#### PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXXIV.—No. 3.]

MARCH, 1926.

#### [PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further improvement in employment during February.

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 February was 10.5, as compared with 11.1 at 25th January, and 11.3 at 23rd February, 1925. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 10.4 at the end of February, 1926, compared with 10.6 at the end of January and with 9.4 at the end of February, 1925. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st March, 1926, was approximately 1,169,000, of whom 911,000 were men and 194,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 1st February, it was 1,237,000, of whom 956,000 were men and 209,000 of whom 984,000 were men and 237,000 were women.

Employment was good, on the whole, with brickmakers, with most classes of skilled operatives in the building trades, and with electrotypers and stereotypers; it was fairly good with millsawyers and coachbuilders, and in some sections of the metal and clothing trades. In coal mining, in the cotton and wool textile industries, and with dockers and seamen it was still slack; and in iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding and marine engineering it continued bad.

Among the principal industries there was an improvement in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, brick manufacture, and in the building, pottery, and the clothing trades.

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February resulted in an aggregate net reduction of nearly  $\pounds 12,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of over 140,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about  $\pounds 2,900$  in the weekly wages of 28,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions included nearly 40,000 men employed in steelmelting shops and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, and over 40,000 men employed at iron-puddling furnaces and iron and steel-rolling mills and forges in the Midlands. In the former case the reduction amounted to about 5 per cent. on the current rates of those men whose basis rates are over 7s. per shift, the lower-paid men sustaining no reduction. In the latter case there was a reduction equivalent to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on current wages. Other large bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced included electrical cable makers, steel sheet millmen and galvanisers, iron puddlers and millmen in Scotland, and hosiery workers at Hawick. There were also reductions under Trade Board Orders in the minimum rates fixed for certain classes of workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in the Radstock district, iron-ore miners in Cumberland, building trades operatives at certain towns in the Midlands, and men employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire. During the first two months of 1926 the changes

During the first two months of 1926 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics have been compiled, have resulted in net reductions amounting to £14,650 in the weekly full-time wages of about 250,000 workpeople, and in net increases of £8,250 in those of 80,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1925 there were net increases of over £60,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 650,000 workpeople and net reductions of over £20,000 in those of nearly 600,000 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March 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 72 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 73 per cent. a month ago and 79 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 65, 68 and 76 respectively. The decline in the figures since 1st February was mainly due to reductions in the prices of eggs.

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.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February was 36. In addition, 26 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in February (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 22,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during February was about 366,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 26,000 workpeople involved and 412,000 days lost in the previous month.

250 200

150

100

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THE Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, appointed by Royal Warrant of the 5th September, 1925, have issued their Report.\* The Report is a document of 294 pages, arranged in twenty-two chapters and nine annexes. It has been issued at the specially low price of one shilling.

In a penultimate chapter of the Report, the essential facts of the present situation are summarised as follows :----

"1. Compared with the pre-war period, the home demand for coal is stationary. Economies in the methods of burning coal, combined with depression in the iron and steel and ship-building trades, have counterbalanced the effects of growth of population and of industrial progress.

2. The foreign demand was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less in 1924 than in 1909–13. In 1925 it was 22 per cent. less. There has been in 1925 a serious depression in the industry in almost all the coal-producing countries of Europe. The principal causes are—the depressed condition of a number of staple industries in many parts of the Continent, and the almost complete essentian in the depression in Fusion 2. The cessation in the demand for imported coal in Russia; the increased use of oil for shipping; the large increase in the output of lignite in Germany; and the working of new or extended coalfields in certain Continental countries.

3. A great new coalfield has been developed in South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. From this field about 11 million tons a year are now being produced, and before long the production will be 20 million tons.

4. With a stationary demand at home and a reduced demand abroad, the number of men employed in the coal-mines of Great Britain has increased from an average of 1,048,000 in 1909-13 to 1,156,000 in 1925, or by more than 10 per cent.

1909-13 to 1,156,000 in 1925, or by more than 10 per cent.
5. In 1923 the occupation of the Ruhr disorganised the working of a coalifield, of which the output in normal times is equal to more than a third of that of Great Britain. The consequence was that pits were opened or kept open here; profits were high; the wage agreement between the employers and the miners was revised, 11 per cent. being added to the minimum rates of pay. By the summer of 1924 normal conditions had been restored in the Ruhr. In the first half of 1925, the coal industry of Great Britain suffered the full force of the depression which had previously been impending. Prices depression which had previously been impending. Prices collapsed, and the industry, taken as a whole, ceased to be

6. To give time for an examination of these conditions and 6. To give time for an examination of these condutions and for the adoption of measures to meet them, Parliament autho-rised the grant of a subsidy to the industry, for the period from 1st August, 1925, to April 30th, 1926. From the beginning of that period until December 31st, 1925, this subsidy has averaged over 2s. 6d. on the ton of coal, or about 17 per cent. of the pithead price. In the last three months of the year it was 3s, per ton, and it enabled the collieries to show in that period are supergor profit of 1s 6d, per ton and wares to be period an average profit of 1s. 6d. per ton and wages to be maintained, while prices generally have been somewhat reduced.

The Commission then proceed to review the policy of subsidy, the proposals laid before them by the Mining Association, and the future economic prospects of the industry. They distinguish the temporary and the permanent elements of the problem which they were called upon to examine, envisage the situation as it will present itself next May, and make certain suggestions for meeting the situation.

In a final chapter, they present a summary of their findings and recommendations, from which the following passages are extracted :---

"The coal-mining industry, for more than a century the foundation tion of the economic strength of the country, has come upon difficult times. This change of fortunes is the result of powerful economic forces. It is idle to attribute it either, on the one hand, to political unrest or restriction of output among the miners, or, on the othe hand, to inefficiency in the day-by-day management of the mines.

At the same time we cannot agree with the view presented to us by the mine-owners that little can be done to improve the organisa-tion of the industry, and that the only practicable course is to lengthen hours and to lower wages. In our view large changes are necessary in other directions, and large progress is possible. We agree that immediate measures are indispensable to deal with the immediate position, but the effort ought not to stop there.

The problem, indeed, is two-fold. It has a permanent aspect and a temporary aspect. We have proposals to make with regard to each. We will take first the permanent aspect.

The Need for Changes .- The industry is marked by great diversities. The Need for Changes.—The industry is marked by great diversities. Among the existing collieries many date from an earlier time, and according to modern standards are badly planned. The defects are the result partly of the age of our coalfields, partly of the private and divided ownership of the minerals, with its effects on the lay-out of the mines, partly of other causes. Very many of the collieries are on too small a scale to be good units of production. A number are defective in equipment and some in management. On the other hand, there are a large number of collieries which are admirably planned, equipmed and managed planned, equipped and managed.

\* Cmd. 2600. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

The methods of utilising coal are unscientific. Four-fifths of the coal consumed in the country is burnt in a raw state; oil and valuable by-products are wasted and the atmosphere is polluted. Research into the methods both of winning and of using coal

is inadequate.

Is madequate. Mining, in many places, should be intimately associated with several other industries—with gas, electricity, smokeless fuel, oil, chemical products, blast furnaces, and coke ovens. A beginning has been made towards this combination, but it is no more than a heginning.

The selling organisation, and the methods of transport, are too costly, and do not secure the best financial results for the collieries,

while the relations of employers and employed are generally better than sometimes appears on the surface, the organisation of the industry on its labour side calls for many improvements.

The Proposal for Nationalisation.—As a remedy for these defects the Miners' Federation propose the nationalisation of the mines. We do not recommend the adoption of this policy, for reasons which have been fully stated in this Report.

We are not satisfied that the scheme proposed to us is workable, or that it offers a clear social gain. We perceive in it grave economic dangers, and we find no advantages that cannot be obtained as readily or more readily in the scheme proposed to us is workable. readily, or more readily, in other ways.

We contemplate accordingly the continuance of the industry under private enterprise, but we make a number of proposals for its re-organisation.

# RECOMMENDATIONS ON RE-ORGANISATION.

1. Ownership of the Mineral.—The error which was made in times past, in allowing the ownership of the coal to fall into private hands, should be retrieved. The mineral should be acquired by the State—by purchase where it has a market value, by a declaration of State ownership in the case of unproved coal or coal at deep levels, which has now no market value. The coal of existing mines which each block every find out of the part of the coal of the private block every like every the coarse working and coal which is not now which are likely soon to cease working, and coal of existing mines which are likely soon to cease working, and coal which is not now worked and is not likely to be developed in the future, should be excluded from the purchase. Safeguards should be adopted against excessive compensation claims. A Coal Commission should be appointed, under the authority of the Secretary for Mines, to acquire and administer the mineral presents. and administer the mineral property.

and administer the mineral property. 2. Amalgamation of existing Mines.—The amalgamation of many of the present small units of production is both desirable and prac-ticable. This may often be effected from within, but in many cases it will only take place if outside assistance is given. Any general measure of compulsory amalgamation, on arbitrary lines, would be mischievous; the action to be taken should be elastic and should enable each case to be treated individually. The State as mineral owner will be able to promote desirable amalgamations when granting new leases or renewing old ones. Legislation should provide for a compulsory transfer of interests under existing leases where desirable amalgamations are prevented by dissent of some of the parties or their unreasonable claims. Existing leases would not otherwise be affected. affected.

affected. 3. Combination of Industries.—A closer connection of mining with the allied industries should be promoted. Highly technical questions are involved, affecting a number of industries, and not electricity alone. The development of electrical supply under the new proposals of the Government should be closely co-ordinated with the generation of electricity at the mines. The heat, power and light requirements of the country should be under the constant and comprehensive survey of a body formed for the purpose. We propose for con-sideration the establishment of a National Fuel and Power Com-mittee, with advisory powers, composed of representatives nominated by the Government from among the official and other bodies concerned. erned

4. Research.—The existing provision for research should be largely extended by the industry with the support of the State. It is urgently necessary that new methods for winning and utilising coal should be sought for, and should be found, if the prosperity of coal should be sought for, and should be found, if the prosperity of the industry is to be restored and a proper standard of wages and working conditions assured to the workers. If processes of low temperature carbonisation were perfected, great national advantages would ensue, particularly through the production of a smokeless fuel for domestic and industrial use, and the provision of large supplies of mineral oil from the country's own resources. The State should give financial support to the further experiments, on a commercial scale, which are necessary.

5. Distribution.—The industry as a whole has so far failed to realise the benefits to be obtained by a readiness to co-operate. Large financial advantages might be gained by the formation, in particular, of co-operative selling agencies. They are specially eded in the export trade.

The Government should consider the establishment of an official system for the sampling and analysis of coal, with a view to en-couraging selling on specification and guarantee, in both the home and the foreign markets.

Local authorities should be empowered to engage in the retail sale of coal.

sale of coal. We propose measures to secure the adoption of larger mineral wagons on the railways, and a greater concentration of ownership of wagons. A Standing Joint Committee of the Ministry of Transport and the Mines Department should be formed to promote these measures.

6. Labour.—The relations between employers and employed are of fundamental importance, and here also we are convinced that a number of changes are necessary.

March. 1926.

(1) The principle on which the recent wage-agreements have been

the conditions of new leases; by legislation for the establishment of pit committees and of profit-sharing, and in other ways. The future depends primarily upon the leadership, and the general level of opinion, among the mineowners and the miners of Great Britain. In laying down our charge, we would express our own firm conviction, that if the present difficulties be wisely handled, if the grievances of the one side and of the other be remedied, and a better spirit presail in consequence there there are into (1) The principle on which the recent wage-agreements have been based is in our opinion sound, but amendments are needed in the method of ascertaining the proceeds of the industry for the fixing of wages. A large proportion of the coal is sold by the mines to associated industries, and the most important of these amendments relates to the prices at which these transfers are made.
 (2) The standard length of the working day, which is now on the average 7½ hours underground, should remain unaltered. The optional re-distribution of hours within the present weekly total, over a week of five days instead of six, should be considered. The multiple shift system should be extended.
 (3) Joint pit committees should be established generally.
 (4) The methods of payment of men not employed at the face should be revised where possible so as to give them a direct interest in output. a better spirit prevail in consequence between them, the mining industry, with the aid of science, will certainly recover, and even surpass, its former prosperity. It will again become a source of great economic strength to the nation."

put. The introduction of a family allowance system, either nationally or by districts, is desirable. Pooling schemes should be adopted to prevent married men with families being prejudiced in obtaining

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.\* THE Commissioners appointed, by Royal Warrant of the 11th July, 1924, "to inquire into the scheme of National Health Insurance established by the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911–22, and to report what, if any, alterations, extensions, or developments should be made in regard to the scope of that scheme and the administrative, financial, and medical arrangements set up under it", have presented a Majority Report, signed by the Chairman (Lord Lawrence of Kingsgate) and eight other Commissioners, and a Minority Report, signed by four Commissioners. The Report of the Majority expresses the opinion that national health insurance has established its position as a permanent feature of the social system in this country, and should be continued on its present compulsory and contributory basis, subject to various changes which they recommend. They also recommend that, in view of the financial burden of the various social services at the present time, no extensions of benefit involving substantial additional employment. (6) Profit-sharing schemes, providing for the distribution to the workmen of shares in the undertakings, should be generally adopted in the industry, and should be made obligatory by statute. (7) For all new collieries, a proper provision of houses for the workers should be a condition of the lease.

(8) The general establishment of pit-head baths is necessary. This should be undertaken by the existing Miners' Welfare Fund, which should be increased by a substantial contribution from

(9) When prosperity returns to the industry we consider that annual holidays with pay should be established. The Immediate Problem.—To bring any of these measures of re-organisation into effect must need a period of months; to bring all of them into full operation must need years. The Miners' Federation fully recognise that, even if nationalisation were to be accepted, much time must elapse before the great changes it involves could be put into force and the effects be seen. Meantime, the present time, no extensions of benefit involving substantial additional expenditure should be contemplated now or in the immediate future, but that any immediate changes in the scheme should be Initial to such as are possible within its present financial resources. For the same reason they recommend that there should be no increase at the present time in the rates of contribution or in the accepted, much time must elapse before the great changes it involves could be put into force and the effects be seen. Meantime, the hard economic conditions of the moment remain to be faced. The dominant fact is that, in the last quarter of 1925, if the subsidy be excluded, 73 per cent. of the coal was produced at a

scale of Exchequer grants. The Majority Commissioners also recommend the retention of the The Majority Commissioners also recommend the retention of the Approved Society system, though this may have to be reconsidered "in the event of fundamental changes being made in the system of social insurance." Various suggestions are, however, made for the improvement of the system, including a recommendation that the Minister of Health should be empowered to reduce the allowance We express no opinion whether the grant of a subsidy last July was unavoidable or not, but we think its continuance indefensible. The subsidy should stop at the end of its authorised term, and should never be repeated.

for administration expenses to a society or branch which does not conform to a reasonable standard of efficiency. The following are among the principal changes recommended in We cannot approve the proposal of the Mining Association, that the gap between costs and proceeds should be bridged by an increase of an hour in the working day, reductions in the miners' wages, of an hour in the working day, reductions in the miners' wages, some economies in other costs, and a large diminution in railway rates, to be effected by lowering the wages of railwaymen. In any case these proposals go beyond the need, for we do not concur in the low estimate of future coal prices on which they are based. While the mine-owners presented a plan which is unacceptable, the Miners' Federation abstained from making any suggestion as to the means for meeting the immediate situation. The duty, therefore, devolves upon the Commission to formulate its own proposals. the Majority Report :---Abolition of Insurance Committees.—It is recommended that Insurance Committees should be abolished, and their powers and duties handed over to committees of the appropriate Local Authorities, with possibly a co-opted element.

therefore, devolves upon the Commission to formulate its own proposals. If the present hours are to be retained, we think a revision of the "minimum percentage addition to standard rates of wages," fixed in 1924 at a time of temporary prosperity, is indispensable. A disaster is impending over the industry, and the immediate reduction of working costs that can be effected in this way, and in this way alone, is essential to save it. The minimum percentage is not a "minimum wage" in the usual sense of that term. The wages of the lowest paid men will be safeguarded by a continuance of the system of subsistence allowances. The reductions that we contemplate will still leave the mineowners without adequate profits in any of the wage-agreement districts, and without any profits in most districts. If trade improves and prices rise, a profit will be earned. If prices do not rise, an adequate profit must be sought in the improved methods which should in any case be adopted. Benefits.—The Majority recommend the removal of the limitation under which medical benefit is confined to general practitioner service; and they suggest various improvements in maternity benefit, as soon as funds are available. The extensions of statutory benefit, as soon as funds are available. The extensions of statutory benefits, to be made as and when funds are available, should be placed in the following order of priority: (a) extension of scope of medical benefit; (b) provision of allowances to dependants; (c) improved provision for pregnancy and childbirth; (d) provision of dental treatment as a normal benefit.

Partial Pooling of Future Surpluses.—The Report does not recommend that any surplus which has accrued prior to the change of system should be subject to pooling, but suggests that in future one half of any surplus which may accrue between one valuation and another should be pooled, and the fund constituted by the pooled half-surpluses distributed among the benefit funds of all societies at a uniform rate per head of membership. adopted. Should the miners freely prefer some extension of hours with a less reduction of wages, Parliament would no doubt be prepared to authorise it. We trust, however, that this will not occur. We consider that it is essential that there should be, as there

We consider that it is essential that there should be, as there always has been hitherto, considerable variation in the rates of wages in the several districts. But we are strongly of opinion that national wage agreements should continue. Such agreements are entered into in all the other British industries of importance. We recommend that the representatives of the employers and employed should meet together, first nationally, and then in the districts, in order to arrive at a settlement by the procedure that we have neviously suggested.

districts, in order to arrive at a settlement by the procedure that we have previously suggested. By a revision of the minimum percentage coal mining would be saved from an immediate collapse, but it seems inevitable that a number of collieries would still have to be closed. This may give rise to the necessity for a transfer of labour on a considerable scale. We recommend that the Government should be prepared in advance with such plans to assist it as are practicable, and should provide funds for the purpose."

employer's contribution to the Health Insurance Fund is on a flat-rate basis, roughly proportioned to his wages bill, but bearing no necessary relation to his profits. The four Commissioners who sign the Minority Report state that the evidence convinces them that it is undesirable to retain Approved Societies as the agencies for the distribution of cash benefits to insured persons, and that Local Authorities could and should take the place of Approved Societies as the bodies through whom sickness and disablement benefits should be administered. They also express the view "that it is neither necessary nor proper to confine the developments of the national health insurance scheme to such as can be paid for within the present financial resources of the scheme ", and recommend various new benefits and various extensions or increases of existing benefits. The Report concludes with the following paragraphs :-The Report concludes with the following paragraphs :---"The way to prosperity for the mining industry lies along three chief lines of advance: through greater application of science to the winning and using of coal, through larger units for production and distribution, through fuller partnership between employers and employed. In all three respects progress must come mainly from within the industry. The State can help materially-by substantial payments in aid of research; by removing obstacles to amalgamation under existing leases; as owner of the minerals by determining \* Cmd. 2596. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6s. 6d. net.

# **REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON** NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.\*

Classes of Persons Included.—To the persons at present required to be insured as employed contributors should be added certain classes (tree fellers, hay cutters, stone breakers, market porters, etc.) who are not at present covered, as not being employed under the ordinary relationship of master and servant. No change is recom-mended either in respect of the age limits or the rate of remuneration test or otherwise of the classes now insured.

Among the other recommendations of the Majority Report, one of the most important is "that it is desirable to make permanent provision which will protect an insured person from incurring any loss or penalty by reason of arrears due to genuine certified unemployment

unemployment." Two of the Majority Commissioners append a reservation, in which, *inter alia*, they draw attention to the lack of co-ordination in the social services of the country, and to the fact that the employer's contribution to the Health Insurance Fund is on a

## MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS OF **REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS** IN 1924.

THE Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary,\* giving preliminary figures of the membership, income, expenditure and funds in the years 1915–1924 of those Trade Unions in Great Britain which were registered under the Trade Union Acts. The figures given may be subject to adjustment in the annual Report of the Chief Registrar for 1925.

of the Chief Registrar for 1925. Comparative figures for the years 1915, 1920 (when the aggregate membership of Trade Unions reached its highest point) and 1922-4, extracted from this Summary, are given below, the membership being shown to the nearest thousand, and the income, expenditure and funds to the nearest  $\pounds$ ,000. It should be observed that the figures relate only to Great Britain, and that registered Trade Unions of employers, as well as of employees, are included in the figures. The employers' Unions included, however, form only a small proportion of the total; *e.g.*, in 1924 they numbered 94, with a total membership of less than 43,000, an aggregate income of £121,000, expenditure of £115,000, and funds of £147,000. Certain of the figures given below for 1924 have been revised, since the publication of the Statistical Summary, in the light of later information received by the Chief Registrar. BEGISTEREED TRADE UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

si int in <u>statu</u> is and in it.	1915.	1920.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Number of Unions on Register at				507	-
end of Year Number of Returns received †	614 610	656 664	607 599	583 583	578 578
Propagation and the second second second		Thous	ands.	1 11 7. 193	
Membership at end of Year	3,407	6,982	4,559	4,414	4,501
Income :			nds of £		
From Members From Ministry of Labour (Un- employment Insurance and	4,322	11,315	8,989	8,087	8,344
Administration Expenses)	122	312	5,449	2,649	2,070
From Other Sources Expenditure :—	350	1,372‡	1,001	643	930
Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit§	2918	1,718§	8,359§	3,733§	3,176
Dispute Benefit	91	3,219	1,428	721	1,151
Sick and Accident Benefit	587	748	910	783	822
Funeral Benefit Other Benefits, including Super- annuation and Grants to Mem-	202	297	318	286	310
bers	522	723	817	934	992
Payments from Political Fund	38	185	268	228	216
Grants to Federations, Other Societies, etc	178	1,687‡	494	403	673
Management and Other Expenses	1,286	4,363	3,857	3,308	3,327
Cotal Funds :	a can bein	high character	10.00	Benere Mail	1
At beginning of Year	6,997 8,595	15,917 15,975‡	11,021 10.008	9,907 10,889	10,905 11,581

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership, income, expenditure and funds in 1924 in each of a number of different groups of Trade Unions.

				Expen	diture.	
Group.	Unions on the Re- gister.†	Mem- ber- ship at end of 1924.	Income.	Unem- ploy- ment, Tra- velling and Emi- gration Benefit.	• Other Expen- diture.	Funds at end of 1924,
Forgetal (a) 100		Thou- sands.	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's
Mining and Quarry- ing Metals, Machines,	.98	845	1,607	419	892	1,409
Implements and Conveyances Textiles Clothing	76 66 15	686 227 147	3,109 607 320	1,383 271 114	1,573 198 161	2,672 1,347 498
Papermaking, Print- ing, etc	20	135	532	166	258	595
Building, Decorat- ing, etc Transport	27 28	329 627	1,300 1,186	382 55	1,199 940	431 2,747
Commerce and Fi- nance Other and General	32 122	217 1,245	332 2,230	31 355	280 1,875	276 1,459
Total of above	484	4,458	11,223	3,176	7,376	11,434
Registered Employ- ers' Associations	94	43	121		115	147
GRAND TOTAL	578	4,501	11,344	3,176	7,491	11,581

ery Office. Price 4d. net. ances Returns were received from Unions removed from the

This isome instances Returns were received from Unions removed from the Register during the year. The sum of  $\pounds 1.687,000$  shown under "Grants to Federations, Other Societies, etc.," in 1920 includes a substantial amount of funds transferred to the Amalgamated Engineering Union by certain Unions which amalgamated to form that Union in 1920, but not brought into account in the return of that Union until 1921. The figures shown for 1920 under "Income from other Sources" and "Total Funds at end of Year" are, accordingly, lower than would have been the case if these funds had been brought into account. § The expenditure on Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit shown in this Table (e.g.,  $\pounds 3.176,000$  in 1924) represents the total amount paid by the Unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the finds of the Unions, the amounts disbursed by the Unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses (e.g.,  $\pounds 2,070,000$  in 1924) is shown under "Income."

Ar the end of July, 1925, notice was given by the Engineering and Allied Employers' London and District Association, representing the employers concerned, to the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists that they wished to discuss a reduction of the wages of wireless operators in the mercantile matine. The operators in question were not covered by the agreement of the National Maritime Board under which a reduction of the wages of other ratings on board ship was due to come into operation at the beginning of August. Following the notice given by the employers' association con-ferences took place between representatives of the employers and of the operators, but no agreement was reached. The operators' association wished to combine with consideration of the wages question a discussion of certain alterations in conditions, while the

association wished to combine with consideration of the wages question a discussion of certain alterations in conditions, while the employers claimed that these must be dealt with separately. At the end of October the employers gave a month's notice of a reduction of 22s. 6d. per month, to come into force on the 1st December. Negotiations having failed, the operators' association instructed its members not to sign on any ship after 9 a.m. on the morning of the 26th November, 1925. The Ministry of Labour maintained constant touch with the parties throughout the ensuing dispute and at a joint meeting held

on the 18th February under the auspices of the Department a settlement was arrived at containing, *inter alia*, the following

1. Resumption of work is to take place as from 18th February, and negotiations will be entered into between the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists and the Engineering and Allied Employers' London and District Association, with a view to securing that more uniform and mutually satisfactory conditions of service

shall operate in the future.
2. The two parties will submit their respective terms of reference and commence discussions not later than 1st March, 1926.
3. If no agreement is arrived at by 31st March, any question at issue as to the service conditions shall be referred to the Industrial

Court for settlement. In the event of either party including wages in any scheme for the future conditions of service under paragraph (1) hereof, and the parties not reaching agreement thereon, such will form part of the questions at issue to be referred to the Industrial Court.

Court. 4. The Shipping Federation have approved of these terms of settlement and will be represented as hitherto in the proceedings which are to take place under clauses (1), (2) and (3) of this Agreement. 5. Under Clauses (1), (2) and (3) of this Agreement negotiations are to be begun forthwith between the parties, and it is provided that if either party include wages in any scheme for the future conditions of service and there is failure to agree, the wages of the operators are to be determined by arbitration. Resumption of work is to take place in accordance with the scale of wages fixed to come into operation on 1st December, 1925 (in which the rates ranged from £7 15s. per month in the first year to £18 17s. 6d. in the ninth year).

which the rates ranged from 27 rost per month in the first year to  $\pm 18$  17s. 6d. in the ninth year). The Agreement also contained clauses providing for the re-instatement of the operators on strike, as from the date of resumption on the staff roll of the Companies, in the positions and with the seniority they occupied with their Company prior to striking.

# DEATHS OF SEAMEN IN 1924.

ACCORDING to a Return<sup>\*</sup> which has recently been issued by the Board of Trade, the number of deaths, during 1924, among the crews of sailing vessels (other than fishing vessels) registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, was 31. Twelve lost their lives owing to casualties to vessels, 17 through other accidents,

The number of deaths among the crews of steam and motor vessels (other than fishing vessels) in 1924 was 1,232, as follows :---

Cause.	Deaths at Sea.	Deaths in River or Harbour.	Total.	
Casualty to vessel Other accidents—On board Bisease Homicide and suicide	122 227	31 *107 105 469 21	152 229 105 696 50	
Total (including Lascars)	499	733	1,232	
Lascars	139	201	340	

The number of persons forming the first crews of the vessels employed in sea trading during the year was 2,238 in sailing vessels, and 231,863 in steam or motor vessels; and these totals furnish an approximate basis for estimating the extent of the risks connected with the employment of seamen. The principal causes of death by disease were tuberculosis (especially among lascars), pneumonia, and heart disease : these three diseases accounted for 42 per cent. of the total number of deaths by disease. Deaths among members of the crews of fishing vessels totalled 116. Of these, 49 were due to casualties to vessels, 54 to other accidents (including homicide and suicide), and 13 to disease.

\* Return of Shipping Casualties to and Deaths on Vessels Registered in the United Kingdom. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net. † Including 164,675 British subjects; 12,234 foreigners; and 54,954 lascars (British subjects and foreigners).

# EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

FOR many years past detailed reports with regard to the state of employment in the principal industries have been published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 91 to 96 of the present issue), on the basis of information collected from employers' associations, individual employers, trade unions, and other sources. For some industries, including cotton and wool textiles, boot and shoe, pottery, and brick manufacture, statistics have also been given showing the percentage changes from month to month in the numbers of workpeople employed and in the amount of wages paid by a considerable number of firms v-ho regularly supply information to the Department.

paid by a considerable number of firms vho regularly supply information to the Department. In the case of the wool textile industry, returns for the purpose of these statistics have been regularly supplied by about 200 firms, employing about 45,000 workpeople. It was recently represented to the Department by the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council that these statistics have proved of great value, and have been widely used as a guide to the fluctuations in the state of trade and employment in the industry; in particular they have been utilised on several occasions in connection with enquiries into, or evidence relating to, the conditions of the industry, and the changes which have taken place therein. The Employers' Council, however, suggested that the value of the statistics would be greatly enhanced if they could be extended so as to cover a larger proportion of the industry, and urged that by simplifying the form of enquiry it would be possible to obtain returns from a larger number of firms. Special steps have accordingly been taken with this end in view, with the active assistance of the Employers' Council, and as a result returns have been received, giving comparative figures of numbers employed and wages paid in January and February, 1926, from 954 firms in the wool textile industry, covering nearly 169,000 workpeople. Statistics compiled from these returns are published on page 93. As the number of workpeople included approximates to three-fifths of the total number employed in the industry, and as the returns received are well distributed over all districts, these statistics may be regarded as sufficiently representative of the whole industry to form a highly satisfactory basis for deductions as to the changes in employment and earnings, not only in the wool textile industry as a whole, but also in the principal sections and districts. The cordial thanks of the Department are due, both to the Employers' Council for the assistance which they have given in the matter, and to the employers who hav MINERS' WELFARE FUND. THE Mines Department have issued the Fourth Report\* of the Committee appointed to allocate the Miners' Welfare Fund, covering the twelve months ended on the 31st December, 1925. The sum which accrued to the Fund during the year, including interest, was £1,210,561, a decrease of about £40,000 compared with 1924, but still considerably more than was added in 1923. The number of allocations made during the twelve months was 593, exceeding by 118 the number in 1924: the total sum allocated was Exceeding by 113 the humber in 1924: the total sum allocated was  $\pounds 670,143$ , as compared with  $\pounds 1,078,550$ . The amount actually paid out from the Fund was  $\pounds 948,082$ , as compared with  $\pounds 1,015,915$ . The position of the fund as at the 31st December, 1925, was as follows: in the matter, and to the employers who have co-operated by fur-nishing returns. It is hoped that it may be possible to continue the statistics, month by month, in the future, on the wide and representative basis now established.

In the returns which have been obtained in the past (as in those still collected for various other industries) particulars have been obtained as to the numbers employed and wages paid in one week (a) in the current month, (b) in the previous month and (c) in the corresponding month a year ago. In the revised returns for the wool textile industry, comparable particulars are still being obtained for the current month and the previous month; but with a view to simplifying the form of return, and reducing the amount of labour imposed upon employers, the figures for the corresponding date a year ago have been omitted. It will, however, be possible, by a system of linking-up the percentage changes recorded month by month in the numbers employed and wages paid, to compile a series of index-numbers, indicating the fluctuations in employment and earnings, from which comparisons over a long period can be made. It is proposed in the statistical table published each month (see page 93) to show the percentage changes (a) in numbers employed and (b) in wages paid, in the latest month for which particulars are obtained as compared with the previous month and also, by linking-up the percentage changes as indicated above, to give index numbers indicating the relative position in the latest month as compared with that ascertained for January, 1926, (the earliest date covered by the returns on the extended basis), the figures for the latest month being expressed as percentages of those for January, 1926. i In the returns which have been obtained in the past (as in those The total sum allocated from the inception of the scheme up to the 31st December, 1925, from district funds (£3,038,164) is classified in the Report as follows :---

On a similar system it is possible to construct, from the monthly percentage changes recorded in this GAZETTE in past months, a series of index numbers extending back into 1925 and previous years, based on the returns from the smaller number of employers (about 200) who formerly furnished returns. The following Table (about 200) who formerly furnished returns. The following Table gives a series of index numbers for the past thirteen months, computed in this manner. The totals for January, 1926, are equated to 100; those for February, 1926, shown by the returns received from over 950 employers, are expressed as percentages of the corresponding totals for January; and those for February to December, 1925, are computed by linking together the percentage changes recorded each month during that period by the smaller number of returns which were then being received. It should be noted that even in 1925 the number of firms supplying returns varied a little from month to month. In constructing the series Owing to the receipts for the General Fund, which is provided Owing to the receipts for the General Fund, which is provided for by setting aside one-fifth of the total contributions, exceeding the estimates, the sum set aside for mining education has been increased from £475,000 to £500,000, thus putting education on the same level as safety and health research. It is stated in the Report that it is hoped that there will be available, in addition, a sum sufficient for the establishment of a scholarship scheme on a national basis before the end of 1926. It is the intention of the Committee that the scholarships shall be of sufficient amount to enable the holders (either working miners or their sons or doubter) the prior varied a little from month to month. In constructing the series of index numbers, the effects of such fluctuations in the numbers of of index numbers, the effects of such fluctuations in the numbers of returns received has been eliminated by making a separate calculation of the percentage change from one month to the next, based on the figures supplied by *identical firms* for the two months, and by then linking together the series of percentages so ascertained. Subject to the limitations imposed by the fact that the number of workpeople covered by the returns received in 1925 was less than one-fifth of the total number in the industry, therefore, the figures given may be taken as sufficiently comparable, throughout the whole period, to indicate approximately the changes in numbers employed and wages paid in the industry generally. that the scholarships shall be of sufficient amount to enable the holders (either working miners, or their sons or daughters) to enjoy the full benefit of university life, and to exercise complete freedom of choice as to the course of study they will pursue. Up to the 31st December, 1925, the approved allocations from the General Fund amounted to £183,138 for research, £59,027 for mining education, and £12,101 for miscellaneous services. In addition, provisional allocations for educational purposes had been made at that date, amounting in all to £213,390. \* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Index Numbers of Monthly Changes in Numbers Employed and Wages Paid.

