents to establish any relation between the tendencies to trivial and to serious accidents. The people who have the most accidents are, on the whole, those who pay most visits to the ambulance room for minor sicknesses.

most visits to the ambulance room for minor sicknesses. The consistence of individual tendency to accident is shown by the association found between (1) accidents in two different periods,

(2) accidents of one type and accidents of other types, and (3) accidents in the factory and accidents at home.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1926.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1926, amounted to 843,070 tons, as compared with 885,013 tons at the end of December, 1925, and 1,165,468 tons at the end of March, 1925. The present total is the lowest recorded since September, 1909, the average tonnage building during the twelve months immediately preceding the war being 1,890,000 tons. The tonnage on which work was suspended at the end of March, 1926, amounted to nearly 80,000 tons, as compared with 74,000 tons at the end of March, 1925. The tonnage of motor ships building at the end of March, 1926, equalled 52.7 per cent. of the steam tonnage under construction.

52.7 per cent. of the steam tonnage under construction. An appreciable increase is shown in the tonnage commenced during the quarter, viz., 193,121 tons, as compared with 160,986 tons during

the previous quarter. The tonnage launched during the quarter, viz., 190,705 tons, is 25,776 tons lower than that for the previous quarter. The total horse-power of the marine engines building or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end

of March, 1926, amounted to 612,678 h.p. The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons gross.

* Industrial Fatigue Research Board : Report No. 34. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. net. † Reports No. 4 (published in 1919) and 19 (published in 1922). H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net and 1s. 6d. net, respectively.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE FOR CHILDREN ENTERING INDUSTRY.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report* containing the results of an investigation conducted, in co-operation with the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, by four investigators, under the general direction of Professor Cyril Burt. Numerous investigations have been made into the problem of Numerous investigations have been made into the problem of vocational selection, that is to say, the selection of the most suitable employees for a particular kind of work; but this is the first investigation carried out in this country on the subject of vocational guidance, that is to say, the application of psychological methods (such as standard intelligence tests) as a means of guiding young people in their choice of employment.

The investigation was carried out in a London borough, so selected as to provide a wide variety of typical occupations. The figures relate to elementary schools only; and the figures for professional or semi-professional callings are, therefore, much smaller than they would have been if pupils from the secondary schools had been

As a preliminary, an analysis of the occupations of two thousand children (1,000 boys and 1,000 girls) leaving eighteen representative schools in this borough during the years 1919 to 1922 was taken. Schools in this borodyn during the years 1919 to 1922 was taken. Of the boys, 0.4 per cent. were going to secondary or technical schools (without immediate employment); 8.1 per cent. were taking up clerical or highly skilled work in offices, engineering (with training or continued education), etc.; while 25.5 per cent. were going into skilled, 30.1 per cent. into semi-skilled, and 35.9 per cent into unskilled occurations. were going into skilled occupations. The corresponding percentages for girls were 0.3, 8.2, 33.0, 34.9 and 23.6 respectively. The high proportion of unskilled occupations among boys was largely due to the number who became errand boys and van boys (14.1 per cent. and 5.2 per cent., respectively).

and 5.2 per cent., respectively). Next, an intensive individual study was made of all the children who were due to leave three selected schools in the borough during the following twelve months, covering home conditions, the physical condition of each child, and the mental condition (under sixteen sub-divisions). At the close of the inquiry all the data obtained for each individual child were collected together, and vocational recommendations were made by the investigators discussing each child singly in the committee. A brief letter was sent to the parents, stating what form of employment seemed best fitted to their child. After an interval of about two years all the homes were revisited; and a special inquiry was carried out, to discover how many of the children had obtained employment of the type recommended, and to compare their progress with that of the children unable to follow the investigators' advice. Of 100 children covered by this part of the investigation all but six were traced. Two were found to be out of work; 30 were in employment of the type recommended; 22 were in employment similar to that recommended; and 40 were in employment dissimilar to that recommended. The principal conclusions to which the inquiries as regards

The principal conclusions to which the inquiries as regards these 100 children have led are thus stated in the Report :---

Judged by the after-histories of the several children, those who entered occupations of the kind recommended have proved both efficient and contented in their work. As compared with their fellows, they are, on an average, in receipt of higher pay; they have generally obtained promotion earlier; they have exper-ienced fewer changes of situation; and have incurred hardly a single dismissal between them. Over 80 per cent. declare themselves satisfied alike with the work they have taken and with their prospects and their pay. On the other hand, of those who obtained employment different from the kind advised, less than 40 per cent. are satisfied. Among the latter group nearly half dislike their work; and among the former only one dislikes it. Judged by the after-histories of the several children, those

Perhaps the best established conclusion in the whole inquiry is the number and complexity of the factors involved in any attempt is the number and complexity of the factors involved in any attempt at vocational guidance. Not one, but a dozen or more considerations must be duly studied and weighed, before any accurate decision can be reached upon what particular career a child can best be advised to take up. It is clear that, to be genuinely worth while, such a decision must not be based upon a short ten-minutes' con-sultation; it must be founded upon an intensive inquiry, wherever such inquiry is possible, into all the conditions of the case.

TRADE FACILITIES ACT, 1926.

THE Trade Facilities Acts, 1921 to 1925, empower the Treasury to give guarantees in respect of loans raised for the purpose of carrying out capital undertakings calculated to promote employment in this country up to a limit which was raised, in April, 1925, to £70,000,000.

An amending Act, entitled the Trade Facilities Act, 1926, which received the Royal Assent on the 26th March, extends the maximum limit of the loans, the principal or interest of which may be guaranteed under the Trade Facilities Acts, to £75,000,000; and extends the period within which guarantees may be given up to the 31st March. 1927.

The Act also extends the Overseas Trade Acts, 1920 to 1924, by empowering the Board of Trade to give guarantees at any time before the 8th September, 1929, and to extend the date up to which guarantees may remain in force to the 8th September, 1933.

* A Study in Vocational Guidance : Report No. 33 of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net. B

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN 1925.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for January last (pages 3 and 4), a brief summary was published giving preliminary statistics as to the changes in rates of wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1925. In the following article revised figures are given, in greater detail, together with comparative statistics for previou

Changes in rates of wages come to the notice of the Department from a variety of sources, including (a) arbitration or conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or the Conciliation From a variety of sources, including (a) arbitration of conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or the Conciliation Act, 1896, (b) Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts, (c) returns and reports regularly supplied by many employers, employers' associations, and trade unions, (d) reports from the local officers of the Ministry, and from local correspondents in the principal industrial towns, (e) reports in the press. On the receipt of a notification as to a change in rates of wages, enquiry forms are sent by the Department to the employers, or their associations, and to the trade unions concerned, asking for full particulars, and at the end of each month a summary of the information obtained at the end of each month a summary of the information obtained is printed in tabular form and circulated to employers' associations is printed in tabular form and circulated to employers' associations and trade unions with a request for corrections and additions. For many years before the war, Annual Reports on Charges in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour were presented to Parliament, and published, giving full information as to the changes in the year under review and comparative statistics for previous years. In the interests of economy, the publication of these Reports was suspended after the outbreak of the war, and has not yet been resumed, but particulars of the principal changes are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 144 to 146 of the present issue) with a summary showing the total numbers of workpeople affected and the total amount of increase or decrease in their weekly wages. in their weekly wages.

in their weekly wages. A detailed account of the methods by which the statistics are compiled, and explanations of their significance and of the qualifica-tions to which they are subject, will be found in the Annual Reports published before the war, the latest of which (Cd. 7635 of 1914) related to the year 1913. It may here be observed that for the purpose of these statistics a change in a rate of wages is defined as a change in the rate of remuneration of a particular class of workpeople, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed. This definition excludes (a) changes in average earnings due to changes in the proportions of higher and lower paid work-people, (b) changes in the rates of pay of individuals due to pro-motions or to progressive increments within the limits of fixed scales of wages, (c) changes in the terms of employment providing merely for compensation for extra work, and (d) changes in *earnings* arising out of variations in the amount of work done or in the amount of employment available. It should also be noted that as the Depart-ment has no compulsory powers in regard to the collection of the information, it is dependent on the voluntary co-operation of the employers, employers' associations, and trade unions concerned for the supply of the particulars required. While this voluntary co-operation is very freely accorded, and the statistics, therefore, cover a very wide field, some changes in wages, especially among those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople and those arranged by individual firms, do not come to the notice of the Department and are not included in the figures. Moreover, the statistics exclude changes in the wages of Government employees, agricultural workers, domages in the wages of Government employees, agricultural workers, domages in the wages of Government employees, agricultural workers, domages in the wages of Government employees, agricultural workers, domages in the wages of Government employees, agricultural workers, downed to the addet in th stic servants, shop assistants, and clerks.

In view of the fact that, owing to the non-inclusion of many changes in wages affecting unorganised groups of workers or employees of individual firms, and of changes affecting certain employees of individual firms, and of changes affecting certain large groups of workers referred to in the preceding paragraph, the statistics do not cover the whole of the industrial population, caution is necessary in drawing from the figures inferences as to the total movement in wages generally or in average wages per head, over a given period. The omission from the figures of so large a group as that of agricultural labourers is of special importance in its effect on the aggregate number of workpeople and on the aggregate amount of increase or decrease in weekly wages shown, particularly in years of relatively small movement in the average level of wages. For example, in 1925, the slight net reduction in wages shown by the figures given below would be converted into a slight increase if changes in rates of agricultural wages were included. Certain other points to which attention is necessary are mentioned below, in the comment relating to particular sections of the statistics. of the statistics.

CHANGES IN 1925, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

In the industries and services for which statistics are available^{*} the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1925 resulted in an aggregate net increase of over £80,000 in the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 870,000 workpeople and a net decrease of over £160,000 in those of about 860,000 workpeople. The following Table shows the numbers affected and the net amounts of increase or decrease in the main groups of industries* covered by the statistics :---

* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, overnment employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks. If anges in the wages of agricultural labourers were included, the net decrease lown for all industries, would be converted into a slight increase.

TANK AND DOWN AND DO THE LOUDER AND A DUTIN
Approximite of w

Industry Group.	end of yea		of those a	or De- crease (-)	
A State of the second s	A Net Increase.	A Net Decrease.	A Net Increase.	A Net Decrease.	in the weekly wag of those affected.
- the second state of a different	a use ave	n revised b	£	£	£
Mining and Quarry-	NIT MARKENIN	PERSONAL STREET	man de la Solaria	Augustan and and a	AND
ning	9,000	404,000	1,450	68,500	- 67,050
Brick, Pottery, Glass,	70.000	7 7 50	4 0 50	100	1 4 5 5 0
Chemical, etc	30,000	1,150	4,650	100	+ 4,550
Iron and Steel	19,000	171,000	900	36,900	- 36,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	7,000	1 000	950	50	+ 900
Other Wetel	31,000	1,000 37,000	4,600	6,250	-1,650
FT3 (13	60,000	59,000	4,250	4,200	+ 50
Clathing	218,000	6,350	21,900	760	+ 21,140
Food, Drink and	210,000	0,000	21,500	100	+ 21,140
Tobacco	23,750	10,500	1,850	900	+ 950
Woodworking, etc.	5,750	4,250	650	400	+ 250
Paper, Printing, etc.	10,500	500	1,700	40	+ 1,660
Building and Allied			NAME OF BU	Entry Stands	ENLOWED THE ST
Trades	43,500		5,000	TRACK STOLES	+ 5,000
Transport	210,000	151,000	13,000	40,400	- 27,400
Public Utility Ser-	The state	STOWOL PLAN	and a survey of	The share a paint of	and the second second
vices	172,000	7,750	16,800	1,200	+15,600
Other	30,500	6,500	2,900	700	+ 2,200
Total*	870,000	860,000	80,600	160,400	- 79,800

It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult men are usually greater than those affecting women, boys and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head in the different groups of industries, to be deduced from the figures, are affected by the varying proportions of men, women and young persons employed in those industries. It will be seen that the clothing and transport trades and the public utility services accounted for over two-thirds of the total number of workpeople whose wage rates were reported as increased and for nearly twowhose wage rates were reported as increased and for nearly two-thirds of the total amount of increase in weekly wages. The mining and quarrying, iron and steel, and transport groups accounted for over four-fifths of the workpeople whose wages were reduced and over nine-tenths of the total amount of reduction. In the industry groups other than those named the movement in wages in 1925 was comparatively slight. Details of the changes arranged in 1925 in

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry rates of wages had reached the minimum level permissible under the 1924 Agreement by the end of that year, in all the principal districts, except Yorkshire and the East Midlands and the Radstock district, and they remained at that level throughout 1925. In Yorkshire and the East Midlands there was a slight increase in January from 59³ to 60.76 per cent. on standard rates. In subsequent months there were decreases, apart from a small increase in April, till the minimum of 46_3° per cent. on standard rates was reached in July, after which no further change occurred. In the Radstock district wages were at 52.66 per cent. above standard rates at the beginning of the year. From January to November there was a succession of advances and reductions till in the latter month the minimum of 35.56 per cent. on standard rates was reached. In March, 1925, a subsistence allowance of 6d. a shift or such smaller March, 1925, a subsistence allowance of 6d. a shift or such smaller amount as would raise the rate to 8s. 9d. a shift was agreed upon in the Yorkshire and East Midlands area. In West Yorkshire it was agreed, in July, that no man should receive a gross wage less than 8s. 7.49d. per shift and 8s. 5.36d. per shift in the Eastern and Western Subdivisions respectively. At ironstone mines in Cleveland and limestone quarries in Durham there were reductions during the year in the percentage additions to standard rates amounting to about 7 per cent. on the rates prevailing at the end of 1924, but special bonuses varying from 1d. to 5d. per shift were granted to the lower paid workers. Iron-ore miners in Cumberland sustained a total reduction, under a sliding scale based on the price of pig iron of 8d. to 1s. 4d. per shift, but the majority of the workers received a special bonus of 1s. 6d. per shift, which was granted in October. eived

Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Trades.—Workpeople engaged in the manufacture of cement received an increase, in April, of 2s. a week in the case of men and 1s. a week in the case of women. Explosives workers had their wages raised in June by 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the case of men and women respectively. In the brick making industry there was an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the rates in operation at the end of 1924 at Peterborough, and an increase of 1s. 6d. per week at Bridgwater. Men and women employed in the soap and candle trade in Scotland received an increase of 2s. per week. No important changes in wage rates were reported in any other branches of this group of induction Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Trades .- Workpeople engaged week. No important changes in wage rates were reported in any other branches of this group of industries.

other branches of this group of industries. Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.—The wages of work-people engaged in the smelting and rolling of iron and steel, which fluctuated in nearly all the principal districts under sliding scales dependent on the selling price of pig iron or manufactured iron and steel, were reduced by successive stages in most districts where such scales operate, except in the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, where there was a net increase up to September, followed by a substantial reduction in November. In certain cases reductions in wages due under the sliding-scale arrangements towards the end of the year were postponed or only partially applied and in some instances the effect of the reductions which had been made was modified by increases or bonuses granted under special arrangements. under special arrangements.

The following Table shows the percentage additions to the

* See Note * in previous column.

April, 1926.

ate Num-orkpeople in machine Manual of Change Amount of

April, 1926.

standard rates of the principal bodies of workers at the end of 1924 and at the end of 1925:----

Class of Worker and District.	to standa	e addit rd rate nd of
	1924.	19
Blastfurnace workers (Cleveland) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	$\begin{array}{c} 29\frac{1}{4} \\ 70\frac{1}{3} \\ 29\frac{1}{4} \\ 20\frac{1}{3} \\ 20\frac{1}{3} \\ 20\frac{1}{3} \\ 20\frac{1}{3} \\ 29\frac{1}{3} \\ 29\frac{1}{3} \\ 52\frac{1}{4} \\ 33\frac{1}{4} \\ 33\frac{1}{4} \\ 62\frac{1}{4} \\ 29\frac{1}{3} \\ 33\frac{1}{4} \\ 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 20\frac{1}{3} \\$	Per 4 10 5 10 47 ± a 5 5 5 20 5 5 20 5 5
etc.)	671	7 <u>1</u> an 52

It should be observed that the percentage additions to standard It should be observed that the percentage additions to standard rates do not indicate the relative level of wages as between one district and another, owing to the fact that there are considerable differences in the standard rates in the different districts. In the case of certain classes of labourers employed in steel-smelting shops and rolling mills in the North of England, West Scotland and certain other districts wages were reduced during 1925 by $\frac{9}{152}$ of the man education of the standard and the standard sta

and rolling mins in the North of England, west bound and certain other districts wages were reduced during 1925 by $\frac{1}{152}$ of the war advances granted up to 1920. *Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.*—No general change occurred in 1925 in the engineering or the shipbuilding industries. The wages of tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire were reduced under sliding scale from 16¼ to 7½ per cent. on standard rates, but certain of the lower paid workers received a special bonus which more than counterbalanced the sliding-scale reduction. Men employed in the manufacture of light castings in England and Scotland received a bonus of 3s. a week, and pipe fitters in the heating and domestic engineering trade received an increase of 1d. per hour. There was an increase, usually of 1d. per hour, in the wages of men in the optical-instrument making trade in London. Electric cable makers had their wages raised by amounts equivalent! to those by which their wages had been reduced in May, leaving their wages at the same level at the end of the year as at the beginning. There was a reduction of 5 per cent. on the piece prices of railway wagon builders and repairers. *Textile Industries.*—There was no general change in 1925 in rates

Textile Industries .- There was no general change in 1925 in rates of wages in the cotton industry, or in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire. In the hosiery trade in the Midlands there was a reduction in the bonus from 9d. to 8d. on each shilling of earnings. Workers in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland received two increases and sustained two decreases, under cost-of-living sliding scales, which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. Men and women employed in the textile making-up and packing industry at Manchester received increases of 6d. and 3d. per week respectively. In the jute industry the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased.

Clothing Trades .- The rates of wages of a large number of workers in the clothing trade were increased during 1925 as a result of the raising of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. In the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and the wholesale mantle and costume trades in Great Britain the general minimum time rates were raised by 1d. and ¹/₂d. per hour in the case of men time rates were raised by 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour in the case of men and women respectively. For women employed in shirtmaking in Great Britain the minimum rate was raised by $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. In other sections of the clothing trades there were no important changes in rates of wages apart from increases and decreases of equal amounts at different dates for workers in the felt hat and in the dyeing and dry cleaning trades.

Transport Trades .- In the case of railway workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic there was an increase, under cost-of-living sliding scale, of 2s. a week in January, followed by a reduction of 1s. a week in July. The changes affected in the main those grades of workers who, at the beginning of the year, were in receipt of a residue of the cost-of-living bonus, and a considerable proportion of the workers, consisting of those whose wages had praviously been the workers, consisting of those whose wages had previously been reduced to the minimum rates fixed by the agreement of 1920, were not affected. In the merchant shipping service the rates of

* In addition to the movements under the sliding scale a bonus, ranging from 3s. 6d. to 9s. a week, was granted in January to certain classes. This was reduced by successive stages to 2s. 11⁴/₂d. to 7s. 6⁴/₂d. The percentage addition to the output bonus earnings was reduced during the year from 66³/₄ or 61⁴/₄.
† While percentage additions to base rates were reduced as shown, the latter were increased by amounts varying from 3d. to 7⁴/₄d. per shift.
‡ A bonus of 2d. to 6d. a shift was granted to the lower-paid workers in November, supplementing a bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift which has been payable to all classes in addition to the current percentage addition to output bonus earnings was reduced during the year from 50⁴/₄ to 27.
§ This percentage applies to tonnage men. The percentage for day-wage men was not generally reduced below 21.
A bonus of 2d. to 11d. a shift was granted to lower-paid workers in November.

November. ¶ In addition to the current percentage on basis rates there were special bonuses, amounting at the beginning of the year to 20 per cent. in the case of lower-paid workers, and 4d. or 6d. a shift in the case of other workers; the bonus of 20 per cent. was increased in January, 1925, to 30 per cent.

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wages of men on monthly articles were reduced by 20s. a month in the case of the majority of the ratings and by 5s. or 7s. 6d. in the case of ordinary seamen. The majority of the men on weekly articles sustained a reduction of 6s. 6d. a week, and ordinary seamen one of 1s. 3d. a week. Coal tippers, except those employed at the Bristol Channel ports, received an increase of 5 per cent. on their pre-war tariffs. A bonus of 2s. 6d. per week was granted to men employed in furniture removing and warehousing in London. In other sections of the transport trades, including dock labour and road transport, there were no changes of importance.

road transport, there were no changes of importance. Public Utility Services.—In the case of workers employed in the non-trading departments of Local Authorities, rates of wages were increased and reduced by equal amounts, under Joint Industrial Council agreements affecting London, Middlesex, the West Riding of Yorkshire and the East and West Midlands; while there was a net increase in the case of Lancashire and Cheshire, the South Midlands and Cornwall, Devon and Dorset. Among individual townsnot affected by such agreements, increases occurred at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Hull. In the gas supply industry rates of wages were increased generally by ½d. per hour or 4d. per shift in January. Workpeople in the electricity supply industry received an increase of ½d. or 1d. per hour in most districts in January. In a number of areas, however, there was a reduction of ½d. per hour later in the year; but in Yorkshire, the North-Western area, the East Midlands, the South and East Coast areas and in Scotland rates of wages showed a net increase during the year. In the waterworks wages showed a net increase during the year. In the waterworks industry the workers in most districts received an increase and sustained a decrease of equal amounts.

MONTHLY CHANGES IN 1925.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in each month of 1925, and the amount of the change in their weekly wages :--

Мо	Month.		Workpeo	e Number of pe whose ages were	Total Amount of		
			Increased.	Decreased.	Increase.	Decrease.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	···· ··· ··· ··· ···		993,000 106,000 77,000 488,000 41,500 271,000 23,500 16,000 23,500 112,000 80,000 24,000	93,000 586,000 390,000 590,000 427,000 795,000 368,000 28,000 69,000 121,000 66,000	£ 63,700 10,150 7,850 13,200 4,350 25,600 1,725 1,800 2,900 6,050 7,050 1,925	£ 7,700 22,900 8,000 10,100 18,650 38,600 42,800 55,800 2,450 3,000 11,450 4,650	

It should be noted that a considerable number of workpeople had their wages changed more than once during the year and that consequently the same workers may appear in the total number ed in two or more months.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED. METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARBANGED. In the case of those workpeople who received increases at certain dates and sustained reductions at other dates during 1925, the figures given above relate to the *net* amount of change in the year. The gross total of *all* the increases granted was £146,300, and that of *all* the decreases was £226,100 a week, the net effect being a decrease, as shown above, of £79,800 a week. The following Table shows the proportions of the total increases and total decreases which were arranged by various methods of wage negotiation in 1922-1925. The figures in italics represent the proportions negoti-ated after disputes causing stoppages of work.

Percentages of Total Amount of Increase or Decrease in Weekly Wage Rates arranged by the various methods

	C. G.B. MARK		SHOWI	i m the	mot con	unin.	1889 - 47×04	1 list - strilly
Method.		Incre	eases.	et- ales	Decreases.			
· Derr	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
By Arbitration Arranged by Joint	Per cent. 14.95	Per cent. 0.19	Per cent. 14.90 (8.59)	Per cent. 7.09 (0.35)	Per cent. 0.92 (0.02)	Per cent. 8.73 (0.07)	Per cent. 0.28 (0.23)	Per cent. 0.39 (0.36)
Standing Bodies of Employers and Workers*: Joint Industrial Councils	0.17	0.14	7.25	4.80	7.84	11.15	0.01	18.49
Trade Boards	0.06	0.02	0.10	16.54	(0.01) 3.43	11.75	0.23	0.33
Others (Concilia- tion Boards, etc.) Under Sliding	2.46	1.89 (0.02)	3.20 (0.05)	3.69 (0.08)	7.72 (0.02)	1.70	0.06 (0.03)	
Scales* based	al	ide service	haros h	and and	0.0	2.3. 40	alestere.	
on : Cost of living Selling prices, proceeds of the	6.84	11.71	13.11	42.42	18.82	18.93	15.28	20.07
industry, etc	73.20	83.85	45.24 (0.21)	5.85	19.08	28.67	81.78	56.49
By other methods (direct negotia- tion, etc.)	2.32 (0.10)	2.20 (0.21)	(0.21) 16.20 (6.06)	19.61 (1.45)	42.19 (3.52)	19.07 (2.59)	2.36 (0.09)	4.23 (0.92)

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It will be seen that cost-of-living sliding scales accounted for a It will be seen that cost-of-inving sliding scales accounted for a considerable part of the total increase in wages in 1925, and sliding scales based on the selling prices of manufactured products (or, in the case of coal mining, on the proceeds of the industry) for the greater part of the total decrease. It is noteworthy that less than 2 per cent. of the increases and little more than 1 per cent. of the decreases took effect after disputes causing stoppages of work.

SUMMARY FOR 1915-1925.

In the following Table* the figures as to the number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages, and the net amount of increase or decrease in wages, in 1925, are shown in comparison with similar figures for the previous 10 years :-

Year.	Approxima of Workper Rates of W	oplet whose	Total Net	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the rates of		
tarian a	Increased.	Decreased.	Increase.	Decrease.	Wages of those affected.	
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	$\begin{array}{c} 4,305,000\\ 4,848,000\\ 6,362,000\\ 6,924,000\\ 6,240,000\\ 7,867,000\\ 78,000\\ 73,700\\ 1,202,000\\ 3,019,000\\ 870,000\\ \end{array}$	250 75 100 500 7,244,000 7,633,000 3,079,000 481,500 860,000	£ 867,100 885,250 2,986,200 3,434,500 2,547,200 4,793,200 11,450 169,000 616,000 80,600	£ 50 5 60 180 6,074,600 4,221,500 486,000 62,100 160,400	$\begin{array}{r} \pounds \\ + & 867,100 \\ + & 885,200 \\ + & 2,986,195 \\ + & 3,434,500 \\ + & 2,547,140 \\ + & 4,793,020 \\ - & 6,061,000 \\ - & 4,210,050 \\ - & & 317,000 \\ + & 553,900 \\ - & & 79,800^{\bullet} \end{array}$	

As indicated above, the figures quoted in the above Table must be regarded in the light of certain qualifications. In the first place it should be noted that the changes in wage rates reported to the Department are in the main those arranged between organised Department are in the main those arranged between organised groups of employers and workpeople, and that many changes among unorganised workers, especially those affecting only employees of single firms, are not reported. Moreover, as already stated, certain large groups of workpeople are definitely excluded from the scope of the statistics. In consequence of these limitations the figures should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the direction of the movement of wages in any year and as a very rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that of other years; and significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change between one year and another. A small amount of change in any year indicates little more than the fact that wages were almost stationary; in 1925, for example, the inclusion of agricultural labourers would convert the small reduction in wages shown in the Table into a slight increase. Further, the fact that the changes reported relate slight increase. Further, the fact that the changes reported relate mainly to organised workers results in the figures being influenced, over a series of years, by fluctuations in the strength of the workers' organisations. This is particularly the case during the period of 11 years under review, in which these fluctuations have been very considerable. The tendency towards the negotiation of wage changes on a national basis since the war period has also tended to make the figures more comprehensive, for such changes do not escape notice; but when changes are negotiated for particular localities only it is probable that a proportion of such changes do not come to the notice of the Department. It may also be observed that, during the war period, the number of female workers in industry was above the normal and the number of male workers considerably below normal and, as the amount of individual changes arranged for females is generally smaller than that agreed upon for males in the same industry, the aggregate amount of the changes in these years is lower than it would have been if the pre-war numbers of male and female employees had been maintained. The relative levels of wages at the end of 1914 and 1925, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained by deducting the aggregate amount of mainly to organised workers results in the figures being influenced, levels of wages at the end of 1914 and 1925, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained by deducting the aggregate amount of reduction shown in the years 1921-1925 from the aggregate amount of increase recorded in 1915-1920. The figures, however, illustrate the steep rise in money wages during the earlier of these periods, the marked fall in 1921-1922, and the relative stability of wages in 1923 to 1925.

THE ULSTER YEAR BOOK, 1926.

THE Government of Northern Ireland have issued a Year Book,[‡] prepared by the Statistician and Registrar-General for Northern Ireland, containing statistics which became available during the vear 1925

After a short historical introduction, and a summary of the After a short historical introduction, and a summary of the principal statistics of Northern Ireland for each of the years 1922 to 1925, the Year Book gives, in separate sections, particulars relating to geography and meteorology, population and vital statistics, land, production from natural sources, industry and trade, transport and communication, finance, social insurance and health, labour, education, justice, and Government. The section dealing with "Labour" contains information as to the Factory and Workshop Acts, workmen's compensation, industrial disputes, trade boards, trade unions, employment exchanges, unemployment relief schemes, the King's National Roll, and the cost of living.

• See footnote * on page 124. † In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in the above Table, in each year since 1920 (except 1922) there has been a considerable number whose wages having been increased and decreased by equal amounts remained at the same level at the end of the year as at the beginning. The numbers of such workpeople in the various years are as follows :--1921, 110,000; 1923, 404,000; 1924, 372,000; 1925, 332,000. ‡ Uister Year Book, 1926. H.M. Stationery Office, 15, Donegall Square West, Beifast; price 1s. net.

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER, 1925.

QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER, 1925. A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of pro-duction, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1925, prepared by the Mines Depart-ment, shows that at undertakings which produced 62,662,455 tons of saleable coal, or about 98 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 57,194,540 tons were disposable commercially. The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £49,882,278, equivalent to 17s. 5.32d, per ton. Of this sum, £8,667,117 was met by subvention, leaving net costs of £41,215,161, or 14s. 4.95d, per ton, to be borne by the owners. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £45,672,037, equivalent to 15s. 11.65d, per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there was a credit balance, after crediting subvention, in all districts, except Kent, where there was a debit balance of 1.09d, per ton. The credit balances ranged from 8.24d. in Durham to 2s. 8.75d. in Lancashire, North Staffordshire and Cheshire. The number of man-shifts worked was 68,444,365. The average output per man-shift worked was 18.51 cwt, the average for the districts ranging from 11.74 cwt. in the Bristol coalfield to 20.42 cwt. in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 5.14d.

Quarter ended.	Propor- tion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.†	No. of work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man- shift worked.
1922.	Per cent.	Tons.	8. d.	The second	Cwts.	s. d.
31 March	95	57,633,631	+1 1.62	1,020,207	18.23	11 0.18
30 June	94	53,261,024	-0 0.17	1,025,592	17.80	10 2.51
30 Sept.	94	58,717,767	+1 1.00	1,027,853	17.94	9 3.97
31 Dec. 1923.	95	64,538,199	+1 6.39	1,068,594	18.10	9 5.23
31 March	95	67,077,543	+ 2 5.32	1,087,733	18.25	9 7.72
30 June	95	65,527,464	+ 3 2.64	1,102,380	17.90	9 9.77
30 Sept.	95	61,999,982	+1 0.22	1,108,259	17.42	10 7.20
31 Dec. 1924.	94	67,838,789	+ 1 11.53	1,120,204	17.76	10 3.33
31 March	94	67,047,657	+ 2 9.63	1,111,280	17.79	10 2.82
30 June	93	61,552,868	+1 0.34	1,107,457	17.48	10 11.17
30 Sept.	92	59,163,976	+ 0 0.26	1,082,340	17.33	10 10.24
31 Dec. 1925.	94	62,428,185	+ 0 7.61	1,078,758	17.74	10 7.04
31 March	94	62,458,898	+ 0 6.13	1,074,079	17.98	10 7.58
30 June	95	54,982,191	- 0 11.81	1,032,216	17.85	10 6.77
30 Sept.	98	54,976,337	- 0 2.821	1,013,757	17.88	10 4.85
31 Dec.	98	62,662,455	+1 6.70	1,041,997	18.31	10 5.14

EFFECT ON MIGRATION OF SCHEMES OF SOCIAL INSURANCE. REPORT OF INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE. THE Inter-Departmental Committee appointed§ by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., to consider the effect on migration of schemes of social insurance, have presented their Report. The Report points out that the two chief causes tending to discourage migration at the present time are (i) bad trade conditions, and (ii) the restrictions which the Dominion Governments find it necessary to impose on the grant of assisted passages. The cumu-lative effect of the various schemes of social insurance is considered to be a subsidiary cause. The Committee do not think that National Health Insurance or Old Age Pensions (either contributory or non-contributory) act perceptibly as a check on migration; but the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and the comparatively recent extension of outdoor Poor Law relief to able-bodied persons, do, in their opinion, discourage migration to an appreciable extent, recent extension of outdoor Poor Law fellet to able-bodied persons, do, in their opinion, discourage migration to an appreciable extent, at precisely those ages when, other things being equal, it might be expected that the opportunities of oversea life would prove most attractive. They think that the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme will have some influence on married men, but to what extent it is difficult to estimate at the present stage of the operation of this scheme; and that the prospective loss of pension will certainly be a material consideration in the case of widows contemplating migration. migration.

migration. The Committee express the view that, when openings in the Dominions are more varied and attractive, when bolder and more comprehensive schemes of development and settlement are under-taken, and if the present restrictions on assisted migration can be modified and more opportunities provided for the oversea settlement of families and of women, social insurance schemes will have comparatively little effect. They consider it impracticable to make arrangements to continue the insurance of migrants on their arrival overseas, or to grant

the insurance of migrants on their arrival overseas, or to grant surrender values to such persons in respect of their past contributions.

* Cmd. 2606. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. † Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially. ‡ After crediting subvention. § See the November, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE, page 381. © Cmd. 2608. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

They offer, however, the following recommendations :-(a) Reciprocal arrangements with the Dominions.—The Committee recommend that the general question of the standardisation of schemes of social insurance throughout the Empire should be considered by the next Imperial Conference, and hope that the considered by the next Imperial Conference, and hope that the Conference will consider the possibility of arranging that the period of residence necessary to qualify for non-contributory schemes of old age pensions shall be uniform throughout the Empire; and that, for the purpose of calculating the qualifying period, residence in any part of the Empire where a corresponding scheme is in existence may be taken into account.

be taken into account. (b) Unemployment Insurance.—The attention of the Committee on the Administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts should be drawn to the attitude towards migration of persons approaching the age of 18 and for a few years thereafter, who show a diminished interest in migration, partly, it would seem, because at this age the rate of unemployment benefit rises abruptly from 7s. 6d. to 18s. a week in the case of males, and from 6s. to 15s. in the case of females. In many industries also the full adult rates of wages become payable at that age. (c) Contributory Pensions.—All persons in receipt of pensions under contributory pension schemes should, on proceeding overseas as migrants, be credited with a year's pension in lieu of the pension which they will surrender on migration.

which they will surrender on migration. (d) National Health Insurance. — The cost of medical examination of persons insured under the National Health Insurance Act who make application for assisted passages should be provided from National Health Insurance Funds.

from National Health Insurance Funds.
(e) Publicity.—Publicity should be given to such social insurance schemes as exist in the Dominions, and to the existing facilities provided by the National Health Insurance Act for the transfer of the insurance of migrants.
(f) Training.—Extended facilities should be provided for training juveniles in the elements of rural occupations.
Appended to the Report is a statement respecting old age pensions, mothers' allowances, etc., in the Dominions, and the conditions under which such pensions or allowances are granted.

"SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS" BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

UN INDUSTRY AND TRADE. THE Committee on Industry and Trade have issued a volume entitled "Survey of Industrial Relations." It is based mainly on official information supplied by the Ministry of Labour and other Government Departments, since the Committee's object in preparing the volume has been to present authoritative information as to the relations existing between those engaged in production, in the hope of facili-tating a better understanding of present-day industrial problems. The first chapter, dealing with "Population," shows the growth of the population during the last half-century; the changes in its distribution by age, sex and occupation; and the changes in the size and composition of the employable population. The second chapter, dealing with "Wages," describes the changes in wages during recent years, and their relation to changes in the cost of living. Details of the prevailing systems of wage payment are given, and an during recent years, and their relation to changes in the cost of living. Details of the prevailing systems of wage payment are given, and an attempt is made to compare wages in London and in capital cities abroad. The third chapter, dealing with "Conditions of Labour," gives particulars of the reduction of hours that has taken place in this and other countries; and, *inter alia*, summarises the action, both legislative and voluntary, taken to improve conditions of labour in this country, while some account is given of the voluntary welfare movement in other countries. In the fourth chapter, dealing with "Unemployment," the course of unemployment since 1880 is traced, and a detailed account given of the extent of unemployment, both nationally and in the various industries, during the last four years. Here, again, such material as is available in regard to unemployment in certain important foreign countries has been collected. A descrip-

Here, again, such material as is available in regard to unemployment in certain important foreign countries has been collected. A descrip-tion is also given of an analysis of a sample of unemployed persons which has been made by the Ministry of Labour with a view to dis-covering the types of individual and the personal circumstances of those who have been unemployed during the industrial depression of the last few years. The fifth chapter deals with "Machinery for Industrial Negotiation" and gives a detailed account of the machinery evolved in this country for preventing or settling industrial disputes, together with some particulars of stoppages which have occurred in the past thirty years. A summary is also given of Dominion and foreign legislation for dealing with industrial disputes. The sixth chapter contains a number of interesting statistical tables bearing upon the descriptive material in the earlier chapters.

the descriptive material in the earlier chapters. The book, which comprises some 500 pages, including a compre-hensive index, is published at 5s., and can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, as shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

WAGES IN FRANCE IN OCTOBER, 1925.

THE quarterly journal* of the French Statistical Department for January, 1926, contains statistics of the wages of various classes of workpeople in France in October, 1925, with comparative figures for October, 1924, February, 1921, and 1911. In general, the information was furnished by the *conseils de prud'hommes*, or by the mayors of the principal towns in France; in Paris it was supplemented

* Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, January, 1926. Paris.

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by data obtained from employers' associations or other competent authorities. It is pointed out that the figures are subject to important qualifications; in particular they represent approximate estimates of the predominant rates of wages, and not averages based on exact statements of wages actually paid. Particulars are given for a con-siderable number of occupations in over 200 towns and districts. From the data thus obtained, averages are computed (a) in respect of certain categories of occupations, for a group of towns other than Paris, and (b) for a shorter list of occupations in Paris, and, from the first of these groups of averages, general averages are given, for towns other than Paris, as shown in the following Table :—

Towns	Genera	al Averag	ge Daily	Wage.	Index Numbers.				
other than Paris.	1911.	Feb., 1921.	Oct., 1924,	Oct., 1925.	1911.	Feb., 1921.	Oct., 1924.	Oct., 1925.	
Men Women	Frs. 4.61 2.29	Frs. 18·92 9·44	Frs. 22·00 11·36	Frs. 23 · 25 12 · 24	100 100	410 412	477 496	504 535	

No such general averages are given for Paris. The range of increases in daily wages between 1911 and October, 1925, in that city is from 256 per cent. for a carpenter (32 francs a day in October, 1925, compared with 9 francs in 1911) to 413 per cent. for a bookbinder (30.8 francs in October, 1925, compared with 6 francs in 1911). To enable an approximate comparison to be made between the changes in the level of money wages shown in the above Table and the changes in the cost of living in France, the French Statistical Department also presents, with some reservations, the following index numbers of (a) changes in the retail prices of 13 of the principal articles of food, and (b) changes in the cost of board and lodging of unmarried workmen in towns with over 10,000 inhabitants :—

PASSA REAL REAL STRAIL PROVIDENTIA STRAIL		Index N	umbers.	
addition and to the second sec	1911.	Feb., 1921.	Oct., 1924.	Oct., 1925.
Retail food prices	100 100	424 407	422 483	465 514

It will be seen that the percentage increase since 1911 in the cost It will be seen that the percentage increase since 1911 in the cost of board and lodging of unmarried workmen corresponds closely with the average increase in the daily wages of men, as given in the preceding Table, but that the percentage increase in the retail prices of the principal articles of food is less than the increase in daily wages. The difference is to some extent due to the fact that the board and lodging indices reflect variations in both retail price levels and in the standard of living, while the retail food price indices reflect variations in price levels only, an unchanged standard being assumed assumed.

WAGES IN GERMANY IN FEBRUARY, 1926.

THE journal of the Federal Statistical Office of Germany for the second half of March* presents further statistics of wages† in certain large industrial groups, based on collective agreements in force in January and February. The figures given in the Table below are extracted from the statistics in question; they are weighted averages of the full-time rates for adult workers in the principal centres of the respective industries. Those given for skilled workers in mining and in the metal and textile industries are averages either of piece-rates for an average output of work or of time-rates with a piece-work adjustment. work adjustment

and the start	S	killed V	Vorkers.		Unskilled Workers.				
Industry.	Rate per Hour.		Rate per Full Week.‡		Rate per Hour.		Rate per Full Week.‡		
Mining§ Metal§ Building Building Woodworking Papermaking, etc.§ Textile (males)§ Textile (females) Sugar, Confec- tionery, etc Printing Cardboard (males) Cardboard (females) State railways§ Average (weighted)	Jan. Rpf. 102.1 92.7 85.2 115.8 98.2 68.0 62.66 50.2 100.1 86.1 95.9 80.1 53.1 79.9	Feb. Rpf. 102.1 92.7 85.2 115.8 98.2 68.0 62.6 50.2 100.1 86.1 95.9 80.1 53.1 81.4	Jan. Rmk. 49.02 46.24 40.90 55.35 46.67 32.64 30.05 24.10 48.05 41.33 46.05 38.45 25.49 43.15 45.98	Feb. Rmk. 49:02 46:24 40:90 55:35 546:67 32:64 30:05 24:10 48:05 41:33 46:05 38:45 25:49 43:96 46:02	Jan. Rpf. 57.8 62.5 72.0 94.7 85.4 61.1 52.3 38.8 87.8 87.8 87.8 87.8 87.8 87.7 61.7 65.8	Feb. Rpf. 57.8 62.5 72.0 94.7 85.4 61.1 52.3 85.4 61.1 52.3 83.7 68.0 43.7 62.8 65.9	Jan. Rmk. 34·32 31·16 34·56 45·22 40·61 29·33 25·10 18·62 42·16 35·66 40·16 32·64 20·98 33·32 33·92	Feb. Rmk. 34·32 31·16 34·56 45·22 40·61 29·33 25·10 18·62 42·16 35·66 40·16 32·64 40·16 32·64 20·98 33·91 33·95	

* Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 6, Berlin. The rates are expressed in eichapfennigs and Reichsmarks (100 Rpf. = 1 Rmk. = 11.7d, approximately

Reichspfennigs and Keiensmarks (100 kpt. = 1 kmk. = 11 km approximately at the present rate of exchange). † See this GAZETTE for December, 1925, p. 425. ‡ The rates for a full week are, for the most part, based on a week of 48 hours. In the building trades, however, the full-time week for Hamburg, Dresden and Chemnitz is $47\frac{1}{2}$ hours and for Leipzig $46\frac{1}{2}$ hours; in the wood-working trades it is 46 for Berlin; in the metal industry 54 at Hamburg and Cologne and 56 in each of the five towns forming the north-western group; for State railways it is 54 hours; and for surface workers at coal mines 60 hours.

60 hours. § Inclusive of "social allowances" on the scale laid down for a wife and two children, so far as these are paid in the locality from which returns were

SHORT-TIME WORKING IN **DENMARK.***

THE statistics relating to unemployment among organised workers which are published regularly by the Danish Statistical Department deal only with total unemployment, no account being taken of the working of short time. Normally, this form of unemployment is comparatively unimportant; but, in the depressed conditions now prevailing, it has assumed more serious proportions; and early in the present year, the Danish Statistical Department, with the assistance of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, undertook an investigation into the extent of such short time. Enquiries were addressed to the leading trade unions, and replies were received from organisations which had an aggregate membership of nearly 272,000. The only form of short time taken into consideration was that attributable to unfavourable trade conditions. Thus, the relatively shorter day worked by those employed in the building trade during the winter is not reflected by those employed in the binding trade during the winter is not reflected in the statistics presented. The more common method of shortening working-time was by restricting the number of days of employment during the week; but, in many cases, the numbers of hours worked each day were reduced.

reduced. The results of the enquiry may be summed up by stating that the returns relate to 271,767 members of labour organisations, of whom 116,870 were in Copenhagen and 154,897 in the provinces. Of these, 14,750 were reported as working short time on 7th January, the date of the investigation. The total reduction in working time amounted to 209,752 hours a week, a loss which is stated to be equivalent to a full working week of 4,370 workpeople or, in other words, to the complete unemployment of 1.6 per cent. of the work-people under consideration. This percentage holds good, not only for Copenhagen, but also for the provinces. Relatively to the membership of the trade unions concerned, short time was most prevalent among cork cutters, being equivalent to the complete membership of the trade unions concerned, short time was most prevalent among cork cutters, being equivalent to the complete unemployment of 11.3 per cent. of the members. This relates, however, to a union with a very small membership. Among the unions most strongly represented, the corresponding percentage was 1.5 for general labourers (87,299 members), 1.1 for smiths and machine men (24,618 members), 3.2 for women workers (11,084 members), 7.4 for textile workers (10,319 members), and 3.1 for clothing makers (10,011 members).

HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDUSTRY IN POLAND.

THE normal maximum length of the working day in industry generally in Poland (apart from Upper Silesia) is fixed, in accordance with the Act of 18th December, 1919, at 8 hours, reduced on Saturday to 6, thus giving a normal week of 46 hours. Permission to work over-time may be granted in times of pressure of work; such overtime is not to exceed 120 hours in any year or 4 hours per diem. On continuous processes, an average 56-hour week is permissible.

continuous processes, an average 56-hour week is permissible. The foregoing is, in outline, the statutory position in regard to working hours in Poland (apart from Upper Silesia). As regards the actual hours worked, certain data for the larger industrial groups are published in the issue of the bulletin (*Statystyka Pracy*) of the Polish Central Statistical Office for December last. Figures are given for fourteen separate weeks in the period from January to October, 1925. The averages shown in the following Table have been computed from the figures in the bulletin :---

Average daily and weekly working hours, January-October, 1925.

Industrial Group.					Working Days per Week.	Working Hours Per Day.	Working Hours per Week.
Minerals						Statt	45.8
Metals					5.72	7.85	44.9
Chemicals		··· Y0			6.31	8.10	51.1
Fextiles					5.01	7.80	39.1
Paper					100 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the second	45.4
Leather, et	te.				Salat Rappin	All the	42.7
Wood	4			1	5.70	7.85	44.8
Food		144	200.00		5.92	7.95	47.1
Clothing		Saladan)	1.	Section .	ARTS- 4000 81	1 4	42.2
Building	Carlo I		Centar	10100	20 10		46.1
Printing		N. N. G. Y	2.2.2.1		a state and a state	13.11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11	44.9
Water and					「東京大学」の一般的	0.01- (Jan	53.1
Average fo	r the p	eriod fe	or all g	roups	5.58	7.85	43.8

WAGE CHANGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1925.

THE International Labour Office has just published under the above title[†] a Report which continues two earlier reports on wage changes in various countries. The first[‡] covered the period 1914 to 1921 and dealt with the movement of wages both during the war period and the period of rising prices which immediately followed the war. The second Report§ continued the previous one

* Statistiske Efterretninger, 19th March, 1926. Copenhagen. † Studies and Reports, Series D. No. 16, 1926 ‡ Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914–1921. Studies and Reports, Series D. No. 2, 1922. § Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914–1922. Studies and Reports, Series D, No. 10, 1923.

April, 1926.

by tracing the movement of wages in a larger number of countries up to the year 1922. The present Report brings the wages movement up to 1925, includes a much larger number of countries, and, like the previous Reports, compares wages with those current in the years 1913–1914. The main object of the Report is not to record the movements in money wages only, but by comparing changes in money wages with those in the general level of prices to estimate the changes in the real wages of the workers. Real wages are, in nearly every case, calcu-lated with reference to the pre-war level. The data are given country by country, but general conclusions as to the movements of wages as a whole are presented in summary form. of wages as a whole are presented in summary form.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT FOR MALE WORKERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE Government of British Columbia, which has had a minimum wage Act for women since 1918, passed a similar Act for male workers on 19th December, 1925.* This is noteworthy as being the first Canadian minimum wage Act to deal with adult male workers. The Act applies to all adult males who are in receipt of, or entitled to, any compensation for labour or services performed for another, in all occupations other than those of farm labourers, fruit pickers and packers, fruit and vegetable canners, and domestic servants. The Board of Adjustment† constituted under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, is to ascertain the wages paid to workers in the various occupations, and fix a minimum wage for each class of worker. It may establish a different minimum wage for different conditions and time of employment. The Board has wide powers for conducting all necessary enquiries, subpenaing witnesses, etc. Provision is

all necessary enquiries, subprenaing witnesses, etc. Provision is made for fixing lower rates for sub-normal workers, part-time workers

made for fixing lower rates for sub-normal workers, pare that and apprentices. The Orders of the Board are to be published in the Official Gazette and take effect thirty days after the date of publication. Employers have to keep correct records of the wages paid to, and the hours worked by, each person employed by them, and must produce such lists if requested to do so by the Board of Adjustment. Any employer who contravenes an Order of the Board by paying wages at less than the minimum rates fixed by the Board is liable to a fine of not less than 50 and not more than 500 dollars for each worker affected, and in default of immediate payment of the fine, to imprisonment for a period of from two to six months. If a worker is paid less than the minimum wage which is due to him under the Act, he is entitled to recover from his employer, in a civil action, the difference between the amount paid and the amount of the minimum wage due to him, together with the costs of the action.

FORTY-FOUR-HOUR WEEK IN NEW SOUTH WALES.[‡]

A 44-HOUR week was established in New South Wales for all A 44-HOTE week was established in New South wates for an industries, except coal mining and shipping (vessels trading beyond the limits of a port), by an Act (to be cited as the "Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925") assented to on 16th December, 1925. In addition to regulating hours, this Act further regulates arbitration awards and industrial agreements, and amends the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1912.

Arbitration Act of 1912. Section 6 (1) of the new Act prescribes :—" The ordinary working hours in all industries other than coal mining and shipping, with respect to vessels trading beyond the limits of a port, to which the Principal Act§ applies, shall be as prescribed in or under this section, and the following directions shall be observed by the court and the boards in making awards, and by the parties in making agreements—

(a) In all industries subject to the provisions of this section, the number of ordinary working hours of an employee shall not exceed

- (1) 8 hours during any consecutive 24 hours; or

- (2) 44 hours per week; or
 (3) 88 hours in 14 consecutive days; or
 (4) 132 hours in 21 consecutive days; or
- (5) 176 hours in 28 consecutive days. . . . "

In New South Wales it may be said that all workers are covered

In New South Wales it may be said that all workers are covered by industrial agreements or awards of the industrial courts or boards, so that, in practice, the 44-hour week will be regulated by such agreements or awards, which may provide for overtime. A 48-hour week was legally fixed in New South Wales by a law passed in April, 1916. The Eight-Hours (Amendment) Act, 1920, made possible the application of a 44-hour week to individual industries. A further Eight-Hours (Amendment) Act of 1922 repealed the 1920 Act, and the 48-hour week was again made the legal working week in industry. The Forty-four Hours Week Act; 1925, repeals this last Act, as well as the Act of April, 1916.

* An Act respecting a Minimum Wage for Male Employees, No. 74, 1925.

An Act respecting a minimum wage for mare imployees, No. 17, 1935.
 Victoria, B.C.
 † The Board of Adjustment consists of three members : one is the Deputy Minister of Labour; the other two are appointed by the Government.
 X New South Wales Industrial Gazette, 31st December, 1925. Sydney.
 § The Industrial Arbitration Act of 1912, which applies to trade and industry encoded.

April, 1926.

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

Summary : Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included ... 68% ...

... 59% Food only

FOOD.

At 1st April the average level of retail prices of the principal articles of food was appreciably lower than at 1st March. This was mainly due to seasonal reductions of nearly $\frac{3}{4}d$. each in the average price of eggs, and $\frac{1}{2}d$. a quart in that of milk, but there were also slight reductions in the average prices of most of the other articles of food included in the statistics.

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 and Northern Trenand) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 59 per cent. at 1st April, as compared with about 65 per cent. at 1st March, and 70 per cent. at 1st April, 1925. The fall in the percentage as compared with a year ago is accounted for chiefly by reductions in the prices of flour and bread, potatoes, sugar, meat and butter.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of food in July, 1914, and at 1st March and 1st April, 1926 :---

Article.	othe	Price (per 1 erwise indica the nearest {	ted -	Average or De at 1st Ap as compa	c. (-) oril, 1926
resures trade someone	July, 1914.	lst March, 1926.	lst April, 1926.	July, 1914.	lst March 1926.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	8. d. 0 10 0 6 ¹ / ₂	8. d. $1 5\frac{1}{2}$ $0 9\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 51/2 0 91/4	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ + 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	8.
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 41	0 10 ¹ / ₂ 0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 10 0 5±	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	- 0 0 - 0 0
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 10\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	1 71 0 101	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	1 0 0 51 1 7 ³ / ₄	1 0 0 51 1 7를	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 8\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 5ª 99-1-1 2 53-1-1 0 61	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 4 \\ + 0 & 11 \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	- 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 24 0 7 0 14 4 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 114 1 100 1 20 0 8 1 0 6 4	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 6 \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 2 \end{array}$	- 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

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

the statistical watch as first	lst Apr	Percentage I il, 1926, as c ith July, 191	ompared	Corre- sponding
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st March, 1926,
Beef, British-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Thin Flank	45	47	46	47
Ribs Thin Flank	39 10	37 13	38 11	39 13
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	83 67	85 62	84 64	84 65
Mutton, Frozen- Legs Breast	78 27	71 29	75 28	77 31
Bacon (streaky)* Fish	78 122	73 100	76 111	76 117
Flour Bread Tea	67 70 56 69	70 68 63 60	69 69 60 64	71 71 60 65
Sugar (granulated) Milk Butter—	71	85	78	90
Fresh	59 58 69	69 60 72	64 59 70	66 61 73
Margarine Eggs (fresh)	20 29 56	11 21 25	15 25 40	15 78 44
Potatoes All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage) Increase)	60	58	59	65

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st April, 1926, was approximately 48 per cent. Of the total increase, about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st April the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 120 and 125 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the average prices of coal and gas at 1st April remained unchanged at about 95 per cent. and nearly 55 per cent., respectively, above the pre-war level. There was a further slight increase in the average price of lamp oil, to about 55 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, but candles and matches showed no appreciable change in prices during the month. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st April as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

ALL TITEMS. 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 April is, approximately, 68 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 72 per cent. at 1st March and 75 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1925.

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 computities it is prohable that according on the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures 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	192
Jan	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125	165	92	7.8	77	80	75
Feb	15		65-70		120	130	151	88	77	79	79	73
Mar		35-40		90	115	130	141	86	76	78	79	72
April			70-75	90-95	110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68
May	20	40-45		95-100	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	
June	25	45	75-80	100	105	150	119	80	69	69	72	
July	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	
Aug	25	45-50		110	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	
Sept	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120	79	73	72	74	
Oct	30		75-80	115-120	120	164	110	78	75	76	76	
Nov	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	80	75	80	76	
Dec	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	

NOTE.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further improvement in employment during March. Employment was good, on the whole, with brickmakers, with skilled operatives in the building trades, and in most sections of the printing trades; it was fairly good in some branches of the metal and clothing trades, in the furnishing trade, and with coachbuilders and millsawyers. In coal mining it was still slack, and in iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, and marine engineering it continued bad. Among the principal industries the improvement during March was most marked in building and public works con-tracting and in the clothing trades; but minor improvements were also tracting and in the clothing trades; but minor improvements were also recorded in many other industries, including iron and steel, brick, pottery, woollen and worsted, silk, and linen manufacture.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS. Among workpeole covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,892,000, and working in practically every industry, except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd March, 1926, was 9.8, as compared with 10.5 at 22nd February, 1926, and with 11.1 at 23rd March, 1925. For males alone the percentage at 22nd March was 10.9, as compared with 11.5 at 22nd February; for females the figures at 22nd March were 7.1, as compared with 7.7 at 22nd February. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 10.1 at the end of March, 1926, as compared with 10.4 at the end of February, 1926, and with 9.0 at the end of March, 1925. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th March, 1926, was approximately 1,070,000, of whom 842,000 were men and 175,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 1st March, 1926, it was 1,169,000, of whom 911,000 were men and 194,000 were women; and at 30th March, 1925, it was 1,249,000, of whom men numbered 959,000 and women 228,000. 228,000

The following Table shows, month by month since March, 1925, (a) the percentages unemployed among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, (b) the per-centages 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.

Tion and Thereby		Percer	ntage Une end of m	employed (onth) amor	at or	Numbers	
Month.		Trade Unions	Insur	at Local Offices (In-			
		making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	sured and Uninsured).	
1925. March April May June July August		9.0 9.4 10.1 12.3 11.2 11.4	11.9 11.7 11.8 13.0 11.8 13.1	8.9 8.8 8.5 8.6 9.5 9.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	1,249,000 1,251,000 1,253,000 1,368,000 1,262,000 1,418,000	
September October November December		11.4 11.3 11.0 11.0	13·3 12·7 12·2 11·6	8.5 7.7 7.8 7.3	12·0 11·4 11·0 10·5*	1,401,000 1,295,000 1,227,000 1,166,000	
1926. January February March		10.6 10.4 10.1	12·1 11·5 10·9	8·1 7·7 7·1	11·1 10·5† 9·8‡	1,237,000 1,169,000 1,070,000	

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines continued slack on the whole. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th March was 1,111,912, an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 27th February, but a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with March, 1925. In the fortnight ended 27th March, 1926, the average number of days worked per week was 5.30, as compared with 5.37 in February, 1926, and 5.20 in March, 1925.

At iron mines employment continued bad in the Cleveland At iron mines employment continued bad in the Cleveland district, and varied from fair to bad in other districts. At the mines covered by the returns received there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 13.1 per cent. as compared with March, 1925. The average number of days worked per week by the mines that were working was 5.86 in March 1926, 5.74 in February, 1926, "and 5.69 in March, 1925. Returns from the shale mines in West Lothian that had re-opened showed a slight decline in employment, as compared with the previous month. At limestone quarries em-Lotnian that had re-opened showed a sight decline in employment, as compared with the previous month. At limestone quarries em-ployment continued moderate; at slate quarries in North Wales it was reported as fairly good. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it was bad. At tin mines in Devon and Cornwall employment continued good; at china clay quarries it was fairly cred good.

* At 21st December. † At 22nd February. ‡ At 22nd March.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further slight improvement but was still bad; of a total of 475 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of March was 151, as compared with 146 in February, 1926, and 169 in March, 1925. In the iron and steel trades employ-ment continued bad. Employment in the tinplate trade was moderate and showed a decline; in the steel sheet trade it continued fair. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of March, 1926, was 513, as compared with 520 at the end of February, 1926, and with 453 in March, 1925.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—Employment in engineering continued bad on the whole, but showed a further slight improvement. In the marine engineering section it remained very bad, and in the textile machinery section considerable short time was worked. Employment continued fair in electrical engineering, and in motor and cycle work, where an improvement was reported. At railway works full time generally promised in constition. In the in motor and cycle work, where an improvement was reported. At railway works full time generally remained in operation. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. In the other metal trades employment was fair on the whole. It was good in the lock, latch and key trade; fairly good in the hollow-ware, stove and grate, brasswork, needle and fishing tackle, and nut and bolt trades; fair in the sheet metal and tube trades; moderate in the metallic bedstead, cutlery, file, and wire trades; and bad in the jewellery and plated ware, copper, chain and anchor, and anvil and vice trades.

Trades.-Employment in all sections of the cotton trade, Textule Trades.—Employment in all sections of the cotton trade, except the Egyptian spinning section, continued slack, and showed little general change as compared with the previous month; operatives in the section spinning Egyptian cotton were fairly well employed. In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight improvement as compared with February and less short time was worked in some of the principal districts. Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the lace trade there was a slight improvement but employment was still had with there was a slight improvement but employment was still bad, with much short time working; in the linen trade employment was also slack, but slightly better than during the previous month; in the jute trade it showed a decline and was slack, with much short time working. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment continued slack on the whole, and short time working was still fairly general.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade continued slack generally, but showed a slight seasonal improvement at some centres; in the wholesale bespoke and readymade branch it showed an improvement and was good, with some shortage of skilled labour. In the dressmaking and millinery trades shortage of skilled labour. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a further seasonal improvement, and employment was fairly good; in the shirtmaking trade it was also fairly good; in the corset trade it was fair. In the felt-hat trade employment showed an improvement, but short time was still worked. In the boot and shoe trade employment showed a further slight improvement in some of the principal centres, and towards the end of the month many firms were busy getting out orders before the Easter holidays.