(	January,	1926,	taken	88	100.00.	)
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		Woollen	Section.	Worsted Section.		
Month.		Number of Workpeople.	Total Wages Paid.	Number of Workpeople.	Total Wages Paid.	
February, 1925 March, " April, " May, " June, " July, " August, " September, " October " November, " December, " January, 1926		$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 16 \\ 102 \cdot 33 \\ 102 \cdot 04 \\ 101 \cdot 25 \\ 100 \cdot 05 \\ 98 \cdot 92 \\ 98 \cdot 98 \\ 99 \cdot 83 \\ 100 \cdot 19 \\ 101 \cdot 03 \\ 101 \cdot 25 \\ 100 \cdot 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 76 \\ 103 \cdot 60 \\ 100 \cdot 22 \\ 98 \cdot 61 \\ 95 \cdot 47 \\ 94 \cdot 69 \\ 94 \cdot 93 \\ 100 \cdot 46 \\ 102 \cdot 55 \\ 102 \cdot 61 \\ 103 \cdot 37 \\ 100 \cdot 00 \end{array}$	$101 \cdot 21 \\99 \cdot 76 \\98 \cdot 94 \\97 \cdot 83 \\97 \cdot 03 \\96 \cdot 40 \\96 \cdot 30 \\98 \cdot 01 \\101 \cdot 03 \\102 \cdot 22 \\101 \cdot 96 \\100 \cdot 00 \\$	$\begin{array}{r} 97 \cdot 59 \\ 93 \cdot 88 \\ 95 \cdot 09 \\ 93 \cdot 37 \\ 90 \cdot 67 \\ 91 \cdot 73 \\ 87 \cdot 04 \\ 98 \cdot 33 \\ 102 \cdot 36 \\ 104 \cdot 34 \\ 102 \cdot 95 \end{array}$	

As a contraction in the demand for labour in this industry is As a contraction in the demand for labour in this industry is met partly by under-employment of the workpeople engaged, and not wholly by discharges of workers, the total amount of wages paid should be considered in conjunction with the total number employed in comparing the figures shown for different dates with a view to estimating the changes in the state of trade and employ-ment. The figures given in the Table reflect the decline in employment which occurred in the first half of 1925 and the sub-sequent recovery in the autumn.

SOME REGIMENTO	District Fund.	General Fund.	Total.
Contributions and Interest Allocations approved Payments on account of allocations	£ 3,763,710 3,038,164 2,539,531	£ 976,629 254,266 181,571	£ 4,740,339 3,292,430 2,721,102

Description.	Total Number of Schemes.	Total allocated.
1. Recreation and sports grounds, playing fields,		£
swimming pools and baths, colliery bands, etc. 2. Institutes, halls, clubs, libraries (including small	415 .	911,200
grants for the purchase of books), etc. 3. Pithead baths, drying rooms and shelters, slipper	429	1,116,365
baths, wash-houses, etc	22	120,408
dowment of existing public institutions, etc.) 5. Convalescent schemes (new institutions for the	29	54,760
use of miners only, including special trust funds established for the purchase of admis-		
sion tickets, surgical appliances, etc.)	15	722,341
6. District nursing services	18	27,391
<ol> <li>Ambulance services</li> <li>Mining education (lectures, scholarships, estab- lishment and equipment of centres for junior</li> </ol>	42	33,872
instruction, etc.)	18	26,363
9. Expenses of administration	white	25,464
TOTAL	988	3,038,164

B

# FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND OUARRIES IN 1925.

THE Mines Department have issued a preliminary statement of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1925.\* The principal statistics are given in the following Table :--

	Number of separate Fatal Accidents in		Number of Dea caused by Fat Accidents in	
	1925.‡	1924.	1925.‡	1924.
Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 the Metalliferous	1,043	1,135	1,129	1,201
Mines Regulation Act, 1872 Quarries under the Quarries Act,	22	15	23	17
1894†	75	74	76	76
Total	1,140	1,224	1,228	1,294

Among the most serious accidents during the year was one due to an inrush of water (38 deaths), one due to the upheaval of floor (6 deaths), and three due to the explosion of firedamp or coaldust (17 deaths in all). Of the total of 1,129 deaths from accidents at mines under

Of the total of 1,129 deaths from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 542 were due to falls of ground (including 337 at the working face, and 205 on underground roads); and 263 were due to haulage accidents (including 228 caused by persons being run over or crushed by trams or tubs while working underground). Of the remaining 324 deaths from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act 20 were due to evaluation of forder or accident of a death of the coal due to a subscription of a death of the coal due to a subscription of a death of the coal due to a subscription of a death of the coal due to a subscription of a death of the coal due to a subscription of a death of the coal due to a subscription of a death of the coal due to a subscription of a death of the coal due to a subscription of a death of the coal due to a subscription of the death of the coal due to a subscription of the death of the coal due to a subscription of the death of the coal due to a subscription of the death of the coal due to a subscription of the death of the Mines Act, 29 were due to explosions of firedamp or coal dust, 38 to the inrush of water referred to above, 34 to shaft accidents, 20 to the use of explosives underground, 46 to accidents on railways, sidings or tramways on the surface, and 157 (95 underground and sidings or tramways on the surface, and 157 (95 underground and 62 on the surface) to miscellaneous causes. As compared with the previous year, there were notable reductions in the fatal accidents from falls of ground (65), from shaft accidents (25), and from the use of explosives (14); but an increase of 32 in the number of deaths due to irruptions of water. Falls of ground were also the principal cause of deaths from accidents at mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, and at quarries (12 out of 23 and 22 out of 76, respectively).

# UNEMPLOYED PERSONS RECEIVING POOR LAW RELIEF.

A STATEMENTS has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1925 (excluding lunatics Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1925 (excitating inhattes in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals), and giving some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of relief. Of an average of 1,090,000 such persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in December, 1925, 553,000 (comprising 144,000 men, 132,000 women and 277,000 children) were persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, or wives and dependent children of such persons. During the quarter under consideration there was a net increase of During the quarter under consideration there was a net increase of  $9\cdot4$  per cent. in the number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief. It is explained in the Return that such an increase is usual

in the last quarter of the year. The following Table gives comparative figures for England and Wales for the months of December, 1925, and December, 1924 :---

	England and Wales.						
Classes of Persons in receipt of Domiciliary Relief.	Aven		Average Number per 10,000 of the Estimated Population.				
	Dec., 1925.	Dec., 1924.	Dec., 1925.	Dec., 1924.			
1. Persons insured under the Unem- ployment Insurance Acts (whether in receipt of unem- ployment benefit or not), and the wives and dependent chil-							
dren of those persons 2. Persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, but not so insured, and the wives and de- pendent children of those per- sons	510,000	333, <b>00</b> 0 39,000	132	87			
Totals of 1 and 2	553,000	372,000	143	97			
3. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief	537,000	480,000	138	125			
4. Total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief	1,090,000	852,000	281	222			

Statistics relating to the numbers of persons receiving Poor Law Relief in certain districts in February are given on page 108 of this GAZETTE

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.
\* The Quarries Act, 1894, applies only to quarries more than 20 feet deep. In addition, 8 deaths at quarries 20 feet deep or less were reported.
\* The particulars relating to 1925 are subject to minor corrections on the receipt of the final returns for the Annual Report.
\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

# SOCIAL INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

THE Federal Minister of Labour in December, 1925, submitted to the Reichstag a detailed Memorandum\* on social insurance and unemployment relief. The chief purpose of the memorandum was to present an estimate of the total cost of all forms of social insur-

to present an estimate of the total cost of all forms of social insur-ance, but, in doing so, the Minister gave in a convenient form a considerable body of general information on workers' insurance. German social legislation insures manual and non-manual workers against sickness, occupational disability and invalidity (including old age), maternity, accidents and death. Sickness insurance was established in 1883, accident and invalidity insurance followed within a short period; on 1st January, 1913, a special insurance scheme for non-manual workers, and on 1st January, 1924, a Federal system of insurance for mining workers, came into force. There is also an unemployment relief scheme, which is a compromise between pure relief and insurance, as both employers and workers are required by law to pay contributions, while the workers, when unemployed, have only a conditional claim to benefit. The depreciation of the currency in 1922–1923 affected the

The depreciation of the currency in 1922–1923 affected the contributions to and the benefits paid by the various forms of social insurance to such an extent that the insurance schemes became of practically no value to the workers. When the currency was restored to a firm having the conciliance in the second s to a firm basis the social insurance organisations revived; contri-butions began to come in again, and the insurance funds were therefore able to guarantee reasonable benefits.

#### I.-SICKNESS INSURANCE.

All manual workers and those non-manual workers whose annual earnings do not exceed 2,700 marks (the pre-war limit was 2,500 marks) are insured against sickness. The average number of insured persons in 1924 is estimated at approximately 19 millions. Ex-

persons in 1924 is estimated at approximately 19 millions. Ex-perience has shown that one in every two industrial workers, and one in every three agricultural workers, falls sick once a year, the average duration of sickness being 20 days. Sickness insurance is carried by a variety of bodies, such as local or rural sickness funds, factory funds set up for individual works, guild funds, etc., this diversity of organisation being due to the fact that the system has developed on the basis of former voluntary encourse and much of the old machinery has hear rateined. The

that the system has developed on the basis of former voluntary schemes, and much of the old machinery has been retained. The funds are under the supervision of the State insurance authorities, with the Federal Insurance Office at their head. The rates of contribution to the different sickness insurance funds are fixed by the committees of management according to current requirements. Benefits vary in amount according to wages and the rules of the individual sickness fund.

Maternity benefit for insured women and the wives of insured men falls within the scope of the sickness insurance scheme. Maternity benefits were increased by an Act of 31st July, 1924, with effect as from 1st August, 1924. In the case of maternity benefit, there is a Federal contribution, which amounted in the financial year 1924 to about 10 million marks, and was expected to increase in the calendar year 1925 to about 20 million marks. The abolition of the Federal contribution to this form of insurance is under onsideration

#### II.-INVALIDITY INSURANCE.

Under the Invalidity Insurance Scheme, from 16 to 17 million manual and other workers are insured against invalidity (including old age) and death. The numbers of pensioners in 1925 and 1913 were as follows :--

						No. of pen- sioners, 1925.	No. of pen- sioners, 1913.
Invalid wor Widows Orphans	rkers 					1,600,000 200,000 1,300,000	1,030,000 12,000 40,000
		Tot	al	••••	•••	3,100,000	1,082,000

The trebling of the number of persons in receipt of pensions since 1913 is chiefly due to the inclusion in the scheme of war widows and orphans, and to the lower age at which invalidity commences. The insurance is carried by Insurance Institutes under Government control, and with the co-operation of employers' and workers'

control, and with the co-operation of employers' and workers representatives. The contributions of the insured vary according to their yearly earnings. The minimum invalidity pension is now 20 marks a month, the average for the whole of Germany being 25 marks, and for industrial workers 30 marks a month. Generally speaking, industrial workers are now in receipt of the pensions they would have received had there been no war and no inflation, plus certain allowances in respect of children. Widows and orphans receive, generally speaking, a proportion of the pension payable to the breadwinner.

breadwinner. The invalidity pensions scheme has not yet reached its peak period. The number of new pensions granted exceeds that of lapsed pensions by from 140,000 to 150,000 per annum. This is, to a certain extent, attributable to the earlier accession of invalidity, to the granting of pensions on attainment of the age of 65, and to the general decline in the labour market, which affects the older

workers especially, An Act of 28th July, 1925, on medical treatment in relation to the Federal invalidity insurance system, has for its object the transfer of the problem of invalidity insurance to the sphere of preventive tment. Insurance organisations are to co-operate in forming sial associations to combat tuberculosis, venereal disease, cancer, treatm special associati alcoholism, etc.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 16th December, 1925. Berlin

#### March, 1926.

# March, 1926.

#### III.-Non-Manual Workers' Insurance.\*

The categories of workers included under the unemployment relief system are identical with those insurable against sickness, with exceptions necessitated by the special nature of the unemployment Approximately two million non-manual workers are insured in Approximately two minion hon-manual workers are insured in  $_{sepect}$  of superannuation, occupational disability and death. The sheme comprises all non-manual workers whose annual salary does ot exceed 6,000 marks (the limit in 1913 was 5,000 marks). As the malifying period for entitlement to superannuation pension is normally on years, the number of such pensioners has up to the present been latively low in comparison to the number of invalidity pensioners; is however increasing rapidly relief system. In particular, certain classes of agricultural workers, and also domestic servants and apprentices, together with their and also domestic servants and apprentices, together with their employers, are exempted from the payment of contributions, although they are entitled to relief when necessary. The number of exempted workers is estimated at 2.17 millions. The categories of workers concerned were extended by the introduction, under the Order of 30th October, 1924, of unemployment relief for seamen. From the point of view of the numbers of persons affected, this extension is of no great significance. A further extension was made by an Order which came into force on 1st January, 1926, under which non-manual workers with annual salaries not exceeding 6,000 marks became liable for unemployment relief contributions and eligible for relief. It is not known how many persons this extension adds to the number of persons covered by the scheme. This number appears to be somewhere in the region of 17 millions. Unemployment relief is administered under the employment exchange system, in conjunction, so far as the financial side is concerned, with the sickness insurance organisations. is, however, increasing rapidly. 77,133

9	numbers or pensions on T	SU OCUC	1001, 1920	, was	s as tonows	
	Pensions to insured non-r	nanual	workers		32,824	
	Widows' and widowers' pe	ensions			24,146	
	Orphans' pensions		•••		20,163	
		Tratal.			00 177	

At the present time, about 1,600 retiring pensions are granted to sured non-manual workers every month. By 1932, it is estimated at 90,000 retiring pensions and a total of 180,000 pensions will be

Contributions vary according to the amount of salary. The inimum monthly pension payable to insured contributors consists a basic pension of 40 marks, plus an additional 7.50 marks for h child under 18, and a supplementary pension varying according the period during which contributions have been paid and the te of such contributions.

#### IV.-ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The accident insurance scheme provides compensation in respect occupational accidents to manual and non-manual workers of occupational accidents to manual and non-manual workers imployed in certain industrial and in all agricultural undertakings. Heads of undertakings, and in particular heads of almost all agri-ultural undertakings, also come under the scheme. It covers 780,000 industrial undertakings employing 9-4 million insured workers, and 4.5 million agricultural undertakings with 14 million nsured persons; and, in addition, undertakings owned by the Reich, by the States and by communes employing about 900,000 events

At present about 600,000 incapacity pensions and about 120,000 ependants' pensions are being paid. The employer is wholly liable r the cost of accident insurance. The rates of premium are fixed

An Order of 12th May, 1925, places certain occupational diseases the same footing as accidents, particularly industrial complaints to lead, phosphorus, mercury and other poisonous substances, iners' ankylostomiasis, glass workers' cataract, sickness due to 4-rays, etc. The German authorities cannot at present estimate, ven approximately, the cost of compensation in respect of these ccupational diseases. The necessary data will be available only when the actual figures for the first quarter of 1926 are known.

#### V.-MINERS' INSURANCE.

Three forms of insurance, invalidity, sickness and old age, are in ree in the mining industry under special schemes or arrangements. The general invalidity insurance scheme was found to be quate for the miner and the needs of the mining industry. Federal Miners' Insurance Act, which has been in force since January, 1924, therefore, grants to workers incapacitated for ning work an invalidity pension amounting, in the case of miners ho have completed 25 years' service, to at least 40 per cent. of the verage hewer's wage, and in the case of non-manual workers to the Verage hewer's wage, and in the case of non-manual workers to the ame percentage of the wage of a mining foreman. The Federal liners' Insurance Act further takes into account the special equirements of mining work, in that it prescribes that occupational neapacity may be regarded as existing when the miner has attained he age of 50, having completed 25 years' service, including 15 years f actual employment as a miner, and no longer performs work at tandard rates of pay. The so-called old age pension is granted subject o these conditions: it is of the same amount as the invelidity these conditions; it is of the same amount as the invalidity posion. In the Ruhr district, the manual worker's pension now nounts to about 80 marks a month after 25 years' service; before e war it was about 40 marks a month after 30 years' service.

The Federal Miners' Insurance Act is administered by the Federal liners' Insurance Association, which fixes the contributions on rinciples laid down in the Act, and which is also responsible for the dministration in the whole of the mining industry, of sickness, availidity (old age) and non-manual workers' insurance under the surance Order and the Non-Manual Workers' Insurance deral Tr

According to information furnished by the Federal Miners' nsurance Association, the pension funds towards the middle of 925 had a total membership of about 700,000 (650,000 manual and 0,000 non-manual workers). The miners' sickness insurance funds neluded in all about 800,000 members; admission to membership of pension funds is conditional upon medical examination. In 1925 the Federal Miners' Insurance Association had a total of 5,000 invalided miners (Ruhr Miners' Pension Association, 50,000), and 30,000 old age pensioners (Ruhr Miners' Pension Association, 6,710), who, without furnishing the prescribed evidence of occupa-ional disability, had complied with the regulations as to periods of mployment in order to become entitled to pensions. There are, urther, about 95,000 widows and 100,000 orphans in receipt of llowances from the pensions funds. owances from the pensions funds.

\* In German Angestellienversicherung. Not all non-manual workers are isured against invalidity under this scheme. Certain classes fall within the tope of the general Invalidity Insurance Scheme. Generally, it may be said hat an Angestellie is a salaried employee.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### VI.-UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.\*

#### VII .- METHOD OF CALCULATING INSURANCE EXPENDITURE.

On this question, the German Minister of Labour states that forms of insurance differ too much, and actual conditions are too uncertain, for any effort to be made to calculate the cost of social uncertain, for any effort to be made to calculate the cost of social insurance by means of a generally applicable factor—the so-called least common denominator—or any other mathematical formula. Each branch of insurance covers a special class of insured persons. Invalidity insurance comprises manual workers of every persons. Invalidity insurance comprises manual workers of every category, apprentices, journeymen, industrial and agricultural workers, domestic servants, persons engaged in home work, etc. Generally speaking, these categories are also insurable under the sickness insurance scheme, which further comprises non-manual workers in receipt of annual salaries up to 2,700 marks. The insurance scheme for non-manual workers has a salary limit far in excess of this amount, and insures non-manual workers up to an annual salary of 6,000 marks. The industrial accident insurance scheme covers manual workers and officials in undertakings specified in the Act, but not workers and officials employed in other concerns scheme covers manual workers and officials in undertakings specified in the Act, but not workers and officials employed in other concerns, and it further does not include commercial employees. Under the agricultural accident insurance scheme, three-fourths of the agricultural workers. The mining industry has an insurance scheme peculiar to itself, but even this does not cover the same categories as are found in the sickness, invalidity, non-manual workers' accident and old age pension schemes. It is technically impossible to arrive at an average number of persons covered under all forms of insurance. Moreover, less importance is attached to the number of insured persons than to actual figures in regard to periods of employment and insurance

Importance is attached to the number of insured persons than to actual figures in regard to periods of employment and insurance contributions. It is impossible to estimate even approximately the revenue lost by reason of short time, unemployment, sick-ness, maternity, and other contingencies affecting the life of manual and non-manual workers. It is also impossible to arrive at the average yearly earnings of all insured persons, ranging from female home workers to the most highly paid factory officials. Further, contributions are not in every case assessed on actual average yearly earnings, being based in some instances on only a portion of the actual income. In invalidity insurance any sum in excess of the actual income. In invalidity insurance any sum in excess of a weekly wage of 30 marks (36 marks as from 28th September, 1925) is disregarded in calculating contributions. Similarly, in sickness insurance there is a legal basic wage maximum of 35 marks a week. Only in the limited field of industrial accident insurance is it possible to ascertain from the published accounts the number of full-time workers and the average yearly earnings; so far it has not been practicable to compile similar figures in respect of agricultural accident insurance accident insurance. Unreliable results are also obtained by the assumption of an

subject to sickness and invalidity insurance; others, only sickness and non-manual workers' insurance; in others, accident insurance must be taken into account, and in the case of the mining industry, there is, in addition, the pension insurance scheme. If, in respect of all forms of social insurance a figure is adopted as representing the cost of all insurance expenditure in respect of an insured person— a so called *per capita* quota—there is a danger that undertakings, even if their social insurance expenditure is on a lower basis, may include the quota in their cost calculations, the inflation of prices due to the adoption of such a figure being obvious. Thus, the large number of unknown factors preclude the possibility, in calculating the cost of social insurance, of any *a priori* evidence. The only reliable evidence is that obtainable from figures of actual receipts and expenditure in the different branches of insurance. must be taken into account, and in the case of the mining industry,

### VIII.-Costs.

Allowing for all these various factors, and with certain reservations, the Federal Ministry of Labour have calculated the following total figures (in millions of Reichsmarks) as the cost of social insurance proper (excluding unemployment relief): 1913, 1,431; 1924, 2,016; 1925, 2,343.

The insurance schemes are financed by means of workers' and employers' contributions, and, in the case of invalidity insurance, also by means of Federal grants. Workers' and employers' contri-butions are equal, except that in sickness insurance (apart from the

\* See this GAZETTE for March, 1924, and February 1926 p 44

miners' insurance funds), they are in the ratio of 2 : 1, and that the cost of accident insurance is borne entirely by the employers. The following Table gives the financial details (in millions of Reichsmarks) for the various branches of insurance in 1913, 1924 and 1925

a second design and annual - second starting of the	Actual fi	Actual figures for			
Branch of Insurance.	1913.	1924.	for 1925.		
Invalidity :		and a second			
Contributions	290.0	360.0	525.0		
Federal grant	59.0	100.0	155.0		
Interest	67.5				
Non manage anonhana .	and and and the				
Contributions	138.0	129.5	181.5		
Accident :	C. C. S. Star Barrier	107 TURALE	a new to the		
Expenditure on Compensation of	in a start the start		and the letters		
	170 5	117.0	161.5		
C	70 5	30.1	30.1		
	19.0	3.3	I CANADA DATA MAN		
Reduction of debt, etc	19.0	5.5			
Special Miners' Insurance :	50.0	131.4	140.0		
Contributions (Manual Workers)	58.0				
Contributions (Non-manual Workers)		16.6	17.0		
Sickness :					
Contributions to sickness funds	590.0*	1,118.0	1,113.0		
Federal Grant for maternity benefit		10.0	20.0		
			0 747 7		
TOTAL	1,430.5	2,015.9	2,343.1		

HAFENDITURE.	Topolari in.
Million	Million
Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.
Cost of Employment	Contributions received $205 \cdot 0$
Exchanges 30.12	Grants by communal
Relief of totally unem-	authorities 33.9
ployed persons 178.00	Other receipts (repay-
Sickness insurance of	ment of loans, etc.) 7.1
unemployed persons 18.60	
Subsidies in respect of persons employed on	
productive relief work 17.60	
Other expenditure 5.48	
Total 249.80	Total 246.0†
With regard to the unemplo	ovment relief costs, the Federal

Ministry observe that the cost of employment exchanges can only partially be regarded as expenditure on unemployment relief. It is difficult to estimate the exact amount chargeable to unemploy-It is difficult to estimate the exact amount chargeable to unemploy-ment relief proper, but it cannot be more than one-third of the total cost. If the rest is excluded, the cost of unemployment relief is, on the expenditure side, reduced to about 229.8 million Reichs-marks, and on the receipts side to about 226 millions. In addition, there should be added to the receipts side about 95 million Reichs-marks as State and Federal grants for productive unemployment relief. But a large part of this is a loan, not an unrepayable subsidy

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN GERMANY : PAYMENT FOR SHORT TIME.

THE German Ministry of Labour by an Order, dated 20th February, 1926,<sup>‡</sup> has re-introduced the payment of relief for workers on short time which has been in abeyance for the last two years. The Unemployment Relief Order of 16th February, 1924, contained a clause providing that the supreme State authorities, with the consent of the Federal Ministers of Labour and Finance, might direct the

of the Federal Ministers of Labour and Finance, might direct the communes to institute a system of relief for workers on short time, but up to the date of the present Order no use had been made of this. The new Order, which is to be in force for two months only (from 1st March to 1st May, 1926), is considerably more restricted in scope than the earlier arrangements for the relief of short time. Relief is confined to workpeople employed in industrial undertakings in which at least 10 persons are regularly employed; and, in order to be eligible for relief, these must be unemployed for at least three days in a calendar week or for one out of two calendar weeks alternately. The amount of the relief is to be equal to the amount of one, two or a calendar week or for one out of two calendar weeks alternately. The amount of the relief is to be equal to the amount of one, two or three days' unemployment relief payable to a fully unemployed worker, according as work is suspended for three, four or five days in the week, with an additional allowance for dependants. No relief is to be paid in cases in which "it may be justifiably assumed to be unnecessary." The maximum period over which relief may be paid is six weeks. It is to be paid from the unemployment relief funds.

### WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1906-1925.

In the January issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, comparative figures are given as to the changes in wages and cost of living in the United

The following Table, extracted from that article, shows by means of index numbers the average changes in trade union hourly rates of wages and in working-class cost of living during the period

Figure for 1914.
 † Excluding receipts from seamen's fund, about 312,000 Reichsmarks.
 † Reichsarbeitsblatt, 24th February, 1926. Berlin.

1906-1925, the figures for each year being expressed as percentages of the average for 1913 (taken as 100). In the final column these figures are combined so as to show the relative level of purchasing power of the rates of wages current in each year.

				Index N	Numbers (1913	i = 100).
Year.		Trade union rates of wages per hour.	Cost of Living.	Relative purchasing power of wage		
1906		·		85.0	78.7	108.0
1907				89.7	82.0	. 109.4
1908				91.0	84.3	107.9
1909				91.9	88.7	103.6
1910				94.4	93.0	101.5
1911				96.0	92.0	104.3
1912				97.6	97.6	100.0
1913				100.0	100.0	100.0
1914				101.9	103.0	98.9
1915				102.8	105.1	97.8
1916				107.2	118.3	90.6
1917				114.1	142.4	80.1
1918				132.7	174.4	76.1
1919				154.5	188.3	82.0
1920				199.0	208.5	95.4
1921				205.3	177.3	115.8
1922				193.1	167.3	115.4
1923				210.6	171.0	123.2
1924				228.1	170.7	133.6
1925				237.9	173.5	137.1

From these figures it would appear that in 1906, when hourly ates of wages were only 85 per cent. of the 1913 wages, the cost From these figures it would appear that in 1906, when hourly rates of wages were only 85 per cent. of the 1913 wages, the cost of living was  $78 \cdot 7$  per cent. of the 1913 cost; consequently the relative purchasing power of the wage rates current was 108 in 1906, as compared with 100 in 1913, or in other words the worker was 8 per cent. better off in 1906 than in 1913. On the other hand in 1925 trade union wage rates were 138 per cent. higher than in 1913, while the cost of living was only  $73 \cdot 5$  per cent. higher than in 1913, with the result that wages would buy  $37 \cdot 1$  per cent. more household necessaries in that year than in 1913. The wage rates used for the purpose of the above Table relate to

necessaries in that year than in 1913. The wage rates used for the purpose of the above Table relate to organised workers, and practically wholly to men. Figures are also given in the article, however, making comparisons on similar lines in regard to the actual hourly earnings of workpeople generally in three industrial groups—the manufacture of boots and shoes, the woollen industry and the cotton industry. The index numbers representing the relative purchasing power of the average hourly earnings are given below :—

				Index Numbers Earnin	of Purchasing Pengs $(1913 = 100)$	
	Ye	ar.		Boot and shoe factories.	Woollen mills.	Cotton mills.
1906				109.3	109.3	99.1
1907				111.0	112.2	108.5
1908		1	100.00	105.6	103.2	104.4
1909				104.8	99.2	95.8
1910				98.9	96.8	94.6
1911				102.2	98.9	97.8
1912				95.3	104.5	101.4
1913	•••			100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	•••	•••		98.1	100.0	100.0
1914	•••			91.3	107.4	101.4
	•••				107.4	102.6
1918				80.3		
1920				111.3	170.3	155.4
1922				124.3	160.2	132.7
1924				125.4	176.3	147.0

# SETTLEMENT OF UNITED STATES ANTHRACITE MINING DISPUTE.

ANTHRACTIE MINING DISPUTE. THE dispute which had been in progress in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines since 1st September, 1925,\* was terminated on 12th February last by the conclusion of an agreement between the representatives of the mine owners and of the United Mine Workers of America which, according to the New York press, provides for an immediate resumption of work under the terms of the expired contract, which is to remain in force until 31st August, 1930, subject to certain modifications which are summarised below. At any time after 1st January, 1927 (but not more frequently than once in any year), either party may propose modifications in the present wage scale. If no agreement is arrived at as a result of the negotiations consequent upon such proposals, the matter is to be referred to a board of two, and both sides must bind themselves to abide by the decision of such board. The board shall be appointed by the submission of three names by sides must bind themselves to abide by the decision of such board. The board shall be appointed by the submission of three names by either side, the miners to choose one of the owners' nominees and vice versa. Unless otherwise agreed, the persons nominated must not be directly interested in the mining industry. The board will be required to arrive at a decision within 90 days of its appointment, and may at its discretion co-opt an additional member, in which case a majority vote shall be binding. The agreement further provides for the continuance of the Anthracite Conciliation Board set up in 1902, and for the working out by this Board of a "reciprocal programme of co-operation and efficiency." No reference is made in the agreement to the introduction of the check-off system which was originally demanded by the miners' representatives.

by the miners' representatives.

# COST OF LIVING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE. THE Departmental Cost-of-Living Committee appointed by the South African Minister of Labour in February, 1925, presented its Report in October. A summary of the Report appears in the South African Labour Gazette for December, 1925. The chief question with which the Committee was instructed to deal was: What expenditure is required to maintain in certain industrial  $\max_{i=1}^{n} \max_{i=1}^{n} \max_{i=1}^{$ press, (a) on an average regimen, and (b) on a minimum regimen, a civilised standard of living for a typical family of man, wife and ee children ?

a civilised standard of fiving for a typical family of man, wife and three children? After examining various scales of rations adopted in other countries, and the significance of various index numbers of prices of commodities, the Committee proceeded to analyse 442 family budgets which had been collected for the purpose of their investiga-tions, and which were representative of the principal industrial areas of the Union. The budgets were classified according to locality, according to the occupation of the heads of families con-cerned, and according to the income of the family. Incomes were classified into those not exceeding £20 a month, those exceeding £20 but not exceeding £30, and those exceeding £30 but not exceeding £20 but not exceeding £30, and those exceeding £30 but not exceeding £11 13s. 4d., a month (£500 a year). Expenditure was analysed under the headings of foodstuffs, fuel and light, rent and sundries. The Committee's final judgment was that the expenditure required to maintain a family on an average regimen would be £27 16s. 9d. a month "according to the standard attained in the Union," while to maintain a family on a civilised standard on a minimum regimen,

a month "according to the standard attained in the Union," while to maintain a family on a civilised standard on a minimum regimen, the expenditure might be taken as ranging from £90 to £110 per innum in any one of the nine principal towns of the Union. In the summary of the Report in the South African Labour Gazette, to explanation is given of the difference in the expenditure necessary or an "average" and a "minimum" regimen. For all incomes taken together, the Committee found the propor-ions of expenditure on the various items to be as follows :—

Food				 	Per cent. $36.63$	
Fuel and light				 	5.05	
Rent Sundries	•••			 	18.04	
Sundries				 	40.28	
		To	tal	 	100.00	

The Report does not state what items were included under sundries." The Committee observe that in lower scales of incomes The Report does not state what items were included under "sundries." The Committee observe that in lower scales of incomes the proportion which this group formed of the total expenditure was not uniform, e.g., in the case of incomes not exceeding  $\pounds 20$ a month, the percentage for sundries was  $29 \cdot 91$ , while the corres-ponding percentage for incomes exceeding  $\pounds 20$  but not exceeding  $\pounds 30$  a month was  $37 \cdot 30$ . The Committee also draw attention to the fact that rent is the chief factor in the high cost of living in North Africa. uth Africa.