Leather Trades.—In the leather trades employment showed a slight improvement on the whole; in tanning and currying, and in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section it was fair; with saddlery and harness makers at Walsall it continued bad.

saddlery and harness makers at Walsall it continued bad. Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades showed a further seasonal improvement, especially in the painting and decorating section; it was good in most districts with skilled operatives, and generally moderate with unskilled workers. It was very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers, good with masons, carpenters and joiners and fairly good with slaters; with plumbers it continued fairly good; with skilled painters it was also fairly good at most centres; with tradesmen's labourers it continued moderate. With brickmakers employment was good, and full time was worked in most districts.

continued moderate. With brickmakers employment was good, and full time was worked in most districts. Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders showed an improvement and was fairly good; with millsawyers it continued fairly good; with coopers employment was bad; with packing-case makers it was also bad, but some improvement was reported.

was reported. Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued generally fair. In the letterpress printing trade employment showed an improvement, and was good in most of the large centres; with electrotypers and stereotypers it continued very good in London and at Edinburgh, and good elsewhere; in the lithographic section it was fair on the whole, but showed a decline at several centres. In the bookbinding trade employment generally was fair was fair.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trades showed a further slight improvement but was still slack on the whole; in the sanitary ware and fireday branches, however, it was reported to be good. In the glass trades employment showed an improvement; it was still bad on the whole, however, in the glass bottle-making section; in other sections it was fair.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was generally sufficient for requirements, but casual labour for potato planting was not always easy to obtain in a few districts. With fishermen employment continued fair. Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment with seamen continued slack on the whole; with dock labourers it continued moderate

generally.

April, 1926.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TEADE Unions with a net membership of 980,127 in branches covered by the returns received, reported 99,271 (or 10.1 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of March, 1926, compared with 10.4 per cent. at the end of February, 1926, and 9.0 per cent. at the end of March, 1925.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at end Mar 1926	d of ch	Inc. (+) o in pero unemple compare	oyed
n (-) continui n (-) framen si	at end of Mar., 1926.	Num- ber.	Per cent- age.	Month ago.	Y a
Coal Mining Engineering and Ship-	143,860	26,648	18.5	- 0.2	+
Engineering and Ship- building Miscellaneous Metal Textiles :	342,845 49,550	51,3 66 3,000	15·0 6·1	- 0.2 + 0.3	+
Cotton Other Printing, Bookbinding and	58,597 68,253	3 489† 1,999	6·0 2·9	$+ 0.2 \\ - 0.2$	+
Paper	106,223 29,209 38,611	2,881 1,818 1,949	2·7 6·2 5·0	-0.5 -1.1 -0.9	++
Clothing : Boot and Shoe Other Clothing	81,779 47,475	2,611 1,836	3·2 3·9	- 0.5	
Leather Glass Tobacco§	5,634 1,215 6,876	639 29 1,006	11·3 2·4 14·6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.3 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 1.5 \end{array} $	+++ -
Total	980,127	99,271	10.1	- 0.3	+

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED **INDUSTRIES**

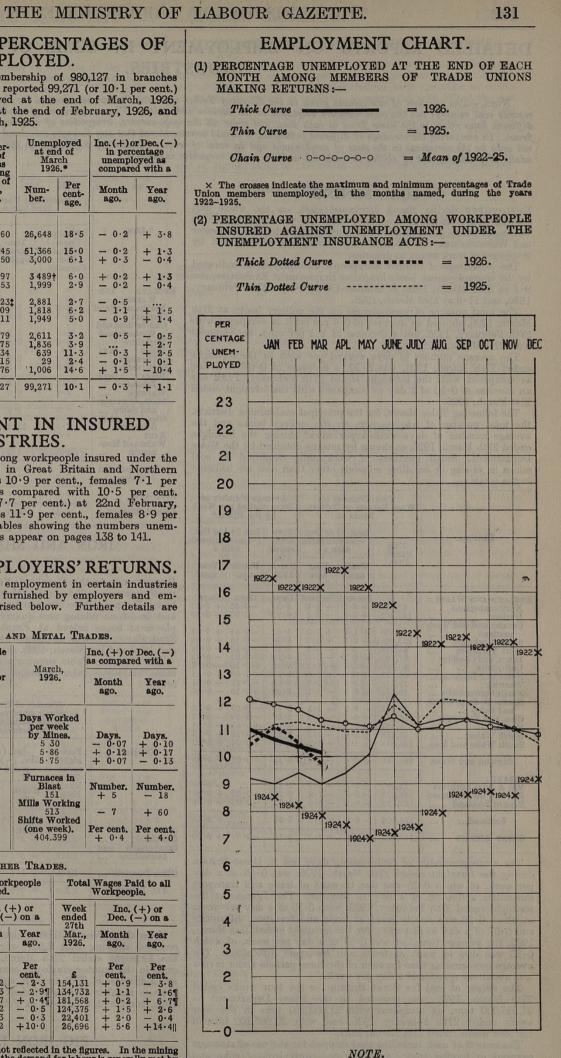
THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 9.8 per cent. (males 10.9 per cent., females 7.1 per cent.) at 22nd March, 1926, as compared with 10.5 per cent. (males 11.5 per cent., females 7.7 per cent.) at 22nd February, 1926, and 11.1 per cent. (males 11.9 per cent., females 8.9 per cent.) at 23rd March, 1925. Tables showing the numbers unem-ployed in the principal industries appear on pages 138 to 141.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in March, derived from returns furnished by employers and em-ployers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 132 to 137.

(a) CE	RTAIN .	MINING A	IND MEI	AL TR	ADES.	
		orkpeople ncluded in the	Mar	ah	Inc. (+) or as compar	
Trade.		eturns for March, 1926.	192		Month ago.	Ya
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,		,111,912 7,204 2,587	Days W per w by M 5 : 5 : 5 :	ines. 30 36	Days. - 0.07 + 0.12 + 0.07	Pi++
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Si	 heet		Mills W	st 51 orking 13 Vorked	Number. + 5 - 7 Per cent.	Nui + Per
Iron and Steel	•••	75,407	404.		+ 0.4	+
1-2 + 51-6		er of Worl Employed.	kpeople	1	l Wages P Workpeo	
Trade.	Week ended 27th	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 27th		(+)
navalamotis logi altras logitadas	Mar., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1926.	Month ago.	A
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	81,918 66,205 94,246 51,289 11,876 9,474	$ \begin{array}{c} Per \\ cent. \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 2.2 \\ \end{array} $	Per cent. -2.3 -2.9¶ +0.4¶ -0.5 -0.3 +10.0	£ 154,13 134,73 181,56 124,37 22,40 26,69	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+++++

Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and 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.
 In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "played off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."
 The ireturns actually received cover a larger number, but for purposes of comparability the number taken for this Table is that corresponding with the figures for previous months.
 § The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.
 I Comparison is affected by changes in rates of wages in some cases.
 ¶ Computed as explained in the article on page 83 of last month's GAZETTE.



The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Trade Union Returns are furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick or 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 138 to 141.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and (except as regards coal mining) 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.

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EMPLOYMENT during March continued slack on the whole and showed little change as compared with the previous month; it was reported as good, however, in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Leicester and Warwickshire. In Durham employment was still affected by

and Warwickshife. In Durham employment was such uncertained by stoppages of work owing to disputes. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.3 at 22nd March, 1926, as compared with 9.6 at 22nd February, 1926, and 11.8 at 23rd March, 1925.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th March, 1926, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 27th February, 1926, but a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared it 1014 March 1005 with 21st March, 1925.

with 21st March, 1925. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th March, 1926, was 5.30, a decrease of 0.07 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th February, 1926, but an increase of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st March, 1925

21st March, 1925. The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 27th March, 1926, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals in the state. in the totals :-

	Tota Wage Ea	al Numberners on (Books at	Colliery	Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	27th March,		or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec (-)as compared with a		
	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th March, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:	the det		Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	57,329	+ 0.2	+ 5.8	5.31	-0.08	+ 0.57	
Durham	157,361	+ 0.8	+ 2.6	4.93	+0.02	+ 0.20	
Cumberland and West-			100	E. 51	0.07	1 0.00	
morland	11,526	+ 1.0	+ 6.2	5.51	-0.01 -0.18	+ 0.28 + 0.05	
South Yorkshire	123,068	+0.5 -0.4	+ 2.5	5·36 5·32	-0.10	- 0.01	
West Yorkshire	66,229	- 0.4	- 6.2	4.90	-0.03	- 0.13	
Lancs. and Cheshire	97,409	- 0.0	- 4.1	5.24	-0.35	- 0.17	
Derbyshire	63,560	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	5.11	-0.40	+ 0.15	
Notts and Leicester	68,599	- 0.2	- 3.4	5.63	-0.22	+ 0.01	
Warwick	19,976 35,613	+ 0.3	- 0.1	5.19	-0.10	- 0.26	
North Staffordshire	35,015	T 0 0			1		
South Staffs†, Worcs	35,712	- 0.2	- 1.5	5.72	-0.07	- 0.16	
Glos. and Somerset	13,608	- 0.1	- 7.3	5.14	-0.07	- 0.47	
the second s	1,857	+ 1.1	+23.1	4.74	+0.65	- 0.24	
Marth Walson	17,755	+ 0.4	- 2.3	5.55	-0.19	+ 0.11	
South Wales and Mon.	215,844	+ 1.5	- 2.2	5.68	+0.04	+ 0.22	
bouth waits and mon.				10101		-	
England and Wales	985,446	+ 0.5	- 0.9	5.30	-0.08	+ 0.08	
COTLAND :	Star Manager	and the second	and the last		Lang Marks		
Mid & East Lothians	15,397	+ 0.2	- 1.7	5.12		- 0.24	
Fife and Clackmannan	28,273	- 0.3	- 2.9	5.26	+0.09	+ 0.46	
Rest of Scotland	82,796	- 0.9	- 5.5	5.33	-0.03	+ 0.17	
The second	126,466	- 0.6	- 4.5	5.29		+ 0.18	
Scotland	120,400			State of the state of the		100 million	
GREAT BRITAIN	1,111,912	+ 0.4	- 1.3	5.30	-0.07	+ 0.10	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th March, 1926, was 0.46 of a day per week, of which 0.35 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.08 of a day to disputes. The figures for the fortnight ended 27th February, 1926, were 0.39 of a day per week, of which 0.28 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.07 of a day to disputes; for the fortnight ended 21st March, 1925, the average time lost was 0.57 of a day per week, of which 0.53 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one quarter of a day per week. The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27th March, 1926, was reported to the Mines Department as 21,353,000 tons, as compared with 21,602,200 tons in the four weeks ended 27th February, 1926, and with 20,965,100 tons in the four weeks ended 21st March, 1925. The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,460,051 tons in March, compared with 6,034,696 tons in February.

with 6,034,696 tons in February. The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in different areas are shown in the following Table :---

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

Area.		tage Unempl and March, 19		Decrease (-) in Total percentages as com- pared with a		
	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stoppages.	Total.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:		P. C. States		albanestad	Passing and a	
Northumberland Durham	8·0 15·7	1·5 0·2	9.5 15.9	+ 0.5 - 1.1	- 14.3 - 7.3	
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire	8·0 2·2	1·7 0·4	9·7 2·6	-3.5 + 0.1	- 3.6 + 0.4	
Lancs and Cheshire Derbyshire	5·3 1·0	5·1 0·3	10·4 1·3	- 0.5 + 0.2	+ 5.3 - 0.4	
Notts and Leicester Warwick	0·8 1·2	0.6 0.0	1·4 1·2	- 0.8 - 0.1	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	
Staffs, Worcester and Salop Glos. and	4.6	0.9	5.5	- 0.7	+ 0.2	
Somerset Kent Wales and Mon-	7·3 4·2	12.3	19·6 4·2	+ 7.5 - 0.1	+ 13.8 - 5.2	
mouth	10.0	3.2	13.2	- 0.4	- 2.0	
England and Wales	7.2	1.9	9.1	- 0.3	- 1.9	
SCOTLAND	9.9	1.4	11.3	+ 0.4	- 5.6	
GREAT BRITAIN	7.5	1.8	9.3	- 0.3	- 2.5	

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

EMPLOYMENT in the Cleveland district again showed an improve-ment, but was still bad; in other districts it varied from fair to bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unem-ployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.0 at 22nd March, 1926, as compared with 18.7 at 22nd February, 1926, and 17.8 at 23rd March, 1925. The following Table summarises the information region for

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

	peo	mber of W ple employ- nes include the Return	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		Fort- night ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
-miana? maiana)	Mar., 1926.	Month Year ago. ago.			Month ago.	Year ago.	
Big of the Francisco	, basho	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Oleveland	3,320	+ 3.1	-15.9	6.00	+ 0.15	+ 0.30	
Cumberland and Lancashire	2,378	- 3.1	-11.1	5.77	+ 0.07	- 0.07	
Other Districts	1,506	+ 1.2	- 9.4	5.70	+ 0.13	+ 0.28	
ALL DISTRICTS	7,204	+ 0.6	-13.1	5.86	+ 0.12	+ 0.17	

Shale Mining.

From those West Lothian mines that had re-opened, returns were received showing that 2,587 workpeople were employed during the fortnight ended 27th March, 1926, a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 37.0 per cent. compared with March, 1925. The average number of days* worked by the mines was 5.75 in March, 1926, compared with 5.68 in February, and 5.88 in March, 1925.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March again improved slightly, but was still bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.4 on the 22nd March, 1926, as compared with 17.3 on the 22nd February, and with 18.1 on the 23rd March, 1925. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing at the end of March 17,951 workpeople, an increase of 0.2 per cent. is

* See Note * in previous column.

April, 1926.

rease (+) or

shown compared with February, but a decrease of 13.5 per cent. compared with March, 1925. The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month

April, 1926.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 151, an increase of 5 compared with the number in blast at the end of February, but a decrease of 18 compared with March, 1925. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast :—

District.	Total Number		ber of Fu last at er	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	of Furnaces.	Mar., 1926.	Feb., 1926.	Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Yean ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	teleses and	1891 4103	k kan oraș	in courds	(area)	di di
Durham and Cleveland	110	38	37	44	+1	-
Oumberland and West Lancs Other parts of Lancs and	46	12	12	13		-
Yorks (including Sheffield)	34	14	14	18		-
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	71 23	33 13	33 13	40 11		- +
Worcester and War- wick South Wales	57 33	10 8	10 8	13 9		-
Total, England and Wales	374	128	127	148	+1	- 2
SCOTLAND	101	23	19	21	+ 4	+
Total	475	151	146	169	+ 5	- 1

The production of pig iron in March amounted to 568,500 tons as compared with 502,000 tons in February and 607,900 tons in March, 1925.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during March and showed little change on the whole from the previous month. It was somewhat better, owever, than in March, 1925.

however, than in March, 1925. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20·1 on 22nd March, 1926, as compared with 20·8 on 22nd February, 1926, and 23·9 on 23rd March, 1925. According to returns received from firms employing 75,407 work-people, the volume of employment during the week ended 27th March, 1926 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, com-bined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department), increased by 0·4 per cent. as compared with February and by 4·0 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·4 in each of the three periods. The following Table summarises the information from those employers who furnished returns for the periods under review :---

8-0021 - 2.A - 2.2	emplo	Workpe yed by f ing retur	rms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*				
	Week ended 27th	Inc. (Dec. (comp with	-) as ared	Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) compared with a			
	March, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	March, 1926.	Month ago.	Yea		
DEPARTMENTS.	1	Per cent.	Per cent.	3.85	Per cent.	Pe cen		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	9,016 3,041 27,921 3,480 8,146 7,303 16,500	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	+19.7 + 6.6 + 5.1 - 0.1 - 1.7	51,271 13,228 139,964 18,085 46,746 40,526 94,579	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 6 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ 4 + 28 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +		
TOTAL	75,407	+ 0.9	+ 3.8	404,399	+ 0.4	+ 4		
DISTRICTS.	0-0 134		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		Silars Dere	Lengel I		
Northumberland, Dur- ham, Cleveland Sheffield and Rother- ham	15,727 18,788	- 1.1			-1.4 - 0.7	+ :		
Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	2,329 7,136 6,518 3,862 8,923	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ + 2.5 \\ + 7.5 \\ - 5.7 \\ - 0.8 \end{array} $	+12.4 - 1.9	34,630 20,723	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.5 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 7.0 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 2.8 \end{array} $	+1:		
Total, England and Wales Scotland	63,283 12,124	- 0.0 + 6.0			-0.3 + 4.3			
TOTAL	75,407	+ 0.9	+ 3.8	404,399	+ 0.4	+		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 784,100 tons in March, 1926, as compared with 703,800 tons in February, 1926, and 684,700 tons in March, 1925.

7-4 2-8 0-9 1-3

4.0

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...

• 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 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

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TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate trade during March was moderate; it showed a decline as compared with the previous month. At the end of March 391 mills were reported to be in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 399 at the end of February and with 355 a year ago. Employment in the steel sheet trade continued fair. At the end of March the number of mills in operation was 122, as compared with 121 at the end of February, and with 98 in March 1925

and with 98 in March, 1925. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the end of March, 1926, at the works covered by the returns received.

Bike seater da	Numbe	er of Works	Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
Works.	At end	Inc. (-	+) or	At'end	Inc. (+) or		
	of	Dec. (-	-) on a	of	Dec. (-) on a		
March	Month	Year	March,	Month	Year		
1926.	ago.	ago.	1926.	ago.	ago.		
Tinplate	72	- 2	+ 3	391	- 8	+ 36	
Steel Sheet	13		+ 4	122	+ 1	+ 2 4	
TOTAL	85	- 2	+ 7	513	- 7	+ 60	

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed on the 22nd March, 1926, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·1, as compared with 10·4 on the 22nd February, and with 37·9 on the 23rd March, 1925. The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in March, 1926, amounted to 131,623 tons, or 15,358 tons more than in February, 1926, and 20,974 tons more than in March, 1925.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during March remained bad on the whole but maintained an upward tendency. In the marine engineering section employment continued very bad, and in the textile machinery section considerable short time was worked. Employment remained fair on electrical engineering and motor and cycle work, conditions improving in the latter section. At railway works full time generally remained in operation.

Compared with a year ago employment was a little better on the whole, but conditions in the electrical engineering section were not so good, and in the marine engineering section there was a marked decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd March, 1926, and the increase or decrease as compared with February and with a year ago :---

	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd March, 1926.								
Divisions.	Ingineering, ngineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	trine ering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr as con	se (+) ease (-) npared th a	
programmed	Engineeri Engineers' and Ste Foundin	Engir	Marine Engineering, e	Constr Engi	Construction Repair of Mo Vehicles, Cyo and Aircrai	300	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	19,161 21,414 15,192 933	449 316 81 1,274 880 1,617 441 25 24	70 153 509 48 8,152 314 4,169 62 1,368	148 43 41 637 974 193 1,240 41 15	1,928 896 992 5,136 910 1,774 722 144 230	8,764 3,582 3,374 13,536 30,077 25,312 21,764 1,205 3,902	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 148 \\ - & 42 \\ - & 1,081 \\ - & 956 \\ + & 1,280 \\ - & 669 \\ - & 121 \end{array} $		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	75,500	5, 107	14,845	3,332	12,732	111,516	- 2,316	- 2,435	
galaniga Lion na transferme.	from 1	Percent	tages U	nempl	oyed at	22nd Ma	arch, 192	6.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	7.0 5.2 4.9 6.8 15.1 15.3 17.8 12.8 12.8 130.3	4.8 3.4 2.9 5.3 11.1 8.2 13.2 7.8 11.4	10.8 4.4 8.0 3.0 34.2 25.5 22.4 22.1 24.1	5.9 8.4 5.9 10.1 14.0 8.6 20.4 5.3 50.0	5.6 8.3 9.1 7.1 7.8	6·2 17.1 13·9 17·6	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c }\hline & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$	

On the North-East Coast employment continued bad generally although showing a little improvement on the whole. In marine engineering it was still very bad, and showed a slight decline. In Yorkshire conditions remained very moderate, although the slight improvement at Sheffield was maintained. At Lincoln employ-ment was slack but improved; at other centres in Lincolnshire it remained fairly good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was still bad on the whole and showed a further decline in the textile machinery section; a slight improvement was observed in the motor section, while in the locomotive section employment remained fairly good.

Ditto, Feb. 1926 12.3 6.6 23.6 12.4 6.5 11.3 ... Ditto, Mar. 1925 12.9 5.5 18.5 13.9 6.6 11.5 ...

 $12 \cdot 0$ 6.7 24.1 12.8 5.9 11.1 - 0.2

....

April, 1926.

April, 1926.

In the Birmingham and Wolverhampton district employment In the Birmingham and Wolverhampton district employment in general engineering was still only moderate. In the motor and cycle section conditions remained fairly good, with some improvement, at Birmingham and good at Wolverhampton. In the electrical section conditions remained fairly good, but in heavy engineering employment was still slack. At Coventry employment remained good generally. At Derby and Leicester it was fairly good. At Nottingham it continued fair on the whole, remaining good, with some improvement, in the motor and cycle section, but bad, with continued short time, in the lace machinery section. In London and the Eastern and Southern Counties employment continued fair and showed an improved tendency on the whole. It remained good in the electrical section and improved in motor

continued fair and showed an improved tendency on the whole. It remained good in the electrical section and improved in motor and general engineering. In South Wales employment was still bad but maintained an upward tendency. In Scotland employment remained bad, but conditions on general engineering work continued to improve, while sewing machine works in the Glasgow district were still busy. At Belfast employ-ment was bad but showed some improvement.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during March and showed a slight decline on the whole compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in most districts. On the North-East Coast employment was still very bad; it

showed a further slight improvement on new work, but a decline on repair work. On the East Coast, on the Thames and on the South Coast employment continued slack. At the Bristol Channel Ports and on the Mersey it remained bad, and showed a further decline. In Scotland and Northern Ireland employment remained very

bad, but again showed a slight improvement. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd March, 1926.

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople aployed at larch, 1926.	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) as red with	'ercentage employed at I March, 1926.	Increase Decrease percent compare	e(-) in tage as	
	Total N Insured Unem 22nd Mi	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Derc Unem 22nd M	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,019 870 4,522 62 32,619 11,127 25,697 4,434 6,353	$\begin{array}{r} + & 9 \\ + & 11 \\ + & 440 \\ - & 11 \\ + & 926 \\ + & 147 \\ - & 355 \\ + & 597 \\ - & 246 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	24·3 8·8 17·9 22·1 48·7 34·0 39·8 40·7 34·2	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 4 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 1.1 \\ + & 5.4 \\ + & 4.7 \\ + & 8.5 \\ + & 2.6 \\ - & 2.3 \end{array}$	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND.	88,703	+ 1,518	+ 4,006	36.7	+ 0.6	+ 3.5	

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at the end of March showed a slight improvement as compared with February, and less short time was worked in some of the principal districts. There was also an improvement as compared with March of last year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 10.2 on 22nd March, 1926, as compared with 11.1 on 22nd February, 1926, and with 14.0 on 23rd March, 1925. Employment with wool sorters continued fair and was better than a year ago. With wool compares there was no marked change as

a year ago. With wool combers there was no marked change as compared with February, but a slight improvement compared with compared with February, but a sight improvement compared with March, 1925; certain firms in the merino section of the trade were reported to be still working overtime, but employment in the cross-bred and preparing sections was still bad. In worsted spinning there was little change on the whole in the numbers employed as compared with the previous month; some firms in the Bradford district increased their hours of working during the month, bill out working approximate spinore. district increased their hours of working during the month, while at Keighley some improvement among worsted spinners was reported. In worsted manufacturing there was a slight improvement during March; in the dress goods trade of Bradford and Keighley less short time was worked, but there was no appreciable decrease in the numbers totally unemployed; employment remained bad in the fine cloth and coating trade of Huddersfield, Halifax, Leeds, Bradford and Keighley, but tended to improve towards the end of the month. In the woollen section of the industry employment was bad, but slightly better at the end of March than a month earlier; on the whole there was not much change in the total numbers employed, but slightly less short time was reported. Some firms were

the whole there was not much change in the total numbers employed, but slightly less short time was reported. Some firms were working overtime in the Colne Valley, but other firms in this district and at Huddersfield were working only part time. In the Heavy Woollen District of Dewsbury and Batley employment con-tinued bad, with the majority of workpeople on short time. It remained bad at Leeds, while at Yeadon it was slack, but slightly better than in February. The low woollen trade of Morley showed some improvement, although there was still considerable under-employment, but at Batley short time working was still very pre-valent, and in the rag trade day-to-day employment was the rule. At Dewsbury employment was bad and worse than in February. In the flannel trade of Rochdale and Saddleworth employment was

bad and much worse than in February; in the Stockport district, however, it continued good. The blanket mills at Witney continued to work short time, and employment in this section of the industry was generally slack, with no signs of any improvement.

In Scotland employment with woollen workers was somewhat better than a month earlier. An improvement was reported with wool spinners at Alloa and Stirling. Looms were not fully occupied in all cases, but some of the larger tweed mills at Galashiels were fairly well employed, and the mills at Peebles, Innerleithen and Walkerburn were described as busy.

The following Table shows, for the principal districts and departments of the industry, the percentage changes between the week ended 20th February and the week ended 20th March, in the numbers of workpeople employed and in the total wages paid by firms from whom information has been obtained :---

		Number o Workpeopl		Totaall	l Wages pa Workpeop	aid to ple.
r	Week ended 20th March, 1926.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on month ago.	figure.	Week ended 20th March, 1926.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on month ago.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)
Departments : WORSTED SECTION :	NI CO	Per Cent.		and a second	Per Cent.	enti dina
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,522 44,908 20,404 15,989 2,423	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 1.7 \\ + & 1.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 4 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	25,268 72,284 41,589 37,680 4,747	$\begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 8 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	98.5 100.5 101.6 102.2 94.0
Total—Worsted	94,246	+ 0.7	100.2	181,568	+ 0.2	100.6
Woollen Section : Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,116 15,397 24,811 22,946 1,935	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.7 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 1.2 \end{array} $	100.8 99.3 99.9 99.2 98.4	2,499 31,751 45,434 50,821 4,227	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	102·2 102·2 101·7 102·1 101·4
Total—Woollen	66,205	- 0.3	99.5	134,732	+ 1.1	102.0
CARPET SECTION	10,209	+ 0.1	100.0	18,269	+ 0.0	98.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	170,660	+ 0.2	99•8	334,569	+ 0.6	101.1
Districts*: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (D e ws b ur y, Batley, etc.)	42,687 10,250 11,277 9,557 9,780 3,638	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	99.7 102.6 100.9 102.3 98.9 99.6	85,203 21,843 21,211 18,238 17,501 5,539	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.5 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 3.7 \\ + 3.4 \\ - 3.9 \\ \end{array} $	99.0 103.5 103.8 105.6 101.6 92.7
Total, West Riding	87,189	+ 0.8	100.4	169,535	+ 0.3	100.8
West of England and Midlands Lancs Scotland	4,940 346 1,771	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 1.7 \end{array} $	99.5 103.7 94.2	8,757 668 2,608	-1.5 -0.9 -1.8	96·4 103·8 97·1
Total—Worsted	94,246	+ 0.7	100.2	181,568	+ 0.2	100.6
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	13,719	- 0.2	101.1	32,359	+ 0.7	103.8
ley, etc.) Leeds	12,804 10,082	- 0.4 - 1.0	$100.3 \\ 99.0$	24,724 21,251	+ 1.7 + 1.7	103·1 104·2
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	3,056 1,581	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	99·7 102·3	6,510 3,626	$- 0.7 \\ - 2.1$	102·2 99·5
Total, West Riding Lancs West of England	41,242 5,381	- 0.4 + 0.4	100·3 97·1	88,470 10,459		103·4 92·8
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,381 15,112 89	-0.2 + 0.2 + 0.2 - 47.3	99·3 99·3 40·3†	7,547 28,118 138	+ 6.4 + 2.5 - 42.97	103·1 101·8 46·3†
Total—Woollen	66,205	- 0.3	99.5	134,732	+ 1.1	102.0
CARPET SECTION	10,209	+ 0.1	100.0	18,269	+ 0.0	98.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	170,660	+ 0.2	99.8	334,569	+ 0.6	101.1

Short Time .- The returns obtained from employers also gave particulars of the amount of short time worked.

In the worsted section returns from firms employing 84,900 work-In the worsted section returns from firms employing 84,900 work-people showed that 23 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 20th March, 1926, to the extent, on the average, of about 11 hours each. In the woollen section returns from firms employing 61,100 workpeople showed that in the same week 35 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 12 hours each on the average. The corresponding figures for the *carpet* section were 10,000 workpeople, of whom 46 per cent. were on short time to the extent of 9 hours per head, on the average.

* Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case. † The decrease in Wales was wholly due to a reduction in the numbers-employed by one firm.

the and Riccine Sur-	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 5th April 1926.								
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.	The second		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	To		
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	161	8	169	310	3	313	1		
Preparing	290	182	472	658	353	1,011	No.		
Wool Combing	153	62	215	374	365	739	1		
Wool Carding	405	77	482	618	219	837	k.		
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	314	82	396	335	314	649	1		
Spinning Wool Winding and	271	420	691	289	1,912	2,201			
Warping Worsted Winding and	55	14	69	174	90	264			
Warping	39	68	107	73	536	609			
Woollen Weaving	87	313	400	205	2,534	2,739			
Worsted Weaving	32	57	89	203	2,354	2,139			
ther Processes	635	49	684	865	223	1,088	1		
TOTAL	2,442	1,332	3,774	3,923	6,808	10,731	14		

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 49,235,800 lbs. in March, 1926, compared with 68,498,700 lbs. in February, 1926, and with 55,951,300 lbs. in March, 1925. The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,366,500 lbs. com-pared with 2,180,400 lbs. in February, 1926, and with 3,766,200 lbs. in March, 1925.

In March, 1925. The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 14,534,400 square yards, compared with 15,817,300 square yards in February, 1926, and 14,809,200 square yards in March, 1925. The *exports* of blankets were 119,900 pairs, 136,421 pairs and 109,422 pairs in March, 1926, February, 1926, and March, 1925.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

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* This Table gives an occupational analysis, not only of those who were recorded as wholly unemployed, but also of those, not at work on the date of the count, who were temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, An explanation of this classification will be found on page 138. The figures. which will be continued on this basis in future, are not comparable with those given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February and March, 1926, relating only to persons who were wholly unemployed, nor with the series which came to an end in the January issue. The latter series excluded persons on systematic short time, who are now included in the figures under the heading "temporarily stopped."

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

from other districts in increasing numbers. At Padiham employment was fair, and showed an improvement; at Nelson it was slack, and showed a decline.

showed a decline. At Todmorden many weavers were on short time, and others were engaged on less than their full complement of machinery. At Huddersfield many operatives were working only two or three days a week; in the other Yorkshire towns much short time was worked, and employment showed a decline. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :---

review :-

i inververine darave		orkpeop		Total V all V	al Wages paid to Il Workpeople.			
and a difficult in this .	Week ended 27th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
ath Anna Server Distant	Mar., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Preparing	10,792 20,351	+ 0.3 - 0.2	- 3.5	19,467 36,678	+ 1.7 + 1.0	- 4.0		
Weaving	33,927	+ 0.4	- 2.0	59,776	+ 0.7	- 4.4		
Other	7,786	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	20,050	+ 1.1	+ 1.3		
Not Specified	9,062	- 0.3	- 1.9	18,160	+ 0.5	- 3.7		
TOTAL	81,918	+ 0.2	- 2.3	154,131	+ 0.9	- 3.8		
DISTRICTS.					- AND			
Ashton	4,148	+ 8.0	- 0.5	7,303	+ 9.3	- 0.5		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	8,725	- 1.8	- 1.2	18,576	+ 4.2	- 4.9		
Oldham	8,850	- 1.2	- 6.8	17,339	- 1.4	- 6.4		
Bolton and Leigh	12,316	- 0.4	- 1.1	22,408	+ 0.6	- 0.0		
Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	and the second	The Sta	and specific particular	,	1			
wood, Walsden and	-Salari	172.0	U. Carling	Line part	The Yarah	inter E		
Todmorden	8,113	- 1.3	- 0.5	13,701	- 3.3	- 6.8		
Manchester	4,717	- 1.9	- 8.8	7,668	- 4.9	-10.		
Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	6,227	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	10,906	+ 4.5	+ 2.		
and Darwen	8,256	+ 3.5	- 1.9	15,899	+ 1.1	- 6.4		
Burnley, Padiham, Colne	0,200	1.00	1-5	10,000	1. 7.7	- 0		
and Nelson	11,326	+ 0.8	- 2.4	24,691	+ 2.6	- 2.8		
Other Lancashire Towns	2,816	+ 0.9	- 4.5	4,793	+ 0.1	- 3.2		
Yorkshire Towns	3.940	- 0.9	+ 0.5	6,841	- 4.9	- 2.8		
Other Districts	2,484	- 0.2	- 1.4	4,006	- 1.8	- 2.6		
TOTAL	81,918	+ 0.2	- 2.3	154,131	+ 0.9	- 3.8		

Returns from firms employing 77,234 workpeople in the week ended 27th March showed that about 20 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, to the extent of about 124 hours on the average. The following Table* shows the number of men and of women

(other than casuals) on the registers at 5th April, 1926, of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres.

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 5th April, 1926.									
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Temporarily Stopped.					
and San to Yin	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Card and Blow-	707	1 2 001	1.704	1 470	0.101	0.507	10.007			
ing Room Spinning Beaming, Warp- ing and Wind-	393 1,972 432	1,001 979 1,067	1,394 2,951 1,499	1,472 8,524 1,260	8,121 7,049 9,764	9,593 15,573 11,024	10,987 18,524 12,523			
ing Weaving Other Processes	942 371	1,373 97	2,315 468	2,880 466	10,116 279	12,996 745	15,311 1,213			
Total	4,110	4,517	8,627	14,602	35,329	49,931	58,558			

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 128,741,900 lbs. in March, 1926, compared with 131,230,000 lbs. in February, 1926, and with 155,507,100 lbs. in March, 1925.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 16,004,400 lbs. in March, 1926, compared with 15,652,100 lbs. in February, 1926, and with 17,853,400 lbs. in March, 1925.

The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 403,249,600 square yards, as compared with 366,409,600 square yards in the previous month, and with 416,619,800 square yards in March, 1925.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

There was a further slight improvement in March in some of the principal centres; and towards the end of the month many firms were busy getting out orders before the Easter holiday. Employ-

ment was also better than a year ago in most districts. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.4 on the 22nd March, as compared with 7.7 on the 22nd February, and with 9.2 on the 23rd March, 1925.

and with 9.2 on the 23rd March, 1925. Employment remained fairly good in London. At Leicester it was good, better than in February or than in March of last year; most factories were on full time, and some overtime was worked to com-plete deliveries before the holiday; a little difficulty was found in filling vacancies for skilled workers. At Northampton there was

* See footnote * in the previous column.

otal

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1,483 954 1,319 1,045 2,892 333

716 3,139 370 1,772 4.505

a further improvement, and employment was fairly good, though some short time was still worked; the Employment Exchange register was lower than it has been for five years past. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed a further im-provement, and was fair. At Wellingborough there was a further increase in short-time working, and employment was generally very poor. At Finedon employment was slack; at Earl's Barton it remained fair. At Kettering employment showed a further improve-

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Employment at Leeds remained slack at factories producing heavy boots, but at these producing sports goods and other light footwear it remained fair. At Stafford employment was fair, and better than for some months past. At Norwich employment in the turn-shoe trade was still slack, but in other sections there was the turn-shoe trade was still slack, but in other sections there was a decided improvement, and employment was good, with a little overtime in some factories. Employment improved at factories in Bristol producing light footwear; but in the heavy boot factories at Bristol and at Kingswood employment remained very poor, and was worse than a year ago. At Street employment continued fair. There was a slight improvement in the Rossendale Valley. Employment was fairly good at Glasgow and at Kilmarnock; at Arbroath an improvement was reported; at most of the other Scottish centres employment was quiet, with much short time. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the periods under review :—

	No. o	of Worky	eople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th March, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th March, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
England and Wales :	1,972 9,467	Per cent. - 0.9 + 0.6	Per cent. - 2.4 + 4.3	£ 4,544 26,719	Per cent. - 2.0 + 2.0	Per cent. - 3.1 + 6.7	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton	2,000 6,219	+ 1.5 + 0.4	-7.4 -4.6	4,666	+ 1.1 + 1.4	- 5·5 - 0·0	
Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District	8,110 3,358 2,668	+0.0 +1.6 +1.6 +1.8	+ 1.0 + 1.4 + 0.3 + 1.4	18,799 8,943 6,842 9,729	-0.8 +3.0 +11.7 +3.3	+ 1.7 + 3.1 + 12.7 + 5.3	
Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	4,242 1,729 1,926	-3.3 -1.4	-12.9 + 0.3	3,156 4,174	-1.8 -2.9	+ 3.3 - 16.0 + 0.1	
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	4,913	- 0.7	+ 1.2	10,972	+ 1.6	+ 4.4	
trict Other parts of England and Wales	1,051 1,142	-0.7 -2.0	-1.6 -4.8	2,291 2,228	$+ 6 \cdot 1$ $- 2 \cdot 9$	+ 14.3 - 2.5	
England and Wales	48,797	+ 0.2	- 0.4	119,036	+ 1.6	+ 2.7	
Scotland	2,492	- 0.2	- 3.2	5,339	- 0.7	- 1.1	
Great Britain	51,289	+ 0.2	- 0.5	124,375	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	

Returns from firms employing nearly 41,000 workpeople in the week ended 27th March, 1926, showed that 23 per cent. of these workpeople worked short time in that week, to the extent of

The following Table* shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers at 5th April, 1926, of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry.

Numbers	(excluding	Casuals) on	the Register
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	at 5th A	pril 1926	

	334814		at Jul	. April .	1520.		
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.	Total.
1933. 1947. 1947. 1947. 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977 - 1977	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	North Colorest
Boot and Shoe Manu-		dinall.	511.14	CHERRY	148.885 M	asterie"	antes tall
facture :	L. L. F. W	·广保局。元		Listenija	167 22 N. 40	1.02004	图12.315
Preparing Depart-			07	0.5	71	FC	3.57
Rough Stuff De-	84	13	97	25	31	56	153
partment	245	7	252	85	4	89	341
Clicking Department		in the second	297	400	9	409	706
Closing Department	11	316	327	9	524	533	860
Making Department		22	1,317	991	13	1,004	2,321
Finishing Depart-	Ballet State	Franker Bann	22 69 66	自己切合	BHL ROTAN	(Linkster)	Sector - SH
ment	705	116	821	382	61	443	1,264
Slipper Making	288	45	333	257	273	530	863
Clog Making	30	2	32	6		6	38
Repairing and Hand-	503	Contraction of the second	FOA	70		10	ECA
sewn Work	521	3	524	39	1	40	564
TOTAL	3,475	525	4,000	2,194	916	3,110	7,110
		1. 1. 12 C		STA D	1 1 6 3 64	ELST SALARY	- Statuter

The *exports* of boots and shoes in March, 1926, amounted to 127,167 dozen pairs, or 21,704 dozen pairs more than in February, 1926, but 3,792 dozen pairs less than in March, 1925.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT was generally fair in the paper trade. Wall paper makers were well employed in Lancashire, but some slackness was reported in the hand-made paper trade in Kent. In the letterpress printing trade employment was reported as good in most of the large centres, including London; at Liverpool

* See footnote * in first column of page 135.

and Bristol, however, it was moderate. With electrotypers and stereotypers it continued very good in London and at Edinburgh, and good elsewhere. With lithographic printers employment was fair on the whole, but showed a decline at several centres, including Leeds and Birmingham. Employment with lithographic artists remained fair in London and leads at Marchatter.

Employment with lithographic artists remained fair in London and slack at Manchester. In the bookbinding trade employment was generally fair. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding trades was $4 \cdot 4$ at 22nd March, compared with $4 \cdot 7$ at 22nd February and $6 \cdot 1$ at 23rd March, 1925. In the paper and paper-board industry, the percentage was $4 \cdot 7$ at 22nd March, compared with $5 \cdot 1$ at 22nd February and $7 \cdot 8$ at 23rd March, 1925. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was $5 \cdot 4$ at 22nd March, compared with $5 \cdot 7$ at 22nd February and $7 \cdot 1$ at 23rd March, 1925. 23rd March, 1925.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade Th

	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag loyed at		Decrea	ase (+) or ase (-) a a
AND ANT OF A	at end of March, 1926.	Mar. 1926.	Feb., 1926.	Mar. 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	45,301 19,044	1·5 2·8	2.6 3.0	2·3 2·8	-1.1 -0.2	- 0·8
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	12,353	1.2	2.1	1.4	- 0.9	- 0.2
Scotland Other Districts	8,564 12,757	3·1 2·5	3·0 2·5	2·8 1·9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total	98,019	2.0	2.6	2.3	- 0.6	- 0.3
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,451 23,004	3·1 4·3	2·9 4·3	2·8 4·2	+ 0.2	+ 0·3 + 0·1

BUILDING TRADE.

BUILDING TRADE. EMPLOYMENT during March showed a further seasonal improvement which was most marked in the painting and decorating section; it was good in most districts with skilled operatives, a little overtime being worked in some centres, and generally moderate with unskilled workers; it was a little better, on the whole, than a year ago. As regards individual occupations, employment was very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers, good on the whole with masons, carpenters and joiners, and fairly good with slaters. In a number of districts a demand for one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives, principally bricklayers and plasterers, was again reported. Employment with plumbers remained fairly good; there was a marked improvement with painters and employ-ment with skilled men was fairly good at most centres; it continued moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 22nd March, 1926 :---

hanoninti kan na dinantikan han <u></u> inan	Estimated Number of Insured Work-	Total Number Unem- ployed at 22nd	Number included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with				
An of States and Anna Anna	people at July, 1925.	March, 1926.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.*			
OCCUPATIONS,	Const By Sol		. a softwarte pri		n divied	1 10, 200			
Carpenters	114,030	5,321	154	4.7	- 1.3	+ 2.2			
Bricklayers	65,120	1,208	44	1.9	- 0.9	+ 0.4			
Masons	23,840	1,171	53	4.9	- 2.0	+ 0.7			
Slaters	5,310	308	15	5.8	- 2.2	+ 1.4			
Plasterers	17,880	267	16	1.5	- 0.8	- 0.2			
Painters	108,590	8,933	128	8.2	-12.1	- 3.0			
Plumbers	28,610	1,829	50	6.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5			
Labourers to		1 and and a	a mar Mills	The second second	the should be	Sugar y			
above	229,210	25,582	526	11.2	- 2.2	+ 0.9			
All other occu-	101 570		and and the second s		Al Andrew State	Contraction of the			
pations	161,530	20,078	491	12.4	- 1.6	-11.0			
Total	754,120	64,697	1,477	8.6	- 3.1	- 0.9			
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Soctland Wales	157,290 116,280 92,610 84,350 96,650 97,120 69,440 26,900	12,521 4,535 5,801 6,231 10,454 9,691 7,944 3,187	13 30 89 305 451 317 185 79	8.0 3.9 6.3 7.4 10.8 10.0 11.4 11.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ - & 3 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 9 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $			
Northern Ireland	13,480	4,333	8	32.1	- 2.3	+ 6.3			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	754,120	64,697	1,477	8.6	- 3.1	- 0.9			

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 133 of the principal urban areas: in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 14,658,000, show that in March, 1926, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,154,700, as * From July, 1923, to September, 1925, the only available occupational figures for the numbers insured were derived from estimates framed in 1922, but except in the case of carpenters and plumbers among skilled operatives, the present ratios in the main differ only slightly from those used in the past

April, 1926.

compared with £5,791,600 in February, 1926, and £5,314,500 in March, 1925. Of the total for March, 1926, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,258,700; factories and workshops for £217,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £573,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,105,700. For figures for the quarter ended March, 1926, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1925, see page 149.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued good and showed a further improvement. Full time was worked in most districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, at 22nd March, 1926, was 6.5, as compared with 7.5 at 22nd February, 1926, and with 7.0 at 23rd March, 1925.

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

and the second second		Number	Total Wages p all Workpeo				
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
ana da processa ya	27th Mar., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Mar., 1926.	Month ago.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	1,897	Per cent. + 3·4	Per cent. +10.6	£ 4,980	Per cent. + 2 • 9		
Cheshire. Idlands and Eastern Counties.	5,699	2 201 2	+11.2	16,643	+ 7.7		
Counties and Wales.	1,697 181	$+1\cdot3$ $-3\cdot7$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 7 \cdot 0 \\ - & 4 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	4,461 612	+3.8 -10.1		
TOTAL	9,474	+ 2.2	+10.0	26,696	+ 5.6		

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight im-EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight im-provement, but was still slack on the whole. In the sanitary ware and fireclay branches it was good. At Derby and Worcester em-ployment was good; at Bristol it showed an improvement, and was reported as fair; at Glasgow it was bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14·1 at 22nd March, 1926, as compared with 15·7 at 22nd February, 1926, and with 13·6 at 23rd March, 1925. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review:—

		umber o orkpeopl	Total Wages I all Workped				
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (
	27th March, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th March, 1926.	Month ago.		
BRANOHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,386 8,659 1,831	$ Per cent. - 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 9 $	Per cent. - 5.0 + 0.4 + 0.5	£ 2,485 16,406 3,510	Per cent. - 5.5 + 3.3 + 1.8		
TOTAL	11,876	+ 0.3	- 0.3	22,401	+2.0		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts TOTAL	9,061 2,815 11,876	+ 0.5 - 0.4 + 0.3	+1.5 -5.6 -0.3	16,058 6,343 22,401	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 6}{+ 3 \cdot 1}$ + 2 \cdot 0		

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that of 10,944 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3,473, or 32 per cent., were working on an average about $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ended 27th March, 1926.

SEAMEN.

DUBING March, employment continued slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd March was 18.2, compared with 19.8 at 22nd February, and 20.4 at 23rd March, 1925.

and 20.4 at 23rd March, 1925. The demand for men on the Thames was fair to moderate through-out the month. It fluctuated on the Tyne in the first half of March, and was moderate afterwards. On the Wear the demand was quiet to moderate. It was moderate at Hull. At Southampton the demand was quiet at the beginning and at the end of March, but showed increased activity in the middle of the month. It was moderate at Bristol, moderate to fair at Avonmouth, and remained good at Newport. At Cardiff the demand was fairly active at the beginning and the end of March, but it decreased during the middle of the month. It was fairly good at Swansea in the early part of March, but there was a falling-off subsequently, and it was described as quiet at the end of the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was again moderate to fair, but it declined

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

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at the end of the month. It was fair on the whole at Manchester and on the Clyde it fluctuated again from poor to fair during the month. The demand at Leith was fair at the beginning of the month, and slack afterwards. At Belfast it was very quiet. 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 March :---

Number of Seamen* shipped in

	A COLUMN STREET	A CALL AND A	A DAY AND CARDING THE PARTY OF	CARDON CONTROL OF AN	
Principal Ports.	March	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Three 1 end	
	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	March 1926.	March 1925.
ENGLAND, & WALES : Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea	11,721 838 8,486 8,528 2,169 267 375 1,590 1,124 1,195 2,921 561	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,485 \\ + 125 \\ + 1,009 \\ + 1,854 \\ + 331 \\ - 50 \\ - 74 \\ + 306 \\ + 447 \\ + 421 \\ + 840 \\ - 267 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,086 \\ - 163 \\ - 2 \\ + 1,747 \\ - 75 \\ - 65 \\ + 2 \\ + 302 \\ + 123 \\ + 574 \\ + 802 \\ - 180 \end{array}$	31,987 2,357 24,406 22,891 5,473 826 1,264 4,387 2,892 3,171 7,368 2,470	33,359 2,774 24,224 21,083 5,889 820 1,152 4,880 2,684 2,554 6,984 1,998
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	409 255 2,157	+ 223 + 9 + 125	+ 158 - 32 - 459	1,085 928 7,157	891 945 7,723
NORTHEEN IRELAND : Belfast	89	+ 40	- 44	291	604
TOTAL for above Ports	42,685	+ 7,824	+ 3,774	118,953	118,56

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during March remained moderate generally. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dook service, 28.3 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd March, 1926, as compared with 27.7 per cent. at 22nd February, 1926, and with 31.1 per cent. at 23rd March, 1925.

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

	Average Da Docks an	ily Numb ad at Prin	er of Lal cipal Wh	bourers emp narves in L	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			and a strike
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.		
Week ended— 6th Mar., 1926 13th ,, 20th ,, 27th ,,	4,264 5,046 4,615 4,633	1,589 2,169 1,990 2,052	5,853 7,215 6,605 6,685	7,887 8,142 7,957 7,615	13,740 15,357 14,562 14,300
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th March, 1926	} 4,640	1,950	6,590	7,900	14,490
Average for Feb., 1926	4,712	2,283	6,995	8,124	15,119
Average for Mar., 1925	4,125	2,326	6,451	8,093	14,544

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in March was 996, as compared with 1,078 in the previous month, and with 794 in March, 1925.

and with 794 in March, 1925. East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers and teemers on the Tyne and Wear remained fair. It was fair with other dock workers on the Tyne and better than in February, but continued slack on the Wear and at Blyth. Employment was fair at Middles-brough and Hull and showed an improvement at the latter port. At the East Anglian ports employment continued to be fair generally.

At the East Anglian ports employment continued to be rair generally. *Liverpool.*—Employment at Liverpool showed a further decline, and was dull. 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 March was 16,058, com-pared with 16,689 in February, and with 16,224 in March, 1925. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing-houses was £43,118 in the four weeks ended 26th March, compared with £48,294 in February, and with £44,915 in March, 1925. Other Ports in England and Wales .- At the South Wales ports

employment was generally fair and showed a slight upward tendency. At Avonmouth and Gloucester it remained slack. No improvement was reported at Southampton, and it remained slack at Plymouth and other South-Western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was moderate at Leith and fair at Dundee, where it showed a decline. It continued brisk at Aberdeen and was fair at Glasgow. At Belfast it was good.

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.

aid to

+) or -) on a Year ago.*

Per cent. + 13.4 + 18.9 + 5.5 - 13.9 + 14.4

paid to (+) or (-) on a Year ago.

Per cent. - 13.7 + 2.2 - 1.8 - 0.4 $+ 0.9 \\ - 3.7$

- 0.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on the 22nd March, 1926, 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. also be excepted.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange when-ever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed. 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

menuted in the humbers themployed, times 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 unjoured trade or to persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone

abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch

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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 142 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. 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

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 un-employed." 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 corres-ponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

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

101 Y 10	C. Arnelli		GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	ELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		y UNEMPLO		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.	a noferza a transmissi	TOTAL.	an King Tana Lin Tana Lin	TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
an President Advances for Lossons	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	3,513	50	3,563	19	6	25	3,532	56	3,588	3,471	56	3,527
Coal Mining	92,995	587	93,582	21,877	324	22,201	11.,872	911	115,783	114,798	911	115,709
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	2,443 538 2,186 213 1,953	5 3 11 47	2,448 541 2,197 213 2,000	299 71 600 165 201	··· 1 8	299 72 600 165 209	2,742 609 2,786 378 2,154	5 4 11 55	2,747 613 2,797 378 2,209	2,655 609 2,541 378 2,036	5 4 11 55	2,660 613 2,552 378 2,091
Digging	475	8	483	45	2	47	520	10	530	475	9	484
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:	1,240	22	1,262	169	6	175	1,409	28	1,437	1,409	28	1,437
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	1,749	60	1,809	328	22	350	2,077	82	2,159	2,060	82	2,142
Works	756 3,917 2,541	37 708 2,463	793 4,625 5,004	151 297 2,045	2 156 3,268	153 453 ,313	907 4,214 4,586	39 864 5,731	946 5,078 10,317	874 3,971 4,563	38 860 5,726	912 4,831 10,289
Glass Trades :	1,737 2,478	290 90	2,027 2,568	519 645	37 3	556 648	2,256 3,123	327 93	2,583 3,216	2,250 3,113	327 93	2,577 3,206
Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :		TANK I	1000									1
Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	6,077 1,052	792 362	6,869 1,414	717 28	150 35	867 63	6,794 1,080	942 397	7,736 1,477	6,710 1,079	929 396	7,639 1,475
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	642	169	811	12	3	15	654	172	826	652	172	824
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	4,021	965	4,986	650	257	907	4,671	1 222	5,893	4,628	1,196	5,824
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Pudding Fur-	3,156	25	3,181	794	3	797	3,950	28	3,978	3,942	28	3,970
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	21,988	189	22,177	17,880	148	18,028	39,868	337	40,205	39,824	337	40,161
Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	3,400 724 2,668	162 84 107	3,562 808 2,775	682 2,499 1,229	25 377 9	707 2,876 1,238	4,082 3,223 3,897	187 461 116	4,269 3,684 4,013	4,064 3,220 3,893	187 461 116	4,251 3,681 4,009
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	1,456	300	1,756	1,254	42	1,296	2,710	342	3,052	2,705	342	3,047
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering ; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	59,268 3,616 14,161 2,819	1,279 749 56 36	60,547 4,365 14,217 2,855	14,703 571 612 475	250 171 16 2	14,953 742 628 477	73,971 4,187 14,773 3,294	1,529 920 72 38	75,500 5,107 14,845 3 332	71,710 4,163 13,407 3,279	1,525 920 70 38	73,235 5,083 13,477 3,317
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	10,801	877	 11,678	930	124	1,054	11,731	1,001	12,732	11,504	998	12,502
Carts, etc	1,834	116	1,950	281	7	288	2,115	123	2,238	2,009	123	2,132
car Building	2,339	33	2,372	898	2	900	3,237	35	3,272	3,227	35	3,262

Teacher (+) on Tokur Direction (+) on Tokur Direction (+) on	Males.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	86,759
Metal Trades :	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	6,231 944
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	944
Lamp Manufacture	3,318
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	2,292
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	1,313
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	1,010
lacture	1,551
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	369
etc., Manufacture	2,090
Other Metal Industries	8,264
Textile Trades :	
Cotton	7,418
Woollen and Worsted	5,243
Silk	630
Jute	5,509 1,843
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	1,010
Cord, Twine, etc., Making	687
Lace	476
Carpet Manufacture	860 502
Other Textile Industries	971
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	
	3,746
Leather and Leather Goods :	
Tanning, Currying and Dress-	
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	2,579
Goods Manufacture	1,231
Clothing Trades :	
Tailoring	5.004
Dress and Mantle Making and	5,064
Millinery	680
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	546
ing, etc., Making	500
Boot Shoe Slipper and Clear	790
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	5,857
Food, Drink and Tobacco :	
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	8,632
Grain Milling	1,523

Chocolate and Sugar Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking ...

Printing and Paper Trades :--Paper and Paper Board Making ... Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and 1 595 Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining 916 158 ng ry and Typewriting Requisites Stat (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding 140 6,445 Building and Construction of Works :---Building Public Works Contracting, etc. ... 63,035 25,100 Other Manufacturing Industries :--Rubber Manufacture ... Ollcloth, Linoleam, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making ... Scientific and Photographic Instru-ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture ... 2,383 438 455 532 1,334 368 Gas, Water and Electricity Supply 9,292

.... Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Other Transport and Communication and Storage **Distributive Trades** Commercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance

iscellaneous Trades and Services :---National Government Local Government Professional Services ... Entertainments and Sports ... Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services ...

...

TOTAL

... 820,862 152,756 973,618* 125,336 72,182 197,518

9,880 4,253 19,266 22,406

53,289

2.892

60,904

5,856

10,971 21,273 2,476 5,014

1,075

April, 1926.

INDUSTRY.

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GREAT

87,0

6,60 97

5,49

2,16

2,39

3,40

17,30 9,124 1,474 16,823 4,630

2,089 2,021 1,418

997 3,249

5,504

3.15

1,924

8.87

3,980

1,017

2,683 1,419 7,121

11,498 1,649

4,528 10,859 6,771

2,117

5,302 1,472 5,751 2 15

2,017

2,349

250

259 10,240

63,220 25,118

221

333

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

Females. Total

253

377 27

2,181

847

845 86

1,315 4,329

9,882 3,881 844 11,314 2,787

1,402 1,545 558 495 2,278

1,758

574

693

3.813

3,300

471

2,183 629 1,264

2,866

2,860 5,990 1,766

1,452

422

1,433

92

119 3,795

185 18

1,593

187

219 142

328

219

91

129

28,109

1,137

1,184 502 878 1,903 15,868 3,480 1,542

1,668 4,869 5,005

665

5,156 1,341 4,840 1,764

H	BRITAIN A	ND NORT	HERN IRE	LAND.	SNB01	AUM.	GREA	T BRITA
	Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMP	LY UNE DRARY S AND CAS
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Female
2	1,678	13	1,691	88,437	266	88,703	82,096	25
81	1,222 30	142 	1,364 30	7,453 974	519 27	7,972 1,001	7,301 944	51
9	258 1,055	277 294	535 1,349	3,576 3,347	2,458 1,011	6,034	3,560 3,337	2,45
0	513	111	624	1,826	958	4,358 2,784	1,825	1,01
65	256 73	142 1	398 74	1,807 442	987 87	2,794 529	1,799 434	98
53	546 1,832	571 908	1,117 2,740	2,636 10,096	1,886 5,237	4,522 15,333	2,597 9,927	1,88 5,23
04430	11,708 6,705 1,248 1,270 310	26,588 10,494 1,342 3,180 666	38,296 17,199 2,590 4,450 976	19,126 11,948 1,878 6,779 2,153	36,470 14,375 2,186 14,494 3,453	55,596 26,323 4,064 21,273 5,606	19,112 11,794 1,878 403 2,151	36,46 14,27 2,18 1,25 3,45
91879	184 470 842 522 251	434 1,977 608 1,464 1,095	618 2,447 1,450 1,986 1,346	871 946 1,702 1,024 1,222	1,836 3,522 1,166 1,959 3,373	2,707 4,468 2,868 2,983 4,595	632 904 1,701 1,022 1,113	1,18 3,38 1,16 1,95 2,71
1	6,940	2,952	9,892	10,686	4,710	15,396	9,947	3,84
3	958	183	1,141	9 5 9 7	727	4.004	7.500	
+	210	239	449	3,537 1,441	757 932	4,294 2,373	3,529 1,400	93
,	432	1.570	0.000	CTR.S.	1 miles	SHALL HE SHA	foll at	as sitter
	33	1,570 634	2,002 667	5,496 713	5,383 3,934	10,879 4,647	4,901 689	5,17
7	310	338	648	856	809	1,665	854	3,63
591	26 87 2,389	807 362 1,225	833 449 3,614	526 877 8,246	2,990 991 2,489	3,516 1,868 10,735	299 862 7,945	1,49 98 2,47
	351 178	392 18	743 196	8,983 1,701	3,258 144	12,241 1,845	8,105 1,615	3,07
	310 156 171	1,940 355 228	2,250 511 399	1,978 5,025 5,176	4,800 6,345 1,994	6,778 11,370 7,170	1,957 4,852 4,607	4,78 6,28 1,95
	28	184	212	693	1,636	2,329	573	1,43
	181 131 174 251	11 92 131 63	192 223 305 314	5,337 1,472 5,014 2,015	157 223 1,042 456	5,494 1,695 6,056 2,471	5,057 1,405 4,819 1,826	15 22 1,03 43
	382	168	550	1,977	590	2,567	1,943	58
	72	538	610	988	1,971	2,959	943	1,87
	9	18	27	167	110	277	167	10
	2 193	5 388	7 581	142 6,638	124 4,183	266 10,821	139 6,447	12 3,90
	1,460 525	17	1,477 525	64,495 25,625	202 18	64,697 25,643	60,167 24,407	19 1
	State of the state	of the Association of the	Carl Street Res	1 Torrest and the second	A STATE OF A	かった ちょうしょう ちょうしょう		

3,976 508 642 554 19 226 2,604 446 561 1,925 81 306 527 868 11 120 81 307 443 530 106 751 1,476 24 103 21 45 126 556 1,437 240 165 796 1,602 549 1,431 239 165 696 171 86 85 454 413 867 445 413 9.511 326 335 9,618 228 9,846 9,066 227 10,303 421 141 576 525 424 144 581 534 10,301 4,394 19,842 22,931 10,727 4,646 20,004 23,251 426 252 162 320 9,906 4.313 4,502 19,423 22,717 252 161 318 18,752 22,283 53,380 952 16 968 54,241 107 54,348 52,933 105 3,021 57 77 20 2.949 149 3.09 2,899 149 89,013 1,557 1,392 2,949 62,461 29,501 91.962 58.697 28,614 6.993 63 14 77 5,919 1,151 7,070 5,745 1,127 12,155 21,775 3,354 224 498 76 120 375 395 1,401 1,198 517 898 1,945 16,125 3,860 2,311 210 483 56 78 118 11,181 21,756 2,532 5,092 11,690 1,090 25,694 1,150 513 879 1,926 15,887 3,637 2,240 12,379 22,273 3,430 7,037 27,815 4,950 9,835 20,049 2,431 4,931 11.306 1,023 24,407 14 15 20 42 257 380 769 6,917 27,440 4,555 26,604

946,198

224,938 1,171,136

1.926

* Including 78,296 Casuals (Males 77,192, Females 1,104).