Other questions dealt with by the Committee were (1) how far Other questions dealt with by the Committee were (1) how far he food supply of the Union is produced locally; (2) the consumption f staple commodites by the various classes in the community rural, urban, European, native, etc.); (3) how far it is possible y publicity to induce buyers to buy wisely; (4) how far publicity y means of comparison of prices can influence the course of prices; nd (5) how far any measures can be suggested which would affuence the cost of rent.

# CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK: THIRD QUARTER OF 1925.

RECENT issue of the journal of the Danish Statistical Department\* A RECENT issue of the journal of the Danish Statistical Department\* contains statistics of wages for the third quarter of 1925, compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Federation. No returns were obtained for the second quarter of 1925 owing to the fact that industry was largely at a standstill in consequence of the general labour dispute which occurred during that period. The number of workpeople covered by the latest returns is approximately 110,000, all of whom are employed by members of the Federation; while the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (28,100), building (12,500), pottery, glass and stone (11,800), food preparation (10,000), textile (6,900), printing and paper (6,400), and tobacco (6,300). The average earnings in each group of occupations are obtained by dividing the total amounts paid out in the quarter by the

The average earnings in each group of occupations are obtained dividing the total amounts paid out in the quarter by the gregate number of hours worked, whether such work be on a time piece basis. The general result of the computation shows that, r piece basis. The general result of the computation shows that, the country be taken as a whole, average hourly earnings amounted 0.1.52 kroner (as compared with 1.48 kroner in the first quarter of 925, and 1.47 kroner in the third quarter of 1924), and that average ourly earnings on the whole were 203 per cent. above the level of 914. For skilled workmen they increased from 1.81 kroner in the irst quarter to 1.84 kroner in the third quarter of 1925, and for nskilled workmen from 1.45 kroner to 1.49 kroner. The average ourly earnings of women also increased from 0.94 krone to 0.98 roue tOf the 3,892 power looms, 26 per cent. were stated to be "working almost regularly," 28 per cent. to be working irregularly, and 46 per cent. to be at a standstill. Of the 4,000 hand looms, about 30 per cent. were stated to be "working almost regularly" and 70 per cent. to be "almost at a standstill." The Society asked for a further State grant of two million francs;

but the Federal Council decided that 500,000 francs would be adequate, as the Confederation had already granted to the Cantons of Appenzell and St. Gall, two centres of the industry, 200,000 and 660,000 francs respectively for the relief of unemployment, and the embroidery industry would share in the benefit of these grants. As regards later movements it is stated that since the third quarter f 1925 industrial earnings have on the whole remained unchanged.

\* Statistiske Efferretninger, 6th February, 1926. Copenhagen. † The exchange value of the Danish krone at the end of September, 1925, as approximately 1s.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# FURTHER STATE AID FOR THE SWISS EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY.

By a Federal Decree of 14th December, 1925, it was decided that a further grant of 500,000 francs should be made to the "Fiduciary Co-operative Society" for the embroidery industry.\* This Society was established by a Federal Decree of 13th October, 1922, and began its operations on 15th December, 1922. The capital of the Society is 2,520,000 francs, of which sum one million francs was subscribed by the Swiss Confederation, and the remainder by the cantons, corporations, banks and industrial interests. In addition, the Confederation made a grant of 5 million francs to the Society.

The chief object of the Society, as laid down in its statutes, was to attempt to relieve the depression from which the embroidery industry and other industries connected with it were suffering, without any idea of profit making. This object was to be attained by the following means :---

(1) By assisting individual undertakings financially em (1) By assisting individual undertakings financially embarrassed by the war, or the depression which resulted from it :-(a) by granting necessary credits to undertakings in debt to enable them to come to an arrangement with their creditors; (b) by assisting with repairs and renewal of plant which were neglected during the war, and by closing down certain undertakings; (c) by granting interest-bearing loans to undertakings in need of liquid capital.

(2) By assisting collectively certain branches of the embroidery industry by the grant of subsidies, in order to bring about a general revival of trade in these branches.

(3) By helping to improve working conditions and wages and advising any person connected with the embroidery industry who might apply for advice.

According to reports furnished to the Federal Assembly for the years 1922–1924 the number of applications from individual under-takings, during the first year of the existence of the society, was considerable and many were saved from ruin. Up to December, 1925, the amount granted in the form of loans was 2,250,000 francs, and the reduction of debts of undertakings effected by means of composition with creditors, amounted to about 3,250,000 francs, at a capital expenditure of 1,150,000 francs. In order to reduce pro-duction to economic requirements, 3,100 looms (mostly hand looms) were destroyed and certain undertakings closed down at their own request at a total cost of 580,000 francs, provision being made for workpeople thrown out of employment. workpeople thrown out of employment

The first step taken was to stop temporarily the use of shuttle looms. This scheme was put into operation in the spring of 1923, and had for its object the reduction of internal competition in the and had for its object the reduction of internal competition in the industry and the raising of prices. The method employed was to give the owners of shuttle looms working on commission the oppor-tunity to stop their looms or part of them, by granting an indemnity calculated on the number and kind of the looms. While the scheme was in operation, the maximum number of looms stopped was 1,006, and the expenditure on this account was 1,100,000 francs. The scheme, however, was not considered a complete success, and it was discontinued at the end of April, 1924. Assistance was then granted in the form of subsidies to individual undertakings in which shuttle looms had been destroyed; these subsidies amounted to about 400,000 francs, with a further 40,000 francs for repairs to shuttle looms.

In connection with its task of helping to improve conditions of labour and wages, the Society, after making many unsuccessful efforts to conclude agreements between employers and workers, drew up in the spring of 1925 a programme which was approved by the Federal Council. This programme includes measures for regulating wages, supervising the observation of the legal working hours, settling disputes, and, to some extent, fixing prices. It is intended that part of the remaining funds of the Society shall be used for carrying out this programme carrying out this programme.

Light is thrown on the position in the embroidery industry at June, 1925, by the following figures :---

10	June, 1925.	1922.	Reduction since 1922.
Spindle Looms : Pantograph Power-driven Hand Looms	3,892 1,891 2,001 4,000	5,044 2,789 2,255 7,959	Per cent. 23 32 11 50

\* See this GAZETTE for December, 1922, page 478.

<sup>\*</sup> See this GAZE TTE, January, 1926, p. 9.

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

# Summary : Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 72% 11 ... 65% ...

Food only ... ...

#### FOOD.

At 1st March the average level of retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a decline as compared with 1st February. This downward movement was mainly due to a further fall of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each in the average price of eggs. The average prices of all the other articles of food included in the statistics were either about the same as or slightly lower than a month ago, with the exception of salt butter, which was a little dearer, on the average.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 65 per cent. at 1st March, as compared with about 68 per cent. at 1st February, and 76 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1925.

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

Article.	othe	Price (per erwise indic he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Feb., 1926, as compared with		
and the state of the second	July, 1914.	lst Feb., 1926.	lst March, 1926.	July, 1914.	lst Feb., 1926.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 . 0 61	s. d. 1 51 0 91	s. d. 1 51 0 94	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ + 0 & 7\frac{1}{3} \\ + 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	s. d. 
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 71 0 42	0 10 <del>1</del> 0 51	0 10 <del>1</del> 0 5 <u>1</u>	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 3 \\ + 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	- 0 0ł
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 71 0 102	1 71 0 102	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8\frac{8}{4} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 <sup>2</sup> 0 4 0 11 <sup>1</sup>	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 0 0 51 1 72	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	- 0 0 <sup>1</sup>
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 10 2 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 6 0 10 2 51 0 31 0 61	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7\frac{1}{5} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 11 \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	- 0 0ł  
Butter— Fresh Salt Oheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 22 0 82 0 7 0 12 0 42	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 01 1 10 1 3 0 8 0 21 0 7	++0 94 ++0 64 ++0 1 ++0 1 ++0 24	+ 0 <sup></sup> 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

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

te anikhaua en Tentenare un		Average 1 1st Marc w	Corre- sponding General		
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 1st Feb., 1926.
Beef, British-	a gradet	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs Thin Flank		77 46	74 48	47	48
Beef, Chilled or From	zen—	40	39	39	43
Ribs Thin Flank		12	15	13	16
Mutton, British-					
Legs		82	86	84	85
Breast		68	62	65	67
Mutton, Frozen-	Contraction of the second	1.1.1.1.2.2	APRIL PORT		
Legs		80	74	77	80
Breast		30	32	31	35 79
Bacon (streaky)*		78	.74	76 117	124
Fish		128	105	111	104
		69	73	71	72
Flour	•••• •••	73	69	71	72
Bread		56	63	60	59
Sugar (granulated)		70	60	65	64
Milk		87	93	90	92
Butter-	THE DURNE	and spin the	and the second of the		
Fresh		61	71	66	66 59
Salt		60	61	61 73	74
Cheeset		73	74	15	16
Margarine		19	. 73	78	118
Eggs (fresh)		84 59	29	44	47
Potatoes		23	23	and the con	and the stand
All above articles (Weighted Po Increase)	of Food ercentage	66	63	65	68

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

#### 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 Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st March, 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; 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 March 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 about 125 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the average prices of coal and gas at 1st March remained unchanged at about 95 per cent. and nearly 55 per cent., respectively, above the pre-war level. There was a slight increase in the average price of lamp oil, 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 March as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent 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 March is, approximately, 72 per cent.\* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 73 per cent. at 1st February and 79 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1925.

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 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.

( Wood	ront	alothing	the and	light, etc.	
rroou.	Tent.	orounne,	Iuoi anu	Ingitu, 0000.	

Month.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Jan	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125	165	92	78	77	80	75
Feb	15	35	65-70	90	120	130	151	88	77	79	79	73
Mar	15-20			90	115	130	141	86	76	78	79	72
April	15-20	35-40			110	132	133	82	74	73	75	
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		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			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 ne commodities included in these statistics the average increase is about

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during February. It was good, on the whole, with brickmakers, with most classes of skilled operatives in the building trades and with electrotypers and stereooperatives in the building trades and with electrotypers and stereo-typers; it was fairly good with millsawyers and coachbuilders, with letterpress printers, and in some sections of the metal and clothing trades. In coal mining, in the cotton and wool textile industries, and with dockers and seamen it was still slack; and in iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, and marine engineering it continued bad. Among the principal industries there was an im-provement in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture and brick-making, and in the building, pottery, and clothing trades.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS. Among workpeople 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 February, 1926, was 10-5, as compared with 11-1 at 25th January, 1926, and with 11-3 at 23rd February, 1925. For males alone the percentage at 2nd February, was 11-5, as compared with 12-1 at 25th January; for females the figures at 22nd February were 7-7, as compared with 8-1 at 25th January. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 10-4 at the end of February, 1926, as compared with 10-6 at the end of January, 1926, and with 9-4 at the end of February, 1925. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at mployment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st March, 1926, was approximately 1,169,000, of whom 956,000 were men and 194,000 were women; and at 2nd March, 1925, it was 1,288,000, of whom men numbered 984,000 and women 27,000. 237 000

The following Table shows, month by month since February, The following fable shows, month by month since rebrary, 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.

	Percenta	r Numbers registered			
Month.	Trade Unions	Insur	ed Workpe	ople.	at Local Offices (In
Salar and S	making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	sured and Uninsured
1925. February March April June July August September October November December* 1926. January February	 9.4 9.0 9.4 10.1 12.3 11.2 11.4 11.4 11.4 11.3 11.0 11.0 11.0	12.1 11.9 11.7 11.8 13.0 11.8 13.1 13.3 12.7 12.2 11.6 12.1 11.5	9.2 8.9 8.8 8.5 8.6 9.5 9.5 8.5 7.7 7.8 7.3 8.1 7.7	11.3 11.1 10.9 11.9 11.2 12.1 12.0 11.4 11.0 10.5	1,288,000 1,249,000 1,251,000 1,253,000 1,262,000 1,262,000 1,418,000 1,295,000 1,295,000 1,227,000 1,166,000

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines showed a further improvement, but was still slack on the whole. The a further improvement, but was still slack on the whole. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th February was 1,107,526, an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 30th January, 1926, but a decrease of 2.6 per cent. as compared with February, 1925. In the fortnight ended 27th February, 1926, the average number of days worked per week was  $5 \cdot 37$ , as compared with  $5 \cdot 47$  in January, 1926, and  $5 \cdot 31$  in February, 1925. At iron mines employment was bad in the Cleveland district and moderate on the whole in other districts. At the mines covered by the returns received there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with the previous month, but a

by the returns received there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 12.8 per cent. as compared with February, 1925. The average number of days worked per week by the mines that were working was 5.78 in February, 1926, 5.82 in January, 1926, and 5.73 in February, 1925. At limestone quarries employment con-tinued moderate; at slate quarries in North Wales it was reported as fair, and at chalk quarries as very slack. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it continued bad. In Devon and Conwall employment at the tin mines remained good; at china clay quarries it was fair.

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

In the case of insured workers the percentages relate to 21st December.
 † At 22nd February.
 ‡ At 1st March.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

the end of February was 146, as compared with 144 in January, 1926, and with 165 in February, 1925. In the iron and steel trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad. Em-ployment in the tinplate and steel sheet trades continued fair. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of February, 1926, was 520, as compared with 529 at the end of January, 1926, and with 436 in February, 1925.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—Employment in engineering continued bad on the whole, but showed a slight improveengineering continued bad on the whole, but showed a slight improve-ment as compared with the previous month. In the marine engineer-ing section it was still very bad; in the textile machinery section it showed a further decline. In the electrical and motor and cycle sections employment remained fair, while at railway works full time was usually worked. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. In the other metal trades employment was fair on the whole and slightly better than in the previous month. It was fairly good in the hollow-ware, stove and grate, brasswork, needle and fishing tackle, nut and bolt, and lock and latch and key trades; fair in the sheet metal, file, tube and wire trades; moderate in the metallic bedstead and cutlery trade; and bad in the jewellery and plated ware, copper, chain and anchor, and anvil and vice trades.

Textile Trades.-In the cotton trade employment continued slack. In the section spinning American cotton the recommendation of the Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation the short Time Committee of the Master Cotton the Tecommendation of the Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to work short time to the extent of 17½ hours a week was reported to be fairly well supported during February; but on the 10th March the Committee announced that the movement was not being fully supported and that they proposed to take a ballot on a recom-mendation to work 35 hours a week. In the section spinning Egyptian cotton operatives were fairly well employed; in the weaving department there was no marked general change. In the wool textile trade employment showed little change, on the whole. Employment in the carpet trade continued fair but showed a further slight decline; in the hosiery trade employment showed little change as compared with January; in the lace trade it continued bad; in the linen trade a further improvement was reported, but employment was still slack; in the jute trade it also remained slack. In the textile printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued slack generally, and short time working was still fairly general.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade continued slack generally; in the wholesale bespoke and ready-made branch it was fairly good and slightly better than in the previous month. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was also a slight seasonal improvement and employment was fair; in the London blouse and light underclothing trade it was generally cond. In the correct trade comployment was moderate to fair. good. In the corset trade employment was moderate to fair; in the shirt-making trade it continued fairly good. In the corset trade employment was moderate to fair; in the shirt-making trade it continued fairly good. In the felt hat trade employment showed a further slight improvement, but much short time was still worked. In the boot and shoe trade employment was still moderate on the whole, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month.

Leather Trades.—In the leather trades employment showed some improvement, but was still slack generally, and much short time was reported to have been worked.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades showed a seasonal improvement and was very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers; fairly good on the whole with masons, plumbers, carpenters and joiners; and fair with slaters and skilled painters. With tradesmen's labourers it continued moderate on the whole. With brickmakers employment was good and better than in the previous month, though adversely affected by the weather in some districts. In the furnishing trades employment continued fair; with millsawyers and coachbuilders, with whom an improve-ment was reported, it was fairly good; with coopers it showed a further decline; with basket-makers it was still moderate, and with packing.case makers it continued had packing-case makers it continued bad.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued generally fair. In the letterpress printing trade employment showed some improvement and was fairly good; wi h electrotypers and steleotypers it continued very good in Lordon and Edinburgh and generally good elsewhere; in the lithographic section it was fairly good generally, but was reported as quiet at Leeds and Birmingham. In the London book-binding trade employment was fair.

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

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales there was little unemployment; the supply of labour was generally equal to the demand, but a shortage of special classes of skilled workers was reported. With fishermen employment continued fair on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen.-Employment with seamen continued slack on the whole; with dock labourers it showed a decline and was moderate.

March, 1926.

# TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 980,484 in branches covered by the returns received, reported 101,870 (or 10.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of February, 1926, compared with 10.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1926, and 9.4 per cent. at the end of February, 1925.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at end Febru 1926	l of ary	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a		
el destructures	at end of Feb., 1926.	Num- ber.	Per cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
store in a store hain the	147.010	00.074	10 7	Welsk mili		
Coal Mining Engineering and Ship-	143,912	26,934	18.7		+ 2.2	
Engineering and Ship- building	342,728	52,089	15.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5	
Miscellaneous Metal	49,145	2,867	5.8	+ 0.1	- 1.0	
Cextiles :	and it the fuller aller	Contraction Chicas	and li	State States	n willing	
Cotton	58,653	3 4 3 0 †	5.8	-0.1	+ 1.3	
Other	68,167	2,115	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	105,6961	3,388	3.2	- 0.3	- 0.1	
Paper	30,691	2,242	7.3	- 0.3	+ 2.3	
Woodworking	38,664	2,285	5.9	- 0.3	+ 1.9	
Clothing :	Carl Distant Tex	In Stopper		and and the	1.18 192.191	
Boot and Shoe	81,603	3,058	3.7	- 0.7	- 0.6	
Other Clothing	47,437	1,872	3.9	- 0.3	+ 2.5	
leather	5,697	659 30	11·6 2·5	-0.2 + 0.3	$+ 3.2 \\ - 0.2$	
Hass	1,220 6,871	901	13.1	+ 0.3 - 0.1	- 7.8	
Cobaccos	0,071	501	10.1		1.0	
Total	980,484	101,870	10.4	- 0.2	+ 1.0	

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10.5 per cent. (males 11.5 per cent., females 7.7 per cent.) at 22nd February, 1926, as compared with 11.1 per cent. (males 12.1 per cent., females 8.1 per cent.) at 25th January, 1926, and 11.3 per cent. (males 12.1 per cent., females 9.2 per cent.) at 23rd February, 1925. Tables showing the numbers un-employed in the principal industries appear on pages 98 to 101.

### SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in February, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 91 to 96.

AND MARIE TRAN

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nich na standar		Workpeople included in the	Tahm		Inc. (+) of as compar	
Trade.		Returns for February, 1926.	February, 1926.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,		1,107,526 6,380 2,614	Days V per v by M 5. 5.	veek ines. 37 78	Days. - 0.10 - 0.04 + 0.01	Days. + 0.06 + 0.05 - 0.26
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel		  73,169	Furnaces in Blast 146 Mills Working 520 Shifts Worked (one week). 395,590		Number. + 2 - 9 Per cent. + 1.5	Number. - 19 + 84 Per cent. - 1.7
ANT ANT AND ANT AND ANT AND	1.670	(b) OTHE	ER TRAD	ES.	and the second	
n Friedde Larnett Dae Frieddalae Rei	Nu	mber of Work Employed.	people	Tot	al Wages P Workpeo	aid to all ple.
Trade.	Wee ende 27tl	d Dec. (-	+) or ) on a	Weel ender 27th	i Dec.	(+) or $(-)$ on a
un ban inamin	Feb 1926	., Month	Year ago.	Feb. 1926	, Month	Year ago.

And a state of the second		and free her a line of	A Contraction of the second second	ale and all and	Mary a Kall	and the second second
Textiles :	81,253 64,563 95,322 51,067 11,805 9,179	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 2·2 - 3·3¶ - 1·7¶ - 0·5 - 0·5 + 9·5	£ 147,502 128,130 183,882 121,548 21,955 24,842	Per cent. + $1\cdot 1$ + $0\cdot 9$ + $0\cdot 4$ + $3\cdot 2$ + $2\cdot 3$ + $6\cdot 6\parallel$	Per cent. - 4·3 - 3·7¶ + 2·9¶ + 2·0 + 0·3 + 13·8

figures for previous months. S The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers. Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages in some districts.

Computed from the figures in the Table on page 83.

# EMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

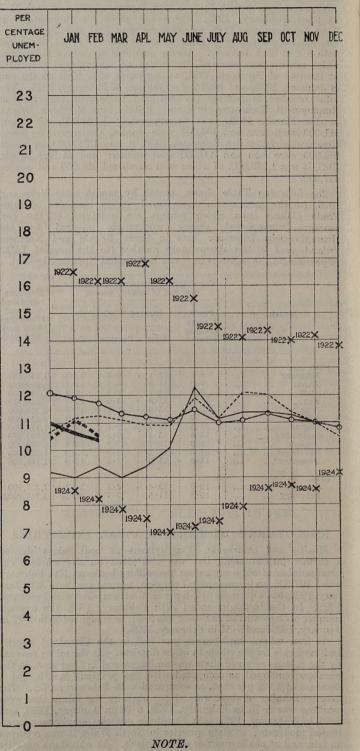
Thick Curve	-	= 1926.	
Thin Curve		= 1925.	

= Mean of 1922-25. Chain Curve -0-0-0-0-0

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

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

Thin Dotted Curve ----- = 1925.



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 98 to 101.

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# 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.

COAL MINING. EMPLOYMENT during February showed a further improvement, but was still slack on the whole, although in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire it was reported to be good. In Durham it was still affected by stoppages of work owing to disputes. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9-6 at 22nd February, 1926, as compared with 10-1 at 25th January, 1926, and 10-4 at 23rd February, 1925. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th February, 1926, showed an increase of 0-7 per cent. as compared with 30th January, 1926, but a decrease of 2-6 per cent. as compared with 21st February, 1925. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th February, 1926, was 5-37, a decrease of 0-10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 30th January, 1926, but an increase of 0-06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st February, 1925. The average number of wage stopped with the fortnight ended 21st February, 1925.

herease of 0.06 of a day as compared with the fortugate class list February, 1925. The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, he total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the overage number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight inded 27th February, 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 total second

and space lits such	Wage Ea	al Number rners on Books at	Colliery	Days	rage Nun worked p the Min	er Week
Districts.	27th Feb.	(-)as c	or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	(-)asc	) or Dec. ompared
Astaphana and a	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	57,227 156,111	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per cent} \\ +1 \cdot 0 \\ +2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per  cent} \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Days. 5·39 4·86	Days. -0.06 -0.01	Days. + $0.25$ - $0.11$
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	11,416 122,437 66,462	$+ 1 \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1$	+ 5.8 + 2.4 - 5.2	5·52 5·54 5·42	-0.20 + 0.02 - 0.19	-0.15 +0.03 +0.13
Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick	97,582 63,571 68,313 20,026	+ 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.5 + 0.5 - 0.0	-5.8 -4.3 +0.3 -3.4	4.93 5.59 5.51 5.85	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.24 \\ -0.13 \\ -0.09 \\ -0.13 \end{array} $	-0.17 + 0.17 - 0.45
North Staffordshire South Staffs†, Worcs and Salop Glos. and Somerset	35,512 35,790	+ 0.4 + 0.4	-0.6 -1.3	5·29 5·79	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.29 \\ -0.16 \end{array}$	+ 0.18 - 0.27 - 0.05
Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	13,627 1,837 17,677 212,691	-0.5 -0.6 +0.4 +0.7	-5.6 +31.3 -3.8 -4.6	$5 \cdot 21$ $4 \cdot 09$ $5 \cdot 74$ $5 \cdot 64$	-0.36 +0.22 +0.04 -0.08	-0.37 -0.92 +0.28 +0.14
England and Wales	980,279	+ 0.7	- 2.2	5.38	-0.10	+ 0.05
800TLAND: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	15,366 28,356 83,525	+ 0.1 - 0.4 + 1.3	-3.8 -6.9 -6.3	5·12 5·17 5·36	-0.34 -0.18 -0.08	-0.16 + 0.26 + 0.11
Scotland	127,247	+ 0.8	- 6.2	5.29	-0.13	+ 0.11
GREAT BRITAIN	1,107,526	+ 0.7	- 2.6	5.37	1-0.10	+ 0.06

**GREAT BRITAIN** ... 1,107,526 + 0.7 - 2.6 5.37 (1-0.10) + 0.06The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th February, 1926, was 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. The figures for the fort-night ended 30th January, 1926, were 0.30 of a day per week, of which 0.20 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.07 of a day to disputes; for the fortnight ended 21st February, 1925, the average time lost was 0.45 of a day per week, of which 0.41was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average ton-winding time for each of the three periods under review was bout one-quarter of a day per week. The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 7th February, 1926, was reported to the Mines Departments as 1,602,200 tons, as compared with 21,423,100 tons in the four weeks ended 21st February, 1925. The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers magaged in foreign trade, and the coal-equivalent of coke and manu-lactured fuel, amounted to 6,034,696 tons in February, compared with 1831,836 tons in January. The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in different treas are shown in the following Table :--

Shale Mining. The resumption of work at the West Lothian shale mines continued to progress during February. At the mines making returns, 2,614 workpeople were employed during the fortnight ended 27th February, 1926, showing an increase of  $18\cdot8$  per cent. in the number employed as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of  $35\cdot9$  per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days\* worked per week by these mines was  $5\cdot68$  in February, 1926, as compared with  $5\cdot67$  in January, 1926, and  $5\cdot94$  in February, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT during February improved slightly, but was still bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.3 on the 22nd February, 1926, as compared with 19.8 on the 25th January, and with 18.2 on the 23rd February, 1925. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron • The figures in this and the following article show the number of days llowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, on, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily uplied that all the *persons* worked every day the mines were open. Mines not orking are omitted in computing the average number of days worked. † Including Cannock Chase. \* See Note \* in previous column.

Allowed the Monte	Percer 22n	itage Unempl d February, 1	oyed at 1926.	Decrease percentag	se (+) or (-) in Tota ges as com- with a
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stoppages.	Total.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES :	84 - J. 22	1 Street	15	atha South	Constanting
Northumberland	8.6	0.4	9.0	- 1.1	- 2.9
Durham Cumberland and	16.6	0.4	17.0	- 2.0	- 0.1
Westmorland	9.2	4.0	17.0	A Side Specific	and the second
Yorkshire	2.3	0.2	13·2 2·5	+ 3.2 - 0.6	+ 0.7
Lancs and	20	0.7	4.9	- 0.0	+ 0.3
Cheshire	5.4	5.5	10.9	+ 3.4	+ 5.9
Derbyshire	1.0	0.1	1.1	- 0.5	- 0.7
Notts and					and a second second
Leicester	1.0	1.2	2.2	+ 1.1	- 0.1
Warwick	1.3	0.0	1.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Staffs, Worcester and Salop	5.0	1.2			Tubot
Glos. and	5.0	1.7	6.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Somerset	7.6	4.5	12.1	- 0.4	+ 4.8
Kent	4.3	0.0	4.3	- 1.1	- 7.8
Wales and Mon-	3		an transferra	A AND THE THE	and the second
mouth	11.0	2.6	13.6	- 1.8	- 2.8
England and	1				
	7.7	1.7	9.4		
wales	FY TE STATE	and server	9.4	- 0.5	- 0.2
SCOTLAND	10.4	0.5	10.9	- 1.1	- 5.0
GREAT BRITAIN	8.1	1.5	9.6	- 0.5	- 0.8

# IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

Iron Mining. EMPLOYMENT in the Cleveland district showed an improvement during February, but was still bad; in other districts there was little change, employment being reported as moderate on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.7 at 22nd February, 1926, as compared with 22.7 at 25th January, 1926, and 17.1 at 23rd February, 1925. The following Table summarizes the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :--

review :-

	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at ed in	Average No. of Day worked per week by the Mines.*				
Districts.	Fort- night ended 27th	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended 27th	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- with a		
Ed a Set	Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cleveland	2,245	Per cent. + 5.8	Per cent. -15·4	Days. 6.00	Days.	Days. + 0.56		
Cumberland and Lancashire	2,632	- 1.9	- 9.5	5.72	- 0.08	- 0.25		
Other Districts	1,503	+ 1.1	- 14 • 5	5.57	- 0.03	- 0.21		
ALL DISTRICTS	6,380	+ 1.4	-12.8	5.78	- 0.04	+ 0.05		

# Shale Mining.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

C

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1926.

and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms employing at the end of February 17,925 workpeople an increase of 1.3 per cent. is shown compared with January, but a decrease of 13.5 per cent. compared with February 1005 with February, 1925.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month as The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 146, a net increase of 2 compared with the number in blast at the end of January but a decrease of 19 compared with February 1925. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the end of February, 1926, January, 1926, and February, 1925.

District.	Total Number		er of Fu last at er	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., on a			
District.	of Furnaces.	Feb., 1926.	Jan., 1926.	Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.			and the set	ou L			
Durham and Cleveland	110	37	37	43		- 6	
Oumberland and West Lancs Other parts of Lancs and	46	12	12	13		- 1	
Yorks (including Sheffield)	34	14	13	18	+ 1	- 4	
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	71 23	33 13	33 12	40 10	. <b># 1</b>	-7 + 3	
Worcester and War- wick South Wales	57 33	10 8	10 8	11 9		= 1	
Total, England and Wales	374	127	125	144	+ 2	- 17	
SCOTLAND	101	19	19	21		- 2	
Total	475	146	144	165	+ 2	- 19	

The production of pig iron in February amounted to 502,000 tons, as compared with 533,500 tons in January and 541,900 tons in February, 1925.

### IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during February, but showed a slight

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during February, but showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with the previous month. Short time working was reported in many districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.8 on 22nd February, 1926, as compared with 22.0 on 25th January, 1926, and 22.8 on 23rd February, 1925. According to returns received from firms employing 73,169 work-people, the volume of employment during the week ended 27th February, 1926 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department), increased by 1.5 per cent, as compared with combined with the number of shifts during which work was compared with on in each department), increased by 1.5 per cent. as compared with January, but showed a decrease of 1.7 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 three periods under review :---

PROFESSION OF CONTRACT	emplo	f Workpe oyed by f ing retur	Irms	Aggreg	ate num Shifts.*	ber of
And a second sec	Week ended 27th	nded compared			Dec. (	(-) as pared th a
ting Lines () all man- ting parent withing the	Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.	A CARLER STATE	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Folling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	8,993 3,094 27,169 3,472 8,088 7,190 15,163	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 20 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 9 \cdot 9 \\ - 4 \cdot 0 \\ - 4 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	51,627 13,452 139,000 17,966 46,694 39,849 87,002	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.5 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 6.8 \\ + 3.1 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 1.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.0 \\ -21.3 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 9.3 \\ - 3.7 \\ - 4.9 \\ - 3.5 \end{array} $
TOTAL	73,169	+ 0.8	- 2.5	395,590	+ 1.5	- 1.7
DISTRICTS.	p Balifika.	naan o Laabii	de Santa	101111	digana	1.1.12
Northumberland, Dur- ham, Cleveland Sheffield and Rother-	15,350 19.056	+ 1.6 + 4.3	+ 0.8	100,631	+ 1.8 + 6.6	- 0.4
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	2,393 7,024 6,140 4,018 8,789	$ \begin{array}{r} + 7.2 \\ - 3.8 \\ - 5.1 \\ + 6.1 \\ + 0.6 \end{array} $	+22.4 -10.5 -20.0 + 5.2 + 0.9	33,121 21,238	+ 7.8 - 4.4 - 3.3 + 4.4 + 2.2	-16.6 + 3.8
Total, England and Wales Scotland	62,770 10,399	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 4}{- 2 \cdot 9}$	- 0.6 -12.2		+ 2.4 - 3.4	+ 0.5 - 13.2
TOTAL	73,169	+ 0.8	- 2.5	395,590	+ 1.5	- 1.7

• 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 absenteelsm, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. it is not intended

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 703,800 tons in February, 1926, as compared with 640,400 tons in January, 1926, and 652,300 tons in February, 1925.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued fair; a number of mills, however, were idle owing to repairs. Employment was much better than in February, 1925. At the end of February, 520 tinplate and steel sheet mills were in operation at the works for which infor-mation is available, compared with 529 in the previous month and

with 436 a year ago. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the end of February, 1926, at the works covered by the returns received and the increases or decreases as compared with January, 1926, and February, 1925.

in Names, 277	Numbe	r of Works	Open	Number of Mills in Operation					
Works.	Works. At end of Feb., 1926. Month ago.	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Atend	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on				
and the second		Year ago.	Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.				
Tinplate Steel Sheet	74 13		+ 8 + 4	399 121	- 6 - 3	+ 60 + 24			
TOTAL	87	and inter	+ 12	520	- 9	+ 84			

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed on the 22nd February, 1926, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10:4, as compared with 11.3 on the 25th January, and with 45.4 on the 23rd February, 1925. The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in February, 1926, amounted to 116,265 tons, or 8,026 tons more than in January, 1926, and 20,938 tons more than in February, 1925.

### ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING. EMPLOYMENT during February continued bad on the whole, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. In the marine engineering section employment was still very bad, and in the textile machinery section it showed a further falling off. In the electrical and motor and cycle sections, however, employment remained fair; while at railway works full time was usually worked. Compared with a year ago employment was a little better on the whole, but in the marine engineering section it was considerably

worse and there was also a decline in the electrical engineering

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

Divisions.	ering, rs' Iron steel ding.	rical ering.	ine ing, etc.	ine ing, etc. ctional sering.		TOTAL.	or Decr as con	ease (+) ease (-) mpared th a
	Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, e	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	IOTAL.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	6,395 2,204 1,820 6,819 20,287 20,077 16,039 1,016 2,390	439 287 111 1,307 874 1,640 369 24 24	68 148 500 52 8,054 229 4,063 35 1,413	111 60 81 581 936 193 1,192 64 11	2,145 1,031 904 5,858 882 1,893 770 187 249	$\begin{array}{r} 9,158\\ 3,730\\ 3,416\\ 14,617\\ 31.033\\ 24.032\\ 22,433\\ 1,326\\ 4,087\end{array}$	-926 -498 +871	-2,07 +3,03 +3,56 +1,89 +1,89
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	77,047	1	14,562	100 10 100	100 10	The second	- 1,933	Par Cana -
and transport	Pe	rcenta	ges Un	emplo	yed at 2	2nd Feb	ruary 19	26.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands	7.2 5.2 5.0 7.2 16 0 14 3	4.7 3.1 3.9 5.5 11.0 8 4 11.0	10.5 4.2 7.8 3.3 33.8 18.6 21.8	4.4 11.8 11.7 9.2 13.4 8 6 19 6	4·2 4·4 6 4 8 0	6.8 4.7 51 6.7 176 13.2 18.2	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	18 8 14 0 32 0	7.5	12·5 24·9	8·3 36·7	10·1 15·3	12 6 27·2	-23 + 1.5	
North-Western Scotland Wales	14 0	7.5	12.5			12 6		

very bad in marine engineering; compared with January it showe a slight improvement, on the whole. In Yorkshire it was still ver moderate, but there was a slight upward tendency, particularly a Sheffield. At Lincoln it was still slack; at other centres in Lincoln shire it remained fairly good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employ ment remained slack on the whole, and showed a further decline is the textile machinery, electrical and motor sections; in the locomo-tive section conditions remained fairly good.

In the Birmingham and Wolverhampton district employment in In the Birmingham and Wolverhampton district employment in general engineering remained moderate, but exhibited a slight tendency towards improvement. In the motor and cycle section it was still fairly good at Birmingham and good at Wolverhampton. In the electrical section it improved and was fairly good; but in the heavy engineering section it was still very slack. At Coventry employment continued good generally. At Nottingham it was fair on the whole, conditions being good on motor and cycle work, but bad in the lace machinery section. At Derby it was good on motor and railway work. At Leicester conditions remained fair. In London and in the Eastern and Southern Counties employment remained fair generally and showed some improvement on the whole except in London. In the electrical section it was still good; and it was also good, with an upward tendency, on motor work. In South Wales employment remained bad, but showed some improvement.

In Scotland employment was still bad, but showed improvement in the general engineering and motor sections, while sewing machine works in the Glasgow district maintained their activity. At Belfast employment continued bad and showed a decline.

# CUIDDUIT DIVIO AND

SHIPBU	UILDI	NG AN	ND SHI	P-REP	AIRIN	G.	And a state of the second state of the second	1	Name	1	1	N IN IS	
EMPLOYMENT : slight improver	remained	very ba	ad during	February	y, but sl	howed a	100 - 100 - 100		Number o Workpeopl		Tota	l Wages p Workpeo	aid to ple.
especially on r decline in the p at some of the On the Nort showed a sligh East Coast, the	rincipal s repairin th-East ( nt impro	k. Comp hipbuilding centre Coast em	ared with ng districts, s an impro ployment of especially	a year particul ovement continue	ago ther larly in So was sho d very h	e was a cotland; wn. oad, but		Week ended 20th Feb. 1926.	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on month ago.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 20th Feb. 1926.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on month ago.	figure (Jan.
and at Barrow, In Scotland bad but showed month. The followin insured workpe increase or dec	it continand in 1 and in 1 d a sligh g Table ople une	t the Brinned bad Northern t improv shows	and showe Ireland em rement com the numbe at 22nd F	el Ports, d a decl ploymen pared w ers and Sebruary	, on the ine. at was st ith the p percent	Mersey, till very previous ages of	Departments : Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Other Depts Not specified Total—Worsted		$ \begin{array}{c}     Per \\     Cent. \\     + 0.0 \\     - 1.1 \\     - 0.1 \\     + 0.4 \\     - 0.2 \\     \hline     - 0.5 \end{array} $	100.0 98.9 99.9 100.4 99.8 99.5	27,776 72,670 41,526 36,373 5,537 183,882	$ \begin{array}{c}     Per \\     Cent. \\     + 0.5 \\     - 0.0 \\     + 0.1 \\     + 1.0 \\     + 3.0 \\   \end{array} $	100.5 100.0 100.1 101.0 103.0
year ago :	and a sea of	PROPERTY COMP	W vlotnet	NUMBER OF	in and a						100,002	+ 0.4	100.4
Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd Feb., 1926.	Decrea	se (+) or se (-) as ared with	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd Feb., 1926.	Increase Decrease percent compar		Woollen Section : Woolsorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	965 14,508 23,820 22,329 2,941	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	99.199.599.7100.199.6	2,172 29,174 41,885 48,641 6,258	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.6 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 1.2 \end{array} $	99.4101.0100.8100.9101.2
	otal Uner Uner 2nd	A Month	A Year	Per	A Month	A Vear	Total—Woollen	64,563	- 0.2	99.8	128,130	+ 0.9	100.9
- and a second second	Ins 1	ago.	ago.	23	ago.	ago.	CARPET SECTION	8,893	- 0.1	99.9	15,776	- 1.4	98.6
London South-Eastern South-Western	3,010 859 4,082	- 167 + 63 + 235	- 1,196 - 32 - 948	24·2 8·7	$\begin{vmatrix} -1.3 \\ +0.7 \\ +0.9 \end{vmatrix}$	- 5·2 - 0·6	Total—Wool Textile Industry	168,778	- 0.4	99.6	327,788	+ 0.5	100.5
Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	73 31,693 10,980 26,052 3,837 6,599	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 18 \\ - & 1,461 \\ + & 540 \\ - & 1,547 \\ + & 386 \\ - & 470 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	16·2 26·1 47·3 33·5 40·3 35·2 35·5	+ 0.9 + - 2.2 + - 2.6 + - 2.6 + - 2.5 + +	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ +6.7 \\ +3.2 \\ +2.4 \\ +8.7 \\ -1.7 \\ +0.1 \end{array} $	Districts*: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds	43,622 10,225 10,901 9,503	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 1.1 \end{array} $	99·4 100·6 99·8 101·1	89,568 21,348 19,711 17,665	+ 0.5 + 1.2 + 2.0 + 1.9	100·5 101·2 102·0 101·9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND.	87,185	- 2,439	+ 2,932	36 • 1	- 1.0	+ 3.1	Keighley Heavy Woollen (D e w s b u r y , Batley, etc.)	9,990 3,462	-2.4 - 0.4	·97·6 99·6	17,476	-1.7 - 3.5	98·3
The second second			and the state		ACTIVE OF	ANALISAN D.	Total, West Riding	87,703	- 0.4	00.0		the state of the s	T REAL COMPANY
W	OOL 7	FEXTI	LE IND	USTR	Y.		West of England and Midlands Lancs	4,360	+ 0.4 + 3.4 + 3.4 - 4.2	99.6 100.4 103.4	171,354 7,755 840	+ 0.5 - 2.2 + 4.7	100·5 97·8
EMPLOYMENT in compared with	repruar	V OF 188	L Vear they	O DOT O	TI ITTO TO TO TO	e. As	Scotland	2,799	- 4.2	95.8	3,933	$+, \overline{4}, \overline{7}$ - 1.1	$\begin{array}{c}104\cdot 7\\98\cdot 9\end{array}$
m the woonen se	ection bu	t a decim	le in the wo	pretod co	ation	A CONTRACTORY OF A CONTRACT	Total—Worsted	95,322	- 0.5	99.5	183,882	+ 0.4	100.4
The percentage by the unemployed was 11.1 on 22n January, and wi	nd Febru th 13.5	ary, 1920 0 23rd 1	6, as comp February 1	ared wit	h 11.1 o	hanges on 25th	WoolLEN SECTION : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,660	+ 1.3	101 · 3	28,893	+ 3.1	103.1
Wool sorters in January, an	d better	than 1	in Hebriior	T of la	ant moon		ley, etc.) Leeds	13,914 9,774	$+ 0.7 \\ - 0.0$	$\begin{array}{c c}100\cdot7\\100\cdot0\end{array}$	26,486 19,738	+ 1.4 + 2.5	101:4 102·5
reported last mo	onth was	maintai	ion of the ned, and so	wool com	mbing in	dustry	Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,910 1,167	+ 0.5 + 0.6	$100.5 \\ 100.6$	6,268 2,707	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	102·9 101·7
preparing section in the woollen s	employn was still pinning	very bac section.	the crossbr l. There w	red secti ras a slig!	ion and ht improv	in the vement	Total, West Riding Lancs West of England	40,425 5,693	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	100·7 96·7	84,092 11,563	+ 2.4 - 2.9	102·4 97·1
Employment In the Huddersfi ment in the woo	in the eld and ollen sec	weaving Colne Va tion, and	lley district	t there w	as an im	prove-	and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,699 13,490 256	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 23 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	99·5 99·2 76·6	7,560 24,549 366	$ \begin{array}{c} - 3.1 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 18.9 \end{array} $	96·9 99·3 81·1
a few firms were the other hand,	on over	time. or	were runni	ng night	t shifts I	ant an I	Total—Woollen	64,563	- 0.2	99.8	128,130	+ 0.9	100.9
omy about half	time. 1	n the wo	orsted secti	on in th	e Hudde	brofield	CARPET SECTION	8,893	- 0.1	99.9	15,776	- 1.4	98.6
district employs stoppages, espec provement as co.	ially am	as very ong wear	quiet, wi	th man	v intom	nittant	Total—Wool Textile Industry	168,778	- 0.4	99.6	327,788	+ 0.5	100.5

stoppages, especially among weavers, but there was a slight im-provement as compared with January. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment remained very depressed; all the mills were working short time. Unemployment and under-employment in the low woollen trade were still acute; there was some improvement at Batley, but a decided set-back at Morley. The rag and shoddy trade was very bad; many rag pickers and sorters were unemployed, or working on a day-to-day basis. In the blanket and rug trade employment was poor. There was an improvement in the Leeds, Halifax and Calder Vale districts. Employment with woollen workers in the Stockport district continued good; no short time was reported. With flannel workers in the Rochdale district there was no improvement,

and employment on the whole was very poor. Short time was worked by worsted spinners at Leicester. Employment was poor in the blanket trade at Witney; short time was still being worked. A slight improvement was reported at Stroud, and full time was worked at Trowbridge and Westbury; at Wellington employment was still slack, short time being worked. Employment in the tweed trade of Scotland was well maintained, although looms were not quite fully occupied. An improvement was reported at Galashiels and at Alloa. The depression in the woollen trade of Wales continued. There was no improvement in the Aberystwyth area, and a decline at Newtown. Full time, however, was worked in the flannel mills at Llanidloes.

at Llanidloes. The following Table shows, for the principal districts and depart-ments of the industry, the percentage changes between the week ended 30th January and the week ended 20th February, in the numbers of workpeople employed and in the total wages paid by firms from whom information has been obtained. The number of firms supplying returns has been greatly increased as compared with previous months (see the special article on "Employment and Wages in the Wool Textile Industry," which appears on page 83).

On page 83, a series of index numbers is given, compiled from the monthly returns received from employers, showing the fluctuations in numbers employed and wages paid during the past thirteen months.

months. 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 91,000 work-people showed that 24½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 20th February, 1926, to the extent, on the average, of about 10 hours each. In the woollen section

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

returns from firms employing 62,100 workpeople showed that in the same week 37 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 12 hours each, on the average. The corre-sponding figures for the *carpet* section were 8,900 workpeople, of whom 46 per cent. were on short time to the extent of 9 hours per beed on the average

whom 46 per cent. were on short time to the extent of 9 hours per head, on the average. *Applicants for Employment.*—The following Table shows the number of men and of women wholly unemployed registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 1st February, 1926, in the principal centres, at which approximately 70 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were registered :—

Department.	for I	er of Appl Employment February,	Increase(+) or Decrease ( as compared with 4th January, 1926.						
and them entrony to be	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	150	12	162	-	36	+	3	-	33
Preparing Wool Combing	314 154	159 114	473 268 562	+	50 28 11	+++	39 23 6	+ - +	89 5 5
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	495 370	67 109	479	++	40	+	22	+	62
Spinning	276	506	782	+	12	+	147	+	159
Warping Worsted Winding and	74	24	98	+	15 9	-	1 20	++++	14
Woollen Weaving	103	75 458 77	111 561 129	-	12 7	+++	125 13	++++	113
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	704	43	747	+	59	-	4	+	55
TOTAL	2,728	1,644	4,372	+	95	+	381	+	476

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 68,498,700 lbs. in February, 1926, compared with 69,821,000 lbs. in January, 1926, and with 43,903,600 lbs. in February, 1925. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,180,400 lbs. compared with 2,868,000 lbs. in January, 1926, and with 4,560,300 lbs. in February 1925 in February, 1925.

in February, 1925. The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 15,817,300 square yards, compared with 17,315,200 square yards in January, 1926, and 18,616,400 square yards in February, 1925. The *exports* of blankets were 136,421 pairs, 109,149 pairs and 107,946 pairs in February, 1926, January, 1926, and February, 1925.

### COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack during February. It showed no marked change as compared with January, the increase in the numbers unemployed occurring almost entirely in the numbers on temporary stoppage; but it was rather worse than in February of last year in all departments and in most of the principal districts. In the section spinning American cotton the recommendation of the Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federa-tion to work short time to the extent of 171 hours a week was reported

the Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federa-tion to work short time to the extent of 17½ hours a week was reported to be fairly well supported during February. On the 10th March, however, the Committee announced that the movement was not being fully supported, and that they proposed to take a ballot on a recommendation to work 35 hours a week in this section. There was no organised short time in the section spinning Egyptian cotton and operatives were fairly well employed. In the weaving depart-ment there was no marked general change. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.3 on the 22nd February, 1926, as compared with 8.2 on the 25th January and with 6.8 on the 23rd February, 1925. In the Oldham, Ashton, and Stockport districts employment in the spinning section continued very slack, except with spinners of

In the Oldham, Ashton, and Stockport districts employment in the spinning section continued very slack, except with spinners of fine counts suitable for dhootie weaving; it was about the same as in January, and worse than in February of last year. In the manu-facturing section in the Oldham district employment remained slack. At Stalybridge and Hyde there was an improvement. Employment with spinners at Bolton and Leigh was good, and about the same as in January; it was also fairly good with weavers in the Bolton area; but with cardroom workers it was bad, and worse then in January. It was had with spinners at Bury.

the Bolton area; but with cardroom workers it was bad, and worse than in January. It was bad with spinners at Bury. In the principal weaving districts (except Burnley) employment showed little change; firms engaged in weaving dhooties were well employed, but weavers of coarse cloths were slack. As compared with February of last year employment showed a decline in almost all districts. At Burnley employment declined further, and was very bad; many winders were unemployed or on short time, and many weavers were tending a reduced number of looms or were played off indefinitely. At Blackburn the improvement noted in previous months was not quite maintained; there was much under-employment. At Preston there were extensive stoppages towards the end of the month; in addition, many weavers were tending a the end of the month; in addition, many weavers were tending a reduced number of looms. There was a slight improvement at Colne, Darwen, and Great Harwood; at the last named centre a shortage of weavers was reported. At Nelson, on the other hand, was a decline.

In the Yorkshire towns (except Brighouse) there was an improve-ment, though a large number of cotton operatives were still working only 36 hours a week.

There was an improvement in the spinning section in the Glasgow district, many women having resumed full time working. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under TAVIEW :-

angles as the Shide as the			ber o peopl		ik. Mili	Total V all V	Vag	0		
and search and the standard	Week ended	D	Inc. (	(+)	or on a	Week ended 27th		Inc. () ec. (		
	27th Feb., 1926.		onth go.		ear Igo.	Feb., 1926.		onth go.	1000	ear go.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	11,078 20,916 33,377 7,546 8,336	+	Per ent. 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.4 0.5	0	Per ent. 1.8 3.3 1.7 1.2 3.0	£ 18,469 36,382 58,283 18,135 16,233	°++	Per ent. 0·2 0·3 1·7 0·7 2·2	0	Per ent. 3.6 5.7 4.7 0.2 4.7
TOTAL	81,253	+	0.1	-	2.2	147,502	+	1.1	-	4.3
DISTRICTS.	1.2.2.3	1		100	and and		1		100	
Ashton	4,181	-	6.2	-	7.3	7,260	-	3.5	-	7.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	10.000		0.5	1	0.5	17,291	+	5.5	-	3.
Oldham	8,889		1.4		6.6	17,201		0.6		4.1
Bolton and Leigh	12,774	-	0.1	+	1.3	22,669	-	0.3	+	1.
Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	,	123		1					139	
wood, Walsden and	E SIXE	1	1	18	-		1.		165	2.
Todmorden	7,381		0.9		1.5	12,261		2.0		4.
Manchester	4,291		3.4	1-		6,953 9,865	+			1.
Preston and Chorley	5,881	+	8.6	+	0.2	9,005	T		100	1
Blackburn, Accrington	8,982	-	0.8	-	4.8	17,452	+	1.8	-	9.
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne	0,004		0.0	1			1	STR. C	100	
and Nelson	9,820	-	1.1	-	3.9	20,788	-	1.4		7.
Other Lancashire Towns	2,486	+	0.6		0.8	4,316	+			3.
Yorkshire Towns	4,079	+		+		7,510	+			1.
Other Districts	2,489	-	0.4	-	5.5	3,936	+	2.9	-	6.
	01.057		0.1		2.2	147,502	+	1.1		4.
TOTAL	81,253	+	0.1		2.2	141,502	1		100	125

Returns from firms employing 74,805 workpeople in the week ended 27th February showed that about 19 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, to the extent of about  $12\frac{3}{4}$  hours on the average. The following Table shows the number of men and of women wholly uncomplete registered as applicants for employment at

Department.	Number of Applicants for Employment at 1st February, 1926.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 4th January, 1926.				
Tauga a sugar a fair	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning	385 1,773	908 847	1,293 2,620	+	11 154	-+	76 27	11	65 127
Beaming, Warping and Winding Weaving Other Processes	411 862 386	977 1,268 94	1,388 2,130 480	+	27 9 4	++++	70 268 11	++++	43 277 7
Total	3,817	4,094	7,911	-	165	+	300	+	135

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 131,230,000 lbs. in February, 1926, compared with 188,981,700 lbs. in January, 1926, and with 194,628,000 lbs. in February, 1925. The *exports* of cotton yarn were 15,652,100 lbs. in February, 1926, compared with 16,791,100 lbs. in January, 1926, and with 15,997,900 lbs. in February, 1925.

Ibs. in February, 1925. The exports of cotton piece goods were 366,409,600 square yards, as compared with 356,096,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 422,264,000 square yards in February, 1925.

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in almost all centres of the boot and shoe industry during February, but was still only moderate on the whole; short time was still prevalent in many centres. There was also a slight improvement as compared with February of last year; though a few districts showed no improve-ment, or even in some cases a decline. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.7 on 22nd February, as compared with 8.7 on 25th January and with 9.5 on 23rd February, 1925. There was a further slight improvement in London, and employ-ment in general was fairly good. A seasonal improvement was reported in the Leicester and Northampton districts; at Leicester employment was good, and better than a year ago; most operatives were working full time, some being on overtime. Employment was still only moderately good at Northampton. At Hinckley employ-ment remained quiet, with short time general. In the Higham and Rushden area less short time was worked and employment improved to fair. At Wellingborough there was a slight improvement, but employment was still quiet, and short time rather prevalent. At Kettering there was an improvement, and employment was fair; but there was still a good deal of under-employment and (among ment remained moderate at Leeds, with much short time;

men workers) unemployment. Employment remained moderate at Leeds, with much short time; it was better, however, than in January, and than in February, 1925. At Stafford it was good with most firms, and better than in January

# March, 1926.

or than a year earlier; some hundreds of workpeople, however, were suspended for varying periods during the month. Employment in the turn-shoe department at Norwich was still slack; but in other departments there was an improvement, and employment was fair; overtime was occasionally worked. There was a slight improvement at Bristol and Kingswood; but employment, especially at Kings-wood, was still poor, and decidedly worse than a year ago. At Street employment continued fair. It remained only moderate in the Rossendale Valley. Employment was moderately good at Glasgow, and showed an improvement at Ayr; elsewhere in Scotland employment remained poor, with a good deal of short time. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :—

		Mar all Server	Je Big Brown	al mar al al the said		
	No. c	of Workp	people.	Total	Wages p Workpec	paid to
A CONTRACTOR	Week ended 27th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a
	Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.
gland and Wales : London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,117 8,721	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -0.2 \\ +2.1 \end{array}$	£ 4,979 24,119	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 0.9 \\ + 4.3 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 1 + 2
trict	2,164 6,565 7,948	+ 0.9 + 0.2 + 0.9	$-\frac{8.0}{-6.1}$	5,018 16,606	-0.6 + 3.4	- 10
Kettering	3,306 2,966 4,023	+0.9 +0.1 + $.1.2$	+2.8 -0.6 +0.4 +1.0	18,244 8,685 6,870 9,084	$+ 1 \cdot 1$ + 1 \cdot 7 + 1 4 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 4	+ 0 + 19 + 19 + 9
District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,746 1,867	+1.2 + 0.7	-13.5 + 2.6	3,133 4,161	+1.2 + 4.4	- 15 + 8
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England	4,950 1,058	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.7 \\ + 1.2 \end{array}$	+ 3.6 - 1.8	10,798 2,160	+2.0 +3.5	+ 6
and Wales England and Wales	1,745	$\frac{+0.2}{+0.8}$	+3.9 -0.4	3,534 117,391	$\frac{-1 \cdot 1}{+3 \cdot 2}$	+ 11.
tland	1,891	+ 0.9	- 2.3	4,157	+ 3.4	- 2.
Great Britain	51,067	+ 0.8	- 0.5	121,548	+ 3.2	+ 2.

Returns from firms employing over 39,000 workpeople in the week ended 27th February, 1926, showed that nearly 28 per cent. of these workpeople worked short time in that week, to the extent of about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on an average. The following Table shows the number of men and of women

wholly unemployed registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 1st February, 1926, in the principal centres, at which approximately 71 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the hoot and shoe industry ware

registered :	Numb	er of App Employme	licants	Inc. (	+) or De	ec. (-)		Estimated Number of Insured Work-	Total Number Unem- ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Decreas percen	e (+) or e (-) in tage as red with
Department.	lst F	ebruary,	1926.		ompared vanuary,		Carlor of Sola in	people at July, 1925.	at 22nd Feb., 1926.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	pland	A Month ago.	A Year ago.*
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	OCCUPATIONS.	19935.00		E States	1		1
Bootand Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department	114 288	23	137 303	+ 4	+ 3 + 6	+ 7	Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters	114,030 65,120 23,840 5,310	6,817 1,813 1,656 427	270 188 160 34	$     \begin{array}{c}       6 \cdot 0 \\       2 \cdot 8 \\       6 \cdot 9 \\       8 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	-1.1 -2.1 -3.2 -3.6	+ 3.1 + 0.9 + 2.8 + 3.6
Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department	389 11 1,553	2 351 28	391 362 1,581	-52 -57 -11 -68	-4 -116 + 3	-46 -61 -127 -65	Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to	17,880 108,590 28,610	414 22,087 1,866	56 434 61	2·3 20·3 6·5	-0.9 -9.8 -1.5	-0.1 -1.2 +0.4
Blipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn	972 357 16 642	222 63  4	1,194 420 16 646	$ \begin{array}{r} - 40 \\ -121 \\ - 1 \\ + 26 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     - 49 \\     - 65 \\     \\     + 1   \end{array} $		above All other occu- pations	229,210 161,530	30,808 22,671	1,016 707	13·4 14·0	-2.5 -2.1	$+ 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 10 \cdot 9$
Work. Total	4,342	708	5,050	- 320	- 221	- 541	Total	754,120	88,559	2,926	11.7	- 3.2	
The exports of boots 105,463 dozen pairs, or 1926, but 8,201 dozen p PAPER MANU	24,499 pairs les FACT	dozen ss than	pairs n in Febr PRI	iore tha uary, 1	an in Ja 925.	anuary,	DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	157,290 116,280 92,610 84,350 96,650 97,120 69,440 26,900 13,480	19,445 7,708 8,401 8,086 13,693 12,503 10,359 3,726 4,638	19 95 150 544 1,004 534 411 153 16	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -2.6\\ -2.5\\ -2.5\\ -3.3\\ -3.6\\ -3.1\\ -3.3\\ -1.7\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ + 3 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 6 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
I EMPLOYMENT in the pa mprovement on the p maper section, in which	aper tr revious	ade gen month	erally of was re	eported	in the	brown	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	754,120	88,559	2,926	11.7	- 3.2	

Improvement on the previous month was reported in the brown paper section, in which, however, employment was still slack on the whole. There was a general improvement on a year ago. With letterpress printers employment was fairly good and rather better, on the whole, than during the previous month. London, Leeds and Birmingham were among the centres reporting an im-provement, but at Cardiff employment was slack and worse than in January. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained very good in London and Edinburgh, and was generally good elsewhere. good elsewhere.

Employment in the lithographic printing trade was fairly good generally, although at Leeds and Birmingham it was reported as quiet. With lithographic artists employment continued fair in London and slack at Manchester.

Employment in the bookbinding trade in London improved during the month and was reported as fair.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-

of ople.	Total V	Wages pai	id to
	all V	Vorkpeop	le.
(+) or $(-)$ on a	Week	Inc. (	+) or
	ended	Dec. (-	-) on a
h Year ago.	27th Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.

March, 1926.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

binding trades was 4.7 at 22nd February, compared with 4.9 at 25th January and 6.0 at 23rd February, 1925. In the paper and paper-board industry, the percentage was 5.1 at 22nd February, compared with 5.5 at 25th January and 7.5 at 23rd February, 1925. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades, the percentage was 5.7 at 22nd February, compared with 6.0 at 25th January and 7.2 at 23rd February, 1925.

	of Unions		ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
tipres parents angles	at end of February, 1926.	Feb. 1926.	Jan., 1926.	Feb. 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Letterpress Printing :					1	
London	46,678	2.6	3.2	3.1	- 0.6	- 0.5
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	18,987	3.0	3.1	2.7	- $0.1$	+ 0.3
Midlands and Eastern - Counties.	12,185	2.1	2.5	2.2	- 0.4	- 0.1
Scotland	8,655	3.0	3.3	2.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Other Districts	12,800	2.5	3.0	1.8	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Total	99,305	2.6	3.1	2.7	- 0.5	- 0.1
Lithographic Printing	10,396	2.9	2.9	2.9	Charles and	
Bookbinding	22,335	4.3	4.3	3.1		+ 1.2

# BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a seasonal improvement which affected all occupations, particularly painters; it was generally good with skilled operatives, other than painters, and moderate with unskilled workers. It was, however, reported as slack or very quiet in some districts, including Bristol, Burnley and Middlesbrough. Compared with a year ago, employment generally remained about the same, although in some areas, particularly in the north-eastern counties of England and in Scotland and Northern Ireland, it was worse, chiefly owing to adverse weather conditions.

in the north-eastern counties of England and in Scotland and Northern Ireland, it was worse, chiefly owing to adverse weather conditions. As regards individual occupations, employment was very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers, and fairly good, on the whole, with masons and carpenters and joiners; with slaters it was fair. A shortage was still reported, in a number of districts, of one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives, particularly bricklayers and plasterers. Employment with plumbers was fairly good; with skilled painters it was generally fair, and it continued moderate on the whole with tradesmen's labourers. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 22nd February, 1926, and the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with January, 1926, and February,

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,105,000, show that in February, 1926, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,895,300, as compared with £5,462,000 in January, 1926, and £5,242,200 in February, 1925. Of the total for February, 1926, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,914,700; factories and workshops for £325,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £672,500; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings for £982,600. for £982.600.

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

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#### BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued good on the whole and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Short-time working due to bad weather was reported from some districts.

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 February, 1926, was 7.5, as compared with 8.3 at 25th January, 1926, and with 7.2 at 23rd February, 1925.

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

		Number of		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Feb., 1926.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
12 10 11 20 1 1 1 1 2 1	1.5	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	1,935	+ 0.6	+ 9.0	5,147	+ 8.5	+ 11.3	
Cheshire. Iidlands and Eastern Counties.	5,340	- 0.3	+11.0	14,763	+ 7.3	+ 17.9	
outh and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,721	+ 0.1	+ 6.7	4,448	+ 3.5	+ 6.2	
scotland	183	- 0.5	- 2.1	484	- 3.0	- 2.2	
TOTAL	9,179	- 0.1	+ 9.5	24,842	+66	+ 13.8	

#### POTTERY TRADES.

POTTERY TRADES. EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed an improvement, but there was still much unemployment and short time working. In the sanitary ware and tile sections it was reported as good. At Worcester and Derby employment was good; at Bristol it was slack with much short time working. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.7 at 22nd February, 1926, as compared with 19.2 at 25th January, 1926, and with 15.2 at 23rd February 1925. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :—

I preserve the sequence of the second of		umber o orkpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
andre de 30 autoria à Realization de la constant	Week ended	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Feb., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,403 8,606 1,796	Per cent. - 3.7 - 0.5 - 2.1	Per cent. - 4·1 + 0·5 - 2·6	£ 2,630 15,876 3,449	$     Per      cent.      + 1 \cdot 4      + 2 \cdot 3      + 2 \cdot 6   $	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ - 6 \cdot 2\\ + 2 \cdot 1\\ - 2 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	
TOTAL	11,805	-1.1	- 0.5	21,955	+ 2.3	+ 0.3	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	9,045 2,760	-1.2 -0.9	$+ 0.9 \\ - 5.2$	15,921 6,034	+ 3.7 - 1.4	+2.5 -4.9	
TOTAL	11,805	- 1.1	- 0.5	21,955	+ 2.3	+ 0-3	

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that of 11,111 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 4,570, or 41 per cent., were working on an average about 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 27th February, 1926.