139

ONLY.

MPLOYED, TOPPAGES, UALS.

Total.

82,350

7,820 971

6,018 4,348

2,783

2,786

4,482 15,162

55,580 26,069 4,063 1,655 5,604

1,812 4,288 2,866 2,980 3,830

13,794

4,284

2,331

10,073

4,320

1,661

1,797 1,851 10,419

11,180

6,744 11 133 6,563

2.007

5,214 1,625 5,850 2,260

2,530

2,816

276

263 10,350

60,364 24,424

4,528 524 836

788 1,596

858

9,293

10,329 4,565 18,913 22,601

53.038

3,048

87,311

6.872

10,985 20,562 3,310 6,857 27,193 4,660 26,647

903,781 204,700 1,108,481

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

ARTIGER DEPENDENT OF THE OWNER	Toras.		Jino J	39.623	GREAT	BRITA	IN ANI) NORT	HERN	IRELAN	nd.					GREA
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	TED NUM ED PERSO ULY, 192	ONS AT		ERCENT WHOLLY EMPLOY	r •	TE	OYED A		1000		26.	DECI TOT	LEASE (LEASE (AL PEF AGES A	-) IN CEN-	ONLY TOTA PER CENTA
	1985, 54 1985, 54 1995, 54 1995, 54 1995, 54 1995, 54 1995, 54 199	The second second		(i	ncludin (asuals)	g		OPPAGES			COTAL.	esitala		PARED		PLOY AT 22N MAR
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	FEB. 1926.	MAR., 1925.	MAR.,	1926
Tishing	25,710 1,231,900	880 8,550	26,590 1,240,450	13·7 7·5	5·7 6·9	13·4 7·5	0·0 1·8	0·7 3·8	0·1 1·8	13·7 9·3	6·4 10·7	13·5 9·3	-1.1 - 0.3	-1.0 -2.5	-0.2 + 7.2	13· 9·
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	16,150	40	16,190	15.1	12.5	15.1	1.9		1.9	17.0	12·5	17.0	- 1.7	- 0.8	- 5.6	16.
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	5,350 38,650 10,730	40 280 10	5,390 38,930 10,740	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	7·5 3·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 10 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	1·3 1·5 1·5	2·5	1·4 1·6 1·5	11·4 7·2 3·5	10·0 3·9	11·4 7·2 3·5	-0.8 -1.0 -0.3	$- \frac{6 \cdot 8}{4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}$ + 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1	-4.0 +2.9 +1.8	11. 6. 3.
Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	19,330 14,220	1,580 180	20,910 14,400	10·1 3·3	···· 3·0 4·4	9·6 3·4	1·0 0·4	0·5	1·0 0·3	11·1 3·7	3·5 5·6	10·6 3·7	Marining	+ 3.1 - 0.1	in an los	10· 3·
on-Metalliferous Mining Products:		120	11,720	10.7	18.3	10.8	1.4	5.0	1.5	12.1	23.3	12.3	the states	+ 0.5	L. D. L.	12.
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	11,600 12,810	910	13,720	13.7	6.6	13.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	16.2	9.0	15.7	and service	- 0.7	+ 1.6	15
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	17,570 70,710	780 7,800	18,350 78,510	4·3 5·5	4·7 9·1	4·3 5·9	0.9	0·3 2·0	0.9	5·2 6·0	5·0 11·1	5·2 6·5	- 0.9 - 1.0	-0.8 -0.5	- 3·5 - 0·4	5.
ottery, Earthenware, etc	34,320	39,050	73,370	7.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	8.4	7.3	13.4	14.7	14.1	Se Val de	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	14
ass Trades :	States.	1000.91	eta a				- 412		2.2	367,5		10 00000		1	ACTEMANDA AL 1975	
tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	20,880 16,700	5,300 2,320	26,180 19,020	8·3 14·8	5·5 3·9	7.7 13.5	2·5 3·9	0.7 0.1	2·2 3·4	10·8 18·7	6·2 4·0	9·9 16·9	- 0.9 - 1.4	-3.6 -4.6	-2.0 -1.7	9- 16-
mmunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. Chemicals Manufacture	75,320	21,580	96,900	8·1 8·1	3.7	7·1 7·6	0.9	0.7	0.9	9·0 8·3	4·4 7·2	8·0 8·0	- 0.4 + 0.5	-0.4 + 1.0	- 0.6 - 2.3	7-
Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	13,020	5,500 3,810	18,520 16,710	5.0	6·6 4·4	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	8·3	4.5	4.9	+ 0·3 - 0·4	+ 1.0 - 0.1	A DELLAS	° 4
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	58,940	21,590	80,530	6.8	4.5	6.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	7.9	5.7	7.3	- 0.5	- 0.8	+ 0.6	7
etal Manufacture:	25,500	280	25,780	12.4	8.9	12.3	3.1	1.1	3.1	15.5	10.0	15.4	- 1.9	- 2.7	+ 3.6	15
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	195,110	5,020	200,130	11.3	3.8	11.1	9.1	2.9	9.0	20.4	6.7	20.1	- 0.7	- 3.8	+ 3.8	20
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc	38,680 23,850	3,530 4,320	42,210 28,170	8·8 3·0	4·6 1·9	8·4 2·9	1.8 10.5	0.7	1·7 10·2	10·6 13·5	5·3 10·7	10·1 13·1	- 0.5			10 13
Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-	26,340	1,550	27,890	10.1	6.9	9.9	4.7	0.6	4.5	14.8	7.5	and's a	+ 2.7 + 0.2	ALL MARTIN	Stringson Do	14
facture	20,640	4,260	24,900	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.0	1.0	5.2	13.1	8.0	12.3	- 0.2		+ 3.2	12
General Engineering ; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	583,590	43,690	627,280	10·2 5·9	2.9	9·7 5·7	2.5	0.6	2·3 1·0	12·7 6·8	3.5	12·0 6·7	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 4.1 + 1.3	11
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	61,320 60,670 25,110	15,400 1,050 1,020	76,720 61,720 26,130	23·3 11·2	5.3	23.0	1.0 1.9	1.6 0.2	1.1	24·3 13·1	6·9 3·7		+ 0.5 + 0.4	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 2}{+ 5 \cdot 6}$ - 1 \cdot 1	+ 7.8	24 12
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	1018 3222 1.062	112.3 510.3	1223	110						1 520,			l banOst hundidad		ेखेंद्र देखें विद्वेदर्शन्ति इत्यान्ति	a baiy Cisidan Tanti
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	193,300	21,540	214,840	AL REAV	4.1	139.6	0.5	0.5	0.5		4.6			Asiat in	Inter Page	5
Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	21,700	2,930	24,630 56,250	A KATE T	4·0	246	1.2	0.2	1.2	5.9	4.2	5.8	- 1.2	- 0.9	+ 1.8	8
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	238,360			36.4	7.6		0.7	0.4	0.7	37.1	8.0	36.7			+ 8-4	36
Istal Trades :	77,590		85,560		4.7			1.8	1.6		6.5	9.3	- 0.4	- 1.3		9
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	11,670	a the second		8 10 M 2	2.7	11912-1		0.9	0.2	a state	2·7 8·1	7.4	1 21 20 1	a line in	ad bed	
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	24,380	9,460	33,840	9.4	7.6	8.9	4.3	3·1 0·9	4·0 2·3	- I True	10·7 8·0		-2.2 + 0.4	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1 marine	12
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture		1 sun als	a diama de	8.3		1 1.12	410	1.2	1.3	9.7	8.4	9.2	- 0.3	- 4.4	- 7.1	1000
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	05 600	A PARTY OF		a sales to	1-73%	and the second	2 B Rolling	0.2	KANA	1 2 3 3 3	16·7	- Tertera	e wisian	e catorio	1313 1	10
etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	1 114 000							1.3			7.9					
Cotton Woollen and Worsted	1 107 740	150,360	257,700					7.0	6.7	11.1	9.6	10.2	+ 0.3 - 0.9	- 3.	3 + 5.2	10
Silk	18,470 27,110	28,420	46,890	$3 \cdot 4$ 20 · 3	3.0) <u>3.1</u>) <u>19.4</u>	6.8	5.4	5.2	2 25.0	24.4	24.6	5 - 1.3	+ 0.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.		1 10
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,370	13,450	20,820	9.3	10.4	10.0	2.5	3.2	3.0	11.8	13.6	3 13.0	0 + 0.	- 3.	1 - 0.8	1
Hosiery	22,200	11,480	19,460	10.8	4.9	7.3	3 10.5	5.3	7.4	21.3	10.2	2 14.	7 - 1.	$ \begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -2 \\ +3 \\ +3 \\ \end{array} $	1 - 1.6	1
Other Textile Industries	13,970	31,280	45,250	7.0	7.3	3 7.2	1.7	3.5	3.0	8.7	10.8	B 10·2	Brienste	$ -2\cdot $	$6 - 1 \cdot 2$	10150
etc	05 100	34,070	119,190	4.4	5-2	2 4.6	8.2			100					e Truces	butly
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather		ALC: NOT	10 Carlos San	1	210.58				- Distant			he st a	the set of the	3 Mail	in Repair	a tar
Goods Manufacture		and the second								-			- Arrente	100 60	0.00 T 3.000	in suite
Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	67,800	1000027	ALL ALL DEPARTS	in St		1	250		and the second	1000					an rate	1 16 m
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	13,340	- Call	and the second	1			1 22.0	9	B. Bull	1 1 1 1 1 1	1	12 19 19	- Callie	83-2020	A LISTERA	14 1353
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries	8,100 10,510										5.1	5 6.	6 - 1.	7 - 3.	9 - 3.1	States and
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	92,940												4 - 0·.			

	Es
INDUSTRY.	In
	Ma
Food, Drink and Tobacco :	91
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	27
fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries	26 54
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	87
Manufacture	13
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	54 11 83
Other woodworking	19
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Making	39
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	18
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	3,
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2, 158,
Building and Construction of Works :	and a feature
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	746, 148,
Other Manufacturing Industries :	34.
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	34, 11, 5,
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	13,
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	17,
Manufacture Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	5,
Industries	171,
Railway Service	159, 115, 151,
Other Road Transport	151,
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	189,
Other Transport and Communication and Storage	20,4
Distributive Trades	880,0
Commercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance	147,
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	126.8
Local Government	238,9 67,2 42,3 104,7 22,7
Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	42,3
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services	22,7 84,9
	8,717,
OIO, TO TELL OF EXAMPLE	

ad illoose ad	22nd Feb. 1926.	and the first of the	29th Marc	h, 1926.	Spining Treven Box	1000		ions from	Contraction of the second	ALASS OF THE STREET		
behita-e.la	ter the and	Persons no regular em		Persons	olanwen in	Week ended	Employers.		Vacancies Filled.†	Number of Work- people on		
	Total.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.	During Week.	At end of Week.		Registers.*		
2838.5 2283920 2838.5 2283920	don't bolkin	LOVA DALADS			<u>[</u>	lst March, 1926	30,504	19,870	25,688	1,168,732		
Men	883,769	619,474	112,153	73,156	804,783	8th March, 1926 15th ,, ,, 22nd ,, ,, 29th ,, ,,	29,976 30,396 30,261 31,000	21,003 21,613 22,342 23,304	25,134 25,726 25,763 26,251	1,153,330 1,129,759 1,096,972 1,069,993		
Boys Women Girls	30,623 177,801 33,567	20,928 93,102 22,959	3,083 63,066 4,498	212 963 15	24,223 29 157,131 27,472	157,131	157,131	Total (4 weeks)	121,633		102,874	
Total	1,125,760	756,463	182,800	74,346	1,013,609	191 - 50,151 - 4,983	E16.1 - CEO.0	13 (18 P.)	Lange - All	W to make		
5000,000,000	Concernantes	Great Britair	and Norther	n Ireland.	turce 	* The figures include all persons "suspended" or on a basis of systematic sh	workpeople "stood off, hort time, w	on the Regist " and those ere not actual	who, althou	ges, including gh employed n the date in		
Men Boys Women Girls	921,659 31,618 196,881 34,425	652,506 21,724 106,904 23,362	113,872 3,154 66,709 4,788	75,770 212 977 15	842,148 25,090 174,590 28,165	question. † "Vacancies filled" im placings) in which the w obtaining for an employ. relief works in alternate	ork of the er former en weeks. Du	Exchanges w nployees or p ring the fou	as limited; placing the s r weeks end	for instance, ame men on ed 1st March,		
Total	1,184,583	804,496	188,523	76,974	1,069,993	1926, the average number average number of placin coal porters, during the for	gs of casua	l workers, suc	h as dock l	abourers and		

· 140

April, 1926.

April, 1926.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

			(REAT	BRITAI	IN AND	NORTI	HERN I	RELAN	b.	an e sale ar	Salar Sontaria			GREAT
	A ALA TA	N.C.F.	Р	ERCENT	AGE T	INEMPL	OYED	T 22N	D MAR	сн 19	26	INCE	EASE (+) 08	BRITAIN ONLY.
STIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1925.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND MARCH, 1926. WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casmala) TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED			DECT	REASE (AL PEI TAGES A PARED	(-) IN ROEN- AS	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT			
ales.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND FEB., 1926.	23RD MAR., 1925.	24TH MAR., 1924.	22ND MAR., 1926.
1,330 7,890	50,460 3,470	141,790 31,360	9·5 5·5	5·7 3·6	8·1 5·3	0·3 0·6	0·8 0·5	0·5 0·6	9·8 6·1	6·5 4·1	8·6 5·9	-0.6 -0.2	- 1.8 + 0.7	-1.3 +1.0	8·2 5·7
6,050 4,250 7,830	51,080 60,070 25,350	77,130 114,320 113,180	6·4 9·0 5·7	5.6 10.0 7.0	5·9 9·5 6·0	1·2 0·3 0·2	3·8 0·6 0·9	2·9 0·4 0·3	7.6 9.3 5.9	9·4 10·6 7·9	8·8 9·9 6·3	+ 0.2 - 0.6 - 0.3	-2.3 -2.5 -1.0	- 4.4 - 2.5 - 0.7	8·8 9·8 5·9
3,340	30,620	43,960	5.0	4.7	4.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	5·2	5.3	5.3	+ 0.2	- 3.9	- 4.4	4.8
4,060 1,540 3,150 9,500	2,830 2,170 18,530 6,050	56,890 13,710 101,680 25,550	9.5 11.6 5.8 9.0	5·2 6·0 4·9 6·5	9·3 10·7 5·7 8·4	0·4 1·2 0·2 1·3	0·3 4·3 0·7 1·0	0·4 1·7 0·3 1·3	9·9 12·8 6·0 10·3	5·5 10·3 5·6 7·5	9·7 12·4 6·0 9·7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 4.1 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 2.2 \\ - & 1.9 \\ - & 1.1 \end{array} $	9·4 12·1 5·8 9·0
9,320	15,700	55,020	4.1	2.7	3.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	5.0	3.8	4.7	- 0.4	- 3.1	- 4.2	4.6
8,560	36,290	54,850	4.9	3.9	4.3	0.4	1.5	1.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	- 0.3	- 1.7	- 2.0	5-2
3,450	1,470	4,920	4.6	6.3	5.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	4.8	7.5	5.6	+ 0.4	- 1.9	- 0.4	5.6
2,050 8,460	2,770 86,880	4,820 245,340	6·8 4·1	4·3 4·4	5·4 4·2	0·1 0·1	0·2 0·4	0·1 0·2	6·9 4·2	4·5 4·8	5·5 4·4	-0.8 -0.3	-1.7 -1.7	-0.3 -1.4	5·5 4·3
5,210 8 ,0 30	7,910 850	754,120 148,880	8·4 17·0	2·3 2·1	8·4 16·9	0·2 0·3	0·3 	0·2 0·3	8·6 17·3	2·6 2·1	8·6 17·2	$- \frac{3 \cdot 1}{- 1 \cdot 8}$	$- 0.9 \\ - 1.0$	-1.5 + 0.3	8·2 16·8
4,210 1,500 5,760	26,360 2,300 4,580	60,570 13,800 10,340	7·0 3·8 7·9	6·0 3·0 4·1	6.6 3.7 6.2	0.6 0.1 1.8	1·3 0·5 2·6	0·9 0·1 2·2	7·6 3·9 9·7	7·3 3·5 6·7	7·5 3·8 8·4	- 0.1 - 1.2 - 2.4	-2.2 -1.1 -1.0	- 2.6 - 1.5	7·5 3·8 8·2
5,230 7,870	7,670 3,770	20,900 21,640	4·0 7·5	2·9 3·8	3.6 6.8	0·2 0·5	0·2 0·6	0·2 0·6	4·2 8·0	3·1 4·4	3·8 7·4	-0.5 +1.3	- 1·5 - 0·4	- 0.6 - 0.7	3·8 7·4
5,930	5,100	11,030	6.2	6.4	6.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	7.7	8.1	7.9	- 1.0	- 2.5	- 3.8	7.8
,820	6,830	178,650	5.4	3.2	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.6	3.3	5.5	- 0.2	- 1.0	- 0.4	5.3
,870 ,730 ,880 ,260	8,740 5,430 4,340 5,670	168,610 121,160 156,220 127,930	6·2 3·7 12·7 18·3	4·8 4·6 3·6 5·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	0·2 0·1 0·4 0·5	$0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1$	0·3 0·1 0·4 0·4	6·4 3·8 13·1 18·8	4·9 4·6 3·7 5·6	6·4 3·8 12·8 18·2	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.1 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 2.3 \\ - 2.2 \end{array} $	+ 1.1 + 0.5 - 2.2 - 0.8	6·2 3·8 12·4 18·1
,570	2,150	191,720	28.1	4.2	27.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	28.6	5.0	NEP BR	+ 0.6		+ 4.2	28.2
,450	2,240	22,690	14.1	5.8	13.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	14.4	6.7	13.7	- 0.9	- 1.4	- 3.5	13.5
,060	578,140	1,458,200	6.9	4.9	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.1	5.1	6.3	- 0.3	- 1.2	- 0.6	6.1
,350	72,760	220,110	4.0	1.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.6	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 1.3	3.2
,870 ,970 ,210 ,370 ,790 ,730 ,940	29,620 19,400 46,070 22,650 189,240 94,560 30,340	156,490 258,370 113,280 65,020 294,030 117,290 115,280	8.6 8.9 3.7 11.8 11.0 4.7 29.5	4.0 2.6 1.9 8.4 8.4 3.7 5.1	7.8 8.4 3.0 10.6 9.3 3.9 23.1	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·1 0·7	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.2 0.1 0.4 2.5	0·1 0·2 0·0 0·2 0·2 0·3 1·2	8.8 9.1 3.8 12.0 11.2 4.8 30.2	4.0 2.7 1.9 8.6 8.5 4.1 7.6	7·9 8·6 3·0 10·8 9·5 4·2 24·3	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 3.0 \\ - & 3.7 \\ - & 2.5 \\ 2.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ +2.3 \\ -1.1 \\ -2.9 \\ -3.7 \\ -1.8 \\ -4.3 \end{array} $	7·4 8·2 3·0 10·7 9·4 4·0 23·6
	-	1,892,000	9.4	4.8	8.2	1.5	2.3	1.6	10.9	7.1	9.8	- 0.7	- 1.3	1001000	9.5

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

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At 29th March, 1926, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,013,609; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,069,993. Comparative figures for men, boys, women, and girls separately, for 22nd February and 29th March, are given below :--

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

4100	Numi	per of Pers at 29th Ma	ons on Rearch, 1926	egisters	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared
Area.	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 22nd Feb., 1926.
London Division	92,290	19,578	6,810	118,678	- 18,696
South-Eastern Division Brighton Chatham Ipswich Norwich Rest of South-Eastern	27,052 1,458 1,660 2,006 1,838 20,090	4,940 288 201 203 301 3,947	3,380 300 492 91 45 2,452	35,372 2,046 2,353 2,300 2,184 26,489	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 10,188 \\ - & 1,123 \\ - & 144 \\ - & 243 \\ - & 577 \\ - & 8,101 \end{array}$
South-Western Division Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth Reading Southampton Swindo Rest of South-Western	$\begin{array}{r} 46,565\\ 10,241\\ 4,379\\ 4,172\\ 770\\ 5,034\\ 364\\ 21,605\end{array}$	6,483 1,531 392 496 89 435 45 3,495	3,506 595 412 335 178 415 98 1,473	56,554 12,367 5,183 5,003 1,037 5,884 507 26,573	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 10,224 \\ - & 1,586 \\ - & 284 \\ - & 1,034 \\ - & 416 \\ - & 192 \\ - & 94 \\ - & 6,618 \end{array}$
Midlands Division Birmingham Coventry Coventry Derby Derby Leicester Northampton Nottingham Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent West Bromwich Wolverhampton Best of Midlands	77,378 14,948 821 2,661 1,353 1,451 1,233 5,081 1,949 7,554 3,252 2,861 32,255	24,582 5,373 279 437 384 572 226 1,544 615 3,893 721 363 845 9,330	$\begin{array}{r} 3,713\\ 243\\ 30\\ 72\\ 120\\ 19\\ 65\\ 195\\ 44\\ 438\\ 250\\ 86\\ 130\\ 2,021 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105,673\\ 20,564\\ 1,130\\ 3,170\\ 1,857\\ 2,042\\ 1,524\\ 6,820\\ 2,608\\ 11,885\\ 4,223\\ 2,408\\ 3,836\\ 43,606 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
North-Eastern Division Barnsley Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby Hallfax Hatlepools Huddersfield Hudd esbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham Sheffield Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland York Rest of North-Eastern	$\begin{array}{c} 200,524\\ 1,185\\ 5,379\\ 2,606\\ 1,406\\ 432\\ 8,279\\ 2,374\\ 1,658\\ 7,376\\ 2,698\\ 8,506\\ 9,089\\ 1,703\\ 7,448\\ 13,306\\ 1,838\\ 18,333\\ 9,086\\ 7,384\\ 16,430\\ 1,565\\ 72,443\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23,639\\ 213\\ 1,772\\ 1,83\\ 1,519\\ 184\\ 552\\ 180\\ 349\\ 150\\ 1,053\\ 529\\ 1,771\\ 201\\ 310\\ 1,200\\ 1,200\\ 1,88\\ 2,393\\ 412\\ 143\\ 551\\ 143\\ 557\\ 9,259\end{array}$	11,408 42 241 188 1466 833 3500 50 375 165 56 34 140 90 371 1772 215 1,043 663 392 570 144 43,826	$\begin{array}{c} 235,571\\ 1,440\\ 7,392\\ 2,977\\ 3,071\\ 784\\ 9,664\\ 2,904\\ 2,904\\ 2,057\\ 7,901\\ 3,906\\ 9,669\\ 11,000\\ 1,994\\ 8,129\\ 9,669\\ 11,000\\ 1,994\\ 8,129\\ 10,161\\ 2,278\\ 2,241\\ 21,769\\ 10,161\\ 7,919\\ 17,551\\ 2,236\\ 85,528\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 21,514 \\ - & 113 \\ - & 2,542 \\ + & 25 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 175 \\ - & 750 \\ - & 171 \\ - & 300 \\ - & 755 \\ - & 886 \\ - & 950 \\ - & 2,811 \\ - & 126 \\ - & 545 \\ - & 634 \\ - & 78 \\ - & 1,712 \\ + & 185 \\ - & 1,370 \\ - & 129 \\ - & 7,681 \end{array}$
North-Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Biskenhead Biskenhead Barrow Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Burnley Burnley Chorley Liverpool Oldham Preston St. Helens Stockport Stockport Warington Wigan Weigan	$\begin{array}{c} 152,314\\ 2,001\\ 2,186\\ 4,432\\ 5,244\\ 2,493\\ 4,384\\ 1,136\\ 41,271\\ 1,148\\ 1,136\\ 41,271\\ 17,760\\ 7,755\\ 2,691\\ 2,214\\ 2,121\\ 6,914\\ 2,704\\ 4,5541\\ 3,438\\ 36,511 \end{array}$	742 853 183 274 1,258 327 1,516 3,970 710 330 5,669 5,265 209 2,131 2,119 915 179 2,358 2,126 1,813 16,464	$\begin{array}{c} 10,322\\ 132\\ 65\\ 223\\ 262\\ 141\\ 114\\ 230\\ 337\\ 75\\ 61\\ 3,115\\ 763\\ 19\\ 208\\ 159\\ 52\\ 244\\ 44\\ 244\\ 535\\ 181\\ 153\\ 386\\ 2,867\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 212,258\\ 2,875\\ 3,104\\ 4,838\\ 5,780\\ 3,892\\ 1,284\\ 6,130\\ 7,248\\ 1,933\\ 1,527\\ 50,085\\ 23,788\\ 814\\ 10,094\\ 4,969\\ 3,181\\ 2,544\\ 9,807\\ 5,011\\ 1,875\\ 5,637\\ 55,842 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Paisley Best of Scotland	140,643 4,711 2,830 6,264 11,959 56,462 7,293 2,873 4,105 44,146	25,065 819 191 4,811 1,728 8,944 566 167 535 7,304	9,405 163 199 824 670 3,582 483 178 280 3,026	175,113 5,693 3,220 11,899 14,357 68,988 8,342 3,218 4,920 54,476	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Wales Division Cardiff Lianelly Newport Swansea Rest of Wales	68,017 6,753 1,781 3,040 4,621 51,822	3,222 533 136 160 373 2,020	3,151 489 111 168 468 1,915	74,390 7,775 2,028 3,368 5,462 55,757	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 5,831 \\ - & 1,309 \\ + & 30 \\ - & 356 \\ + & 787 \\ - & 4,983 \end{array}$
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry Best of Northern Ire-	37,365 23,853 2,443 745 541 1,204	17,459 11,280 550 789 258 460	1,560 1,017 75 50 32 40	56,384 36,150 3,068 1,584 831 1,704	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 2,439 \\ - & 1,590 \\ - & 206 \\ - & 236 \\ - & 272 \\ + & 123 \end{array}$
land Great Britain and	8,579	4,122	346	13,047	- 258
Northern Ireland	842,148	174,590	53,255	1,069,993	- 114,590

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS. ON page 138 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives figures relating to the 22nd March, 1926, for the total of each group included in those statistics. Lines 2 to 5 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 5) and including lines 1 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained.

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed - Special	(19.78 (19.78		1		a change
Schemes	2,065	7	288	10	2,370
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	725,180	11,592	131,821	8,793	877,386
3. Claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	77,876	943	12,367	613	91,799
4. Insured non-claimants on main file	11,832	1,533	1,955	1,469	16,789
5. Uninsured persons on Register	9,483	11,339	14,309 42,979	18,249	53,380 120,137
6. Two months file	68,857	11,339 3,896	42,979	4,405	120,137
Persons on Register (lines 2-5) Books lodged (lines	824,371	25,407	160,452	29,124	1,039,354
Books lodged (lines 1-4 and 6)	885,810	17,971	189,410	15,290	1,108,481

NUMBER OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT.

NUMBER OF Chains to BENEFIT. During the four weeks ended 22nd March, 1926, 607,632 fresh claims were added to the register, while 688,158 claims were removed from the register. At 22nd March, 1926, the number of claims current at Employment Exchanges was 969,185, as compared with 1,049,711 at 22nd Feburary, 1926.

CLAIMS TO EXTENDED BENEFIT. Claims to "extended" benefit—*i.e.*, benefit beyond that to which the claimant is entitled in respect of contributions paid—are sub-mitted for recommendation to the Local Employment Committees, composed, in the main, of representatives of employers and workpeople. The following Table gives an analysis of the recom-mendations of these Committees in Great Britain during the period 9th February to 8th March, 1926:—

the try literar the arrest in the	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applications considered by Committees during period	234,562	33,317	267,879
(a) For 12 weeks (b) For less than 12 weeks Applications definitely recommended for	49,213 150,341	2,008 18,787	51 ,221 169,128
disallowance during period :	page and	Enimation and an	mlanismus Sectority Geologicana
of insurable employment Insurable employment not likely to be	2,334	1,784	4,118
available	1,492	361	1,853
employment during the preceding Not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment or not	12,568	2,028	14,596
willing to accept suitable employ- ment	8,768	3,006	11,774
Single persons residing with relatives Married women who could look for	4,823	2,187	7,010
support from their husbands Married men who could look for		1,941	1,941
support from their wives Working short time but earning	224		224
sufficient for maintenance	2,516 10	617 	3,133 10
Total definitely recommended for disallow- ance	32,735	11,924	44,659
Applications during the period recommended for postponement for a definite time	2,273	598	2,871

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. During the four weeks ended 27th March, 1926, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table; figures for the four weeks ended 27th February, 1926, and for the four weeks ended 28th March, 1925, are also given for purposes of comparison :---

Securetaria (manta)	Four weeks ended 27th Mar., 1926.	Four weeks ended 27th Feb., 1926.	Four weeks ended 28th Mar., 1925.
Contributions (Receipts) :	£ 1,260,000 1,100,000	£ 1,320,000 1,160,000	£ 1,460,000 1,320,000
War Office and Air Ministry) "Exchequer	60,000 1,030,000	30,000 1,080,000	40,000 1,030,000
Total	3,450,000	3,590,000	3,850,000
Payments : Benefit Other payments*	2,900,000 460,000	3,180,000 380,000	3,600,000 790,000
Total	3,360,000	3,560,000	4,390,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	7,510,000	7,580,000	7,430,000

April, 1926.

April, 1926.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons re-corded as unemployed at 22nd March, 1926, differed from the figures for 22nd February, 1926, to the extent of 1,000 or more. The Table shows the increases and decreases for males and for females separately, together with the total net variation for all insured industries.

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrea Numbers recorded as Ur at 22nd March, 1926, as with 22nd February,						
savan provident in frank	Males.	Females.	1				
Building Tailoring Distributive Trades Dotal Mining Total, Boarding House, Club Ser- vices Press, Mantle Making and Millinery Public Works Contracting, etc Voollen and Worsted Hipping Service teneral Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding and Steel Rolling, etc Onstruction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Other Road Transport inen Ital	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$					
Sanal, River, Dock and Harbour Service hipbuilding votton	$^+$ 1,311 + 1,539 + 622	-1 -21 +1,246	122212				
Net variation for above industries	- 41,329	- 15,789					
Total net variation for all insured industries }	- 55,995	- 20,692					

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES NOVEMBER, 1925-MARCH, 1926.

In the issues of this GAZETTE for October, 1924 (page 353), May, 1925 (page 157) and November, 1925 (page 381), statements were published giving the numbers of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 7th January, 1921, to 2nd November, 1925. In the Table below the series is continued up to the latest date for which figures are available. Owing to the exclusion of Northern Ireland, these figures differ from those given in the Table on page 130, which relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Britain and Northern Ireland

NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT

Date.	Number.	Da	ate.	N
1925. Nov. 9 , 16 , 23 Dec. 7 , 14 , 21 Jan. 4 , 11 , 25	1,198,126 1,196,237 1,174,545 1,165,275 1,161,257 1,127,446 1,102,400 1,251,706 1,221,403 1,215,875 1,200,827	Feb. 1 " 15 " 22 Mar. 1 " 15 " 22 Mar. 1 " 22 " 29 Apr. 5	126 	 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

NORTHERN IRELAND UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

By the Unemployment Insurance (Northern Ireland Agreement) Act, 1926, passed on 26th March, effect was given to an Agreement between the British Treasury and the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland, made with the object of maintaining the British and Northern Ireland Unemployment Funds financially on a parity, in proportion to their respective insured populations. If the result of a year's working is, having regard to the due proportion, less

* This group, which includes miscellaneous industries, corresponds with that under the same heading in the Table on pages 139 and 141.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

(-) in nployed ompared

Total.

- 23,862 - 8,566 - 4,970 - 3,026

2,832 2,733 2,637 2,364 2,114

1,547 1,492 1,203

1,187 1,140 1,130 1,011

1,310 1,518 1,868 +++

- 57,118 - 76,687

Jumber.

174,978164,957139228125,760107,138094,082070,843039,354013,609049,786

favourable in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain, and the Northern Ireland Exchequer makes to its Unemployment Fund an "equalisation payment" sufficient to bring it to a parity, as regards that year's working, with the British Unemployment Fund, the Northern Ireland Exchequer will become entitled to a grant from the British Exchequer; the amount of this grant is limited to 75 per cent. of the sum required to equalise on the basis of the respective total populations the payments out of the Exchequers of the two countries into their respective Unemployment Funds in the year. Similarly, if a year's working in Great Britain is less favourable than in Northern Ireland, the British Exchequer would, under the same conditions, become entitled to a grant from the Northern Ireland Exchequer.

The Agreement operates for the period from 30th September, 1925, to 31st March, 1930.

It is estimated that for the period 30th September, 1925, to 31st March, 1926, a grant of about £685,000 became due from the British Exchequer to the Northern Ireland Exchequer, and a payment on account, as provided by the Act, was made accordingly on the 30th March.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

MEETINGS of the Unemployment Insurance Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E., were held on 16th and 17th March, when evidence was heard from the Association of Poor Law Unions of England and Wales, from repre-sentatives of the Adjustment Committee of the Parish Councils of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Govan, and from the Chairmen of the Sheffield and of the Pontypridd Boards of Guardians, who spoke on behalf of a number of Unions which have suffered heavily from unemployment. In addition, evidence was tendered on behalf of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

On 13th and 14th April evidence was heard from Chairmen of Courts of Referees, namely, Sir William Clegg, C.B.E., Sheffield, Mr. James Allison, C.B.E., Dundee, and Mr. J. Forster, London, and from the National Joint Standing Advisory Committee of Associa-tions Administering Unemployment Benefit under Section 17 of the Act of 1920.

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

KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

THE latest returns show that there are approximately 28,000 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by these firms is approximately 370,000.

KING'S ROLL NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The King's Roll National Council, presided over by Field Marshal Earl Haig, K.T., O.M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O, K.C.I.E., held its fourteenth meeting at the House of Commons on 18th March, 1926.

It was reported to the Council that the number of non-enrolled Local Authorities who were not employing too small a staff to be reasonably expected to enrol was 607, as against 721 at the date of the last meeting (10th December, 1925); and that the number of non-enrolled Royal Warrant Holders had been reduced from 177 to 82 137 to 82.

The Council have for some time past been urging public utility Companies (*i.e.*, electricity, gas, water, harbour and dock, etc., concerns) to join the King's Roll; and the present figures show that 292 out of a total of 599 such Companies are on the Roll. The number not on the Roll does not include those concerns known to employ too small a staff to be reasonably expected to enrol.

to employ too small a staff to be reasonably expected to enrol. With regard to the Resolution which was passed in both Houses of Parliament on the 16th February, 1926,* regarding the principle of restricting Government Contracts to firms on the King's Roll, the Council were informed that steps are being taken to bring the Resolution to the notice of all Local Authorities, in the hope that they will follow the Government practice. The number of Local Authorities who already follow this practice is 544.

UNEMPLOYED DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

The latest figures available relate to the position on the 1st March, 1926, and indicate that 29,404 disabled ex-Service men were registered at the Employment Exchanges as in search of employment on that date.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 30th March, 1926, the number of men in training was 2,146, and the number awaiting training, 209. Since 1st August, 1919, 97,444 men have terminated training.

* See the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 102.

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CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £4,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 47,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £1,125 in the weekly wages of 19,000 workpeople.

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

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount o in Weekl	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel Paper, Printing, etc Public Utility Services Other	5,100 4,700 14,200 21,800 800	5,100 3,200 7,500 3,200	£ 350 240 1,660 1,560 140	£ 100 55 700 270
Total	46,600	19,000	1 3,950	1,125

The principal increase in the mining and quarrying group affected about 5,000 coal miners in the Radstock district, whose wages were increased by an amount equivalent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates. The principal reduction in this group affected 4,000 iron ore miners in Cumberland, who sustained reductions varying from $\frac{1}{4}d$. to 1d. per shift.

In the iron and steel group there was an increase equivalent to rather over $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the current wages of 4,000 iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, and there were small reductions, varying from 2.6d. to 7d. per week, in the cost-of-living bonuses of about 3,000 blast furnace workers in Cumberland.

In the paper-making industry there were increases in the minimum rates of upwards of 10,000 workpeople, comprising the lower-paid classes of men, and women workers generally; for women and for adult male day-workers the increase amounted to §d. per hour and for adult male shift-workers it was 1d. per hour.

In the public utility services the principal increase affected about 20,000 workpeople employed in the non-trading services of various local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire, whose bonus on basic rates was increased from 90 per cent. to 95 per cent., under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Similar classes of workpeople, numbering about 7,000, in the East Midlands sustained a reduction of 1d ner hour reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.

In industries other than the above the principal bodies of workpeople affected by changes were bakers at Liverpool and Bristol, who sustained reductions amounting to 2s. per week at Liverpool and 1s. 3d. per week at Bristol.

Of the total increase of £3,950 per week £2,000 was the result of arbitration, £1,270 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, nearly the whole of which sum was the result of cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies; nearly £600 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of an industry; while the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. Increases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for under £50 per week.

Of the total reduction of £1,125, £1,050 took effect under costof-living sliding scales; included in this amount was nearly £750 which took effect under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; the greater part of the remaining reductions took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1926.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the first three completed months of 1926, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :--

Group of Industries.	of Wor	te Number kpeople l by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Group of Industries.	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
	and states		£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	9,000	8,350	950	480	
Chemical, etc	3,550	250	490	20	
Iron and Steel	6,600	114,000	610	10,200	
Engineering, Shipbuilding	110000	En Stand		1 million Destroy	
and Other Metal	7,650	20,500	640	1,500	
Textile	250	85,500	20	1,200	
Clothing	All the Manhore	2,250	Les aux deinenen	190	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	850	3,750	105	290	
Woodworking, etc	1,750	3,600	170	340	
Paper, Printing, etc	14,500		1,750	in the second	
Building and Allied		CARLAND AND	ALSO, A REALIST	Barry States	
Trades	14,500		1,550		
Fransport	2,350		640		
Public Utility Services	52,000	7,800	5,100	770	
Other	10,000	14,000	325	760	
Total	123,000	260,000	12,350	15,750	

In the corresponding three months of 1925, there were net increases of over £68,000 in the weekly wages of 725,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £27,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 600,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in March.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
educar oll in	In these and the second second	pals, 1997.)	AGRICULTURE AND FISHING.	Annual free and the second
alion adding	Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. Essex	l Mar. 1 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers 21 years and over. Female agricultural labourers	Increase of 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for a week of 48 hours in winter and 50 hours in summer, 30s. 6d. [†] Increase of 1d. per hour for those 16 years and over and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for those 14 and under 16 years. Minimum rates after change vary from 3d. at 14 and under 16 to 6d. at 21 and
Agriculture.	Worcestershire #	22 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers	over. [†] Rates fixed for a week of 50 hours in summer (in lieu of 53 hours) and 48 hours in winter varying from 10s. at under 15 years to 24s. at 18 and under 19 and to 30s. at 21 and over. [†]
n oofit Network y the patential states and	Glamorganshire	2 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers other than those employed wholly or mainly as stockmen, cattlemen, cowmen, horsemen, shepherds, or balliffs.	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week, and hours in respect of which mini- mum rates are paid reduced from 53 to 50 per week in summer and from 51 to 48 in winter. Minimum rates after change vary from 15s, at 14 and under 15 years to 27s, at 18 and under 19, and to 36s, at 21 and over.†
	Algertine Mag. Insul	the har genero	MINING AND QUARRYING.	
Coal Mining	Radstock	25 Feb.	Workpeople employed in or about	Increase of 4.93 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, making wages 45.65 per cent. above the standard.
Iron Mining	Cumberland	14 Mar.	coal mines. Workpeople employed at iron-ore mines.	Decreases of Id. per shift in the bargain price (8s. to 7s. 11d.) of A. per shift for winding enginemen, of Ad. per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of Ad. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: 1st class, or leading labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift; winding enginemen, 7s. 2d. per
Lead Mining	Wearhead and Allen- dale.	15 Mar.	Underground and surface workers	shift, plus a temporary increase of 1s. 9d. per shift in each case. Bonus reduced§ from 6s. 6d. to 6s. per week. Rates after change (including bonus) for labourers: underground, 8s. 5½d. per shift; surface, 7s. 3d.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc. † The minimum rates of wages referred to took effect under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. ‡ Excluding the parishes of Alderminster, Shipston-on-Stour, Tidmington and Tredington, Blockley, Cutsdean, Daylesford and Evenlode. § Under selling-prices sliding scale arrangements.

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April, 1926.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
1	West Cumberland	8 Mar.	MINING AND QUARRYING (com	tinued).
ting 11 Kelon II. and Amangana A. and	West Cumberland	o mai.	Lower paid men at limestone quar- ries.	Additional temporary advance of 3d. per shift for men in receipt of less than 6s. 3d. per shift on scale rates, Rates
Quarrying	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop, and Ne- wark-on-Trent.	Mar.	Gypsum miners, mill hands and stone dressers.	after change : day labourers, 6s. 1d., plus 1s. 3d. per shift; ruddmen, 5s. 7d., plus 1s. 6d. Decrease* of 2d. in the £ on earnings. Rates after change : mill hands and stone dressers at Gotham, 64s. per week, less 6s. 5d. in the £ : day workers at Gotham, 64s. per week, less 6s. 5d. in
and the second second second	Clee Hill District	24 Mar.	Roadstone quarry workers	 the £; day workers at Cropwell Bishop, 60s. per week, less 6s. 5d. in the £. Minimum wage for daymen, 18 years and over, increased from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per day, and the piece rates of loaders and unloaders increased by varying amounts.
	ranging of Astronomy Street	CHEMI	CAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY,	ETC., TRADES.
Fertiliser, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol	lst week in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of glue and chemical manure.	Decrease* of 9d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 46s. 3d.
	sterve de comercia	IRON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND MA	NUFACTURE.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire.	2nd full pay in Mar.	Workpeople (excluding skilled crafts- men and bricklayers on mainten- ance work and also labourers) em- ployed at blastfurnaces. Keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen,	from 2.6d. to 7d. per week, making total amount of bonus from 2s. 7.6d. to 6s. 8d. per week.
	The enter before the	De Calendary 108, 26 aug	etc., employed at blastfurnaces.	the Furness area t
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North of England	29 Mar. {	Iron millmen	Increase [†] of 2 [±] / ₂ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52 [±] / ₂ per cent. above the standard. Increase [†] of 2 [±] / ₂ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 50 per cent. above the standard.
the state state of	and an antiboni reales	1.100 .42 .4 C 20153211 .100	OTHER METAL TRADES.	LENEL ALLEN AL AND ALLEN ALL
Cutlery Farriery	Sheffield	29 Mar.	Pen and pocket blade forgers	Bonus payable on prices for forging pruner blades reduced from 35 to 271 per cent.§ Decrease* of 2s. per week. Rates after change : firemen, 72s. 6d.;
Nut and Bolt	Liverpool and Birk- enhead. Glasgow	l Mar. Mar.	Farriers Girls employed in the manufacture	Decrease* of 2s. per week. Rates after change : firemen, 72s. 6d.; doormen, 70s. 6d. Weekly rates adopted as follows :age 14 years, 10s.; 15 years,
Manufacture.	ment of 18. W. But hoad	na noganzije na constructo	of nuts, bolts and screws.	12s.; 16 years, 15s.; 18 years, 18s.
ace Manufacture	Nottingham District	After last	TEXTILE TRADES. Workpeople employed in the cur-	Certain adjustments made in piece price list affecting half-gauge
e trans and den al edopad i chora antich sa tainanda	and Ayrshire	pay day in Mar.	tain section of the lace trade.	goods, 4-point goods and jacked filet net, and increases granted on rates applicable when using colours, varying according to proportion of coloured spool threads from 5 to 15 per cent.
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bed-	20 Mar.	CLOTHING TRADES. Male pieceworkers employed in the	Report 101
and inter starting	worth.	R. W. CONTRACT	felt hat-making trade.	Bonus of 32½ per cent. on piecework lists previously paid reduced* to 30 per cent.
	Liverpool Birken	S LE BE	OOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TR	
and a second	Liverpool, Birken- head and Wallasey.	22 Mar.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork : adult workers- forehands and ovensmen, 70s.; tablehands, 64s.
age for made a	Bristol	6 Mar.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for table- hands, 61s.
Baking and	Bath Pontypridd and	6 Mar. 6 Mar.	Bakers and confectioners Workpeople employed in the bread	Decrease* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 60s. 3d. Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers and of
Trades.	Rhondda Valley.	for sound and be that the provide the sound of the sound	baking and confectionery trades.	after change for adult male workers: daywork—foremen, 70s. 6d.; first and single hands, 68s. 6d.; second hands and doughmakers, 63s. 6d. and 65s. 6d.; tablehands, 62s. 6d.; nightwork—5s. per week more in each rase
Brewing	Norwich	l Jan.	Brewery workers	Increase* of 1s. per week for men (53s. to 54s.) and 1d. per hour for women (71d. to 71d.).
	, which is allowed and define	w	OODWORKING AND FURNITURE	TRADES.
Furniture	Glasgow	lst full pay in Mar.	Rocking and baby chair makers	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 5d. to 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.) and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for pieceworkers.
Sports' 'Accessories Manufacture.	London, Watford, Bolton, Cambridge, Nottingham, Hor- bury and Leeds.	Mar. 5 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of tennis and badmin- ton rackets.	Certain items added to schedule of prices for making and stringing tennis and badminton rackets.
Providencials and Policial and reads of	bury and beeds.		APER, PRINTING, AND ALLIED	TRADES.
and a second	and a transmitter of the and an origin of an anguster.		Workpeople employed in paper mills (except mechanics, etc. and those employed in hand-made paper mills and board and wrap- ping mills):	
Paper Making	Great Britain and Ireland.	lst pay) after 30 Mar.	Men 21 years and over in Class III occupations.	Increases in the minimum rates of ¹ / ₂ d, per hour for shiftworkers and ⁴ / ₃ d, per hour for dayworkers. Minimum rates after change: shiftworkers, Is. 2d.; dayworkers, Is. 0 ¹ / ₂ d.; West of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, Id. per hour less. (See I.C. Decision 1201 on page 153.)
AL ST ALLER	Tendo, Prende, Law Science, Science, Da Marine, Tendon, Marine,		Women	(See I.C. Decision 1201 on page 153.) Increase of §d. per hour in the minimum rate. Minimum rates after change: 74d.; West of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, 6§d. (See I.C. Decision 1201 on page 153.)
	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).¶	15 Feb.	BUILDING AND ALLIED TRAD Plasterers	ES. Standard rate fixed at 1s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour, with an extra allowance of 2s. per day (1s. on Saturdays).¶
Building	Congleton	1 Mar.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and la-	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for tradesmen (1s. 7d. to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.) and of $\frac{1}{4}d$. per hour for labourers (1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}d$.).
rinde	Inverness	26 Feb.	bourers. Painters	Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.). (See I.C. Decision 1203 on page 153.)
* Under cost-or	f-living sliding scale arra	ngements.		
t The percenta 8 Under an agr	ge addition to day and the sheet between the Sheet	tonnage basis	v Manufacturers' Association and di	rith the arrangement made in October, 1925. Pen and Pocket Blade Forgers and Smithers Protection Society.
ters, oilers and g	reasers, sawvers helt re	Dairors shoot	and gonore lich survey	hen, dramer-men, wood purp potcher-men, bleach, clay and size
The change	took effect under an ar	angament ag	mand upon between the T 1 Tr	er Plasterers' Association and the National Association of Plasterers, Council for the Building Industry. An agreement made in 1924 rade Operatives, provided that a rate of 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour should ler of the district.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN BATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

April, 1926.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	a of the Rewards	A Antonio distanti	TRANSPORT TRADES.	
Railway Service	London (Poplar and Victoria and Albert Docks).	lst full pay after 30 Mar.	Checkers, loaders, crane drivers, cranemen, porters, ollers, and electric pumpmen employed by railway companies on waterside work, loading or unloading vessels.	Rates of wages increased, under National Wages Board Award, to those set out in the Railway Owned Docks Agreement of 4th August, 1920.
ferchant Shipping	Great Britain	1 Mar.	Sea-going wireless operator inspec- tors.	Decrease of 22s. 6d. per month. Rates after change, per calendar month: 1st year, £19 17s. 6d.; 2nd year, £21 7s. 6d.; 3rd year,
Dock Labour	Ellesmere Port (Manchester Ship	3 Mar.	Dock labourers	£22 17s. 6d. Increase of 1s. per day or 5s. 6d. per week. Rate after change : 60s. 6d. per week (of 48 hours).
en and a supplication of	Canal).		PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE	8.
Gas Under-	London	lst full pay after 1 Jan.	Youths and boys under 21 years of age.	Schedule of rates adopted as follows :Class A (Works): aged 14 years, 14s. 4d. per week; 15 years, 16s. 34d.; 16 years, 18s. 3d.; 17 years, 21s. 24d.; 18 years, 32s. 104d.; 19 years, 35s. 94d.; 20 years, 33s. 9d. Class B (Distribution): aged 14 and 15 years, 14s. 4d. per week; 16 years, 16s. 34d.; 17 years, 18s. 3d.; 18 years, 29s. 114d.; 19 years, 32s. 104d.; 20 years, 34s. 10d.
takings.	Eastern Counties (cer- tain districts).*	4 Dec., 1925.	Adult male workers	New schedule of rates adopted, the scheduled rates applicable to the various town Categories being raised in the majority of cases, and in certain cases towns being raised from a lower to a higher Category. Scheduled rates after change: stokers, 8s. to 10s. 3d. per shift (Norwich, 10s. 6d.); labourers, 40s. to 49s. 3d, per week (Norwich, 51s. 2d.); gas fitters, 52s. 2d. to 60s, per week (Norwich, 62s.).
	London	lst full pay after 15 Jan.	Adult male workers (excluding elec- trical fitters, etc., engaged on installation work and other crafts- men whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in electricity generating stations and sub-sta-	Increase of 64 per cent. on current rates. Rates after change: switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 kw.), 1s. 74d. per hour; (5,000 kw. and over), 1s. 10 ⁴ d.; turbine mechanics, 1s. 7 ⁴ d.; drivers, 1s. 6d.; stokers, leading, 1s. 7d.; others, 1s. 5 ⁴ d.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 1s. 7d., electricans [*] mates, 1s. 3 ⁴ d., plus 1d. per hour for shift workers, plus, in each case, 6 ⁴ per cent. (See I.C. Decision, 1195, on page 153.)
Electricity Supply Under- takings.	Certain Undertakings in Yorkshire Area.†	1 Mar.	tions of railway companies. Meter fixers Jointers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change: Zone A, 1s. 3 ⁴ d. per hour; Zone B, 1s. 3d.; Zone C, 1s. 2d. New rates of wages adopted of 1s. 7d. per hour for Group A areas, 1s. 6 ¹ d. for Group B, and 1s. 6d. for Group C.
	Certain Undertakings in Scotland.	1 Jan. {	Trainee jointers Skilled workers' mates (employed continuously as such).	New rates of wages adopted of 3d. per hour less than schedule rates for jointers, in first year, of 1d. per hour less in second year, and full jointers' rates after second year. Rate of wages after one year's regular and continuous service as skilled workers' mate, fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour above the scheduled
Omnibus Under-	London	24 Mar.	Drivers and conductors	rates for labourers. War wage and base rates previously paid consolidated as follows : drivers, first 6 months, 81s. 6d. per week, thereafter 87s. 6d.;
takings.	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.§	1 Mar.	Manual workers	conductors, first 5 in months, 5 ds. 5 dt. per week, increatier 50s. 6d.; Cost-of-living bonus increased from 90 to 95 per cent. on basic rates, subject to a maximum bonus of 35s. 8d. for males and 26s. 2d. for females. Standard weekly rates after change, in- cluding bonus : labourers, Zone A, 54s. 7d.; Zone B, 50s. 8d.; Zone C, 48s. 9d.; Zone D (roadmen), 40s. 11d.; Zone B, 46s. 10d.; Zone C, 44s. 10d. Zone D, 40s. 11d.; Zone B, 46s. 10d.;
The Print advantage	Lincoln	Week ending 10 Feb.	Manual workers	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rate after change for road and general labourers, scavengers, and refuse collectors, 1s. 1d. per hour.
Non-Trading ervices of Local Authorities	Certain Authorities in	lst pay	Manual workers : Men paid hourly rates	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Scheduled minimum hourly rates after change for road and general labourers and scavengers : Grade A areas, 1s. $\frac{1}{2}d$.; Grade B areas, $11\frac{1}{2}d$.; Grade C areas, $10\frac{1}{2}d$.; Grade D areas, $10\frac{1}{2}d$. (industrial districts) and $9\frac{1}{2}d$. (agricultural districts).
nd until have	the East Midlands Area.¶	day in Mar.	Men paid weekly rates (including attendants, caretakers, porters, lamplighters, etc.). Women (baths, library and	Decrease of 1s. 11d. per week for Grade A areas, of 1s. 9d. per week for Grade B areas, and of 1s. 6d. for Grade C areas, Sche- duled minimum weekly rates after change : Grade A areas, 49s. ; Grade B areas, 45s. 4d. ; Grade C areas, 38s. 9d. Decrease of 11d. per week for Grade A areas (25s. 8d. to 24s. 9d.).
many of the	Norfolk	l Mar.	lavatory attendants). Road labourers and lengthmen	Increase of 1s. per week for summer months. Rates after change : labourers, 33s. per week; lengthmen, 36s.
- poider and	Ayrshire (Northern District).	4 Jan.	Road labourers	Increase of 1s. per week (53s. to 54s.).

* The undertakings concerned include the following : Bedford, Boston, Braintree, Cambridge, Clacton, Cleethorpes, Colchester, Felixstowe, Gainsborough, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, Grantham, Grimsby, Ipswich, Leighton Buzzard, Lincoln, Louth, Lowestoft, Newark, Newmarket, Norwich (change took effect from 6 Nov.), Retford, Scunthorpe, Sleaford, Stamford. In a number of cases the rates actually paid were already in excess of the scheduled rates, and there was little or no change in wages, such increases as were reported not usually exceeding is, or 2s, per week in the case of labourers. I including Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire, North North Mottinghamshire and North Derbyshire.

Hindley, Hurst, Norden, Skeimersdale, Worsley. [] Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements. [] The Authorities affected are those which follow the recommendations of the East Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities, Non-Trading Services, and include :— Grade A : Chesterfield, Derby, Grimsby, Ilkeston, Leicester, Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse, Northampton, Nottingham. Grade B : Coalville, Eastwood, Grantham, Hinckley, Kettering, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Loughborough, Newark, Ripley, Rushden, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Swadlincote. Grade C : Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Shepshed, Warsop, Wigston Magna. Grade D : Daventry, Derbyshire C.C. (made change from 5 April), Glossop Dale R.D.C., Shardlow R.D.C. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the minima quoted above.

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN APRIL, 1926.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in April :—*Increases.*—Certain classes of workpeople employed in the rope, twine and net trade (under Trade Board Order). *Decreases.*— Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry; men employed by public works contractors in London; employees of waterworks undertakings in various districts.

April, 1926.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 7, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, from other causes. Results .-- Settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes, was 35, as compared with 36 in the previous month and 55 in March, 1925. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establish-*Results.*—Settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes, directly involving 15,000 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establish-ments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 20,000. In addition, about 17,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 28 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 63, involving about 37,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during March of about 460,000 working days. The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress :--TOTALS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1925 AND 1926. The following Table summarises the figures for the first three months of 1926, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1925.