### SEAMEN.

SEAMEN. EMPLOYMENT during February remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd February, was 19.8, compared with 20.7 at 25th January, and 21.6 at 23rd February, 1925. The demand for men on the Thames was moderate, and showed a substantial decline in the last week of the month, when it was described as quiet. It declined on the Tyne, and was very moderate at the end of the month. On the Wear the demand was fairly brisk in the first half of February, but was quieter afterwards. On the Tees it was again poor to moderate. At Hull the demand was poor at the beginning of February, but it gradually improved and was reported to be fair at the end of the month. At Southampton it improved during February and was fairly good at the end of the month. The demand at Bristol was moderate at the beginning of the month, and quiet subsequently. It was generally moderate at Avonmouth, and continued good at Newport. The demand at Cardiff was fair in the first half of the month, but quieter afterwards; at Swansea it was fair to good. In the foreign-going trade on the at Swansea it was fair in the first half of the month, but quieter atterwards; at Swansea it was fair to good. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was moderate to fair. At Manchester it was quiet at the beginning of February, and improved during the month, being described as very fair in the closing stages. On the Clyde the demand fluctuated from poor to moderate, and at Leith it was moderate in the early part of February, but declined subsequently. At Belfest it was quiet At Belfast it was quie

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

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

March, 1926.

sprease origins tables a s approximate tables and	Number of Seamen* shipped in								
Principal Ports.	Feb.,	Inc. (+ Dec. (-		Two months ended					
in point in the mar- beaman reasonable	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1926.	Feb., 1925.				
ENGLAND & WALES :		turing hard	Louis ada	sha goale	na isané				
Liverpool†	9,236	- 1,794	- 1,389	20,266	22,724				
Manchester	713	- 93 - 966	-40 - 125	1,519 15,920	1,773 15,736				
London	7,477 6,674	- 1,015	-125 -243	14,363	14,302				
Southampton	1,838	+ 372	+ 229	3,304	3,645				
Sunderland	317	+ 75	+ 134	559	488				
Middlesbrough	449	+ 9	+ 228	889	779				
Hull	1,284	- 229	- 444	2,797	3,592				
Bristolt	677	- 414	+ 40	1,768	1,683				
Newport, Mon	774	- 428	+ 29	1,976	1,933				
Cardiff§	2,081	- 285	- 86	4,447	4,865				
Swansea	828	- 253	+ 351	1,909	1,257				
SCOTLAND :	Cold and								
Leith	186	- 304	- 91	676	640				
Kirkcaldy, Methil and				Cardonio III	APROX TRACK				
Grangemouth	246	- 181	- 66	673	658				
Glasgow	2,032	- 936	- 387	5,000	5,107				
NORTHERN IRELAND :		- 210.02 L 00							
Belfast	49	- 104	- 129	202	471				
TOTAL for above Ports	34,861	- 6,546	- 1,989	76,268	79,653				

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during February was moderate on the average and showed a falling off as compared with the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service, 27.7 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd February, 1926, as compared with 26.5 per cent. at 25th January, 1926, and with 30.4 per cent. at 23rd February, 1925.

London.—Employment was slack generally and worse than in January. 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 :—

approximation with and	Average Da Docks an	ily Numb d at Prin	er of Lal cipal Wh	oourers emp arves in L	oloyed in ondon.
lucinating and an	In	Docks.	and stand	and the	Print Reput
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 6th Feb. 1926 13th , 20th , 27th	5,202 4,520 4,638 4,487	2,345 1,686 2,650 2,453	7,547 6,206 7,288 6,940	8,193 8,174 8,033 8,096	15,740 14,380 15,321 15,036
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Feb., 1926	} 4,712	2,283	6,995	8,124	15,119
Average for Jan., 1926	5,348	2,592	7,940	8,534	16,474
Average for Feb., 1925	4,208	2,506	6,714	8,267	14,981

 Average for Feb., 1925
 4,203
 2,006
 6,714
 3,267
 14,981

 Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in February was 1,078, as compared with 1,318 in the previous month, and with 821 in February, 1925.
 East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers and teemers on the Tyne and Wear continued fair. It was fair with other workers on the Tyne, but on the Wear and at Blyth it was slack. Employment continued good at Middlesbrough and moderate at Hull. At the East Anglian ports it was fair to slack.

 *Liverpool.*—Employment at Liverpool was, on the whole, only moderate, and below the level of January. 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 February was 16,689, compared with 16,962 in January, and with 16,473 in February, 1925. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing-houses was £48,294 in the four weeks ended 26th February, compared with £49,160 in January, and with £46,511 in February, 1925.

 Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports was fair, and not so good as in January, though there was an improvement at Swansea and Newport. At Bristol and Avonmouth there was a decline, and employment was slack. Employment was slack at Southampton and at Plymouth and other south-western ports.

south-western ports. Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment remained moderate at Glasgow and good at Dundee, but declined to slack at Leith. At Aberdeen it was brisk, and at Belfast moderate.

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate angagements, and not of separate individuals. † Including Birkenhead and Garston. ‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead. § Including Barry and Penarth.

# March, 1926.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS. ()N page 98 an explanation is given of the composition of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives figures relating to 22nd February, 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.

and the second s	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	CONTRIBUTIO	ONS, BENEFI	T, ETC., IN L YEARS.	AST THREE J	NSURANCE
Unemployed — Special Schemes Claims admitted or under consideration Claimants disqualified but	2,075 792,170	12 13,363	305 151,323	6 10,315	2,398 967,171	The Minister on the above Commons on th	subject in a	nswer to a c	ving (approxi luestion in t	mate) figures he House of
maintaining registration Insured non-claimants on main file	70,993	857 1,988	10,240	450	82,540 17,819	a and a and a a	taline salarie	Contributions.	esto police mitalization	n mideraak R motstater
Uninsured persons on Register Two months file Persons on Register (lines	8,501 62,642	14,415 3,895	1,989 14,249 42,910	21,065 4,699	58,230 114,146	Insurance year.	From Employers.	From Workpeople.	From the Exchequer.	Benefits.
$\begin{array}{c} 2-5) \\ Books \\ 1-4 & 6 \end{array} \qquad \qquad$	883,769 939,985	30,623 20,115	177,801 206,767	33,567 17,207	1,125,760 1,184,074	1922–23 1923–24	£ 18,110,000 19,560,000	£ 15,900,000 17,360,000	£ 12,170,000 13,180,000	£ 41,880,000 35,970,000
Number	OF CLAI	MS TO ]	Benefit.	A BARRA	California (California)	1924–25	19,580,000	17,340,000	13,150,000	44,570,000

During the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1926, 645,486 fresh claims were added to the register, while 720,481 claims were removed from the register. At 22nd February, 1926, the number of claims current at Employment Exchanges was 1,049,711, as compared with 1,124,706 at 25th January, 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 12th January to 8th February, 1926:—

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applications considered by Committees during period	245,983	36,198	282,181
<ul> <li>(a) For 12 weeks</li> <li>(b) For less than 12 weeks</li> <li>Applications definitely recommended for disallowance during period :</li> <li>General Conditions :</li> <li>Not normally insurable and not seek-</li> </ul>	58,034 153,399	2,802 20,879	60,836 174,278
ing to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment Insurable employment not likely to be	2,757	1,296	4,053
available Not a reasonable period of insurable	1,283	349	1,632
employment during preceding two years Not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment or not	13,325	2,238	15,563
willing to accept suitable employ- ment Special Conditions :	8,154	2,958	11,112
Single persons residing with relatives Married women who could look for	4,623	2,428	7,051
support from their husbands Married men who could look for		1,996	1,996
support from their wives	114		114
sufficient for maintenance	1,796 16	496 6	2,292 22
Total definitely recommended for disallow- ance	32,068	11,767	43,835
Applications during the period recommended for postponement for a definite time	2,482	750	3,232

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. During the four weeks ended 27th February, 1926, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table; figures for the five weeks ended 30th January, 1926, and for the four weeks ended 28th February, 1925, are also given for purposes of comparison :--

11.007	Four weeks	Five weeks	Four weeks
	ended 27th	ended 30th	ended 28th
	Feb., 1926.	Jan., 1926.	Feb., 1925.
Contributions (Receipts) :	£	£	£
	1,320,000	1,780,000	1,540,000
	1,160,000	1,550,000	1,380,000
	30,000	30,000	50,000
	1,080,000	1,500,000	1,050,000
Total	3,590,000	4,860,000	4,020,000
Payments :	3,180,000	4,190,000	3,710,000
	380,000	670,000	740,000
Total	3,560,000	4,860,000	4,450,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	7,580,000	7,620,000	6,160,000

\* Includes refunds at age 60 and compensation for the abolition thereof, st of administration, etc.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 23rd Feb-ruary the Minister of Labour stated that the present weekly income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund were approximately £825,000 and £900,000, respectively. During the present quarter a reduction in the contributions of employers and employed, in accordance with the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925,\* has become operative, amounting to about £145,000 a week. The live register figure for which income and expenditure would balance is dependent on a number of varying factors, including the relative proportions of men and of women unemployed; but during the present quarter the figure would be about 1,070,000.

The cost of administration (including the cost of Employment Exchanges so far as insurance work is concerned) was approximately £4,450,000 in 1922-23; £4,090,000 in 1923-24; and £4,600,000 in 1924-25.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT. OUT-OF-WORK DONATION, ETC., FROM ARMISTICE TO DATE.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 3rd March, the Minister of Labour stated that £238,453,000 had been paid by way of unemployment benefit since the Armistice up to the 20th February, 1926, and £62,448,241 by way of out-of-work donation. The approximate expenditure for England and Wales by way of domiciliary relief in money or kind to persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation and their dependants between the Armistice and the 26th December, 1925, was £35,293,000. In the same period the approximate expenditure on outdoor relief to the destitute able-bodied unemployed in Scotland was £4,271,000.

# **INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT :** JANUARY, 1921 TO 1926.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 3rd March, asking for the estimated numbers of insured persons *in employment* at the end of January in each of the last six years, the Minister of Labour gave the following figures :---

End	of Janu	iary.	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Numbers of Insured Persons recorded as Unemployed.	Excess of Estimated Number Insured over Number recorded as Unemployed.
1921	Misa		11,030,950	1,213,386	9,817,564
1922			11,130,950	1,948,113	9,182,837
1923			11,206,450	1,468,821	9,737,629
1924			11,317,780	1,333,889†	9,983,891
1925	6 La		11,513,370	1,273,051	10,240,319
1926			11,673,220‡	1,251,831	10,421,389

The Minister pointed out in his reply that the figures in the last column cannot be taken as accurately representing the number of insured persons in employment, but that they probably furnish a reliable indication of the trend in the changes in that number.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

MEETINGS of the Unemployment Insurance Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E., were held on 9th and 10th March at the Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.I. At the meeting on 9th March, evidence was heard from the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation who were represented by Messrs. J. A. Newrick, W. H. Powis and J. Sinclair. On 10th March, the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, who were represented by Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Director, and Mr. John A. Gregorson, gave evidence before the Committee.

\* See the July and August issues of this GAZETTE, pages 226 and 272. † This figure is somewhat inflated as the result of the railway dispute of the 21st to 29th January, 1924. Provisional figure.

March, 1926.

### March, 1926.

Co

OXED.	14,06.84	10 25	GREAT E	BRITAIN A	ND NORT	HERN IR	ELAND.	PERS	(AST M	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPI uding Casu		TEMPOI	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP DRARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
Linke   New York   1   10   1000	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	84,685	268	84,953	2,213	19	2,232	86,898	287	87,185	80,307	279	<b>8</b> 0,586
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	6,816	394	7,210	976	139	1,115	7,792	533	8 325	7,633	533	8,166
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	989	35	1,024	59	• 1	60	1,048	36	8,325 1,084	1,011	36	1,047
Hand Tool Cutlery Saw File Making	3,4 <b>0</b> 6 2,743	2,228 685	5,634 3,428	293 1,415	426 273	719 1,688	3,699 4,158	2,654 958	6,353 5,116	3,686 4,152	2,654 958	6,340 5,110
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	1,178 1,584	832	2,010 2,450	503 336	156 97	659 433	1,681 1,920	988 963	2,669 2,883	1,681	988 963	2,669 2,876
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	391 2,283	13	404 3,647	78 605	2 508	80 1.113	469	15 1,872	484 4,760	449 2,854	15 1,872	464 4,726
Other Metal Industries extile Trades :	8,525	4,272	12,797	1,883	1,036	2,919	10,408	5,308	15,716	10,235	5,303	15,538
Cotton	6,977 5,328	8,930 4,226	15,907 9,554	11,527 8,050	26,294 11,083	37,821 19,133	18,504 13,378	35,224 15,309 2,989	53,728 28,687	18,481 13,226	35,214 15,190	53,695 28,416
Linen Jute	740 5,268 1,795	857 12,015 2,486	1,597 17,283 4,281	1,346 1,436 403	2,132 3,684 684	3,478 5,120 1,087	2,086 6,704 2,198	2,989 15,699 3,170	5,075 22,403 5,368	2,085 715 2,196	2,989 1,960 3,169	5,074 2,675 5,365
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	745 489	1,344 1,699	2,089 2,188	126 519	354 1,811	480 2,330	871 1.008	1,698	2,569 4,518	612 986	1,015 3,384	1,627 4,370
Lace Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries	849 564 1,086	537 536 2,246	1,386 1,100 3,332	1,032 571 298	793 1,334 1,107	2,330 1,825 1,905 1,405	1,008 1,881 1,135 1,384	3,510 1,330 1,870 3,353	3,211 3,005 4,737	1,881 1,133 1,249	3,384 1,330 1,865 2,698	3,211 2,998 3,947
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	3,826	1,946	5,332	6,997	3,414	10,411	10,823	5,360	16,183	10,034	4,258	14,292
eather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dress-	0.575		-	1.22	22 6	1000	664.5	our of		7.000	000	4.447
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	2,737 1,296	655 758	3,392 2,054	• 847 198	218 219	1,065 417	3,584 1,494	873 977	4,457 2,471	3,577 1,450	866 974	4,443 2,424
lothing Trades :	7,232	6,014	13,246	1,389	4,810	6,199	8,621	10,824	19,445	7,812	10,522	18,334
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	897	4,946	5,843	52	1,485	1,537	949	6,431	7,380	922	6,106	7,028
Manufacture	639 480		1,271	313	307	620	952	939 3,824	1,891 4,335	950 324	937	1,887 2,432
Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	775 6,022	687	3,178 1,462 7,348	31 163 2,370	1,126 732 1,370	1,157 895 3,740	511 938 8,392	1,419 2,696	2,357 11,088	922 8,110	1,419	2,341 10,787
ood, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	9,387	3,003	12,390	289	310	599	9,676	3,313	12,989	8,853	3,207	12,060 1,813
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	1,444 1,755	149 3,047	1,593 4,802	279 184	31	310 1,826	1,723 1,939	180 4,689	1,903 6,628	1,641 1,918	4,676	6.594
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	4,770 4,957	6,586 1,986	11,356 6,943	163 190	460 316	623 506	4,933	7,046 2,302	11,979 7,449	4,784 4,584	6,995 2,265	11,779 6,849
Manufacture awmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—	749	1,351	2,100	30	131	161	779	1,482	2,261	638	1,281	1,919
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	5,570 1,349 5,521	163 151 1,027	5,733 1,500 6,548	200 153 287	13 69 182	213 222 469	5,770 1,502 5,808	176 220 1,209	5,946 1,722 7,017	5,487 1,432 5,605	176 212 1,201	5,663 1,644 6,806
other Woodworking	1,852	388	2,240	277	83	360	2,129	471	2,600	1,936	447	2,383
Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,799 965	502 1,477	2,301 2,442	315 48	173 616	488 664	2,114	675 2,093	2,789	2,044 9 <del>6</del> 6	664 1,931	2,708 2,897
Stationery	132	79	211	26	18	44	158	97	255	158	97	255
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	139 6,861	155 4,030	294 10,891	2 191	7 470	9 661	141 7,052	162 4,500	303 11,552	138 6,855	162 4,273	300 11,128
uilding and Construction of Works :	85,428	205	85,633	2,913	13	2,926	88,341	218	88,559	83,707	214	83,921
Public Works Contracting, etc ther Manufacturing Industries :	27,428	15	27,443	837		837	28,265	15	28,280	27,101		27,115
Rubber Manufacture Oileloth, Linoleam, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making	2,409 585 486	1,730 73 258	4,139 658 744	199 20 172	257 6 204	456 26 376	2,608 605 658	1,987 79 462	4,595 684 1,120	2,606 602 623	75	4,590 677 1,084
ment and Apparatus Manufacture	573	206	779	87	26	113	660	232	892 1,317	653 1,161	231	884 1,310
Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture	1,071 403	137 411	1,208 814	97 105	12 59	109 164	1,168 508	149 470	1,317 978	503		973
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	9,598	178	9,776	350	22	372	9,948	200	10,148	9,387	197	9,584
ransport and Communication :— Railway Service	10,359	441	10,800	413	7	420	10,772	448 285	11,220 5,097	10,394 4,734	446	10,840
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport	4,677 20,481 24,160	280 157 397	4,957 20,638 24,557	135 495 779	5 11 29	140 506 808	4,812 20,976 24,939	285 168 426	5,097 21,144 25,365	4,734 19,815 24,294	167	5,015 19,982 24,716
Shipping Service	52,219	93	52,312	711	15	726	52,930	108	53,038	51,478	108	51,586
Other Transport and Communication and Storage	3,039	165	3,204	61	38	99	3,100 63,984	203 32,948	3,303 96,932	3,053 60,306	203	3,256 92,282
istributive Trades	62,203	30,157	92,360	1,781	2,791	4,572	T TO BE		- Harrison			
Finance	5,895	1,226	7,121	- 49	39	88	5,944	1,265	7,209	5,793		7,035
National Government Local Government	10,327 22,434 2,630	1,330 525 959	11,657 22,959 3,589	2,030 642 60	33 25 31	236 667 91	10,530 23,076 2,690	1,363 550 990	11,893 23,626 3,680	9,949 21,517 2,611	1,224 545 970	11,173 22,062 3,581 7,461
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	5,520 12,531	1,992 17,709	7,512 30,240	88 105	48 302	136 407	5,608 12,636	2.040	7,648	5,451 12,260	2,010	29.991
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services	1,273 25,955	3,722 1,680	4,995 27,635	30 571	488 749	518 1,320	1,303 26,526	18,011 4,210 2,429	5,513 28,955	1,233 25,310	3,897 2,351	5,130 27,661
Тотаь	872,180	164,611	1,036,791*	130,013	81,019	211,032	1,002,193	245,630	1,247,823	960,100	223,974	1,184,074
	•	Including	75,058 Ca	suals (Ma	ales 73,81	6, Femal	les 1,242.)				1	

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 February, 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 and the optimized and the insure and the insure and percentages and two years ago, respectively.

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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 manual labour at a rate of remuneration exteeding in value 2250 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 maintaining registration for other employment.

maintaining registration for other employment. The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone

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 101 showing the total number of persons *registered* at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons

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

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

the last section of the section of the section of the			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOLL (inclu	y UNEMPL Iding Casua	OYED ls).	Темро	RARY STOI	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	anna an	TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
And	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	3,788	80	3,868	16	3	19	3,804	83	3,887	3,754	83	3,83
Mining:	99,602	585	100,187	18,440	182	18,622	118,042	767	118,809	117,969	767	118,73
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	2,668 583 2,611 203 2,229	2 4 11 	2,670 587 2,622 203 2,277	356 72 564 210 755	  	356 72 564 210 760	3,024 655 3,175 413 2,984	2 4 11  53	3,026 659 3,186 413 3,037	2,940 655 2,916 413 2,867	2 4 11  49	2,94 65 2,92 41 2,91
Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	544	14	558	39	1	40	583	15	598	542	14	55
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:	1,374	13	1,387	219	3	222	1,593	16	1,609	1,593	16	1,60
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	1,840	51	1,891	364	14	378	2,204	65	2,269	2,182	65	2,24
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	850 4,399 2,408	44 705 2,669	894 5,104 5,077	229 620 2,607	3 173 3,836	232 793 6,443	1,079 5,019 5,015	47 878 6,505	1,126 5,897 11,520	1,019 4,790 4,993	47 878 6,499	1,06 5,66 11,49
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding [Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	1,913 2,539	263 141	2,176 2,680	605 795	34 10	639 805	2,518 3,334	297 151	2,815 3,485	2,510 3,314	297 151	2,80 - 3,46
Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :	0.700	005	7 105	803	184	987	7,123	1,049	8,172	7,006	1.033	8,03
Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	6,320 970	865 355	7,185 1,325	803	26	73	1,017	381	1,398	1,016	380	1,39
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	719	153	872	16	4	20	735	157	892	735	157	89
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	4,195	927	5,122	965	189	1,154	5,160	1,116	6,276	5,125	1,088	6,21
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	3,582	31	3,613	852	2	854	4,434	33	4,467	4,430	33	4,46
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	22,969	186	23,155	18,488	54	18,542	41,457	240	41,697	41,412	240	41,65
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	3,690 747 2,601	177 83 119	3,867 830 2,720	586 1,863 1,245	12 243 8	598 2,106 1,253	4,276 2,610 3,846	189 326 127	4,465 2,936 3,973	4,253 2,607 3,841	189 326 127	4,44 2,93 3,96
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	1,593	307	1,900	1,148	58	1,206	2,741	365	3,106	2,735	365	3,10
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering ; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	61,466 3,603 13,861 2,782	1,301 651 49 43	62,767 4,254 13,910 2,825	13,950 667 632 401	154 20	14,280 821 652 404	75,416 4,270 14,493 3,183	1,631 805 69 46	77,047 5,075 14,562 3,229	73,039 4,246 13,083 3,172	805 66	74,65 5,05 13,14 3,21
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	11,459	931	12,390	1,419	110	1,529	12,878	1,041	13,919	12,640	1,030	13,67
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc	2,100	132	2,232	255	n	266	2,355	143	2,498	2,234	141	2,37
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	2,693	36	2,729	1,219	2	1,221	3,912	38	3,950	3,903	38	3,94

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

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED FEESONS AT JULY, 1925. (in) Cas	HoLLY MPLOYED cluding suals).           Fe- males.         Total.           9.1         14.5           6.8         8.1           5.0         16.5           10.0         10.9           3.9         6.7	TEMPOBARY STOPPAGES.       Males     Fe- males.       0·1     0·3       1·5     2·2       2·2	END FEBRUARY, 1926.           TOTAL.           tal. Males         Females.         Total           0-1         1478         9.4         14.6          5         9.6         9.0         9.6	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AS COMPARED WITH           25TH         23RD         25TH           JAN., JAN., 1926.         FEB., 1925.         1924.           - 0.1          + 0.1	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- OENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT 22ND FER., 1926.
INDUSTRY.         INSURED FERSONS AT JULY, 1925.         W. UNNEL (ind Case           Males.         Females.         Total.         Males         n           Fishing            25,710         880         26,590         14-7           Maining:	MPLOYED cluding suals).           Fe- males.         Total.1           9·1         14·5           6·8         8·1           5·0         16·5           10·0         10·9           3·9         6·7	STOPPAGES.           Males         Fe-males.         To           0·1         0·3         1           1·5         2·2	tal. Males Fe males. Total	TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS       TAGES AS       COMPARED WITH       25TH     23RD       JAN.,     FEB.,       1926.     1925.       1924.	CENTAGE UNEM <sup>2</sup> PLOYED AT 22ND FEE.,
Fishing         25,710       880       26,590       14.7         Mining:         1,231,900       8,550       1,240,450       8-1         Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying         1,231,900       8,550       1,240,450       8-1         Lead, Tin and Copper Mining          16,150       40       16,190       16-5         Lead, Tin and Copper Mining          38,650       280       38,330       6-8         Slate Quarrying and Mining         38,650       260       30,300       6-8         Slate Quarrying and Mining        10,730       10       10,740       1-9         Other Mining and Quarrying        19,330       1,580       20,910       11-5         Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit        14,220       180       14,400       3-8         Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:        14,220       180       14,400       3-8         Come of vens and By-Product Works       11,600       120       11,720       11-8         Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	9.1         14.5           6.8         8.1           5.0         16.5           10.0         10.9           3.9         6.7	0·1 0·3 1·5 2·2 2·2	1 14.8 9.4 14.6	JAN., FEB. FEB., 1926. 1925. 1924.	FEB.,
Mining:	6.8 8.1 5.0 16.5 10.0 10.9 3.9 6.7	1·5 2·2 2·2	The second second second	- 0.1 + 0.1	Call College
Coal Mining        1,231,900       8.550       1,240,450       8·1         Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying         16,150       40       16,190       16·5         Lead, Tin and Copper Mining           16,150       40       16,190       16·5         Stone Quarrying and Mining          38,650       280       38,930       6·8         Slate Quarrying and Mining        10,730       10       10/740       1·9         Other Mining and Quarrying        19,330       1,580       20,910       11·5         Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit       14,220       180       14,400       3·8         Non-Metaliferous Mining Products:        11,600       120       11,720       11·8         Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture         12,810       910       13,720       14·4         Works          17,570       780       18,350       4·8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.2	.5 0.6 0.0 0.0	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	14.6
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining       5,350       40       5,390       10-9         Stone Quarrying and Mining       38,650       280       38,330       6-8         Slate Quarrying and Mining       10,730       10       10,740       1-9         Other Mining and Quarrying       19,330       1,580       20,910       11-5         Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit       14,220       180       14,400       3-8         Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:       11,600       120       11,720       11-8         Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-       12,810       910       13,720       14-4         Cement, Limekilns and Whiting       17,570       780       18,350       4-8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			-0.5 - 0.8 + 7.1	9.6
Slate Quarrying and Mining       10,730       10       10,740       1-9         Other Mining and Quarrying       19,330       1,580       20,910       11-5         Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit       19,330       1,580       20,910       11-5         Digging         14,220       180       14,400       3-8         Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:       Coke Ovens and By-Product Works       11,600       120       11,720       11-8         Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture        12,810       910       13,720       14-4         Coment, Limekilns and Whiting       17,570       780       18,350       4-8	1.9		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} -4.0 + 1.6 - 1.5 \\ +0.9 - 6.2 - 5.5 \\ -3.0 + 2.5 + 3.3 \end{array}$	18·3 12·2 7·7
Digging          14,220         180         14,400         3-8           Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture         11,600         120         11,720         11-8           Cement, Works         Limekilns and Whiting         12,810         910         13,720         14-4	3.0 10.9	1.9	1.9 3.8 3.8 5.6 15.4 3.4 14.5	+ 0.8 + 1.8 + 1.7	3.8 14.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works11,60012011,72011.8Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture12,81091013,72014.4Cement, Limekilns and Whiting17,57078018,3504.8	7.8 3.9	0.3 0.5	0·3 4·1 8·3 4·2	-0.9 - 0.5 - 2.1	3.9
facture         12,810         910         13,720         14-4           Cement,         Limekilns         and         Whiting         17,570         780         18,350         4-8	10.8 11.8	1.9 2.5	1.9 13.7 13.3 13.7	-0.5 + 3.8 + 8.4	13.7
	5.6 13.8		2.7 17.2 7.1 16.5		16.5
	5·6 4·9 9·0 6·5		1·2         6·1         6·0         6·1           1·0         7·1         11·3         7·5	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.8 \\ + & 0.3 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - & 5.4 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array}$	5·9 7·3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc 34,320 39,050 73,370 7.0	6.8 6.9	7.6 9.9	3·8 14·6. 16·7 15·7	-3.5 + 0.5 + 2.3	15.7
Glass fraces         Image: Construct of the second se	5·0 8·3 6·1 14·1		2·5 12·1 5·6 10·8 4·2 20·0 6·5 18·3	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.9 \\ - & 1.9 \\ - & 1.9 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - & 2.2 \\ - & 5.5 \\ - & 2.4 \end{array} $	10·8 18·2
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. Chemicals Manufacture 75,320 21,580 96,900 8.4	4.0 7.4		L·0 9·5 4·9 8·4	- 0.5 - 0.4 - 0.8	8.4
Explosives Manufacture          13,020         5,500         18,520         7.4           Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White         12,900         3,810         16,710         5.6	6·5 7·2 4·0 5·2	0.4 0.4	0.3 7.8 6.9 7.5	-0.3 - 0.3 - 3.1	7.5
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture 58,940 21,590 80,530 7.1	4.3 6.4		1.4 8.8 5.2 7.8	A STANDA A MARKED MARKED	5·3 7·8
Metal Manufacture:         Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)         25,500         280         25,780         14.0           Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- steel Melting and Deck Derling Fur- steel Melting and Deck Derling Fur-         11.0         11	11.1 14.0	3.4 0.7	3.3 17.4 11.8 17.3	and Paralasis ( 100)	17.3
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Porges 195,110 5,020 200,130 11.8 Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	3.7 11.6	9.4 1.1	9·2 <b>21·2 4·8 20·8</b>	-1.2 - 2.0 + 4.0	,20.8
Tin, Lead, etc.           38,680         3,530         42,210         9.5           Manufacture of Tin Plates          23,850         4,320         28,170         3.1	5·0 9·2 1·9 2·9	7.8 5.6	1.4 11.1 5.4 10.6 7.5 10.9 7.5 10.4	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} - & 0 \cdot 2 & - & 1 \cdot 1 & - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 & - & 35 \cdot 0 & + & 6 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 & - & 5 \cdot 6 & - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	10·6 10·4
Iron and Steel Tube Making         26,340         1,550         27,890         9.9           Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture         20,640         4,260         24,900         7.7	7·7 9·8 7·2 7·6	MARCA MARCH	and the second	$\begin{array}{r} -1.4 - 5.6 - 0.2 \\ + 0.2 + 0.2 + 4.5 \end{array}$	14·2 12·5
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding 583,590 43,690 627,280 10.5 Electrical Engineering 61,320 15,400 76,720 5.9	3·0 10·0 4·2 5·5	2.4 0.7	2.3 12.9 3.7 12.3	-0.2 - 1.0 - 5.0	12.0
Marine Engineering, etc.          60,670         1,050         61,720         22.9           Constructional Engineering          25,110         1,020         26,130         11.1	4.7 22.5 4.2 10.8	1.0 1.9	1 1 23.9 6.6 23.6 1.6 12.7 4.5 12.4	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.1 \ + \ 1.1 \ + \ 0.9 \\ - \ 0.5 \ + \ 6.6 \ + \ 5.7 \\ + \ 0.3 \ - \ 2.4 \ + \ 1.2 \end{array}$	6.6 23.5 12.3
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :			Carlos Adosta		t gen M. United to the
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft 193,300 21,540 214,840 5.9 Construction and Repair of Carriages,	4.3 5.8		0.7 6.7 4.8 6.5	a a sol serie weath as	6.4
Carts, etc.          21,700         2,930         24,630         9.7           Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building           54,810         1,440         56,250         4.9	4·5 9·1 2·5 4·9		1·0         10·9         4·9         10·1           2·1         7·1         2·6         7·0	and and the second fill the	9·8 7·0
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing          238,360         3,340         241,700         35.5           Metal Trades :	8.0 35.1			-1.0 + 3.1 + 6.4	36.1
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding77,5907,97085,5608.8Electrical Wiring and Contracting11,67099012,6608.5Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	4·9 8·4 3·5 8·1		1·3 10·0 6·7 9·7 0·5 9·0 3·6 8·6	$\begin{array}{c c} -1.0 & -1.3 & -2.9, \\ -0.9 & +0.8 & -0.7 \end{array}$	9·6 8·5
Lamp Manufacture 50,940 30,410 81,350 6.7 Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making 24,380 9,460 33.840 11.3	7·3 6·9 7·2 10·1			+ 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.1 + 1.3 - 2.1	7·8 15·1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture 15,130 11,920 27,050 7.8 Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	7.0 7.4			-1.2 - 6.1 - 3.4	9.9
facture 18,680 11,690 30,370 8.5 Heating and Ventilating Apparatus 7,080 520 7,600 5.5	7·4 8·1 2·5 5·3	1*8 0·8 1·1 0·4	1·4 10·3 8·2 9·5 1·1 6·6 2·9 6·4		9·5 6·1
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture 25,680 19,530 45,210 8.9 Other Metal Industries 114,800 66,020 180,820 7.4	7·0 8·1 6·5 7·1	2.3 2.6	2·4 11·2 9·6 10·5 1·6 9·1 8·0 8·7	- 0.1 - 1.8 - 2.7	10.5
Textile Trades :	a la a		the second second	and an office and and	8.6
Cotton           208,770         367,950         576,720         3·3           Woollen and Worsted          107,340         150,360         257,700         5·0           Silk           18,470         28,420         46,890         4·0	2·4 2·8 2·8 3·7 3·0 3·4	7.5 7.4	5·5         8·9         9·6         9·3           7·4         12·5         10·2         11·1           7·4         11·3         10·5         10·8		9·3 11·1 10·8
Linen 27,110 59,510 86,620 19.4 Jute 13,750 28,430 42,180 13.1 Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	20·2 20·0 8·7 10·1	5.3 6.2	5·9 24·7 26·4 25·9		10.8 16.5 12.7
Cord, Twine, etc., Making 7,370 13,450 20,820 10.1 Hosiery 22,200 75,500 97,700 2.2	10.0 2.3 10.0 2.2		2·3 11·8 12·6 12·3 2·4 4·5 4·6 4·6		9·3 4·5
Lace 7,980 11,480 19,460 10.6 Carpet Manufacture 10,790 15,460 26,250 5.2	4·7 7·1 3·5 4·2	13·0 6·9 5·3 8·6	9·4         23·6         11·6         16·5           7·2         10·5         12·1         11·4	-1.9 - 3.6 - 1.3 + 1.8 + 3.4 + 6.8	16·5 11·4
Other Textile Industries         13,970         31,280         45,250         7.8           Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.            85,120         34,070         119,190         4.5	7·2 7·4 5·7 4·8		3·1         9·9         10·7         10·5           8·8         12·7         15·7         13·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} \dots & -3 \cdot 0 & -1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 & +1 \cdot 4 & +1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	9·6 13·1
Leather and Leather Goods :	2 1 28 5	Locks Ish	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		
Tanning, Currying and Dressing34,0608,65042,7108.0Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture13,83012,75026,5809.4	7·6 7·9 5·9 7·7		2·5         10·5         10·1         10·4           1·6         10·8         7·7         9·3	-0.8 $-0.3-1.0$ $-2.0$ $-1.4$	10·4 9·2
Clothing Trades :				POWNER LAS IN OUT OF	agatheters.
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery 11.820 93.640 105.460 7.6	4·7 6·8 5·3 5·5	1126 11 2 1 2	3·1         12·7         8·4         9·9           1·5         8·0         6·9         7·0	-3.6 - 2.4 - 1.5 - 2.6 - 2.9 - 2.5	9·6 6·8
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	3.0 3.7	Carl Stranger	1·8 7·1 4·5 5·5	A MARTIN MARTIN STATISTICS	5.5
ing, etc., Making 8,100 66,110 74,210 5.9 Other Dress Industries 10,510 17,990 28,500 7.4	4·1 4·3 3·8 5·1		1.5         6.3         5.8         5.8           3.2         8.9         7.9         8.3		4·4 8·2
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades 92,940 51,890 144,830 6.5	2.6 5.1		2·6 9·0 5·2 7·7	-1.0 - 1.8 - 1.4	7.5

March, 1926.