	Numbe prog	r of Disput ress in Mar	tes in ch.	Num of W	ork- Agg	egate ation	Groups of	No.	Number of Work- people	Aggrega Duratio in Worl	k- No.	Number of Work- people	Aggrega Duratio in Worl
Groups of Industries.	Started before Started Started In Working in Working Days Industries. of involved in Dis- in all Dis- putes. of all Dis- Disputes Disputes Disput		ing Day of all Dispute in pro gress.	ys of Dis- putes.	involved in all	ing Day of all Dispute in pro- gress.							
Mining and Quarrying	8	13	21	04.0	700	ALCONDER MART	lining and Quarry- ing.	- 32	20,000	97,00	R. M. O.M. S.	32,000	852,000
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	4	5	9	24,0	AND A REPORT	000 1	ngineering and Shipbuilding. ther Metal	15	6,000	35,00		1,000	48,00
Transport	4	4 4	8 5	5,0	000 71 000 34	T 000	extile lothing	15 8	2,000 1,500 500	15,00 25,00 5,00	$\begin{array}{c c c}0 & 12\\0 & 18\\0 & 4\end{array}$	2,000 7,000 500	25,00
Other Total, Mar., 1926	11	9	20	-	22,		Furnishing.	6	2,000	25,00	0 7	500	5,00 23,00
Total, Feb., 1926	28	35 36	63 62	37,0		the second second	aper, Printing, etc.	4	16,000	55,00		1,000	42,00
Total, Mar., 1925	25	55	80	22,0	and a start of	10000 C	uilding, Decorat- ing, Contracting,	13	1,000	10,000	0 14	2,000	7,00
Territoria di Dista		and the la	100 March	1		T	etc. ransport ublic Adminis-	10	4,000 1,000	8,000 7,000	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$	4,000 1,000	120,00
Causes.—Of the 35 nvolving 2,000 work	people. a	rose out	of de	manda	for adm	rectly	tration Services.	21	13,000	39,000		1,000	14,00
n wages; 11, directly questions; 13, directly	involvin	α 4 000 T	rorlzno	anla a	n other -		Total	144	67,000	321,000		52,000	1,244,00
)	· · · · ·	9-2535) 7-25-5067	. Il month	they for more	
Pr	EINCIPA		JTES	INVO	LVING &	STOPPA	ES OF WOR	K DU	RING M	ARCH,	1926.	18 Saul	a Derena
O		Numbe	roximat er of We Involv	ork-	Date wh	en Dispute	and Lanageress				baraciaca filmoin		
Occupations and Locs	ality.‡	Directly		ndi- tly.‡	Began.	Ended.	Cau	se or Ol	bject.‡			Result.‡	
	Same Providence			1	1005	1	1	11	ALLER ALLER AND A			(HER.	and the state
oal miners, etc.—Cons Durham.	sett, Co.	Providence de	7,000		1925. 22 June- 6 July.	1926. §	Against propo	sed incr	ease in wor	rk-	ş		
		C 2,577		252	5 Aug.		ing hours, r rates, etc.		and the second second		settlement	reported	
							Against prop piece-work working ho	rates an urs of	d increase certain wor	in k-	settlement	reported.	
oal miners, mechanics, e etc.—South Shields (near)	nginemen,	2,258	en king	150		12. 1	people, and	agains	t concessio	ns			
south smortas (new)	,.	2,230		156	14 Aug.		Objection of contracts, a to amount of tain sets of	men to	o day-to-d atisfaction	ay No as	settlement	reported.	
		l		14112	1926.		tain sets of	machine	e coal-gette	er- ers.			
agineers (printing machi facture)—London, S.E.	ne manu-		738		11 Jan.	18 Mar.	Dispute arisin work with	non-u	nionists a	to Wo nd U	rk resume	d by order	r of Tra
ainters (ship repairing)—T	hames -	400			18 Feb.	20 Mar.	demand for Strike at one ment of sca	advance firm aga lers on	e in wages. ainst emplo work claim	y- Wo	Work resumed pending arbitration		
otton weavers, winders,	beamers,	5,000			13 Mar.	27 Mar.	by painters, of painters a General lock-	t other	firms.	18 Carlos	k-out aban	honod	
etc.—Barnoldswick Distri				and and a second	1925.	Di mar,	at one firm of bad materia	on accou	int of alleg	ed	L-Out aban	doned.	
makers, etc.—London, Cambridge, Horbury and	Watford.		400		17–21 Sept.	2 Mar.	Dispute arisin additions, price list, s reduction in	ng out etc., to	piece-wo	rk c	posed add ertain mod	itions acce lifications.	pted wit
employed by book pul	lers, etc., blishers—	1,200			2 Nov.	9 Mar.	For advance in	earning wages		An	advance gr	anted by s	ome firm
London.				Lenon .	and SP 3		The Part of			1	sumed on a	firms worl employers' their place	terms, e:
ectrical wiremen, br carpenters, labourers, etc	icklayers,	1,000		1023	1926. 2 Mar.	3 Mar.	Dispute arisin	g out	of refusal	of Lift	illed. erectors i	n question	ioined th
ing industry)—London, W	7.				n Kanagaran		members of	the Elec	etrical Trad	les 1	lectrical	Trades U employme	nion. an
ock cranemen, slingers, st	evedores,	100 M 1 1 1	500	States of the	16 Mar.	16 Mar.	who were neering rates Against the su	of wag	es.	gi-			
etc.—Middlesbrough.		al a la d			The second	L'UTAT.	man for a f disobedience	fortnigh	t for allege	ed ti	ons. which	d pending resulted of the max	in the r
s fitters, stove repair	ers and	660			20 Mar.	10 April	For reinstaten	nent of	certain er	n- Wor	on.	pending inv	
labourers employed by	Com.	849 M 1948		and the second	A CONTRACTOR		ployees dism regard of an use of privat	issed for	r alleged di	s- b	y a commi	ttee of enqu	uiry.
labourers employed by pal gas department—Glas	gow.		1	and a series of	Att Los Terral Lat		1190 of prizzot	o nlumb	and' ahome	A STATE OF THE OWNER			

TRADE DISPUTES.*

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April, 1926.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during March, 1926, was 55. Five deaths* were reported during the month, two due to lead poisoning, two due to epitheliomatous ulceration, and one due to mercurial poisoning. In addition, seven cases of lead poisoning (including two deaths) among house painters and one case among house plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during March, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. (a) CAS

Operatives engaged in—	HOUSE PAINTING
ting of Metals 9	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.
abing and Soldering 1	Mercurial Poisoning
breaking	Aniline Poisoning 3
ting	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF -
ing of Metals	POISONING
r Contact with	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
olten Lead 2	Wool
	Handling and Sorting of
te and Red Lead	Hides and Skins
orks 1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX
ery† 5	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOU
ous Enamelling	ULCERATION.
trio Accumulator	Pitch
orks 4	Tar
t and Colour Works	Oil
	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS -
arubber Works	ULCERATION 1
h and Car Painting 3	(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.
building	Manufacture of Bichro-
t used in Other	mates
dustries	Dyeing and Finishing
r Industries 3	Chrome Tanning
	Chrome Tanning Other Industries
OF ABOVE 28	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION

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 March, 1926, in the thirty-one selected areas named below, was 808,630, or 1.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 14.1 per cent. more than in March, 1925. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 453, 459 and 399§ per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in March, 1926, was 664,904, or 421 per 10,000 of the estimated population, a decrease of 7 per 10,000 as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 45 per 10,000 as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 143,726, or 703 per 10,000 of the estimated population, an increase of 8 per 10,000 as compared with the previous month, and of 129§ per 10,000 as compared with a year ago. a vear ago

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in March numbered 129,033 or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month but 1.7 per cent. more than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 679,597, or 1.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 16.8 per cent. more than a year ago.

In 21 of the 31 selected districts there were decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved as compared with the previous month, while in 10 districts there were increases; the increases and de-creases were all small, and none exceeded 25 per 10,000 of the estimated population. As compared with March, 1925, 27 of the 31 districts showed an increase, the most considerable being New-castle (292 per 10,000), Paisley and Greenock (234 per 10,000), East London (231 per 10,000), Glasgow (189 per 10,000), and Stockton and Tees (119 per 10,000); in four districts there were reductions, but all of small amount. In 21 of the 31 selected districts there were decreases in the

N GREAT	BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.
and the second	RETURNS have been received from 133 Local Authorities in

RETURNS have been received from 133 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the first quarter of 1926. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corre-sponding quarter of 1925. sponding quarter of 1925.

April, 1926.

	Esti appro	mated Conved in the	st of Build 133 town been ree	s from w	hich plan hich retur	s were ns have
District and Aggre- gate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.		Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to Existing Buildings	TOTAL.
and the second second second	(a) F	IRST QUA	RTER OF	1926.	the said	de tite
ENGLAND AND	£	£	£	£	£	£
WALES	417,800		61,700	17,800	85,100	616,60
Yorkshire (2,334,000) Lancashire and	1,560,900	CONSCIENCTION OF	200,200	TABLER	145 164 25 1983	2,201,30
Cheshire (2,932,000) North and West-	1,839,200	156,600	595,600	182,900	226,900	3,001,20
Midland Counties (1,925,000) South-Midland and	1,314,500	124,000	130,200	54,200	357,800	1,980,70
Eastern Counties (550,000)	449,100	10,400	100,900	48,300	72,300	681,00
Outer London* (1,879,000) South-Eastern	3,060,900	347,700	159,200	99,400	285,100	3,952,30
Counties (1,025,000)	752,600	27,300	54,100	38,200	256,600	1,128,800
South-Western Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon-	254,400	12,000	9,000	16,500	51,600	343,500
mouthshire (579,000)	303,800	8,700	113,800	54,300	40,900	521,500
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	1,607,700	44,800	195,200	557,200	414,800	2,819,700
TOTAL (14,658,000)	11560900	821,900	1,619,900	1,193,100	2,050,800	17246600
	(b) F11	RST QUAR	TER OF 1	925.	a waa ca	A CARACTER S
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£
(854,000) Yorkshire	292,300	24,800	25,700	16,000	111,000	469,800
(2,334,000) Lancashire and Cheshire	1,147,400	83,200	177,800	102,900	281,000	1,792,300
(2,932,000) North and West- Midland Counties	1,490,700	146,700	371,000	332,900	320,200	2,661,500
(1,925,000) South-Midland and Eastern Counties	983,700	800,800	106,400	108,900	321,600	2,321,400
(550,000) Outer London*	604,700	36,200	131,200	33,600	55,000	860,700
(1,879,000) South-Eastern Counties	2,653,400	186,800	135,800	61,600	254,200	3,291,800
(1,025,000) South - Western	837,200	10,400	95,500	51,400	218,200	1,212,700
Counties(433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	204,000	8,400	7,700	1,300	46,300	267,700
(579,000)	339,400	4,000	25,600	19,200	44,000	432,200
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	666,000	150,800	40,100	96,400	240,500	1,193,800
TOTAL (14,658,000)	9,218,800	1,452,100	1,116,800	824,200	1,892,000	14503900

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages granted during March, 1926, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act, and the total number of such passages granted from the inception of these schemes, together with the number of departures during the

Assisted Passage	Assisted Passages Granted	Total A Passa Gran	iges	Depar- tures in	To Depar	
Schemes.	in March, 1926.	1922 to 1925.	Jan March, 1926.	March, 1926.	1922 to 1925.	Ja Ma 19
To Australia , New Zealand Canada :	2,875 1,006	82,202† 25 ,7 22†	7,743† 2,390†	4,061	78,689 22,625	0104
Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario "South Africa	4,316 51 41	21,588† 1,367 167 5,582	7,565† 115† 95	2,484 16	21,489 1,356 79 4,939	
Total	8,289	136,628†	17,908†	7,269		14

applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted.

Particulars are not available for the London County Council Area.
 † Revised figures.

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 March, 1926, was 234, as compared with 227 in the previous month and with 241 in March, 1925. Fatal acci-dents to seamen numbered 68 in March, 1926, as compared with 175 in the previous month: comparable figures for March, 1925 175 in the previous month; comparable figures for March, 1925, are not available.

are not available.	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued):
BrakesmenandGoodsGuards1Engine Drivers2FiremenGuards (Passenger)2Permanent-Way Men7PortersShuntersMechanicsMiscellaneous6Contractors' Servants	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft 4 Other Metal Trades 2 Shipbuilding 5 Wood 1 Gas 1 Electric Generating Stations 3 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3 Chemicals, etc 6 Food and Drink 5 Paper, Printing, etc 1
Contractoris Services -	Tablet's Tableton ()
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 24	Lumme, our jug, our in a
	Rubber Trades Other Non-Textile Indus-
and and a state of the second design of the	
MINES.	
Underground 97 Surface 13	PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106, FACTORY ACT, 1901. Docks, Wharves, etc 14
TOTAL, MINES 110	Buildings 7 Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6	Sidings 1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	TOTAL, FACTOBY ACTS 91 Use or Working of : Canals 2 Tremways
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 6	Trainways
Other Textiles 2 Textile Bleaching & Dyeing 2 Metal Extracting and Re-	Total (excluding Sea- men) 234 SEAMEN.
fining 1	Trading Vessels, Sailing 4
Metal Conversion, including	", ", Steam 40 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 4
Rolling Mills and Tube Making 9	Fishing Vessels, Sailing 4 ,, ,, Steam 20
Metal Founding 4	TOTAL, SEAMEN 68
Engineering and Machine	Toridity Statistical and the
Making 7 Boiler Making and Con-	Total (including Sea-
Boiler Making and Con- structional Engineering 1	men) 302

* 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 five persons affected in the Pottery industry, two were females.

scientes de desette	Numbe of Poor	r of pers Law Rel in March	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of			
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	10,00 Populat compa with	ion as ared
all man start the				Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			二次 网络	heat them	a da Alarga	are in
Metropolis.	0.004	7,762	17 096	205	10	
West District North District	9,264 10,793	18,735	17,026 29,528	288	-10 -18	+ 9 + 1
Central District	2,479	3,691	6,170	460	- 8	+ 78
East District	2,479 10,312 19,772	64,084 82,740	74,396 102,512	1,149 526	-7 - 15	+231 + 71
South District	19,114	02,140	102,512	520	- 15	+ 11
TOTAL, Metropolis	52,620	177,012	229,632	501	- 13	+ 67
West Ham	4,502	65,813	70,315	918	- 20	- 11
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,595	37,703	40,298	799	+ 22	+ 292
Stockton and Tees District	1,214	16,406	17,620	636	+ 2	+119
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,276	8,021 11,381 30,992	12,297 13,270 40,072	155	- 2	+ 7
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	1,889	11,381	13,270	292 383	+ 4	+ 34
Manchester District Liverpool District	9,080 10,168	50,356	60.524	485	- 4	+ 59 + 43
Bradford District	1,867	5,317	60,524 7,184	193	- 8	+ 40
Halifax and Hudders-	1,359	3,002	4.361	115	+ 1	+ 2
field Leeds‡	2,712	10,665	4,361 13,377	281	- 14	+ 521
Barnsley District	927	8.879	9,806	298	- 6	+ 27
Sheffield	2,550	26,559 12,535	29,109 14,350	564 448	-15 + 6	+ 25 + 55
Hull District North Staffordshire	1,815 2,298	6,285	8,583	205	+ 6 + 1	+ 55 + 15 + 14 + 4
Nottingham District	2,254 1,197	10,926	8,583 13,180	279	- 5	+ 14
Leicester	1,197	2,847	4,044	167	- 2	+ 4
WolverhamptonDis-	3,311	15,110	18,421	247	- 5	- 12
trict Birmingham	7,296	17,023	24,319	256	- 11	- 37
Birmingham Bristol District	2,498	12,821	15,319	369	- 18	+ 32
Cardiff and Swansea	2,535	16,288	18,823	393	- 4	+ 59
TOTAL, "OtherDistricts"	61,841	303,116	364,957	350	- 3	+ 40
TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	118,963	545,941	664,904	421	- 7	+ 45
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Paisley and Greenock	5,779	89,174	94,953	989	+ 5	+ 189§
District	921	14,905	15,826	827	+ 25	+234§
Edinburgh	1,596	16,267	17,863	426	+ 20	+ 43§
Dundee and Dunferm- line	831	4,344	5,175	239	+ 2	+ 67§
Aberdeen	556	2,947	3,503	223	- 5	- 1§
Coatbridge and Airdrie	387	6,019	6,406	631	- 11	+ 53§
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	10,070	133,656	143,726	703	+ 8	+ 129§
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in Mar. 1926	129,033	679,597	808,630	453	- 6	+ 54§
• The Arman include	and the set	The Helliest	12	al later a	ation in	diff. Lada

• 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 March, and those for Scotland to 15th March. ‡ Owing to alteration of area, comparison with a year ago is approximate. § The rates previously published have been revised in accordance with more recent estimates of the population of the six Scottish districts.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

01,300

19,700 4660

59,800 92,300

51,500

2,200 93,800 03900

arch 926.

9,261 2,606

···· 57

1,573

of

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.*

havolahoong 75 'sol	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July,	uly, July,	July	July,	Latest figures available.		
in the second se	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Rise.	Date.	
10 105 B CHA MARSH	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per		
UNITED KINGDOM	cent. 80	cent. 62	cent. 62	cent. 67	cent. 59	1 April 1926.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ar new fil	The set of				A DEPENDENCIAL	
Czechoslovakia				794	745	Feb. '26	
Denmark	84	88	100	110	77	Jan. '26 Jan. '26	
Egypt (Cairo) :	72	52	48	58	61	Jan. '26	
Finland France (Paris)‡	1,005	868 221	916 260	1,007	976 397	Feb. '26 Mar. '26	
(other towns)t	2128	2498	300§	351§	403	Feb. '26	
Germany				54	43	Jan. '26	
Holland (The Hague)			67	76	75	Jan. '26	
Italy (Milan)	392	396	408	502	576	Feb. '26	
Norway Spain (Madrid)‡	133	118	148 82	160 90	116 83	Jan. '26 Feb. '26	
Barcelona)‡	73	65	72	82	70	Feb. '26	
Swedent	79	60	59	69	59	Mar. '26	
Switzerland	57	66	70	69	63	Feb.'26	
United States	39	44	40	59	58	Feb. '26	
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C.	pisaronozia	AL Providence	Serie Contraction	tradition of		St. Brew	
Australia	48	64	49†	56	54	Feb. '26	
Canada	38	37	34	41	54	Mar. '26	
India (Bombay) : Native families	60	48	51	52	51	Mar. '26	
"European " fami-	00	70	01	02	51	mar. 20	
lies	The second		80	78	67	Jan. '26	
Irish Free State	857	82	85	88	87	Jan. '26	
New Zealand	44	42	48	51	52	Mar. '26	
South Africa	16	16	17	20	17	Feb.'26	

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.

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	based.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Rise.	Date.	
UNITED KINGDOM	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 84	Per cent. 69	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 73	Per cent. 68	1 April 1926.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			C.				A THOMAS IN	
Belgium	A,C,D,E	266	329	393	409	427	Jan.'26	
Chile	A,C,D,E			90		111	Aug. '25	
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	99	104	114	119	94	Jan. '26	
Estonia (Tal-	I T G T T		SILLES BO	Sal Carlos	and the second	al diana	A STATES	
linn)	A,B,C,D,E	1		1 070	14	10	Jan. '26	
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,018 189**	990 231**	1,032 267**	1,094 301**	1,057	Feb. '26	
France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E	109++	231++	201++	43	351 38	lstqr'26 Mar. '26	
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	516	933	1,225	1,372	1,544	Dec. '25	
Holland (Am-	A,D,C,D,E	010	555	1,000	1,012	1,011	1000. 25	
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	871	74+	73+	79†	77	Dec. '25	
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	388	387	412	498	561	Feb. '26	
Luxemburg	A.C.D	259	340	381	415	433	Feb. '26	
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	155†	139+	151†	161†	125	Mar. '26	
Poland(W'rsaw)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E			27	52	69	Mar. '26	
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	90	74	71	76	73	Apr. '26	
Switzerland	A,B,C,D					65	Feb. '26	
United States	A,B,Ć,Ď,E	67†	70†	69†	74†	78	Dec. '25	
BRITISH	T Starter Parts	State State	AND COMPANY		CHORAGE CON		C C G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	
DOMINIONS, &C. Australia	A.B	43**	56**	48**	8 88 S	56	4thar 25	
Canada	A,B,D	46	46	44	46	54	Mar. '26	
India (Bombay):	A,D,D	40	house	120034	00		1. 20	
Native families	A,B,C,D	65	53	57	57	55	Mar. '26	
"European"			and and	C. C.	and the second	ALL AND ALL AND A	an and the	
families	A,B,C,D,E	194 3128	1	65	60	58	Jan. '26	
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	85†	80	83	88	88	Jan. '26	
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	59§	58§	60§	63§	63	Dec. '25	
South Africa	A,B,D,E	35	30	32	33	31	Feb. '26	

* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; the Hague, January to July, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Amsterdam, Spain, South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § 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, Australia and South Africa, average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Germany, Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913–1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States and Chile, 1913; Poland, January, 1914. ** Figure for Xrd Quarter

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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. 130–131 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 March.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 27th March, was 10,146 (6,633 men and 3,513 women). At the end of February the corresponding total was 11,320 and in March, 1925, 13,838. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 12,777 (7,788 for men and 4,989 for women), as compared with 10,047 at the end of February and 8,254 in March, 1925. During the last week of March the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,590 persons in situations, including 10,249 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 2,999 foreign immigrants. 2.999 foreign immigrants.

GERMANY.†

Employment in February.—The continuous decline in employment reported during recent months came more or less to a standstill in February. Here and there signs of improvement showed them-selves; but, apart from the seasonal increase in the demand for workers for outdoor occupations, these were not as yet sufficient to afford grounds for reporting any considerable improvement in

to afford grounds for reporting any considerable improvement in employment as a whole. The aggregate membérship‡ of the statutory health insurance societies making returns was 12,284,728 on 1st March as compared with 12,275,739 on 1st February—an increase of less than 0.1 per cent., so that, according to these figures, employment was at about the same level on the two dates the same level on the two dates. Returns from 39 trade unions concerning the extent of unemploy.

Returns from 39 trade unions concerning the extent of unemploy-ment among their members show that on 27th February, out of some 3,580,000 members, 786,263, or 22 per cent., were out of work, as compared with 22.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1926, and 7.3 per cent. at the end of February, 1925. The following Table gives certain details for the principal unions :--

UNIONS. S.D. = Social-Democratic.	Membership reported on	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.				
H.D. = Hirsch - Duncker (neutral). C. = Christian.	at end of February, 1926.	Feb., 1926.	Jan., 1926.	Feb., 1925.		
ll Unions making Returns	3,579,564	22.0	22.6	7.3		
Porcelain (S.D.)	43,043	14.8	14.3	3.5		
Glass (S.D.)	40,486	18.7	16.9	3.1		
Metal (S.D.)	718,004	20.4	18.8	6.3		
(H.D.)	80,276	12.0	18.0	5.0		
Textile (S.D.)	300,234	17.1	13.1	3.5		
(0.)	79,111	12.2	9.2	1.2		
Clothing (S.D.)	79,904	31.3	32.9	3.5		
Boot and shoe (S.D.)	76,615	40.3	37.7	6.6		
Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.)	52,389	18.3	19.2			
Food and drink (S.D.)	64,465	5.4	6.2	- 0.4		
Tobacco (S.D.)	54,109	30.8	27.8	8.7		
Woodworking (S.D.)	287,542	32.7	32.3	5.0		
Printing (S.D.)	75,034	6.2	6.3			
Bookbinding (S.D.)	52,640	14.5	13.6	2.4		
Building (S.D.)	318,477	40.2	52.1	22.8		
Carpenters (S.D.)	84,690	45.7	48.6	15.6		
Transport (S.D.)	251,594	10.3	10.1	7.3		
Factory workers (trades not			000	8.0		
distinguished) (S.D.)	317,133	20.1	20.6	8.0		
Engine drivers and firemen	6.9	10 5	10.7	c. 0		
(S.D.)	46,087	12.5	12.3	6.0		
Factory and transport (0.)	53,990	24.2	25.2	19.7		
Municipal and State workers	122 2 120	4857	a state			
(S.D.)	180,966	2.0	2.4	1.7		

The foregoing figures relate to persons entirely unemployed. In addition 771,405, or 21.6 per cent. of the members of the unions reporting, were working short time at the end of February, as compared with 22.6 per cent. in January and 5.3 per cent. in

February, 1905. On 15th March 2,017,461 persons were in receipt of unemployment relief (apart from members of their families), a total which shows a slight decline from the 2,056,179 for 1st March and the 2,058,412

for 15th February. At the end of the month the employment exchanges reporting had 2,549,004 unemployed persons on their "live register" as against 2,495,257 at the end of January. On an average there were in February 780 applicants for every 100 vacancies registered at the Exchanges as compared with 797 in January.

* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 2nd April, 1926. Paris. † Reichsarbeitsblatt, 1st April, 1926. Berlin. ‡ "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to pay insurance remiums. During unemployment they are relieved of this obligation; onsequently paying members are assumed to be in employment.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in February.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th March, 1926, the number of persons in receipt of unem-ployment benefit in Austria was 228,763 at the end of February, as compared with 231,361 at the end of the preceding month and 188,917 at the end of February, 1925. In Vienna alone there were 106,290 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of March and 112,044 at the end of February.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment in January.—Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 139 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 584,713, show that 16,095, or 2.75 per cent., of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 2.79 per cent. in the preceding month and 2.0 per cent. in January, 1925. The total days lost through unemployment in January numbered 632,888 or 4.51 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 3.41, and in January, 1925, 3.73.

HOLLAND.†

Unemployment in February.—The Journal of the Dutch Statistical Office contains preliminary figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 277,068 members of subsidiesd unemployment show that out of 277,068 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th February, 1926, 20,625 (7.4 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 6,236 (2.3 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 30th January) the percentages were respectively 13.2 and 3.8.

TTALY.

Unemployment in January.—According to a report issued by the Italian Unemployment Insurance Department, 156,139 workpeople were totally unemployed on 31st January, 1926, as compared with 122,200 at the end of December, 1925, and 156,382 at the end of January, 1925. In addition 9,284 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 8,870 on 31st December, and 10,067 on 31st January, 1925. On 31st January last the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, was 24,221, as compared with 19,584 on 31st December, and 22,432 on 31st January, 1925.

SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment in February.—On 28th February, 1926. the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 18,138, as compared with 20,525 at the end of January, and 11,834 at the end of February, 1925. Offers of situations made by employers on these dates numbered 2,541, 1,785, and 3,103 respectively. There were thus on an average 714 applications for each 100 vacancies on 28th February, as compared with 1,150 on 31st January, and 381 on 28th February, 1925.

DENMARK.

Unemployment in February.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employ-ment Exchange show that out of 268,708 workpeople, 28.3 per cent. were unemployed on 26th February, 1926, as against 31.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 16.5 per cent. at the end of February, 1925. of February, 1925.

NORWAY.

Unemployment in January.—According to information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, out of 14,729 members of trade unions making returns 21.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January. The corresponding figure for the end of December, 1925, was 23.5 per cent., and that for January, 1925, 8.6 per cent. 8.6 per cent.

SWEDEN.¶

Unemployment in February.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 28th February, 1926, was 14.4, as compared with 15.9 on 31st January, and 13.5 on 28th February, 1925.

UNITED STATES.**

UNITED STATES.** Employment in February.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in February, based on returns from 9,540 establishments in 53 industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 2,952,165 persons em-ployed in February as against 2,924,509 in January, or an increase of 1.1 per cent. The aggregate wages paid for February show an increase of 4.2 per cent. as compared with January, and the average weekly earnings an increase of 3.1 per cent. Thirty-eight industries showed an increase in the number of workpeople in February, the greatest increase being in the seasonal fertiliser industry (13.8 per cent.). Other large gains in employment were

- * Revue du Travail, 28th February, 1926. Brussels.
 † Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st March, 1926.
 The Hague.
 ‡ La Disoccupazione in Italia, 31st January, 1926. Rome.
 § Socialstatistische Mitteilungen, March, 1926. Berne.
 § Socialstatistische Efterretninger, 19th March, 1926. Copenhagen.
 § Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 ** Employment in Selected Industries, February, 1926. Washington.

April, 1926.

shown in the cane-sugar refining (10.9 per cent.), stove and chewing tobacco (approximately 8.5 per cent. each), women's clothing, carriage, cigar, and pottery (over 4 per cent. each) industries. In addition, the millinery and lace goods industries showed increases of 3.8 per cent., steel shipbuilding 3.5 per cent., foundries and machine shops 2.9 per cent., automobiles 2.2 per cent., and iron and steel 1.5 per cent. Decreases in employment were most marked in the woollen and worsted goods industry (7 per cent.) owing largely to labour troubles, and the slaughtering and meat-packing industry which showed a decline of 4 per cent., which is a usual feature in the month of February in this industry. As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1925, there was an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed, an increase of 4 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid, and an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the average weekly earnings. The most notable increases in employment in February, 1926, as compared with February, 1925, are shown in the automobile (approximately 26 per cent.), fertiliser (23 per cent.), machine tool (29 per cent.), agricultural implement, carriage, stamped ware, and

(29 per cent.), agricultural implement, carriage, stamped ware, and electrical machinery industries. The greatest decline in employment is shown in the woollen and worsted industry (14-8 per cent.), other marked decreases being in the millinery and lace goods and four marked decreases being in the millinery and lace goods and flour

Index Number of Employment, February.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding index number for February, 1926, is 94.3, as compared with 93.3 in January, and 91.6 in February, 1925.

CANADA.

Employment in March.*—For 1st March, 1926, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,753 firms, with an aggregate of 750,695 upon their pay rolls. On 1st February the same firms reported 743,813 employed, and the total for March thus shows an increase of 6,882 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st March, 1926, is 91.5, as compared with 90.7 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 87.0 on 1st March, 1925.

Trade Union Unemployment in February. +-On 28th February, 1926. 8.1 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 8.1 also at the end of December, and 9.5 per cent. in February, 1925.

AUSTRALIA.†

Unemployment in Fourth Quarter, 1925.—The proportion of members of trade unions unemployed in the fourth quarter of 1925 amounted to $8\cdot 1$ per cent., as compared with 7.9 per cent. in the preceding quarter and $10\cdot 3$ per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1924. (These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter.)

LABOUR DISPUTES IN CANADA IN 1925.§

THE total number of disputes|| in Canada during the year 1925 was 83, covering 510 undertakings and 25,796 workers, and involving a loss of 1,743,996 working days. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 63, 415, 32,494 and 1,770,825 respectively. During the period 1901-1925, only three other years (1911, 1919 and 1922) showed a greater number of working days lost owing to disputes than the years 1924 and 1925. Fourteen disputes in the mining industry accounted for the loss of 1,571,881 working days, or 90 per cent. of the total number of days lost in 1925. This was chiefly due to a single dispute in coal mining in Nova Scotia, which involved 12,000 workers and lasted from March to August.

Nova Scotia, which involved 12,000 workers and lasted from March to August. Of the total number of disputes, 56, or nearly 70 per cent., were settled by negotiation between the parties; 6 by the mediation of outside parties; in one there was a return on the employers' terms; in 15 the workers were replaced; while there were 5 unter-minated or indefinite. None were settled by arbitration or by reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. In the coal mining dispute in Nova Scotia, while resumption of work was brought about by mediation, with partial changes in wages, the matters at issue were left to a special board of inquiry. of inquiry.

The results of the disputes were as follows :----

mist all sets a up		erenne Setter ti	ales di Tanàn		No. of disputes.	No. of we covere
In favour of workers In favour of employers				1	35	4,99
Compromised					26 17	15,80 2,39 2,60
Indefinite or unterminat	ted				5	2,60
	Total				83	25,79

The March Employment Situation, 1926, Ottawa. Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa. Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, December, 1925. Melbourne. Labour Gazette, February, 1926. Ottawa. A dispute included as such in the records of the Canadian Department Labour is a cessation of work involving 6 or more workers, and lasting one with a dward of more workers.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-25.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the 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

The following are recent decisions of general interest :-

Case No. 214/26 (26/1/26). Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act-Trade Dispute.

DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO TRADE UNIONS AT A COLLIERY-A TRADE DISPUTE.

The applicants, surface workers at a Forest of Dean Colliery, who were members of the National Winding and General Engineers' Society, lost their employment owing to a stoppage of work, due to a dispute between their Union and the Miners' Association regarding their membership, and their claims for unemployment benefit were accordingly disallowed under the provisions of Society 8(1) Section 8 (1).

The workers affected by the dispute were 450 members of the The workers affected by the dispute were 450 members of the Miners' Association and 21 members of the National Winding and General Engineers' Society. It appeared that up to 18 months ago, the Miners' Association catered for all classes of labour at the local pits, other than those included in a local "Craftsmen's Society," now non-existent. In 1922 the Miners' Association exhausted its funds in support of its members, and incurred heavy debts to local tradesmen who had supplied goods in exchange for coupons. At the instance of the members of the defunct Craftsmen's Society, the National Winding and General Engineers' Society began to operate in the district in the early part of 1924, and to organise labour other than that directly employed at the coal face. They were able to offer advantages far more attractive than those of the Miners' Association.