March, 1926.

ESTIMATED INSURED JU INDUSTRY. Males. Food, Drink and Tobacco :--Bread, Biscult, Cake, etc., Making ... Grain Milling ... Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Con-fectionery ... 91,330 27,890 26,050 54,250 87,830 13,340 54,060 11,540 83,150 19,500 Printing and Paper Trades :--Paper and Paper Board Making ... Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining ... 39,320 18,560 3,450 Building and Construction of Works :-- 
 Building
 ...
 ...
 746,210

 Public Works Contracting, etc.
 ...
 148,030
 Other Manufacturing Industries :--Rubber Manufacture Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making ... Scientific and Photographic Instru-ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making ... Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture ... 34,210 11,500 5,760 13,230 17,870 5,930 171,820 159,870 115,730 151,880 122,260 189,570 20,450 Distributive Trades ... ... 880,060 

 Commercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance
 1147,350

 Miscellaneous Trades and Services :---National Government
 147,350

 Professional Services ...
 238,970

 Professional Services ...
 67,210

 Entertainments and Sports ...
 42,370

 Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services
 104,790

 Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services
 84,940

# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

AT 22nd February, 1926, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,125,760; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,184,583. Comparative figures for men, boys, women, and girls separately, for 25th January and 22nd February, are given below :---

	25th Jan. 1926.		22nd Feb.	, 1926.		
		Persons no regular em	ormally in ployment.	Persons normally		
	Total.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	
	. And the	. Gi	reat Britain.			
Men Boys Women Girls	942,208 35,420 187,060 36,139	688,762 26,854 104,317 28,510	123,853 3,541 72,287 5,035	71,154 228 1,197 22	883,769 30,623 177,801 33,567	
Total	1,200,827	848,443	204,716	72,601	1,125,760	
		Great Britain	and Norther	n Ireland.		
Men Boys Women Girls	980,705 36,413 208,182 37,097	721,781 27,731 119,715 29,092	125,999 3,657 75,953 5,310	73,879 230 . 1,213 23	921,659 31,618 196,881 34,425	
Total	1,262,397	898,319	210,919	75,345	1,184,583	

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

				(	BREAT	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	IERN	IRELAI	ND.		al a dha a			GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSUE	TED NUM ED PERSO JULY 192	ONS AT	UN	CENTAG WHOLLY EMPLOY	TED	TE	TED AT	x	FEBRU	TOTAL		DECI TOT	EASE ( REASE ( AL PER FAGES A PARED	-) IN CEN- S	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Casuals)	·	Males	To 1		Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH JAN., 1926.	23RD FEB., 1925.	25тн Feb., 1924.	AT 22ND FEB., 1926.
d, Drink and Tobacco :	91,330 27,890	50,460 3,470	141,790 31,360	10·3 5·2	6·0 4·3	8·7 5·1	0·3 1·0,	0·6 0·9	0·5 1·0	10·6 6·2	6·6 5·2		-0.2 +0.9	- 1·4 + 1·3	-1.3 + 0.8	8·8 5·9
fectionery	26,050 54,250 87,830	51,080 60,070 25,350	77,130 114,320 113,180	6.7 8.8 5.6	6.0 11.0 7.8	6·2 9·9 6·1	0.7 0.3 0.3	3·2 0·7 1·3	2·4 0·6 0·5	7·4 9·1 5·9	9·2 11·7 9·1	8.6 10.5 6.6	- 0.6 - 0.9 	-2.3 -3.2 -0.8	- 0.5	8.6 10.4 6.2
Manufacture milling, Furniture and Woodwork :	13,340 54,060 11,540 83,150 19,500	30,620 2,830 2,170 18,530 6,050	43,960 56,890 13,710 101,680 25,550	5.6 10.3 11.7 6.6 9.5	4·4 5·8 7·0 5·5 6·4	4.8 10.1 10.9 6.4 8.8	0·2 0·4 1·3 0·4 1·4	0·4 0·4 3·1 1·0 1·4	0·3 0·4 1·7 0·5 1·4	5·8 10·7 13·0 7·0 10·9	4·8 6·2 10·1 6·5 7·8	10·5 12·6 6·9	+ 0.1 - 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.6	- 0.1 - 4.2 - 0.7	- 3.4	4.6 10.2 12.2 6.8 9.5
ting and Paper Trades :	39,320 18,560	15,700 36,290	55,020 54,850	4·6 5·2	3·2 4·1	4·2 4·5	0·8 0·3	1·1 1·7	0·9 1·2	5·4 5·5	4·3 5·8	5·1 5·7	- 0·4	-2.4 -1.5	- 4.5	5·0 5·4
All «Paper Making and Paper Staining tationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	3,450 2,050 158,460	1,470 2,770 86,880	4,920 4,820 245,340	3.8 6.8 4.3	5·4 5·6 4·6	4·3 6·1 4·4	0.8 0.1 0.2	1-2 0-2 0-6	0·9 0·2 0·3	4.6 6.9 4.5	6.6 5.8 5.2	5·2 6·3 4·7	+ 0.5 - 0.9 - 0.2	-1.3 + 0.5 - 1.3	-1.1 -1.5	5·2 6·2 4·6
ding and Construction of Works :	746,210 148 <b>,03</b> 0	7,910 850	754,120 148,880	11·4 18·5	2.6 1.8	11·4 18·4	0·4 0·6	0·2	0·3 0·6	11·8 19·1	2.8 1.8	11·7 19·0		- 0.3	-1.1 + 0.6	11·3 18·7
er Manufacturing Industries :	34,210 11,500 5,760	26,360 2,300 4,580	60,570 13,800 10,340	7·0 5·1 8·4	6.6 3.2 5.6	6·8 4·8 7·2	0.6 0.2 3.0	0·9 0·2 4·5	0·8 0·2 3·6	7·6 5·3 11·4	7.5 3.4 10.1	7.6 5.0 10.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 3.8 \\ \end{array} $	-3.1 -1.6	-3.1 -3.3 +0.1	7-6 4-9 10-6
ment and Apparatus Manufacture usical Instrument Making oys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	13,230 17,870 5,930	7,670 3,770 5,100	20,900 21,640 11,030	4·3 6·0 6·8	2.7 3.6 8.1	3·7 5·6 7·4	0.7 0.5 1.8	0·3 0·4 1·1	0.6 0.5 1.5	5·0 6·5 8·6	3·0 4·0 9·2	4·3 6·1 8·9	+ 0·4  - 0·9	Mr. Call	- 0.3 - 1.4 - 3.3	4·2 6·1 8·8
Water and Electricity Supply Industries	171,820	6,830	178,650	5.6	2.6	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	5.8	2.9	5.7	— 0·3	- 0.9	- 0.5	5•5
allway Service ramway and Omnibus Service ther Road Transport lipping Service mal, River, Dock and Harbour	159,870 115,730 151,880 122,260	8,740 5,430 4,340 5,670	168,610 121,160 156,220 127,930	6.5 4.0 13.5 19.8	5·0 5·2 3·6 7·0	6·4 4·1 13·2 19·2	0·2 0·2 0·3 0·6	0·1 0·0 0·3 0·5	0·3 0·1 0·3 0·6	6.7 4.2 13.8 20.4	5·1 5·2 3·9 7·5	6.7 4.2 13.5 19.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.9 \end{array} $	+ 0.3 - 2.4	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 2.6 \\ - & 2.1 \end{array} $	6.5 4.2 13.1 19.8
Service ther Transport and Communication	189,570 20,450	2,150 2,240	191,720 22,690	27·5 14·9	4·3 7·4	27·3	0·4 0·3	0·7 1·7	0·4 0·5	27·9 15·2	5.0	1.5.2.6.0	+ 1.2	the last		27.4
ributive Trades	880,060	1.0.5	1,458,200	7.1	5.2	6.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	7.3	9·1 5·7	6.6	+ 0.9 - 0.1	的规范图制	-2.6 -0.5	14·5 6·4
mercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance	147,350	72,760	220,110	4.0	1.7	3.2	0.0	• 0.0	0.1	4.0	1.7	3.3	- 0.1	<b>-</b> 0·5	- 1.2	3.3
ational Government	126,870 238,970 67,210 42,370 104,790 22,730 84,940	29,620 19,400 46,070 22,650 189,240 94,560 30,340	156,490 258,370 113,280 65,020 294,030 117,290 115,280	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	4.5 2.7 2.1 8.8 9.4 3.9 5.5	$7 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 0$	0·2 0·3 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·6	$\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.6 \\ 2.5 \end{array}$	0·2 0·2 0·0 0·2 0·1 0·4 1·1	12·1 5·7	4.6 2.8 2.1 9.0 9.5 4.5 8.0	7.69.13.211.810.4 $4.725.1$	- 0.6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.5 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 2.7 \\ - 3.6 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 2.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.5 \\ + 2.6 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 2.4 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 4.1 \end{array} $	7.5 8.8 3.2 11.6 10.3 4.5 24.5
TOTAL	8,717,400	3,174,600	11,892,000	10.0	5.2	8.7	1.5	2.5	1.8	11.5	7.7				- 0.1	10.2
		THE REAL PROPERTY OF	the strength of the	12 OFFICIER	STATISTICS AND IN	States of the local division of the	State States	ATTAC STATES	Contraction in the local division of the loc	CONTRACTOR OF STATE	CALIFORNIA STATE	STITUTE T	CONTROL OF STREET	The states	27-212.01 - 40.0	STREET, STREET

The following Table gives particulars relating to certain branches of the work of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the four weeks ended 1st March, 1926. Of the 101,854 vacancies filled, 57,473 were for men, 25,868 for women, and, 18,513 for juveniles.

		tions from loyers.	Versender	Number	
Week ended	During Week.	At end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.†	of Work- people on Registers.	
1st February, 1926	30,933	19,178	27,486	1,236,798	
8th February, 1926 15th, 22nd 1st March	28,998 28,365 29,406 30,504	18,981 18,815 19,148 19,870	25,129 25,292 25,745 25,688	1,225,753 1,200,428 1,184,583 1,168,732	
• Total (4 weeks)	117,273	•••	101,854		

\* The figures include all workpeople on the Registers of Exchanges, including persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in ques

+ "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 1st February, 1926, the average number of such placings was 5,604 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters, during the four weeks ended 1st March, 1926, was 750 per week

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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 22nd February, 1926. In certain cases-e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc. the figures cover more than one Exchange area :--

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	Numb	er of Perso 22nd Febi	ons on R ruary, 19	egisters 26.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared
Area,	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 25th Jan., 1926.
London Division	105,504	22,806	9,064	137,374	- 10,438
South-Eastern Division Brighton Chatham Ipswich Norwich Rest of South-Eastern	34,909 2,162 1,694 2,135 2,316 26,602	6,062 504 294 278 370 4,616	4,589 503 509 130 75 3,372	45,560 3,169 2,497 2,543 2,761 34,590	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 7,098 \\ - & 197 \\ + & 149 \\ - & 286 \\ - & 617 \\ - & 6,147 \end{array}$
South-Western Division Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth Reading Southampton Swindon Rest of South-Western	53,135 10.928 4,452 4,887 1,102 5,037 395 26,334	8,919 2,107 559 618 96 548 74 4,917	4,724 918 456 532 255 491 132 1,940	66,778 13,953 5,467 6,037 1,453 6,076 601 33,191	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Midlands DivisionBirminghamCoventryCradley HeathDerbyLeicesterNorthamptonNottinghamStoke-on-TrentWalsallWest BromwichWolverhamptonBest of Midlands	$\begin{array}{c} 87,980\\ 16,862\\ 1,017\\ 3,295\\ 1,419\\ 1,762\\ 2,065\\ 8,881\\ 3,445\\ 2,122\\ 3,511\\ 36,659\end{array}$	28,670 6,021 305 481 458 582 326 1,641 696 5,141 843 381 1,010 10,785	4,672 394 29 91 169 28 112 276 72 508 311 104 189 2,389	$\begin{array}{c} 121,322\\ 23,277\\ 1,351\\ 3,867\\ 2,046\\ 2,372\\ 1,779\\ 7,518\\ 2,833\\ 14,530\\ 4,599\\ 2,607\\ 4,710\\ 49,833\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
North-Eastern Division Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby Halifax Hartlepools Huddersfield Hull Lincoln Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham Sheffield Stockton-on-Tees Studerland York Rest of North-Eastern	215,319 1,248 6,765 2,585 1,648 486 8,959 2,550 1,811 8,078 3,017 8,863 11,045 1,802 7,882 13,554 1,802 7,882 19,386 8,990 7,100 17,305 1,826 1,820 7,852	28,148 232 2,803 204 1,260 708 183 494 179 1,612 805 2,551 410 1,394 401 1,394 2,727 434 211 733 370 10,245	13,618 73 366 163 162 254 747 342 52 399 163 963 103 382 964 261 1,368 734 423 883 169 4,444	3,075	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
North-Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Biackpool Burniey Burniey Burny Chorley Manchester Nelson Preston St. Helens St. Kelens Stockport Wagan Wigan	163,782 163,782 2,157 2,032 4,736 5,312 2,917 1,235 4,918 2,324 1,857 42,551 1,857 42,551 1,857 42,554 3,998 2,548 3,228 7,852 2,913 1,785 2,913 1,785 2,918 3,910 40,621	52,520 868 1,112 268 411 1,348 529 1,435 2,827 2,827 2,826 340 6,106 5,718 5,718 5,303 4,140 1,085 2,59 2,564 2,075 2,564 2,075 2,564 2,782 14,828	13,671 13,671 88 272 291 164 164 164 164 164 165 165 4,186 1,412 15 264 4,186 1,412 15 264 4,265 4,186 1,412 15 265 4,186 4,00 3,310	229,973 3,192 3,236 5,276 6,014 4,429 1,928 6,680 5,416 2,278 2,262 5,248 3,262 5,248 2,262 5,248 3,262 5,416 8,484 8,484 8,484 8,484 8,566 3,723 3,944 1,204 5,209 7,152 58,759	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Sectland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Rest of Scotland Wales Division	150,101 5,693 3,219 6,154 13,156 58,496 7,673 3,099 4,483 48,128 73,039	27,280 1,186 200 2,119 2,067 10,486 685 294 644 9,599 3,396	10,066 231 202 474 785 4,043 486 170 308 3,367 3,786	187,447 7,110 3,621 8,747 16,008 73,025 8,844 3,563 5,435 61,094 80,221	$\begin{array}{rrrr} & & 11,103 \\ & & 473 \\ & & 465 \\ + & 285 \\ & & 308 \\ - & 2,894 \\ - & 310 \\ + & 266 \\ - & 481 \\ - & 6,723 \\ - & 8,529 \end{array}$
Cardiff Lianelly Newport Swansea Best of Wales	7,745 1,799 3,234 3,869 56,392	723 90 203 342 2,038	616 109 287 464 2,310	9,084 1,998 3,724 4,675 60,740	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 992 \\ - & 1,084 \\ - & 20 \\ - & 705 \\ - & 7,712 \end{array} $
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Newry Best of Northern Ire-	37,890 24,604 2,455 761 672 1,080	19,080 11,948 720 997 400 460	1,853 1,188 99 62 31 41	58,823 37,740 3,274 1,820 1,103 1,581	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 2,747 \\ - & 1,242 \\ - & 150 \\ - & 422 \\ - & 65 \\ + & 44 \end{array}$
land Great Britain and	8,318	4,555	432	13,305	- 912
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	921,659	196,881	66,043	1,184,583	- 77,814

# PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED.

March, 1926.

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 February, 1926, differed from the figures for 25th January, 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 Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd February, 1926, as compared with 25th January, 1926.							
I all the set of the	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Building Tailoring Ocal Mining Public Works Contracting, etc Dress, Mantle Making and Millinery Pottery, Earthenware, etc Steel Melting, Iron Pudding, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Hotel, Boarding House, Club Ser- vices Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Stone Quarying and Mining Shipping Service Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Under- clothing, etc., making *Other Food Industries	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} -23,716\\ -7,071\\ -6,931\\ -3,971\\ -2,781\\ -2,620\\ -2,479\\ -2,439\\ -2,439\\ -2,449\\ -1,542\\ -1,542\\ -1,542\\ -1,203\\ -1,106\\ -1,081\\ -1,064\\ \end{array}$					
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service Cotton	+ 2,164 + 1,519	+ 6 + 4,844	+ 2,170 + 6,363					
Net variation for above industries	- 44,485	- 8,406	- 52,891					
Total net variation for all } insured industries }	- 57,658	- 12,054	- 69,712					

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

#### KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

THE latest returns show that there are approximately 28,000 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by these firms is approximately 370,000. The numbers of Local Authorities and Royal Warrant Holders now on the Roll are 1,395 and 640 respectively.

Government Contracts .-- Resolutions in the following terms were passed in both Houses of Parliament on 16th February, 1926 :---

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Government in all Government contracts to make provision for the employment to the fullest possible extent of disabled ex-Service men, and to this end to confine such contracts, save in exceptional circumstances, to employers enrolled on the King's National Roll."

This resolution lays down definitely the practice which has been followed by successive Governments since June, 1921. It is hoped that the passing of this resolution will result in the addition of further employers to the King's National Roll and the reduction of the number of unemployed disabled ex-Service men. The Government practice in this matter is followed by 544 Local Authorities, including the London County Council. The Metro-politan Asylums Board and the Metropolitan Water Board also follow this rule.

It is hoped that other public bodies will adopt this practice.

UNEMPLOYED DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

The latest figures available indicate that 31,303 disabled ex-Service men are registered at the Employment Exchanges as in search of employment.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 23rd February, 1926, the number of men in training was 2,361, and the number awaiting training, 227. Since 1st August, 1919, 96,959 men have terminated training.

# NUMBERS OF PERSONS ON STATE-AIDED RELIEF SCHEMES.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 24th February, the Minister of Labour stated that the number of men employed on state-aided schemes of work on 30th January, 1926, was 104,953, as compared with 109,399 on 31st January, 1925. These figures take no account of the employment provided indirectly, *e.g.*, in the preparation and transport of materials.

 $\ast$  This group, which includes miscellaneous industries, corresponds with that under the same heading in the Table on page 99.

March, 1926.

# 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 February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of nearly £12,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 140,000 workpeople and in an increase of about £2,900 in the weekly wages of 28,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount o in Weekl	f Chang y Wages
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decrea
	I and the second		£	£
Mining and Quarrying	9,000	2,300	680	1
Iron and Steel	2,000	100,000	380	9,0
Other Metal		20,500	1.	1,4
Building	6,250	DE-	730	1 1 2 4
Public Utility Services	7,750	200	760	1 Section
Other	3,000	19,000	350	1,3
Total	28,000	142,000 .	2,900	11,8

Total ... ... 28,000 142,000 2,900 11,850 The increases in the mining group mainly affected coal miners in the Radstock district and iron-ore miners in Cumberland. In the former case the percentage addition to the basis rates of about 5,000 miners was increased by an amount equivalent to nearly 4 per cent. on current rates, while in the latter increases of from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ d. to 1d. per shift granted to about 4,000 workers under a selling price sliding scale were supplemented by special increases varying from 1d. to 3d. per shift. The principal change in the iron and steel group was a reduction of 6\$ per cent. on the standard basis rates of nearly 40,000 men employed in steel-smelting shops and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland. This reduction, which was equivalent to about 5 per cent. on current rates, was not applied in the case of men with basis rates of 7s. per shift or less. There were also reductions equivalent in each case to about 1\$ per cent. on current rates in the wages of over 40,000 iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands and of 7,000 steel sheet millmen in various districts. There were reductions, varying from 2.6d. to 7d. per week in the cost-of-living bonuses of blast-furnace workers in Cumberland. Workpeople affected by reductions in the other metal trades

Cumberland. Workpeople affected by reductions in the other metal trades included about 15,000 electrical cable makers, the amount of reduc-tion being 1s. 6d. or 1s. 11½d. per week in the case of men and 1s. per week in the case of women. About 4,000 men in the galvanising trade had their wages reduced by 1½ per cent. on current rates. In the building trade there were increases varying from ½d. to 1d. per hour in the wages of men employed in various towns in the Midlands.

In the public utility services the principal increase was one of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour in the wages of men employed in the non-trading

· Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes o
anne antifert and	the Designation and Areas		MINING
Coal Mining	Radstock	28 Jan.	Workpeople en
Coke and By- Products Manufacture.	West Yorkshire	1 Feb	coal mines. Cokemen and 1
Iron Mining	Cumberland	14 Feb.	Workpeople er mines.
Lead Mining	Wearhead and Allen-	15 Feb.	Underground a
Quarrying	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop and New- ark-on-Trent.	Feb.	Gypsum mine stone dresse
	120	CHEM	ICAL, GLASS,
Brick Making	Peterborough and District.	lst full pay day in Feb.	Brickmakers

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

services of various local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

In other trades there was a bonus granted of 5 per cent. on the weekly earnings of brickmakers in the Peterborough district; while hosiery workers at Hawick sustained reductions amounting to 3s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per week in the case of men and women respectively. There were also reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for various classes of workpeople employed in the burds and bream trade brush and broom trade.

Of the total reduction of £11,850, £9,150 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and nearly the whole of the remainder took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £1,150 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and work-

people. Of the total increase of £2,900, £1,450 took effect under arrange ments made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, including £750 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies; £435 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of an industry; £250 was the result of arbitration; while most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 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 two completed months of 1926, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :---

Group of Industries.	of Wor	te Number kpeople 1 by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
Statistical Indiana and Andrews	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Contraction and the second		and section to	£	£		
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	9,000	8,250	650	450		
Chemical, etc	2,700	80	340	15		
Iron and Steel Engineering, Shipbuilding	2,000	114,000	380	10,150		
and Other Metal	7,650	20,500	640	1,450		
Textile	150	85,500	15	1,200		
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Building and Allied	500	2,000 1,600	90	175 120		
Trades	14,000		1,525			
Transport	2,000	1200 120 020	550			
Public Utility Services	30,000	220	3,500	15		
Other	12,000	17,000	560	1,075		
Total	80,000	249,150	8,250	14,650		

In the corresponding two months of 1925, there were net increases of over  $\pounds 60,000$  in the weekly full time wages of 650,000 workpeople, and net reductions of over  $\pounds 20,000$  in those of nearly 600,000 workpeople

No important changes were reported in February.

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

of Workpeople. (Decreases in italics.) AND QUARRYING. 

 AND QUARRYING.

 employed in or about

 by-product workers

 Iby-product workers

 Increase of 5 · 16 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, making wages 40 · 72 per cent. above the standard.

 Decrease of 24 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 424 per cent. above the standard.

 Decrease of 24 per cent.

 Per day plus 424 per cent.

 Temporary increases (in lieu of increases previously granted)

 of 1s. 9d. per shift in the minimum wage for miners; of 1s. 9d.

 per shift for winding enginemen and all other workers 18 years of age and over who were in receipt of a cost-of-living bonus prior to 12 October, 1925; of 3d. per shift for boys under 18 years; and of 4d. per shift for all other workers (craftsmen, etc.) who were not in receipt of the cost-of-living bonus.

 Increase; of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (7s. 11d. to 8s.), of 4d. per shift for winding enginemen, rs. 2d. per shift; lat class or leading labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift, plus temporary increase of 18. 9d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: winding enginemen, 7s. 2d. per shift; lat class or leading labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift, plus temporary increase of 18. 9d. neach case.

 BRICK, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES. Bonus granted of 5 per cent. on weekly earnings. Minimum rates after change: burners, 11s. 9d. per shift; labourers, 11åd. per hour, plus in each case a bonus of 5 per cent. ... ...

\* 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. <sup>†</sup> The temporary increases referred to supersede the previous temporary increases granted in October, 1925 (see page 399 of the November GAZETTE). They are to remain in operation for a period of 18 weeks, but may be extended by mutual agreement at any time before the expiration of that period, and for such period as may be mutually agreed upon. <sup>‡</sup> The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices. <sup>§</sup> The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.

3.865

15

50

# Hours of Labour.

Particulars of Change.

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March, 1926.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES	IN	RATES	OF	WAGES	REPORTED	DURING	FEBRUARY,	1926	(continued).	
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ndustry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change: (Decreases in italics.)
the entry of the second	a constant and a subsection of the	I RON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND MA	NUFACTURE.	in the second second			OTHER METAL TRADES (conti	
g Iron ufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire. North Lincolnshire	2nd full pay in Feb. 7 Feb.	Workpeople(excluding skilled crafts- men and bricklayers on mainten- ance work, and also labourers) em- ployed at blastfurnaces. Engineers, electricians, apprentices, improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work, at blastfur- naces and in steel works.	<ul> <li>Decreases in bonuses* of amounts varying, according to base rates, from 2.6d. to 7d. per week, leaving total amount of bonus from 2s. 10.2d. to 7s. 3d. per week.</li> <li>Decreaset of \$ per cent.\$ on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard, plus a tonnage bonus. Rates after change: patternmakers, 44s. per week; boilersmiths, 45s.; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians, armature winders, 42s.; machinemen (millers, borers, planers, etc.), 30s. to 38s.; strikers (after 1 year's service), 32s. 6d., plus, in each case, 25 per cent.</li> </ul>	Electrical Cable Making,	Greater London Area Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire.	15 Jan.	Jointers and jointers' mates em- ployed in the electrical cable- making industry.	<ul> <li>Increase of 4s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per week for jointers, and of 4s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. r week for jointers' mates. Rates after change: jointe 78s. 2d.; jointers' mates, 68s. 9d.</li> <li>Decrease* of 1s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per week for men 21 years of age and ov of 1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per week for men 21 years of age and ov of 1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years, boys 15 years, of 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years, is. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages correspondin reduced. Rates after change: men 21 years and over, 54s. 1 to 60s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 38s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 46s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; bu 14 to 17 years, 14s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 24s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d; women 18 years and over, of per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for some 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for some 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for some 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week boys and girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages correspondin reduced. Rates after change : men 21 years and over, 49s. to 55s. 6d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 35s. to 42s. 6d.; boys 14 17 years, 14s. to 23s.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. 32s. 6d.<sup>†</sup>; girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. to 18s. 6d.<sup>†</sup></li> <li>Bonus fixed at 15s. 6d. per week (in lieu of 21s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, previou paid) wntil reaching 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> years of age, when full bonus becom payable.<sup>‡</sup></li> </ul>
	Allow a second set of a second s		Men employed in steel-melting shops:	and a tonnage bonus. Decreaset of 64 per cent. on the standard of 1905, leaving wages 264 per cent. (basic process) and 14 per cent. (acid process) above the standard.	Brassfounding	Great Britain, other than the above counties. Birminghamt	Feb.	Workpeople employed in the elec- trical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.). Men entering Grade C at 21 years of	28s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; j girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. to 18s. 6d.; Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week for men 18 years and over, of per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week boys and girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages correspondin reduced. Rates after change: men 21 years and over, 49s. to 55s. 6d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 35s. to 42s. 6d.; boys 14 17 years, 14s. to 23s.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. 32s. 6d.; j girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. to 18s. 6d.; Bonus fixed at 15s. 6d. met week (in lieu of 21s. 61d. perceived
rti oinini n ro ann anna ann annan annan ghaata ghaata ghaata	England and West of Scotland.§	7 Feb.	per shift). Semi-skilled workers and la- bourers on 8-hour shifts (ex- cluding adult workers in re- ceipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s mer shift).	<ul> <li>Decreaset of 61 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 261 per cent. above the standard.</li> <li>Decreaset of 151 of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 183 of such advance.</li> </ul>		B i r m i n g h a m , Smethwick, Dud- ley, Bilston, Man- chester, Warring- ton, Sowerby Bridge, Kelghley and Glasgow.	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trades.	<ul> <li>paid until reaching 214 years of age, when full bonus becom payable.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Decrease* in flat rate bonus of 2s. per week for men 18 years and over, and of per week for boys under 18 years, and girls under 18 but o 16 years. Rates after change :- Men-cupola men, 1s. 3d. hour (56 hours); frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours bending, 1s. 3d. per hour; other sections (except stock fille 1s. 14d. per hour; less 124 per cent. in each case, and over unappers and lacquerers, 7d. per hour; colour painters of transferrers, 8d. per hour; plus, in each case, a bonus addition of a bonus of 14s. per hour; case, a bonus addition o</li></ul>
10014		7 Feb.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., in puddling forges and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 6s per skift).	Decrease† of 182 of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 183 of such advance.	Cotton	Bury and District	lst pay day in Oct., 1925.	TEXTILE TRADES. Twisters and drawers	<ul> <li>wrappers and tacquerers, 'ta. per hour; colour painters of transferrers, 8d. per hour; plus, in each case, a bonus addit of 7s. per week.</li> <li>Extra payments to piece price list revised and extended, a minimum hourly rates for time work fixed as follows: draw —in room, 8d.; in shed, 84d.; twisters—in room, 6d.; shed, 64d.; plus current list percentage in each case</li> </ul>
	North East Coast	14, Dec., 1925.   15 Feb.¶	Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel	Basis rate increased by 2d. per hour (8td. to 9d).   Total rate after change (including sliding-scale addition) 11.58d. per hour. A special temporary bonus granted of 1d. per hour or 4s. per week.¶	Hosiery Carpet Manufacture.	Hawick Kidderminster and District.	Ist full pay in Feb. Ist pay day in Feb.	Men and women Apprentices Dyehouse labourers	or 100).
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire. Certain districts in England and Wales (principally Staf- fordshire, Cheshire,	8 Feb. 8 Feb.		Decreaset of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard.** Minimum rate after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. per day or shift, plus 50 per cent., plus 10d. per day for daynorkers and 11d. per shift for shift workers. Decreaset of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1891.	Elastic Web Weaving. Machine Calico Printing.	Leicester Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	A State of the state of the second se	Elastic web weavers (male workers) Machine calico printers	Bonus reduced* from 15s. to 14s. in the pound. Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced* from 53.20 per to 51.10 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonus of per week for journeymen and 14s. per week for appre- remaining unchanged.
nd Steel { lfacture.	Tees-side, South Wales and Mon- mouthshire).†† North East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed at Newburn, West	7 Feb.	Men on direct production in steel- rolling mills (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift).	Decreaset of 61 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 261 per cent, above the standard.	Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	March. Pay day in week ending 13 Feb.	Male workers	Decrease* of 2d. per week for those 22½ years and over, the for those under 22½ years remaining unchanged. Rates change: 14 years, 16s., increasing to 31s. 6d. at 18, 44s. 21, and to 51s. 1d. at 22½ years, plus special advance of 2 those 21 and over. TRADES.
2.01	Hartlepool and Gateshead). Barrow-in-Furness	7 Feb. {	Workpeople employed in steel works :	Decreaset of 64 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 174 per cent. above the standard of 1909. Decreaset of 64 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 264 per cent, above the standard of 1909.	Mill Sawing Furniture	North Staffordshire London	15 Feb. 1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and saw sharpeners. Female french polishers BUILDING AND ALLIED TRA	Minimum rate of 1s. 5d. per hour adopted. Decrease* of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ .). DES.
atoria ta cat	Scunthorpe	7 Feb.	below 7s. per shift). Wire and hoop millmen	Decreaset of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard.** Decreaset of 6½ per cent., on standard rates, leaving wages 26½ per cent. above the standard rates.	<ul> <li>Ensuranteries (inter- tion transmission)</li> <li>Ensuranteries (inter- networks)</li> <li>Ensuranteries</li> </ul>	Bewdley, Broms- grove, Kidder- minster, Red- ditch and Stour- port. Burton-on-Trent	15 Feb.	joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : craftsmen, Labourers, 1s. 21/2.5 Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 7d, to 1s. 8d.) ar per hour for labourers (1s. 21/2 d. to 1s. 31/2).5
Pietos esta passintes di VELOCIAN La contrata	West of Scotland	1 Feb. {	workers in receipt of base rates from 3s, 10d. to 7s. per shift). Iron puddlers and millmen	Decreaset of 21 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 524 per cent. above the standard. Decreaset of 24 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages	and a second sec	Dudley, Dudley Port, Gornal and Sedg- ley.	15 Feb.	slaters, plumbers, plasterers,	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour for craftsmen (ls. 7d. to ls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}d$ . $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour for labourers (ls. 2 $\frac{1}{2}d$ . to ls. 2 $\frac{3}{2}d$ .).§
			and mill labourers (excluding adult workers in receipt of	60 per cent. above the standard. Decreaset of 64 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 264 per cent. above the standard.	Building -	Tamworth Walsall, Wednesbury and Darlaston Dis- trict.	15 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers,	Ancrease of 1d, per hour for craftsmen (1s 61d, to 1s, 71d) ad, per hour for labourers (1s, 2d, to 1s, 21d.).§
	West of Scotland	7 Feb. {	base rates of from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift). Semi-skilled workers and general labourers (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates of from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift).	Decrease† of $\frac{1}{122}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease, since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{131}{132}$ of such advance.	dente, 'Elle "A' manager 'Stand' a' the dama 'Stand' a'	Ardingly, Cuckfield, Turners Hill and Uckfield. Various towns in South-West Eng- land.]		painters and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plas- terers, painters and labourers. Building trade operatives	<ul> <li>Increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d, per hour. Rates after change : craftsmen, li labourers, ls. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Rates of wages adopted in accordance with the Grading S of the National Wages and Conditions Council, the new varying (according to classification of town) from ls. ls. 7d. per hour for craftsmen and from ls. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d, to 1</li> </ul>
nising	England and Wales‡‡	8 Feb.	OTHER METAL TRADES. Workpeople employed in galvan- ising departments (excluding	Decreaset of 21 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard.	Asphalting	Elgin, Forres and Nairn. Ballymena London	15 Feb.	Painters Bricklayers and masons Asphalte workers	per hour for labourers.) Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.).