The National Winding and General Engineers' Society accepted, in addition to craftsmen, three men as members who had previously been members of the Miners' Association. The men were (1) a man been members of the Miners' Association. The men were (1) a man engaged on tramming at the pit mouth—a surface labourer, (2) a tipper, and (3) a man said to be a mason's labourer. The Miners' Association objected to this on various grounds, and as the National Winding and General Engineers' Society refused to surrender or expel the men in question the Miners' Association members went on strike on the 17th October, 1925. They had not, however, asked the management to discharge the three men or to compel them to join the Miners' Union. The members of the National Winding and General Engineers' Society remained at work, but were discharged on the 24th October after a week's notice. *Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claims should be allowed. In the view of the Court the dispute between the Miners' Association and the National Winding and General Engineers' Society was not a trade dispute within the interpretation of Section 47, Subsection (c), of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. It did not concern the employment, or the terms or condi-

1920. It did not concern the employment, or the terms or condi-tions of the employment, of the applicants. The unemployment arose solely in consequence of the action of the Miners' Association in withdrawing their men.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation, and referred the case to the Umpire. The applicants' Society contended that the action of the Miners' Association was not officially directed against the members of the National Winding and General Engineers' Society, but was entirely a "non-Union" question. The applicants had received written notice from the Management to terminate their engagement, and lost their employment through no fault of their own. They also contended that as the management had not been asked to discharge the three men in question, there was not any dispute about the employment or non-employment of any person. *Decision.*—On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.

for benefit should be disallowed.

for benefit should be disallowed. The applicants lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a dispute between the Forest of Dean Miners' Union and the National Winding and General Engineers' Society as to whether three surface men (not being craftsmen) employed at a colliery should continue to be so employed whilst they were

at a conterp should continue to be so employed whist they were not members of the first-named Union. The dispute was a dispute between employees and employees, and in my opinion it was "connected with the employment or non-employment" of these three men. Clearly no dispute would have arisen unless these men had been employed at the colliery, and it arose out of, and was therefore "connected with," the fact of their being a employed

of their being so employed. In White v. Riley, (1921) 1 Ch. 1, it was argued in the Court of Appeal that a dispute of exactly the same kind was not a trade dispute as defined by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906. No decision was given, but the Master of the Rolls and the Lords Justices intimated very clearly that in their opinion the dispute was one

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

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which was "connected with the employment" of the persons about whose membership of a Union the dispute had arisen

Case No. 224/26 (28/1/26). Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Principal Act -Not Unemployed-Whether following an Occupation.

Applicant received Insurance Stamps in addition to £1 weekly in Subsidiary Occupation—Remuneration deemed to exceed 3s. 4d. daily—Good Faith.

The claim for Unemployment Benefit of the applicant, who The claim for Unemployment Benefit of the applicant, who appeared to be in receipt, from a subsidiary occupation, of remunera-tion exceeding 3s. 4d. per day, was disallowed on the ground that he was not unemployed, but the amount of benefit already paid was not recoverable under Section 9 of the 1923 Act. The applicant, prior to the 5th July, 1921, was employed as a steel works labourer, and concurrently with this employment was engaged in the evenings as an assistant or reliever in a billiard room at a salary of fl per week. After he lost his main employment he

at a salary of £1 per week. After he lost his main employment he and a claim for Unemployment Benefit, and up to February, 1925, he had received about £129.

1925, he had received about £129. During an investigation in February, 1925, it was ascertained that in addition to his remuneration of £1 per week he had received Health and Unemployment Insurance stamps; but this fact was not disclosed by the applicant when he made his claim.

not disclosed by the applicant when he made his claim. In his statement to the Court of Referees the applicant said that when questioned at the Exchange in February, 1925, he admitted that he had received the stamps in addition to the remuneration from his subsidiary employment. He had carried on the work for many years. It was work which could quite well be done in the evenings, and he considered himself available for employment. He was unable to follow his former occupation as a steel worker owing to the loss of a leg.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicant was not available for work, as the billiard employment had become his regular occupation.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation He considered that since the applicant's employment as a billiard marker had been carried on for a number of years in addition to his usual employment it should not be regarded as having become his regular employment. He noted that the applicant had been unemployed for a considerable period, but there was no increase in the number of hours worked or the remuneration, and the question of his genuinely seeking work was not in question. He was of the opinion that the fact that the applicant's share of the insurance contributions was not deducted from his remuneration should not be regarded as having the effect of an increase of remuneration, and that therefore there should be no disqualification under Section 7 (2) (a) of the 1920 Act.

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

[see no reason whatever for thinking that the applicant was not available for work.

He had ordinarily followed the occupation of billiard marker in addition to his employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment, and the only question is whether before the 4th February, 1925, his remuneration exceeded 3s. 4d. on the daily average

It seems that until 4th February, 1925, the applicant received £1 a week without deduction in respect of his contributions to the Unemployment and Health Insurance Funds. I gather that this was a definite arrangement, so that in effect he was receiving £1 2s. 5d., less 2s. 5d. for statutory deductions, and I think that during that period the applicant must be deemed to have been not unemployed.

There is no question as to the applicant's good faith, and the Insurance Officer does not claim repayment by deduction from

Case No. 393/1926. (23/2/1926). Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act -Trade Dispute.

EMPLOYEES' NOTICE TO WORKERS AND WORKERS' NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS GIVEN ON SAME DAY. EMPLOYERS' NOTICE DUE TO TRADE DEPRESSION-RESUMPTION OFFERED IN A SHORT TIME-LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT NOT IN CONSEQUENCE OF DISPUTE UNTIL DATE OF REFUSAL TO RETURN TO WORK.

UNTIL DATE OF REFUSAL TO RETURN TO WORK. The applicant, a belting man, was one of 114 employees of a Cardiff firm who lodged claims for payment in lieu of Unemployment Benefit on the 1st October, 1925. His claim, taken as a test case, was disallowed on the ground that he had lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. It appeared that the employers, in consequence of trade depression, found it impossible to employ all their workpeople on full time, and a Joint Docks Committee met to consider short time proposals, but failed to arrive at any agreed arrangement. The employers therefore decided to terminate existing contracts with a substantial number of men with a view to putting them on short time. Accord-ingly, on 23rd September they issued one week's notice to 114 men. number of men with a view to putting them on short time. Accord-ingly, on 23rd September they issued one week's notice to 114 men. On the same day the employees, having decided at a meeting that they would insist on the principle of all at work or none at all, gave notice to the firm by the usual method of the shop stewards taking to the office a list of the men who wished to give notice. By this means a number of the 114 men in question, who were working on late shifts, had actually given notice to the employers before they received the employers' form of notice. On the 5th October the firm offered by letter to reinstate those men to whom notice had been given, provided they presented them-selves at the usual hour on the 8th October. However, only eight

of the men accepted the offer and returned to work. It was stated at the hearing of the case by the Court of Referees that the conditions of service in the milling industry were governed by awards of the National Joint Industrial Council. A representative of the applicants' Union contended that, since the Joint Works Committee had failed to reach a settlement regarding the method of employment in the periods of slackness, either party was entitled to give notice terminating the amployment. terminating the employment.

Recommended by the Court of Referees, by a majority, that the claim should be allowed from the date of the expiration of the notice up to and including the 7th October. They were of the opinion that, in view of the terms of the National Agreement governing the industry, the facts did not disclose a trade dispute; and that on the failure of the Joint Works Committee to agree to the method of employment during periods of slackness the employers were entitled

In view of the fact, however, that employens had been refused on the 8th October, the claim should be disallowed as from that date. The insured contributors' representative at the Court dissented on the ground that the employers were not entitled to terminate contracts

contracts. The applicants' Association appealed to the Umpire against the disallowance operating from the 8th October, contending that the employment offered was less favourable than that prior to discharge. They asserted that the firm's intention was to stand men off intermittently, whereas previously there had been no standing off.

Decision.—On the facts before me my decision is that if the above named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit the claim would have been allowed up to and including October 7th,

the claim would have been allowed up to and including October 7th, disallowed on and after October 8th. As regards the week beginning Thursday, 1st October, the applicants' loss of employment was not by reason of the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute, but by reason of the employers' notice of 23rd September. The fact that the applicants gave cross notices, and that in some cases they gave them before there had are included the applicants gave on the liter the fact they had received the employers' notices, does not alter the fact that their loss of employment for the week in question was due, as the employers say, "to trade being so bad." Their loss of employment for that one week was the cause, not the consequence, of the trade dispute.

The notices, however, were clearly intended only to suspend work for a week and were not intended as final discharges, and but for the trade dispute work would have been resumed on 8th October. On and after that date the applicants' loss of employment was due to the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute.

Case No. 453/26. (25/2/26.) Section 8 (2) and Section 7 (1) (iv) (as Amended) of the Principal Act-Misconduct-Genuinely seeking Work-Unable to obtain Suitable Employment.

COUNCIL EMPLOYEE, CONVICTED OF MISDEMBANOUR OUTSIDE Working Hours whilst under the Influence of Drink —Dismissed on Refusal to abstain from Drink—Not

MISCONDUCT WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ACT-REFUSAL OF TERMS OFFERED A DISQUALIFICATION UNDER SECTION 7 (1) (iv) (AS AMENDED).

The applicant, usually employed as a labourer by a Scottish town council, was dismissed on the 9th January, 1926, and his claim for Unemployment Benefit, lodged three days later, was disallowed on the ground that he had lost his employment through his unsatisfactory conduct.

It appeared that the applicant had on many occasions indulged immoderately in drink outside working hours. A sequel was reached when he appeared at the local police court and was convicted for a breach of the peace whilst under the influence of drink. His employer of the council if he promised to abstain from drink. This promise he declined to give, contending that his employer had no right to dismiss him because of his conduct after working hours, provided such conduct did not impair his capacity or skill at work. Further he hesitated to give a promise which he was doubtful of being able Further to fulfil

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. They were of the opinion that the applicant had not been discharged for unsatisfactory conduct at his work, and they considered that the employer had no concern with the applicant's conduct after working hours. The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. He was of the opinion that the employer's request was not unreason-able, and was one which a public authority might expect an employee to give The circumstances therefore amounted to voluntarily

to give. The circumstances therefore amounted to voluntarily leaving the employment without just cause, or alternatively not being unable to obtain suitable employment.

Decision .- On the facts before me my decision is that the claim

Decision.—On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. I agree with the Court of Referees that the applicant was not discharged for misconduct within the meaning of that expression as used in Section 8 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. Nor did he leave voluntarily. But was he at the date of his claim on the 12th January unable to obtain suitable employment? It may well be that if on that day, instead of signing on, he had It may well be that if on that day, instead of signing on, he had gone back to the burgh surveyor and offered to give the undertaking he would have been taken back. I see nothing unreasonable in the surveyor's asking for the undertaking, and as the applicant did not try to get back his job on the terms of giving it, he fails to show that he was genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND

CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

SURVEYORS OF STORES—ADMIRALITY.—The Staff Side v. The Official Side of the Admiralty Administrative Whitley Council. Difference.—Salary scales—Claim for increase. Decision.—The Court decided basic salaries of the Surveyors as follows :—

ortsmouth		£350–15–500 a
hatham & Devonport		£350-15-450
est India Docks & Malta		£300-15-400
rativo from Ist II.I	1000	Constant and the second of the second second

Oper tive from 1st February, 1926. Issued, 1st March, 1926. (1194)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS-RAILWAY COMPANIES OPERATING in London District.—(a) Great Western Railway Company; (b) London and North Eastern Railway Company; (c) London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company; (d) Southern Railway Company; (e) London Electric Railway Company; (f) Metropolitan District Railway Company; (g) City and South London Railway Company; (b) Central London Railway Company; (i) Metropolitan Railway Company v. Electrical Trades Union and National Union of Railwaymen. Difference.—Railway Power House Staff, London— Applicability of advance agreed for power house Staff in general electricity supply industry—Future regulation of wages and conditions of service. Decision.—The Court drew attention of the parties to the desirability of setting up machinery for settlement of any questions arising between them, and meanwhile directed that the payment of the advance of 64 per cent. should be continued up to 30th June, 1926. Issued, 15th March, 1926. (1195.) FITTERS, TURNERS AND BLACKSMITHS (GRIMSEY, IMMINGHAM AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS-RAILWAY COMPANIES OPERATING in

FITTERS, TURNERS AND BLACKSMITHS (GRIMSBY, IMMINGHAM ANI FITTERS, TURNERS AND BLACKSMITHS (GRIMSBY, IMMINGHAM AND NEW HOLLAND).—The Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The London and North Eastern Railway. *Difference.*—Claim that the London and North Eastern Railway, Great Central Section, should pay advance conceded in the Port of Grimsby on 23rd June, 1925, in accordance with agreement of 8th August, 1916. *Decision.*—The Court decided that effect should be given to the agreement of 23rd June, 1925, in so far as it is applicable to the grades concerned in the steam ship and hydraulic departments of the Company's establishment at Grimsby, Immingham and New Holland. Issued, 17th March, 1926. (1196.)

SAWMILLING INDUSTRY, SHEFFIELD .- The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. The Sheffield and District Sawmill Proprietors' Association. Difference.—Application for (1) advance in wages to 1s. 8d. per hour minimum; (2) one week's holiday per year with pay. Decision.—The Court decided against the claims. Issued, 17th March, 1926. (1197.)

FOREMEN OF STOREHOUSES, INSPECTORS OF STOREHOUSEMEN ASSISTANT FOREMEN OF STOREHOUSES, ADMIRALTY.—Staff Side v Official Side, Admiralty Administrative Whitley Council. Difference. —Salary scales—Claims for increase. Decision.—The Court awarded the following basic scales of pay :----

Principal	Foreman of Storehouses	
Senior	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£220-10-320 ,
Transatan	1 Cl 1 1 22	£180-10-220 ,
Assistant	of Storehousemen Foremen of Storehouses	}£120-7 10s180,

Operative on 1st March, 1926. Issued, 22nd March, 1926. (1198.)

DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY.—National Union of Scientific Workers v.
Admiralty. Difference.—Salary scale—Claim for increase. Decision.
—The Court awarded the following basic scale of pay :—Established
Ballistic Assistant, Naval Ordnance Department, Admiralty, £160-15-400 a year.
Operative on 1st March, 1926. (1199.) CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY EMPLOYEES : KIPPAX.-National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers v. Kippax.—National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers v. Kippax Co-operative Society. Difference.—Refusal of the Society to allow certain employees to work out their period of notice. Settlement.—It was agreed to withdraw the notices and to discuss the question of the retention or otherwise of the employees concerned at a later date. Settled 9th March, 1926.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-CLASSIFICATION OF ARDSLEY REPAIR KAILWAY SHOPMEN—CLASSIFICATION OF ARDSLEY REPAIR WORKSHOP.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The London and North Eastern Railway. *Difference.*—Claim for the payment of running shed differential rate. *Decision.*—The Court were of opinion that the claim had not been substantiated. Issued, 25th March, 1926. (1200.)

PAPERMAKING TRADE .- The National Union of Printing, Book PAPERMAKING TRADE.—The National Union of Printing, Book-binding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, and the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers v. The Employers' Federation of Paper-makers of the United Kingdom. Difference.—Rate of Wages— Claim for increase. Decision.—The Court decided that no case had been established for any alteration in minimum rates for Class I and Class II adult male workers, or for boys and youths or girls. The minimum rates in the sliding scale for adult male shift workers should be increased by ¹/₂d. per hour, and for Class III adult male day workers and for women, by ¹/₂d. per hour. Operative as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 20th March, 1926. Issued, 26th March, 1926. (1201.) Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.- CONFIRMING ORDERS. Rope, Twine, and Net Trade Board (Great Britain). Order R. (44), dated 31st March, 1926, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers, and specifying the 12th April, 1926, as the date from which such rates shall become effective. Copies of the Order R. (44), which contains all the rates at present effective in the trade (including the rates mentioned above), may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 3d

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-BOILERMAKERS IN LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, KAILWAY SHOPMEN—BOILEEMAKEES IN LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, FURNESS SECTION OF LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.— The Boilermakers' Society v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—Withdrawal of allowance for dirty work. Decision.—The Court decided that the withdrawal of the allowance in question was not justified and should be restored, and continued until the matter has been determined by agreement between the parties, or failing agreement, by a further decision of the Court. Issued, 26th March, 1926. (1202.) price 3d. Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland). Order N.I.B.S. (12), dated the 22nd March, 1926, confirming minimum rates of wages as varied for male and female workers in the boot and shoe repairing trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying the 12th April, 1926, as the date from which these rates become effective

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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PAINTERS, INVERNESS.—Scottish Painters' Society (Inverness Branch) v. Inverness Master Painters' Association. Difference— Rate of pay—Claim for advance. Decision.—The present rate of Is. 5d. per hour shall be advanced by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Issued, 26th March 1926. (1903.) March, 1926. (1203.)

SOUTHEEN RAILWAY—SUB-STATION ATTENDANTS.—Electrical Trades Union v. The Southern Railway. Difference.—Claim for advance in wages. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Issued, 30th March, 1926. (1204.)

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE: LONDON.—The two sides of the Standing Committee for the London Wholesale Hand-Sewn Louis XV. Heel Trade, also the two sides of the Board of Conciliation for the Boot and Shoe Trade of London. *Difference.*—Motions by the Workers', Side of the Committee and the Board and amendments by the Employers' Sides in connection with the provision of Factory Workshops for the Operatives. Being unable to agree, the respective parties made application in accordance with their Rules for the appointment of an Umpire under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The Minister appointed Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., to act in this capacity. *Award.*—The Umpire was of opinion that the Workers had estab-lished a case for at least an effort to be made towards effecting the change and laid down conditions to be satisfied before such change should become effective. Dated 13th March, 1926. IRON AND STEEL TRADES: SOUTH WALES.—National Union of

IRON AND STEEL TRADES: SOUTH WALES.—National Union of Blastfurnacemen and Kindred Trades v. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., Dowlais Works, Dowlais. *Difference.*—Claim for increases to Electric Pig Bed Crane Drivers, Lamp Attendants and Oilers at Electric Pig Bed Crane Drivers, Lamp Attendants and Oilers at Blastfurnaces. Board of Arbitration consisting of Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C. (Chairman) Mr. G. Pate, O.B.E. (Employers' Representative) and the Rt. Hon. John Hodge (Workpeople's Representative) appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Award.—Claim refused. Dated 29th March, 1926.

(C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

OMNIBUS WORKEES: EAST HAM.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Britannia Omnibus Company. Difference.— Application for operation of the London Omnibus agreement. Settlement.—It was agreed to pay an all round advance of 10s. per week, no application for an alteration to be made by either side for at least six months. Sattled 3rd March 1926 for at least six months. Settled 3rd March, 1926.

SPORTS GOODS MANUFACTURERS .- National Amalgamated Furnish-Sports Goods MANUFACTURERS.—National Amaigamated Furnish-ing Trades Association v. Association of British Manufacturers of Sports and Games. *Difference.*—Refusal of the Union to accept certain alterations in the Schedule of prices agreed between the parties in October, 1924. *Settlement.*—The alterations were accepted with modifications. Signed 4th March, 1926.

VINEGAE WORKERS: LONDON.—Workers' Union v. Sir Robert Burnett and Company, Ltd., Vauxhall Distillery and Vinegar Works, London. Difference.—Application on behalf of inside workers for an increase of 10s. per week, and for recognition of the Union. Settlement.—Application for recognition conceded, the wages claim to be the subject of further consideration. Settled 9th March 1926 9th March, 1926.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Lower wage rates have become operative in this trade as from the Ist April. The minimum rates of wages now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 72, and are set out in Schedule II, col. 9, of the Confirming Orders, C. (17) and C. (19).

III.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain). Proposal Q. (31), to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for female workers employed as Dippers. Objection period expires 9th May, 1926.

Button Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal U. (16), to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers (including female homeworkers) in those branches of the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1925. Objection period expires 23rd May, 1926.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C. (23), to fix and vary general minimum piece rates of wages in the Hand-hammered section of the Chain trade for periods

dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure. Proposal C. (24), to fix and vary general minimum piece rates of wages, for certain classes of dollied or tommied chain and of hand-hammered chain for periods dependent upon the cost-of-living index

figure. Objection period expires 26th May, 1926.

IV.—REGULATIONS.

Regulations, dated 1st April 1926, have been made by the Minister of Labour under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, amending the Regulations made on 31st October, 1918, as amended by Regu-lations made on 1st August, 1922, as to mode of giving notice on matters of which notice has to be given under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and specifying the 6th April, 1926, as the date from which same shall become effective.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT,

1901.

Vehicle Painting Regulations, 1926.

THE Home Secretary has made Regulations, toto 1926, under Secretary has made Regulations, toto to apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which the painting of vehicles with lead paint is carried on. The Regulations, which may be cited as the Vehicle Painting Regulations, 1926, come into force on 1st May, 1926.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

CATERING TRADE.—Report on an investigation into the rates of wages, hours of employment, and degree of industrial organisation in the light refreshment and dining-room (non-licensed) branch of the catering trade. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4s.) (See page 121.)

DRAPERY AND ALLIED TRADES.-Report on an investigation into the rates of wages, the hours of employment, and the degree of industrial organisation in the drapery and allied trades. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4s.) (See page 121.)

ECONOMY BILL.—(1) Economy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill. Report of the Government Actuary on the clauses of the Bill relating to National Health Insurance. (Cmd. 2603 : price 3d.) (2) Economy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill. Memorandum explaining the clauses of the Bill. (Cmd. 2604; price 2d.)

GROCERY AND PROVISIONS TRADE.—Report on an inquiry into the rates of wages, hours of employment, and degree of industrial organisation in the grocery and provisions trade. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.) (See page 121.)

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.—Vol. VII. Decisions 1004 to 1168, 1st January, 1925, to 31st December, 1925. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 5s.)

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.—Committee on Industry and Trade : Survey of Industrial Relations. (S.O. publication; price 5s.) (See page 127.)

MEAT TRADE.—Report on an investigation into the rates of wages. the hours of employment, and the degree of industrial organisation in the veholesale and retail meat distributive trade. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.) (See page 121.)

MINING.—(1) Regulations and Orders relating to mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. 1925 edition (including Orders up to 31st

December, 1925). (S.O. publication; price 1s.) In previous editions every Order was printed in extenso. In this, all Orders have been printed to read continuously in the form in which they had effect on 31st December, 1925. A full subject index has been added.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1926, No. 299. H.M. Stationery Office; price

(2) Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, 1925. Report Vol. III. (2) Royal Commission on the Coal Thatsiry, 1525. Report Vol. 111.
Appendices and Index. (S.O. publication; price 15s.) (3) Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1925. (Cmd. 2606; price 1d.) (See page 126.)
(4) The limits of inflammability of firedamp in atmospheres which contain blackdamp. Safety in Mines Research Board, Paper No. 19. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

NORTHERN IRELAND.—Ulster Year Book, 1926. Ministry of Finance. (H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; price 1s.) (See page 126.)

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.—Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed to consider the effect on migration of schemes of social insurance, (Cmd. 2608; price 6d.) (See page 126.)

SOCIAL SERVICES.-(1) Public social services. Return showing Social SERVICES.—(1) Public social services. Return showing the total expenditure . . . under certain Acts of Parliament during the years ended the 31st March, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1924 and 1925, respectively, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the year 1924; together with similar particulars for Scotland. (H.C. 205; price 3d.) (2) Tables relating to national expenditure. Treasury. (Cmd. 2613; price 3d.) Shows percentage increase of expenditure on Social Services, 1914–25.

Increase of expenditure on Social Services, 1914–25. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(1) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1924. Decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims to benefit. Vol. III. Selected decisions from Nos. 5126–9069 (18th July, 1923, to 31st December, 1924). (S.O. publication; price 8s. 6d.) (2) Unemployment Fund Account, showing the receipts and payments during the period 7th July, 1924, to 5th July, 1925; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. (H.C. 48; price 2d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.—Memorandum on the influence of legislative and administrative changes on the official unemployment statistics. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2601; price 3d.) (See page 120.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—A study in vocational guidance carried out by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board and the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. Report No. 33. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 4s.) (See page 123.)

WAGES.—Wage changes in various countries, 1914 to 1925. Studies and Reports, Series D. (Wages and Hours) No. 16. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1926; Price 2s. 6d.) (See page 128.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1926.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: Trafford Tiles: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Roofing Slates: E. Mathews & Co., London, E.C. Devonport: Portland Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Ship Canal P.C. Manttrs., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Portsmouth : Electric Sub-station : E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth.—Granite : J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor, Rewinding: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Aluminium Sheets, Corrugated Strip, etc.: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ammeters (W/T): H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.C.—Anchors, Stockless: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—Asbestos Sheet and Tape: Turner Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—Asbestos Sheet and Tape : Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Austin Units : Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bacon, Tinned : St. Olave's Curing and Preserving Co., London, S.E.—Bituros Composition : Wailes Dove Bitumastic, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Blooms, Steel : Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; D. Col-ville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Boards (W/T) : Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Boxes, Circuit : Basebe Sadler & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Britannia Metal, Nickel, Silver and White Metal Articles : James Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Potter, Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham; Winpp & Bourne, Ind., Casuaton, Lames.—Birtainna
Metal, Nickel, Silver and White Metal Articles: James Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Potter, Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—Brooms & Brushes: Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; Wilkins Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; J. Root & Son, London, N.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.
—Brushes, Shaving: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; G. B. Kent & Sons, London, E.C.—Cables, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Calico: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Kiernan, Son & Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. I. Side bottom & Co., Manchester.—Castings, Armour Gratings: W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cells: Fullers United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex.—Chain Cable and Fittings: H. Wood

April, 1926.

& Co., Ltd., Saltney; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.— Chain, Rigging and Pitched: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal, Salop; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; W. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley.—China: Bishop & Stonier (1926), Ltd., Hanley; Crown Staffordshire Porcelains Co., Ltd., Fenton; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; A. B. Jones & Sons, Longton: R. H. & S. L. Plant, Longton: Shelleys. & Sons, London; Boliton & Co., Ltd., Burstem; A. B. Jones & Sons, Longton; R. H. & S. L. Plant, Longton; Shelleys, Longton.—Coils (W/T): H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.C.— Collars, White soft: J. Desmond & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Collars, White Stiff: S. M. Kennedy & Co., Londonderry; Welch Margetson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Colours, Dry and Mixed Paints: R. Gay & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Craig & Bose Ltd. London, S.E. Colder London, E.C. **Colours, Dry and mixed Paints:** N. Gay & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Craig & Rose, Ltd., London, S.E.; Golden Valley & Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, near Bristol; W. R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull.—**Condensers (W/T):** Dubilier Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.; Sparklets, Ltd., London, N.—**Counterpanes, Coverlets, etc.:** James Kippax & Son, Ltd., Bolton; Hy. Bond & Co. Manchester: Barlow, & Jones, Ltd., Manchester,—**Covers.** & Co., Manchester; Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Covers, Cap Marcelline : S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—Crane, Electric Travelling : J. Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley, Leeds.—Crane, Hand Fixed : Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Cruiser, Hull and Machinery : Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir; Hawthorn Travelling : J. Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley, Leeds.-Graie, Hand Fixed : Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Gruiser, Hull and Machinery : Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir, Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.-Gutlery, E.P. Handled : Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield ; Boswell, Son & Naylor, Ltd., Sheffield ; G. Butler & Co., Ltd., Sheffield ; Necdham, Veal & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield ; J. H. Potter, Sheffield.-Deck Tubes, Bulkhead Glands, etc. : Ackroyd & Best, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Bowen & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Diesel Engines, Parts for : Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., near Stockport.-Diving Apparatus : Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Electric Heating Elements : Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Aston, Birmingham.-Enamel, Antisulphuric : R. I. Clark & Co., Ltd., West Ham.-Enamely Antisulphuric : R. I. Clark & Co., Ltd., West Ham.-Enamely Antisulphuric : N. I. Clark & Co., Ltd., West Ham.-Enamel, Antisulphuric : N. I. Clark & Co., Ltd., West Ham.-Enamel, Antisulphuric : N. J. Clark & Co., Ltd., West Ham.-Enamel, Antisulphuric : N. J. Clark & Co., Ltd., Bornybridge ; H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcestle-on-Tyne ; Harper & Moores, Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge.-Firehearths, Stoves and Gear : Carron Co., Falkirk ; Darwin, Yeardley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield ; W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield ; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield ; C. Portway & Son, Halstead, Essex ; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Stiritingshire.-Flags : Adam & Lane and Neeve, Ltd., London ; Walter Cockshaw, Leeds; Kirk, Hall & Co., Leeds; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Heulan.-Fianneltet : W. N. Berry & Sons, Earby, near Colne.-Frameworks (W/T) : Westminster Engineering Co., Ltd., Houlan.-Fianneltet : Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Drayton, Middlesc.-Glass Shades, etc. : Ackroyd & Best, Ltd., Morley, near Leeds; Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Man-chester; J. Lane & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; E. Penton & Son, London, N.W.-Gearing, Helical : Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; W. Paton, Ltd., London, N.; E. Penton & Son, Lo Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; E. Showell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Stroud Metal Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.—Hack Saw Blades: C. Baynes Ltd., Blackburn; Fry's (London) Ltd., London; Sheffield & Hallamshire Hack Saw Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Stalker Drill Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—Heterodyne Units (W/T): H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.C.—Inductances (W/T): H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.C.—Kit-bags, Seamen's Painted: Gowen & Co., West Mersea; H. J. Barr, Wivenhoe.—Kites: W. Brooke & Co., London, W.— Lamme Electric: Simpans & English Electric Lamp Co. Ltd. L.C.—KIt-bags, Searner's Painted: Gowen & Co., West Mersea;
H. J. Barr, Wivenhoe.—Kites: W. Brooke & Co., London, W.—
Lamps, Electric: Siemens & English Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., Preston, Lanes.—Lanyards, Knife: W. Coombs, Devonport.—
Lead, Sheet and Pipe: G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.;
A. D. Foulkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Walkers, Parker' & Co., Ltd., London S.E.—Leather: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Conyers & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Densham & Son, Ltd., Bristol; J. S. Deed & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.; H. Jeffrey & Bros., London, S.E.; R. & A. Kohnstamm, Ltd., London, E.C.; Harold Nickols, Ltd., Leeds; W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Thos. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Western Tanning Co., Bristol.—Linen, Damask, Table: M'Crum, Watson & Mercer, Ltd., Belfast; The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Linen Goods: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Cunning & Son, Ltd., Auchtermuchty; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie.—Lime Juice: L. Rose & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Machines, Refrigerating and Magazine Cooling: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—Mains and Calorifiers,

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