This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages internate in correspondence with selling prices.
The decrease warranted by the selling price amounted to 3½ per cent., but it was agreed that wages should not be reduced below 25 per cent. on standard rates.
The change applied to firms who are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, those in England being situated principally in the North-East Coast District, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.
# This change took effect from the date shown under an agreement made on 31 December, 1925, between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association and the "Altogether" Builders' Labourers and Constructional Workers' Society. It was agreed that, in consideration of the increase of 3d. per hour in basis rate, a rate of time and a half was to be substituted for double time from 1 pm. on Saturday to 12 midnight Saturday.
¶ It was agreed that the special temporary bonus should operate from 15 February, 1926, to 1 March, 1927, and that a retrospective payment of a flat weekly sum of 4s. per complete normal week and *pro rata* for less time worked should be made from 18 January to 15 February.
\*\* Men on base earnings of not more than 5s. 10d. per shift for shiftworkers.
\*\* This change took effect under an arrangement made by the Sheet Trade Committee of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.
\*\* Certain firms—members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.
Excluding any service bonus that may be due.
The change took effect under an agreement made between the Brassfounders' Employers' Association and the National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics, which stabilised the current wages and conditions for a period of twelve months, subject to the change described, which applies only to men attaining the age of 21 after 17 February.
The change took effect as the result of re-grading under the Grading Scheme of the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry.
The towns concerned, arranged in their respective grades, and the rates payable in each case are as follows: Grade A2 (painters, is. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, other tradesmen, is. 7d.; labourers, is. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.): Dartmouth. Grade B1 (tradesmen, is. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; labourers, is. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.): Bideford, Torrington. Grade B2 (tradesmen, is. 5d.; labourers, is. 1d.): Buckfastleigh, Budleigh Salterton, Falmouth, Ilfracombe, Swanage and Wellington. Grade B3: (tradesmen, is. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; labourers, is. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.); Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Dorchester, Glastonbury and Street, Hayle, Lawington, Liskeard, Marlborough, Newquay, Penzance, Redruth and Camborne, St. Austell, St. Ives, Tiverton, Topsham. Grade C (tradesmen, is. 4d.; labourers, is. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.); Castle Cary, Chagford, Chard, Crediton (painters, is. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.), Crewkerne, F airford, Honiton, Ilminster, Ivybridge, Langport, Shepton Mallet, Stalbridge, Tavistock (painters, is. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.), Wells. N.B.—In the case of those towns in italics painters are rated at 1d. less than other tradesmen in the same Grade.

March, 1926.

March, 1926.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
			TRANSPORT TRADES.	MIQ
Railway Servants.	Great Britain	1 Feb.	Railway conciliation grades (adults)	Decrease in the rates of wages of new entrants to the permanen
Merchant Shipping.	Great Britain	1 Dec., 1925.†	Seagoing wireless telegraphists	service, from the "A" rates hitherto paid to the "B" rates.* New schedule of rates adopted resulting in a decrease of 22s, 6å per calendar month. Rates after change, per calendar month lat year's service, £7 15s.; 2nd year, £8 15s.; 3rd year, £9 15s. 4th year, £11 7s. 6d.; 5th year, £12 17s. 6d.; 6th year, £14 7s. 6d. 7th year, £15 17s. 6d.; 8th year, £17 7s. 6d.; 9th year £18 17s. 6d. (See article on page 82.)
	and the state of the	and dimme in Tell and of a	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	A CALL AND A CALL AND A CALL AND AND A CALL
Electricity	West Midlands Area:	15 Jan.	Meter fixers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Zone A under takings, 1s. 2.78d. per hour; Zone B, 1s. 2.28d.; Zone C 1s. 1.78d.;
Undertakings.	Aberdeen	16 Feb.	Junior omnibus conductors	New scale of wages adopted as follows: 16 to 18 years of age
Tramways nd Omnibus ndertakings.	Dundee	1 Jan.,	Tramcar cleaners (night work)	21s. 3d. per week; 18 to 19, 25s. 6d.; 19 to 20, 29s. 9d. 20 to 21, 34s. Increase of 2s. per week in which is merged the increase of 6d
and average from	Certain Authorities	1925.§ 1st full	Manual workers	per week previously granted from the same date. Rates after change : 56s. to 57s. per week. Increase¶ of ½d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change
Non-trading rvices of Local {	in the West Riding of Yorkshire.	pay week in Feb.	Andreas Andrea	Grade A areas—destructor stokers, steam waggon and rolle: drivers, 1s. 3d.; petrol vehicle drivers (over 1 ton) 1s. 24d.; petrol vehicle drivers (1 ton and under), sewage flushers, sewage works foremen, pump men, press-house men gouxtub men, scavenger foremen, throwers out, scariflers working gangers, tar-mixers, grave diggers and fumigators 1s. 2d.; dry ashmen and horse drivers or carters, 1s. 14d. gulley cleaners, sweepers, drivers' helpers, yard labourers dustmen, sewage works attendants and labourers, store- keepers, labourers, 1s. 1d.; Grade B1 areas—14d. per hour less; Grade B2 areas—1d. per hour less; Grade C1 areas— 14d. per hour less; Grade C2 areas—2d, per hour less Grade D1 areas—21d. per hour less; and Grade D2 areas, 3d per hour less than rates quoted for Grade A areas.]
Authorities.	Certain Authorities in Middlesex.**	12 Jan.	Certain classes of manual workers	Rates of wages fixed as follows: Grade A workpeople—mortuary keepers' assistants, washing bath attendants, Zone 1, 52s. 6d per week; Zone 2, 5ls.; Zone 3, 48s. 6d. Grade B—foremen lamplighters, watermen (sewage works), Zone 1, 55s. 6d.; Zone 2, 53s. 3d.; Zone 3, 50s. 6d. Grade C—drain testers, fitters' mates, foremen gardeners, refuse burners, smiths' mates (sewage disposal works), tar macadam mixers, washing bath stokers, Zone 1, 58s. 6d.; Zone 2, 56s. 3d.; Zone 3, 52s. Grade D—electric vehicle drivers, foremen (dust removal) foremen watermen (sewage works), gangers (sewage disposal works), Zone 1, 61s. 6d.; Zone 2, 58s. 6d.; Zone 3, 54s. 9d. Grade F—washing bath engineers, Zone 1, 67s. 6d.; Zone 2, 64s. 6d.; Zone 3, 60s. Grade G—fitters and smiths (sewage disposal works), Zone 1, 70s. 6d.; Zone 2, 67s. 6d.; Zone 3, 62s. 3d.**
		and the second	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	
Leather Belt Ianufacture.	Great Britain	lst pay day in Feb.	Pieceworkers, and cutters on day- work.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, reduced¶ from 76 to 75.
			Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade :	Decreases¶ in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see also p. 72 of the February GAZETTE) : Decrease¶ of ‡d. per hour (1s. 2 <sup>‡</sup> d. to 1s. 2 <sup>‡</sup> d.). Decrease¶ of <sup>‡</sup> d. per hour.
rush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Feb	Other male timeworkers under 21 years of age.‡‡ Male and female pieceworkers Female pan hands‡‡ Other female timeworkers under 18, and learners.‡‡	Decrease¶ of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour. Decrease¶ of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., leaving wages $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the list. Decrease¶ of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour. Decrease¶ of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour.
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Feb.	Apprentices Skip and basket makers	Decreases¶ proportionate to the above. Decrease¶ of 5 per cent, on Lancashire price list, making wages 95 per cent. and 85 per cent. above list for timeworkers and picceworkers respectively.
	and the second se		Male workers employed in the coffin furniture trade :	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see also p. 72 of the February GAZETTE) 1-
			Timeworkers : Dressers, stampers, polishers or planishers (including wheelers). Packers, rough warehousers	Decrease¶ of 3s. 11d. per week for those 21 and over, and of 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. per week (according to age and experience) for those under 21. Decrease¶ of 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. per week. Minimum rates after
offin Furniture and Cerement	Great Britain	1 Feb	and despatchers. Pieceworkers	change for those 21 and over, 47s. to 56s. Minimum piccework basis time rates fixed at 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates.
Making.	al a production of the second	et and the last of	Female workers employed in the cerement making section (in- cluding folders, packers, ware- house workers and despatchers).	Increase of 4d. per hour in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for those 16 years of age and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum time rates after change: 2d. at under 144 years, increasing to 64d., 64d., 74d., or 74d. (according to experience) at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers to receive 1d. and 4d. per hour more respectively. (See also p. 72 of the February GAZETTE.)

• The "B" rates are those determined in 1920 as the amounts below which wages should not be reduced under the cost-of-living sliding scale. The "A" rates include the cost-of-living bonus where still payable. + The reductions referred to took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in February.

<sup>+</sup> This increase was agreed by the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, to take effect from the date shown. The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages Agreements of the Council.

§ This increase was agreed in February, 1926, and was made retrospective to the date shown; it was also agreed that an increase of 6d. per week previously

granted from 1 January, 1925, should be merged in this increase of 2s. || The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the West Riding of Yorkshire Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services, and include :--Grade A areas : Batley, Bolton-upon-Dearne, Conisbrough, Halifax, Harrogate, Honley, Kirkheaton, Leeds, Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, Rotherham, Rothwell, Saddleworth, Stanley, Wakefield, West Riding C.C. (certain districts). Grade B 1 areas : Adwick-le-Street, Bingley, Brighouse, Castleford, Doncaster, Keighley, Pontefract, Rawmarsh, Spenborough, Todmorden, Whitwood, West Riding C.C. (certain districts). Grade B2 areas : Altofts, Barnoldswick, Featherstone, Mirfield, Normanton, Ossett, Otley, Selby, Skipton, Sowerby Bridge, Wath-upon-Dearne, West Riding C.C. (certain districts). Grade C1 areas : Heckmondwike, Horbury, Queensbury, Royston, Stocksbridge, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Kiveton Park R.D.C. Grade C2 areas : Birkenshaw, Clayton, Greasborough, Haworth, Hebden Bridge, Horsforth, Luddenden Foot, Oakworth, Penistone, West Riding C.C. (certain districts). Grade D1 areas : West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Doncaster R.D.C. (certain districts), Pontefract R.D C. Grade D2 areas : West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Doncaster R.D.C. (certain districts), Pontefract R.D C. Grade D2 areas : West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Doncaster R.D.C. (certain districts), Pontefract R.D C. Grade D2 areas : West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Doncaster R.D.C. (certain districts), Pontefract R.B D.C. He mignature and by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the minimum rates quoted above. from the minimum rates quoted above.

The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number. \* These rates were fixed under an agreement of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services in Middlesex, in respect of classes of men not covered by the Schedules previously issued by the Council. tt i.e., men 21 years and over with three years' experience in certain operations and workers of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship

in one or more of such operations their 1st, 2nd and 4th three months. In the case of female pan hands the rates previously paid remain unchanged for those employed on all cocca and all other fibre brooms and banisters of any length (except whisk and Piasava brooms and banisters) and bass heads up to 12 in. stock, 30 knots round. Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 36, as compared with 40 in the previous month and 44 in February, 1925. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establish-ments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties 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 4,000. In addition, about 18,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 26 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the baginging of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress :-at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 62, involving about 22,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during February of about 366,000 working days.

Causes.—Of the 36 disputes beginning in February, 12, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 7, directly involving 800 workpeople, on other wages questions; 8, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 9, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other questions.

Results .--- Settlements were effected in the case of 24 new disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 800 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 500 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were

Occupations and Locality.	Approx Number o people In	of Work-	Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.†	Result.†
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
LINING AND QUARRYING :			1925.	1926.	o beneficier said 1983, standard Maria and service and said	cell toucheuse esseries atrigan cell toucheuse esseries est ei El
Coal miners, etc.—Consett, Co. Durham.	7,0	00	22 June- 6 July.	Sult	Against proposed increase in work- ing hours, revision of piece-work rates, etc.	No settlement reported.
Coal miners mechanics enginemen	2,577	252	5 Aug.		Against proposed reduction in piece-work rates and increase in working hours of certain work- people, and against concessions as to payment of minimum wage.	No settlement_reported.
Coal miners, mechanics, enginemen, etc.—South Shields (near).	2,258	156,	14 Aug.		Objection of men to day-to-day contracts, and dissatisfaction as to amount of wages paid to certain sets of machine coal- getters.	No settlement reported.
IETAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRIES :	2.011.000		1926.	No.		Allscella ana an a
Engineers (printing machine manu- facture)—London, S.E.	73	8	11 Jan.		Dispute arising from refusal to work with non-unionists and demand for advance in wages.	No settlement reported.
Cranemen and steelworkers—Swan- sea (near).	6	500	1 Feb.	6 Feb.	For advance in wages	Work resumed unconditionally.
EXTILE INDUSTRIES :	Li Postikalia				southed other too home is	Entres Jeans
Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, overlookers, tapers, drawers, etc Leigh, Lancs.	400	70	21 Jan.	1 Feb.	For reinstatement of two weavers dismissed for alleged faulty work, and for the removal of a cloth-	Weavers reinstated but cloth-looker retained.
					looker.	State and the state of the state
APER, PRINTING, &C., INDUSTRIES :-	- Million -		1925.			Bladd has testerow health
Porters, packers, bookbinders, etc., employed by book publishers— London.	1,200	···· ·	2 Nov.	9 Mar.	For advance in wages	An advance granted by some firms; with most firms workpeople resumed on employers' terms, except where their places had been filled.
RANSPORT INDUSTRIES :						statet Consumption instanting
Marine wireless telegraph operators —London, Liverpool, etc. THER INDUSTRIES :—	1,733‡	•	26 Nov.	18 Feb.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 22s. 6d. per month.	Work to be resumed at reduced wages. Negotiations to take place as to future conditions of service. (For further particulars see pages 82 and 106).
Tennis racket and cricket bat makers, etc.—London, Watford, Cambridge, Horbury and Leeds.	40	0	17-21 Sept.	2 Mar.	Dispute arising out of proposed additions, etc., to piece-work price list, stated to involve a reduction in earnings.	Proposed additions accepted with certain modifications.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except where the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. + The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. <sup>‡</sup> Number on strike immediately before the settlement.

# **TRADE DISPUTES.\***

		er of Dispu ess in Febr	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st Feb.	Started in Feb.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in February.		
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	6	5	11	14,000	254,000	
Shipbuilding	7	7	14	2,000	28,000	
Textile	3	4	2	1,000	7,000 11,000	
Transport	1 8	3	4 24	2,000	45,000	
Other	0	10	44	2,000	21,000	
Total, Feb., 1926	26.	36	62	22,000	366,000	
Total, Jan., 1926	23	40	63	26,000	412,000	
Total, Feb., 1925	20	44	64	13,000	\$5.000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY, 1926.

### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases<sup>\*</sup> of poisoning, anthrax and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during February, 1926, was 49. Five deaths<sup>\*</sup> were reported during the month, three due to epitheliomatous ulceration, and two due to lead poisoning. In addition, seven cases of lead poisoning (including four deaths) among house painters came to the knowledge of the Home Office during February, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. Among Operatives engaged in—	HOUSE PAINTING 7 HOUSE PLUMBING 7
Smelting of Metals 1	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF
Plumbing and Soldering 2	POISONING. Aniline Poisoning 1
Shipbreaking 3	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF -
Printing	POISONING ]
Tinning of Metale	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
Other Contact with	Wool 1
Molten Lead 2	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 2
White and Red Lead	
Works 1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 3
Pottery† 9	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS
Vitreous Enamelling	ULCERATION.
Electric Accumulator	Pitch 8
Works 6	Tar           1           Oil           7
Paint and Colour Works	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS -
Indiarubber Works	ULCERATION 16
Coach and Car Painting 2	(e) Cases of Chrome Ulceration.
Shipbuilding	Manufacture of Bichro-
Paint used in Other	mates
Industries	Dyeing and Finishing 1
Other Industries 1	Chrome Tanning Other Industries ]
	A STATE A STATE AND A STATE AND A STATE AND A STATE
TOTAL OF ABOVE 27	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION

# 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 February, 1926, was 227, as compared with 213 in the previous month and with 203 in February, 1925. Fatal acci-dents to seamen numbered 175 in February, 1926, as compared with 95 in the previous month; comparable figures for February, 1925, are not available.

are not available.	and an armony to period and a company to
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued):
	Other Metal Trades
LAND THE REPORT OF	Shipbuilding 4
	Wood 5
Firemen 2	Gas 1
Guards (Passenger) 4	Electric Generating Stations 2
Permanent-Way Men 7	Class Store Class ato
Porters 4	Electric Generating Stations 2 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5 Chemicals, etc 2
Shunters	
Mechanics	Food and Drink 4
Labourers	Paper, Printing, etc 2
Miscellaneous 4	Tanning, Currying, etc
Contractors' Servants	Rubber Trades 2
	Other Non-Textile Indus-
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 23	tries 3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 20	1 Magnet All Margaret Margaret
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
MINES.	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Underground 101	Docks, Wharves, etc 7
Surface 12	200120, 11 202, 000, 000 111 1
TOTAL, MINES 113	Warehouses and Railway
	Sidings 2
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 9	the start of the family starting of the
the second se	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 81
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Cotton 3	Construction or Repair of
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 2	Railwayst 1
	Itanways, 1
Other Textiles 2	and a contraction of the set
Textile Bleaching and	Total (excluding Sea-
Dyonig	men) 227
Metal Extracting and Re-	
fining 1	SEAMEN.
Metal Conversion, including	
Rolling Mills and Tube	Trading Vessels, Sailing 5
Making 7	" " Steam 153
Metal Founding 2	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Engineering and Machine	" " Steam … 17
Making 6	
Boiler Making and Con-	TOTAL, SEAMEN 175
structional Engineering 1	and the set of the set of the set of the
bu doutonit ingittering the	Tatal Gardenting Sec
Locomotives, Railway and	Total (including Sea-
Tramway Carriages,	<b>men) 402</b>
Motors, Aircraft 3	and the second

\* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. † Of the nine persons affected in the Pottery industry, three were females. ‡ Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service."

## 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<sup>\*</sup> relieved on one day<sup>†</sup> in February, 1926, in the thirty-one selected areas named below, was 818,562, or 0.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 14.0 per cent. more than in February, 1925. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 459, 461 and 404 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

	Numbe of Poor	r of pers r Law Rel in Februa	ons <sup>*</sup> in the information on the information of the	receipt day†	Increase Decreas in rate	e(-)
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	10,00 Populat comp with	tion as ared
				mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		Carto and				
Metropolis.	and the second	A PARK WE	State Bar	A State with	11-38	
West District	9,377	8 443	17,820	215	- 5	+ 14
North District	10,968	20,366 3,773	31,334 6,267	306 468	- 8 + 16	+ 11 + 75
Central District East District	2,494 10,385	64,460	74,845	1,156	+ 3	+220
South District	19,968	85,454	105,422	541	- 4	+ 79
TOTAL, Metropolis	53,192	182,496	235,688	514	- 4	+ 72
West Ham	4,590	67,233	71,823	938	- 8	- 42
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,632	36,543	39,175	777	- 17	+263
Stockton and Tees	Selle and	Lengend sort	SALE BURGER	L. Ster	CONTRACTOR	
District	1,232	16,318	17,550	634 157	- 3 + 1	+132 + 7
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	4,304 1,899 9,177	8,165 11,184 31,321	12,469 13,083	288	+ 1 + 11	+ 17
Manchester District	9,177	31,321	40,498	387	+ 2	+ 59
Liverpool District	10,178	50.910	61,088	489	+ 4	+ 42
Bradford District	1,918	5,545	7,463	201	- 3	+ 50
Halifax and Hudders- field	1.378	2,950	4,328	114	- 3	
Leedst	1,378 2,708	2,950 11,320	14,028	295	- 5	+ 67
Barnsley District	950	9.067	10,017	304	+ 7	+ 42 + 51
Sheffield	2,546 1,840	27,333 12,334	29,879 14,174	579	- 18 - 4	+ 51 + 35
Hull District North Staffordshire	2,336	6,222	8,558	204	+ 3	+ 35 + 17 + 28
Nottingham District	2,215	6,222 11,174	13,389	284		+ 28
Leicester	1,188	2,910	4,098	169	- 3	+ 6
WolverhamptonDis- trict	3,403	15,381	18,784	252	# - 7	- 5
Birmingham	7,354	17,940	25,294 16,085	267	- 10	- 38
Bristol District	7,354 2,500	17,940 13,585	16,085	387	1	+ 43
Cardiff and Swansea	2,579	16,423	19,002	397	- 1	+ 50
TOTAL, "OtherDistricts"	THE REAL	306,625	368,962	353		
TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	120,119	556,354	676,473	428	<sup>1</sup> - 3	+ 46
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,726	88,769	94,495	984	+ 12	+200
Paisley and Greenock	932	14,421	15,353	802	- 23	+175
District Edinburgh	1,511	14,421 15,514	17,025	406	- 13	+ 17
Dundee and Dunferm-	1	1 2 A 2 B 3 B	A CONTRACTOR	075		1 77
line	835 487	4,287 3,089	5,122 3,576	237 228	+ 11 + 4	+ 73
Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	379	6,139	6,518	642	$+ \frac{4}{3}$	+ 59
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,870	132,219	142,089	695	+ 3	+125
TOTAL for above 31 Dis-	A COLORIST CONTRACTOR		-		-	All Property
tricts in Feb. 1926	129.989	688,573	818,562	459	1 - 2	+ 55

# ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages granted during February, 1926, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act, and the total number of such passages granted from the inception of these schemes, together with the number of departures during the same periods, are shown in the following table :--

Assisted Passage	Assisted Passages Granted	Total As Passa Grant	ges	Depar- tures in	Tot Depar	
Schemes.	in Feb., 1926.	1922 to 1925.	Jan Feb., 1926.	Feb., 1926.	1922 to 1925.	Jan.– Feb., 1926.
To Australia ,, New Zealand	2,581 640	82,229   25,743	4,880   1,394		78,689 22,625	5,200 1,941
", Canada: Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario ", South Africa Minor Schemes	2,146  27 29	21,699   1,367 167 5,582	3,361    68 54	71  27	21,489 1,356 79 4,939	122   41
Total	5,423	136,787	9,757	4,894	129,177	7,304

applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted.

The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only.
† The figures for England and Wales relate to 27th February, and those for Scotland to 15th Feb uary.
‡ Owing to alteration of area, comparison with a year ago is approximate.
§ The rates previously published have been revised in acproximate.
in Revised figures.

#### March, 1926.

# March, 1926.

# **RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.**

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

### I.-FOOD.

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

and density and a	Per	centage :	Increase July, J		pared wi	1
Country.	July,	July,	July	July.	Latest avail	
Alter and and a state of the second s	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Rise.	
NITED KINGDOM	Per cent. 80	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 67	Per cent. 65	Contraction of the local division of the loc
ORELIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakia Egypt (Cairo)‡ France (Paris)‡ , (other towns)‡ Germany Holland (The Hague) , (Amsterdam) Italy (Milan) Norway Spain (Madrid)‡ , (Barcelona)‡ Sweden‡ witzerland United States	 84 72 1,005 197 212§  40 392 133 79 73 79 73 79 57 39		100 48 916 260 300§  67 38 408 148 148 82 72 59 970 40	794 110 58 1,007 321 351§ 76 48 502 160 90 82 69 69 59	766 77 62 395 395 371 43 76 45 581 116 83 72 60 67 61	
RITISH DOMINIONS,&C. Australia Canada	48 38	64 37	49† 34	56 41	56 55	
India (Bombay): Native families "European" fami-	60	48	51	52	50	
lies Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	 85† 44 16	 82 42 16	80 85 48 17	78 88 51 20	68 87 53 16	

#### II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on				rease as ( y, 1914.¶	
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest
	based.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Rise.
A		Per	Per	Per 1	Per	Per
		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
UNITED KINGDOM	A,B,C,D,E	84	69	70	73	72
FOREIGN					1.	
COUNTRIES.			The second second	122		
Belgium	A,C,D,E	266	329	393	409	427
Chile	A,C,D,E			90		111
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	99	104	114	119	94
Estonia (Tal-	ADODE		319663		14	10
linn) Finland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,018	990	1.032	1.094	1.049
Finland France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	189**	231**	267**	301**	321
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	103	201	201	43	39
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E	516	933	1,225	1.372	1,544
Holland (Am-	a starting and	1222	" decing	a sugar	REAR DIN	a a state
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	87†	74†	73†	79†	77
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	388	387	412	498	565
Luxemburg	A,C,D	259	340	381	415	428
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	155†	139†	151† 27	161† 52	134 70
Poland(W'rsaw) Sweden	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E		74	71	76	74
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	50	and the second second	and parts	10	67
United States	A,B,C,D,E	67†	70†	691	74†	74
A Company of the second	The second s		and the second			
BRITISH						
DOMINIONS, &C.	AD	43**	56**	48**		55
Australia Canada	A,B A,B,D	45-46	46	40-44		55
India (Bombay):	А,Б,Б	40	TO		TU	1
Native families	A,B,C,D	65	53	57	57	54
"European"	,_,_,_,_	Contraction of	a Microsoft	and the second	1. 1. E. C.	and a starting
families	A,B,C,D,E			65	60	58
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E		80	83	88	88
South Africa	A,B,D,E	35	30	32	. 33	31

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 Srd Quarter.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# 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. 89-90 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.)] Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7.)]

#### FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in February.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 27th February was 11,320 (7,366 men and 3,954 women). At the end of January the corresponding total was 12,830 and in February, 1925, 12,754. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 10,047 (6,099 for men and 3,948 for women), as compared with 8,079 at the end of January and 6,381 in February, 1925. During the last week of February the Exchanges succeeded in placing 27,797 persons in situations, including 10,391 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,372 foreign immigrants. immigrants.

### GERMANY.†

GERMANY.† Employment in January.—At the end of the month the number of memployed on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges was 2,495,257, or 571,451 more than on the corresponding date in becember. On 16th February, the same exchanges reported a total of 2,488,521. On an average 797 applications were received for each 100 offers of situations made by employers. For December the corresponding figure was 751. The aggregate membership of health insurance societies making returns fell from 12,303,310 on 1st January to 11,919,813 on 1st February—a decrease of 383,497, or 3·1 per cent.‡ On 1st February, 2,030,792 persons were in receipt of unemploy-ment benefit; on 15th February this figure showed scarcely any change, viz. 2,058,853. These totals do not include members of families of the unemployed workers. The turns from 39 trade unions relating to an aggregate membership of s,615,483 show that of these, 815,434 or 22·6 per cent. were out of work on 30th January, as compared with 19·4 per cent. in the preceding month and 8·1 per cent. in January, 1925. The following Table gives 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 October, 1925.	Jan., 1926.	Dec., 1925.	Jan. 1925,	
All Unions making Returns	3,615,483	22.6	19.4	8.1	
Porcelain (S.D.)	44,070	14.3	11.3	4.4	
Glass (S.D.)	41,958	16.9	12.4		
Metal (S.D.)	757,617	18.8	15.2	7.7	
" (H.D.)	80,314	18.0	36.8	6.3	
Textile (S.D.)	307,624	13.1	6·7 4·3	3.9	
(U.)	78,391 79,698	32.9	24.7	4.5	
Clothing (S.D.)	74,025	37.7	33.4	8.0	
Boot and shoe (S.D.) Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.)	53,476	19.2	22.0	8-5	
Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.) Food and drink (S.D.)	65,728	6.2	5.8	0.4	
Tobacco (S.D.)	54,163	27.8	25.4	7.2	
Woodworking (S.D.)	291,075	32.3	24.7	5.9	
Printing (S.D.)	73,408	6.3	4.1	0.5	
Bookbinding (S.D.)	53,190	13.6	11.9	3.0	
Building (8.D.)	313,837	52.1	47-8	24.9	
Carpenters (S.D.)	85,688	48.6	37.0	18.5	
Transport (S.D.)	248,488	10.1	8.9	7.1	
Factory workers (trades not	TOTAL CONTRACTOR			and the second	
distinguished) (S.D.)	323,927	26.6	18.2	8.3	
Engine drivers and firemen		70 7	77 0		
(8.D.)	43,647	12.3	11.0	8.6	
Factory and transport (C.)	53,528	25.2	26.1	12.2	
Municipal and State workers	174 594	2.4	2.3	1.8	
(S.D.)	174,524	2.4	4.3	7.0	

The foregoing figures relate to persons entirely without work. In addition out of 3,620,000 members of trade unions making returns, 22.6 per cent. were working short time at the end of January, as compared with 19.8 per cent. at the end of December and 5.5 per cent. in January, 1925.

#### AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in January.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th February, 1926, the number of persons in receipt of unem-ployment benefit in Austria was 231,361 at the end of January, as compared with 207,834 at the end of the preceding month and 187,099 at the end of January, 1925. In Vienna alone there were 114,431 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of February and 114,126 at the end of January.

\* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th March, 1926. Paris. † Reichsarbeitsblatt, 9th March, 1926. Berlin. ‡ "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to pay the insurance premiums. During unemployment they are relieved of this obligation; consequently paying members are assumed to be in employment.

figures able. Date.

1 Mar. 1926.

Dec. '25 Jan. '26 Dec. '25 Jan. '26 Feb. '26 Nov.'25 Jan. '26 Jan. '26 Jan. '26 Jan. '26 Dec. '25 Dec. '25 Feb. '26 Feb. '26 Dec. '25 Jan. '26

Dec. '25 Feb. '26 Feb. '26 Oct. '25 Jan. '26 Feb. '26 Jan. '26

figures lable.

Date. 1 Mar. 1926. Jan. '26 Aug. '25 Jan. '26

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Oct.' 25 Jan.' 26 Jan.'26

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#### TTALY \*

Unemployment in December.—According to a report issued by the Italian Unemployment Insurance Department, 122,200 workpeople were totally unemployed on 31st December, 1925, as compared with 112,059 at the end of November and 150,449 at the end of December, 1924. In addition 8,870 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 5,100 on 30th November, and 9,956 on 31st December, 1924. On 31st December last the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, was 19,584 as compared with 18,035 on 30th November and 19,610 on 31st December, 1924.

#### HOLLAND.†

Unemployment in December .- 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 271,867 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th December, 1925, 33,727 (12.4 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 7,317 (2.7 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 28th November) the percentages were respectively 8.7 and 1.9.

### SWITZERLAND.<sup>‡</sup>

Unemployment in January.—On 30th January, 1926, the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 20,525, as compared with 17,027 at the end of December (an increase largely due to the more complete enumeration made in the later month) and 12,184 at the end of January, 1925. Offers of situations Offers of situations made by employers on these dates numbered 1,785, 1,398 and 2,387 respectively. There were thus on an average 1,150 applications for each 100 vacancies on 30th January, as compared with 1,218 on 31st December, and 510 on 30th January, 1926.

#### NORWAY

Unemployment in December.—According to information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, out of 14,919 members of trade unions making returns 23.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of December. The corresponding figure for the end of November was 19.0 per cent., and that for the end of December, 1924, 8.8 per cent.

#### SWEDEN.8

Unemployment in January.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st January, 1926, was 15.9, as compared with 19.4 on 31st December, 1925, and 14.8 on 31st January, 1925.

#### UNITED STATES.

Employment in January.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in January, based on returns from 9,436 establishments employment in January, based on returns from 9,436 establishments in 53 industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 2,891,724 persons em-ployed in January as against 2,903,519 in December; or a decrease of 0.4 per cent. The aggregate wages paid for January show a decrease of 4.7 per cent. as compared with December, and the average weekly earnings a decrease of 4.3 per cent. Twenty-four industries showed an increase in the number of workpeople employed in January, the greatest being in steel shipbuilding, followed directly by such seasonal industries as fertilisers, women's clothing, agricultural implements, and boots and shoes. The greatest decreases agricultural implements, and boots and shoes. The greatest decreases in employment were shown in the cigar industry (12 per cent.), and

in seasonal industries such as the stove (11 per cent.), cement (8 per cent.), confectionery (8 per cent.) and brick (6·4 per cent.) industries. As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1925, returns from 8,160 identical establishments in 53 industries show a net increase of  $4 \cdot 5$  per cent. in the number of persons employed, and an increase of  $6 \cdot 7$  per cent. in the aggregate wages paid, and of  $2 \cdot 1$  per cent. in the average weekly earnings. Increased employment in January, 1926, as compared with January, 1925, was shown in 38 of the 53 industries, the machine with January, 1925, was shown in 55 of the 55 industries, the machine tool, automobile, and agricultural implement industries each reporting gains of approximately 25 per cent. Other large increases in employ-ment are shown in the electrical machinery, silk goods, glass, stamped ware, shirt, fertiliser, automobile tyre, and rubber boot industries. The wollen goods industry showed a decrease of 10.9 per cent. in employment, and considerable decreases were also reported in the millinery, steam railroad car building and repairing, slaughtering and meat packing, and cigar industries.

Index Number of Employment, January.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding index number for January, 1926, is 93.3, as compared with 92.6 in December, 1925, and 90.0 in January, 1925.

#### CANADA.

Trade Union Unemployment in January. 9-On 31st January, 1926, 8.1 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 7.9 at the end of December and 10.2 per cent. in January, 1925.

La Disoccupazione in Italia, 31st December, 1925. Rome. Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th January,

Maandschrift van het Centraat Bureta voor at Statusten, 1926.
1926. The Hague.
f. Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen, February, 1926. Berne.
§ Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
|| Employment in Selected Industries, January, 1926. U.S. Department of Labour, Washington.
¶ Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour Ottawa.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# Trade Boards Acts. 1909-1918. MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES-UNDERPAYMENTS-CLAIM FOR PAYMENT OF ARREARS-FALSE RECEIPTS.

THE Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918 were passed to secure minimum rates of wages to workers in certain trades, the rates being fixed by a body known as a Trade Board and consisting of being fixed by a body known as a trade Board and consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers in the trade, with a certain number of independent members of whom one is the chairman. The Act of 1909 applied at the outset to four trades only, set out in the Schedule to that Act, being trades in which the wages then being paid were exceptionally low. Power was given to the Board of Trade, and later to the Minister of Labour, to apply the Acts to other trades; and in 1919 the Acts were applied by the Minister of Labour to the paper bag trade. The Acts require every employer in a trade to which the Acts have been applied to pay wages to his workers at not less than the minimum rate that has been fixed by the Trade Board, and any agreement for the payment of wages in contravention of this provision declared by the Acts to be void.

declared by the Acts to be void. A case was heard before Mr. Justice Talbot and a jury at the Devon Assizes recently, when S. C. F. Clarke, paper bag manufac-turer, and J. W. Hunkin, clerk, both of Plymouth, pleaded "not guilty" to 17 counts charging them with conspiring to utter forged receipts for arrears of wages amounting in all to £65 due to certain workers in the paper bag trade, and with forging and uttering the same receipts. In common expression, the defendants were charged with attempting to conceal the non-payment by them of arrears of wages that had been found to be due to their workers, and which they sought to prove they had paid by producing to the Ministry. they sought to prove they had paid by producing to the Ministry documents purporting to be receipts from these workers, but which

documents purporting to be receipts from these and documents were, in fact, forgeries. In June, 1924, a Trade Board Inspector of the Ministry visited the defendants and inspected their books and wages sheets, and found that the defendants had in their employment many young girls who had not been paid the proper minimum wage. Corre-spondence ensued, and a claim was made by the Ministry for payment of the arrears. The defendants at first admitted they had not paid of the arrears. The defendants at first admitted they had not paid these workers the proper amounts, but later suggested that the workers were not engaged in the paper bag trade at all. This they did by getting the girls to swear affidavits which were intended to prove that no arrears were due. After making further enquiries the Ministry said that the affidavits could not be accepted, that the arrears must be paid, and that proceedings would be taken if they were not paid. The Ministry asked that the arrears should be sent to them for distribution amongst the workers, or that the defendants should pay the workers and forward the receipts to the Ministry for inspection and record. The defendants replied that defendants should pay the workers and forward the receipts to the Ministry for inspection and record. The defendants replied that they would prefer to make payment direct to the workers and would send receipts. The defendants were pressed to settle the matter, and ultimately on 4th June, 1925, "receipts" were forwarded to the Ministry, which the prosecution alleged were forgeries, and which it was said the two defendants had conspired to produce. The signatures on the receipts were authentic, but it was shown that when the girls signed the "receipts" the papers which they signed were blank, or else something was held over the top, so that they did not know what they were signing. Later, after the facts had been discovered by the Ministry, each of the girls received a cheque for the amount of her back wages. The cheques were each cheque for the amount of her back wages. The cheques were each dated 4th June, 1925, which was the date that the "receipts" had been forwarded to the Ministry. For the defendants it was stated that the cheques were actually drawn on 4th June, but were put into a drawer and forgotten, whereas the case for the prosecution was that they were hastily written on 23rd July, when the facts had been discovered, and were antedated to 4th June. The jury had been discovered, and were antedated to 4th June. The jury found both men guilty. Clarke was sentenced to 12 months in the Second Division and Hunkin to 3 months in the Second Division. Rex v. Hunkin and Clarke.—Devon Assizes.—10th and 11th February 1926 February, 1926.

### Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1906-1923.

Accident-Weekly Payments-Certificate of Workman's Doctor that he was able to resume His Employment-Workman's Receipt as "Final Claim"-Subsequent

ABBITRATION PROCEEDINGS-UNBECORDED AGREEMENT. In April, 1924, the applicant in this case, while in the employment

of the respondents, was incapacitated from work as the result of lifting a heavy weight. He was paid 30s. a week compensation by the respondents as from the date of the accident, and received treatment in hospital and afterwards at Buxton. In January, 1925, treatment in hospital and afterwards at Buxton. In January, 1925, his panel doctor gave him a certificate that he was in a fit state to resume his employment. On the next day on which compensation claims were paid by the respondents, he took the certificate to the cashier, who told him that, in accordance with the certificate, that would be his last weekly payment. The applicant agreed, and signed the following receipt :— "Received the sum of £1 10s., compensation calculated to 3rd January, 1925, as agreed under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. Final claim." There was evidence before the Court that when the applicant signed the receipt and the cashier told him that from that date compensation would be stopped, he said "All right," and appeared to understand the position. The appellant accepted the position, but did not go back to his old work. In August, 1925, his solicitors made a claim on his behalf against the respondents, who replied that the weekly payments had been terminated by agreement on 5th January, 1925. In September, arbitration proceedings were commenced, and the County Court Judge dismissed the claim, finding as a fact that the applicant was fit for

work in January, and over-ruling the objection that the weekly work in January, and over-running the objection that the weekly payment had not been determined in the manner provided by Section 14 of the Act of 1923. The County Court Judge further held that the weekly payment had been ended by agreement within the meaning of the Section. The applicant appealed. The only point for the determination of the Court of Appeal was whether, upon the facts, there was in law what amounted to an agreement within rection 14 or whether the agreement must complement with a recomment section 14, or whether the agreement must comply with paragraph 9 of the second Schedule of the Act of 1906, and be duly recorded. That part of Section 14 of the Act of 1923 which was under consideration by the Court is as follows :—

"The employer shall not be entitled, otherwise than in pursuance of an agreement or arbitration, to end or diminish a weekly payment under the principal Act . . . ."

It was urged that there was no consideration for the agreement, and that the agreement, not being recorded, was void. The Court found that if consideration were necessary, there had been sufficient consideration in making the last weekly payment without proof that the disability had existed during that week. Failure to record that kind of agreement did not affect the validity, and there was no requirement to that effect in Section 14; and to imply such a requirement was inconsistent with the objects of that Section. Feeney v. Firbeck Colliery, Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—3rd and 10th February,

# 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 :-

# Case No. 29/26. (6/1/1926.) Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Principal Act (as Amended.)—Genuinely seeking Work.

BOILERMAKER REMOVED TO SEASIDE RESORT WHERE WORK IN TRADE UNOBTAINABLE—CHANCES OF OBTAINING WORK MUCH LESS THAN IF HE WAS ON THE SPOT—STATUTORY CONDITION NOT SATISFIED.

The applicant, aged 49, a boilermaker, lost his employment in June, 1925, when the firm at which he had been employed for a number of years closed down. On the 4th November, 1925, owing to his wife's ill-health he removed from East Ham to Eastbourne, where he registered for employment as a boilermaker. His claim for benefit was disallowed as from that date, on the ground that whilst residing at a seaside resort he could not be deemed to have satisfied the statutory condition "genuinely seeking work." The applicant stated that he had been seeking employment at his

trade in the Eastbourne district. He had applied for employment at his personally and by letter, and had made a trip to London, where he had applied personally for work at the Docks. He had also sought employment outside his trade, and was anxious to obtain clerical work; but at the hearing of his case before the Court of Referees he was unable to give particulars of any endeavours he had made to obtain work other than at his own trade. The prospects of obtaining employment as a boilermaker at Eastbourne were very poor.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were not satisfied that the applicant

should be disallowed. The Court were not satisfied that the applicant was genuinely seeking work. The applicant's Association, in their appeal to the Umpire, stated that he had endeavoured to obtain work both at his trade and otherwise. He was willing to accept work in his own trade in any part of the country, or any occupation locally.

Decision .--- " On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. There is not sufficient ground for differing from the Court of

Referees. The applicant is nearly 50 years of age, and has been a boilermaker

throughout his working life. "On the 4th November he moved from East Ham to Eastbourne for his wife's health, and registered there for employment as a boilermaker. There is no possibility of placing him as a boilermaker in Eastbourne, and by living there his chances of obtaining work

in Eastbourne, and by living there his chances of obtaining work in his own trade in some other district such as East Ham must be considerably less than if he were on the spot. "It is difficult to believe that if he had been genuinely seeking work as a boilermaker he would have gone to reside at a pleasure resort where such work is not obtainable. He says he is looking for work of other kinds, preferably clerical; but he is registered only as a boilermaker, and he is not shown to have any aptitude for, or any reasonable prospect of getting, clerical work."

\* Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire are published by H.M. Stationery Office. Decisions given after March, 1922, are not published in volume form; but summaries of the cases are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

#### Case No. 40/26. (7/1/1926.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act.-Trade Dispute.

APPLICANT A MEMBER OF UNION INVOLVED, BUT EMPLOYMENT TERMINATED BEFORE DISPUTE BEGAN,

The claim for benefit of an applicant, who had been employed as a waterproof garment maker, was disallowed for six weeks as from the 12th November, 1925, on the ground that she was not genuinely seeking work.

seeking work. The applicant lost her employment on the 16th October, 1925, owing to slackness of work. She stated that she expected to resume work with her late employer when trade improved, and in this connection had applied at the works each week after her discharge. A stoppage of work due to a trade dispute took place on the 16th November at the works where she had been employed. She was a member of the Association involved, but did not receive strike pay as she had lost her employment before the dispute began. She did a member of the Association involved, but did not receive strike pay as she had lost her employment before the dispute began. She did not apply for work at the Exchange vacancy counter, and was un-willing to take work other than that of waterproof garment maker, as she had been engaged in that occupation for 20 years. Owing to the strike she was unable to apply for work at any Union works, but she had applied at three non-Union shops without avail.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed from the 12th November, on 'the ground that she was genuinely seeking work, and disallowed from the 16th Novem-ber (the date of the dispute), on the ground that she belonged to a grade or class of workers members of which were participating in, financing and directly intersected in the dimute financing, and directly interested in the dispute.

The Insurance Officer agreed with the Court's recommendation on the question of genuinely seeking work, but he did not agree with the recommendation to disallow benefit under Section 8 (1), as the applicant had become unemployed before the dispute began.

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 allowed. "The applicant appears to have lost her employment independently of the trade dispute; the fact that she is a member of the trade union which is participating in and financing the dispute is not a ground of disqualification under Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920 or otherwise."

# Case No. 81/26. (11/1/1926.) Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Principal Act (as Amended.)—Genuinely seeking Work.

MARRIED WOMAN PREVENTED BY SANITARY INSPECTOR FROM LOOKING FOR WORK OWING TO INFECTIOUS ILLNESS OF HER CHILD.

The applicant, who was a married woman with three children and whose usual occupation was that for woman with the general, lodged a claim for unemployment benefit on the 14th September, 1925, which was disallowed as from the 26th November, 1925, on the ground that she was not genuinely seeking work. It appeared that her children had been very ill, and one of them

had been to hospital suffering from diphtheria. This child, who was in hospital for five weeks, came out on the 21st November, 1925; but it was not until the 5th December that the Sanitary Inspector issued a certificate to the applicant showing that there was no further danger of infection. In the meantime, the Inspector would not allow her to seek employment. Accordingly, her claim was disallowed on the above mentioned mound In appealing against the disallowance of her claim she stated that

she had made several applications for employment since the 5th December, and was willing to accept employment as a barmaidgeneral or in any other occupation.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed up to and including the 5th December, 1925, on the ground that the applicant was not genuinely seeking work. The Court were of opinion, however, that she was genuinely seeking work as from the 7th December, and accordingly recommended that the claim should be allowed as from that date.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees, as he was of opinion that, in view of the decision given on Case No. 212 (1920), there were no good reasons for withholding benefit from the applicant during the period from 26th November to the 5th December, 1925.

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

"The applicant was temporarily prevented from going to work by unavoidable misfortune. This is the kind of risk for which a scheme of insurance would be likely to provide benefit : and unless there is anything in the Unemployment Insurance Acts which clearly compels me to hold otherwise I should say that the applicant is entitled to benefit. "In 5255 (OWD) and 212 and 201 (1000) the Unit is hold the

is entitled to benefit. "In 5256 (O.W.D.) and 212 and 391 (1920) the Umpire held that applicants placed as this applicant was ought not to be disallowed on the ground of not being 'capable of and available for work but unable to obtain suitable employment.' "Since those decisions were given the legislature has added a new statutory condition, and now an applicant must be not only 'capable of and available for work' but also 'genuinely seeking work but mable to obtain suitable employment.'

"capable of and available for work but also genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment." "In No. 14/25 I held that an applicant who was not allowed by her employers to go to work owing to infection in her house, and who would have gone to work if she had been permitted to do "In this case the children's illness began whilst the applicant was

unemployed, and for a month, whilst they were ill, she ceased to actually search for work; and she states that 'the Inspector would not allow her to go for a situation.' Undoubtedly she was anxious

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"The illness of her children was one reason for her inability to obtain it. I do not think I ought to say that she was not genuinely seeking work merely because for a month she did not go about inquiring for work which she had no reasonable prospect of obtaining

owing to her risk of infection. "In my opinion the requirement that an applicant should be genuinely seeking work is not meant to exclude from benefit persons genuinely seeking work is not meant to exclude from benefit persons who like the applicant are genuine workers and desirous of getting work, but are temporarily prevented from taking some kinds of work by such a misfortune as overtook the applicant."

# Case No. 133/26. (19/1/1926.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act, and 4 (1) of the (No. 2) Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute.—Alleged Contravention of Agreement.

MINERS' DISPUTE-Employers' Association had by Letter Determined Agreement before Stoppage of Work took PLACE-SUBSEQUENT LETTER ADMITTED TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT NOT INTENDED-AGREEMENT HAD NEVERTHELESS BEEN TERMINATED.

The applicant, a miner, lost his employment on the 4th July, 1925, when the colliery at which he was employed closed down as a result of the miners' refusal to accept the employers' proposals for revised working conditions. His claim for benefit was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920.

The employers reported that, on the 9th June, notices regarding the revised terms at which work should continue were issued. The revised terms were that pieceworkers should work the County hours of 7 per shift, and that there should be a revision of the piecework rates applicable to certain classes. In no case would the revision of such rates reduce the existing average earnings to less than of such rates reduce the existing average earnings to less than 10 per cent. above the standard county wage for those classes. The proposed revision of piece rates would not in all cases mean a reduction. In certain parts of the mine it would mean an advance in existing rates, and certain of the workmen would have been enabled to earn a higher amount than the existing rates allowed. In order that the miners should give due consideration to these proposals, it was agreed to continue working on day-to-day contracts; but the miners concerned refused to accept the revised terms, and work ceased on the 4th July. work ceased on the 4th July. The applicant's Association contended that the employers' pro-

The applicant's Association contended that the employers' pro-posals were a contravention of an Agreement dated 13th December, 1909, and an Agreement dated 10th July, 1919, made between the Durham Coal Owners' Association and the Durham Miners' Associa-tion. It had previously been held by the Umpire, in the decisions given on Cases 700/25 and 1593/25, that the Agreements in question had been duly determined by a letter, dated 29th September, 1924, from the Employers' Federation to the Durham Miners' Association, and was not theorem an emitting Amagenetic and the section. and was not, therefore, an existing Agreement within the meaning of the Act. The Association nevertheless contended that the Agreements had not been lawfully determined, as the letter of 29th September related to one clause of the Agreement only, and did not ermine the whole Agreement.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court, by a majority, were of opinion that, in view of the decisions given on Cases No. 700/25 and 1593/25, the applicant had lost his employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The insured contributor's representative dissented, on the ground that the employers, in seeking to increase the working hours at the colliery, had acted in a manner so as to contravene the terms of a National Agreement, and the applicant was therefore anticled to benefit under the provisions of Section 4 (1) was, therefore, entitled to benefit under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire, and submitted a letter, dated 20th November, 1925, written by the Durham Coal Owners' Association to the Durham Miners' Association, which in their opinion constituted fresh evidence. The terms of the letter were as follows :--

#### Hours Agreement.

"At the meeting this morning between the Executive Committee of your Association and the owners' Committee, it was mutually agreed that, in giving the notice contained in my letter of 29th September, 1924, the owners did not intend to terminate all the conditions of the Eight Hours Agreement of 13th December, 1909, or the Seven Hours Agreement of 10th July, 1919. Their object was to bring about a condition which would leave freedom to the owners of individual collieries to make mutual arrangements with the workmone at their collieries make mutual arrangements with the workmen at their collicries as to the hours to be worked. All the clauses in the Agreement other than those limiting the hours to remain in operation."

An oral hearing, at which the Durham Miners' Association were legally represented, took place on the 13th January, 1926.

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

for benefit should be disallowed. "This case involves the same point that was decided in decision Nos. 700/25 and 1593/25. "The Court of Referees followed those decisions, and I agree with their recommendation; but, as the point has been again argued by Counsel, and some new facts have been adduced, it is necessary to add some further observations. "In the decisions referred to I held that the letter of the Employers' Federation of 29th September, 1924, was intended to be, and would ordinarily be undarstood to be a notice determining the Agreements of

ordinarily be understood to be, a notice determining the Agreements of 13th December, 1909, and 10th July, 1919, which (subject to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, and the Coal Mines Act, 1919) regulated the hours of hewers in collieries in the County of Durham, and dealt with some other matters incidental thereto or closely nnected therewith.

" On the other hand, it is argued that that letter was not intended to be nor understood to be a notice determining the agreements, but was merely a notification that individual colliery owners did not intend to comply with their principal terms, that is to say, intended so to act as to contravene the main terms or provisions of the

Upon receipt of the letter the Secretary of the Durham Miners' Association wrote to the writer of the letter inquiring whether 'in your letter on hewers' hours you are giving us the necessary three months' notice to terminate the Agree ent,' and, if so, whether three months' notice to terminate the Agreement,' and, if so, whether this meant the Agreement of 1909 or the Agreement of 1919. To which the Secretary of the Coal Owners' Association replied that the letter applied to any agreement which limits the hours of hewers, and that three months' notice to determine these agreements was not required. "This letter I think made it abundantly clear that the notice

"This letter I think made it abundantly clear that the notice of 29th September, 1924, was to be understood as being a notice determining both the Agreements in question; and I am satisfied that the Miners' Union so understood it. "It now appears, however, that on the 20th of November, 1925, long after these letters passed, and after decisions Nos. 700/25 and 1593/25 had been given, the Executive Committee of the Durham Miners' Association and the owners' Committee agreed between themselves, that, in giving the notice contained in the letter of 29th September 1924, the owners did not intend to terminate the Agreements of 1909 and 1919 Agreements of 1909 and 1919

It may be that for some reason it has now been found more It may be that for some reason it has now been found more convenient to adopt this attitude, but this agreement cannot affect the true construction of a letter written a year before and acted upon. If the owners did in fact terminate the Agreements on the 29th September, 1924, those Agreements were not 'existing agreements' at the date of the stoppage of work in July, 1925, although it may be that the owners now regret having given the notice."

# Case No. 398/26. (20/2/1926.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act.-Trade Dispute.-Contravention of Agreement.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS' DISPUTE-EMPLOYERS SOUGHT TO CHANGE BASE TONNAGE RATES FIXED BY AN EXISTING AGREEMENT WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE WORKERS CONCERNED.

A number of men employed at an iron and steel works in Scotland lost their employment on the 9th January, 1926, when the works closed down as the result of the workers' refusal to accept a proposed 20 per cent. reduction in tonnage rates. The claims of two applicants taken as a test case were disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920.

It appeared that, in accordance with an Agreement made in 1920 It appeared that, in accordance with an Agreement made in 1920 between the Scottish Ironmasters and the Scottish Blast Furnacemen, general advances and reductions of wages in the Scottish blast furnace works had been regulated by a sliding scale, based on the price of pig iron. The basis rates were fixed by an Agreement made in February, 1921. In December, 1925, recent reductions in wages in accordance with the sliding scale had brought the wages of the larger that wages made to a way low lower to be the states are to be the states and the states are to be the states and the states are to be the states are to be a state of the states are to be the stat lower paid day-wage men to a very low level, whereas tonnage men had benefited largely on account of renovation of plant at the works, whereby the output of all had been increased. Their wages works, whereby the output of all had been increased. Their wages were higher by from 87½ per cent. to 154 per cent. than they were in 1914, while the day-wage men's wages had only increased by from 40 to 56 per cent. The Company, while not desiring to reduce the total amount of the wages paid to their employees under the Agree-ment of December, 1920, decided that something should be done to reduce the great disparity existing between the wages of tonnage and day-wage men. They therefore proposed that the tonnage rates should be reduced by 20 per cent., so as to give the day-wage men an advance of 5 per cent., and a notice to this effect was posted at the works on the 28th December, 1925. The men refused to work at the new rates, and the works closed down on the 9th January, 1926.

The applicants' Association contended that the trade dispute The applicants' Association contended that the trade dispute disqualification contained in Section 8 (1) of the principal Act did not apply, as the stoppage of work was due to the employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of an agreement existing between a group of employers where the stoppage took place. The applicants were therefore entitled to benefit under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act, 1924.

The Agreements which it was alleged had been contravened were (i) an Agreement of December, 1920, which set out the conditions governing general advances and reductions in wages, and the Rules of Procedure for the Board of Conciliation established between the Owners of Blast Furnaces in Scotland and Scotlished between the Owners of Blast Furnaces in Scotland and Scotlish Blast Furnacemen, Rule 11 of which provided that all questions as to general reductions in wages should be submitted to and considered by the Board; and (ii) an Agreement of 21st February, 1921, governing new basic rates, Clause 7 of which provided that the wages agreement might be terminated by either side giving not less than three months' notice.

terminated by either side giving not less than three months notice. The employers agreed that they were bound by the terms of the 1920 Agreement, but held that it did not cover any alteration in basic rates of wages. As contracting parties to the Agreement they would be obliged to give three months' notice in order to alter the sliding scale fixed under that Agreement, but they contended that the Agreement referred to a general increase or reduction of wages covering the whole industry, and not to a particular works or section of works. The notice posted at the works on the 28th December was, of works. The notice posted at the works of the 25th December was, in effect, an attempt to adjust the basic rates of wages in accordance with the altered conditions then prevailing at the works as compared with those prevailing in February, 1921, when the existing basic rates were fixed. The chief factor for fixing wages in accordance with the sliding scale set out in the Agreement was the rise or fall of the cost of pig iron at the maker's works. The reduction of wages which the Company proposed was only 20 per cent., which did not mean too much when the high earnings of the tonnage men were taken into account, seeing that such earnings would, after the 20 per cent. reduction, still remain 54 per cent. above normal times. The company had not broken any agreement, and there was no obligation on them under the special circumstances prevailing at their works to give three months' notice of a proposed reduction, or to adopt the machinery of the Conciliation Board.

mmended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be allowed. The Court were satisfied that there was a trade dispute, and were unanimously of the opinion that the appli-cants were entitled to the relief afforded by Section 4 (1) of the cants were entitled to the relief afforded by Section 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act, 1924. The Court held that the employers, in seeking to reduce the basic wage of their employees by 20 per cent. without first submitting the matter for the consideration of the Board of Conciliation as specified in rule 11 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Conciliation, had acted in a manner so as to contravene the terms of an agreement to which they and their workers were ontracting parties. The Insurance Officer declined to agree with the Court's recom-

The insuface other decined to agree with the control recommendation, and submitted the case to the Umpire. The applicants' Association appealed to the Umpire, and an oral hearing took place on the 16th February, 1926. Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed.

for benefit should be allowed. "The applicants on the 9th January lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the works at which they were employed, but they claim that they are entitled to benefit on the ground that the stoppage is due to their late employers so acting as to contravene the terms of an Agreement comprised in the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Conciliation for the Board of Conciliation. That comprised in the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the pig iron trade of Scotland. That Board has for its object the regulation of furnacemen's wages, and from time to time the Board has agreed to general alterations of furnacemen's wages by percentage additions to the basis rates paid in the various works. By the Rules of the Conciliation Board pro-vision is made for the constitution of the Board, and it is provided that meetings are to be held on the written application of the Chairman or Vice Chairman and the Secretary of either party. Chairman or Vice-Chairman and the Secretary of either party, that is, of the owners and of the furnacemen. Rule 11 provides for the procedure to be followed when the Board is considering a estion as to general advances or general reductions of wages, ch questions are to be considered by the Board in the first

instance, and, if necessary, a neutral chairman may be called in. "In this case the dispute was as to the basis rate at the works at which the dispute took place. This was a purely local question, and there was no question as to a general advance or a general reduction in the rate of wages. Accordingly there was no question for the Board to consider if it had been convened by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and Secretary of either party. I cannot see how the employers have contravened clause 11 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conciliation Board.

of the Concultation Board. "But, though the applicant fails on this point, I think he succeeds on another ground. It appears that on 21st February, 1921, an agreement was entered into by the representatives of the owners and the men on the Board of Conciliation by which a new wages and the men on the Board of Conciliation by which a new wages basis was fixed for the pig iron trade throughout Scotland (except for one or two works specially mentioned). By that agreement (to which the applicants' late employers were contracting parties) a new basis was fixed by relation to the wages paid in each works in the August-October, 1920, quarter. This agreement was terminable by three months' notice, and has not been terminated. "I am of opinion that this agreement fixed the basis rates for all the works to which it was applicable, and that the employers, by seeking without the consent of the men to change those rates, were so acting as to contrayene the terms of that agreement."

so acting as to contravene the terms of that agreement.

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

#### **Recent Proceedings.**

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

PLATERS—DORMAN, LONG & Co., LTD.—MIDDLESBROUGH.— Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society (Tees Dis-trict) v. Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd. Difference.—Claim for inclusion in base rate, of 9s. War Wages, for purpose of calculating earnings of lieu workers. Decision.—The Court decided that the basis rates of the men concerned should be increased by the transfer of 9s. per week from the amount paid as War Wages to the basis time rates.

Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period in February, 1926. Issued, 4th February, 1926. (1181.)

CLERICAL CLASS (WOMEN), MINISTEY OF LABOUR.—Federation of Women Civil Servants v. H.M. Treasury. Difference.—Adjust-ment of salary of women transferred from Manipulative Grades in the Post Office to Ministry of Labour, through Treasury Selection Board. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Issued, 8th February, 1926. (1182.)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING STAFF AND ADMIRALTY .- Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. Admiralty. Difference .- Deter113

mination of basic salary scale. Decision .- The Court awarded the following basic salaries :

(1) Assistant Electrical Engineer ... £310-15-475 per annum. (1) Assistant Electrical Engineer ... £475—25—650
 (2) Electrical Engineer ... £475—25—650
 (3) Senior Electrical Engineer ... £575—25—725

The special allowance of £75 per annum to Senior Electrical Engineers will be discontinued.

Operative on 1st January, 1926. Issued, 9th February, 1926. (1183.)

EXECUTIVE AND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, POST OFFICE.—Society of Post Office Engineers v. Post Office. Difference.—Determination of basic salary scales. Decision.—The Court decided basic salary scales as follows :—

(1) Executive Engineers, London—£450—20—550 a year.
 ,, Provinces—£420—20—520 ,,
 (2) Assistant Engineers, London—£200—240—15—420 a year.
 ,, Provinces—£180—220—15—400 ,,

The lower minima awarded to Assistant Engineers relate to

Operative on 1st January, 1926. Issued, 9th February, 1926. (1184.)

ARCHITECTURAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAWING OFFICE ARCHITECTURAL AND CIVIL ENGINEEEING DRAWING OFFICE STAFFS.—Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. H.M. Trea-sury. Difference.—Salary scales. Claim for increase. Decision.— The Court awarded the following basic scales of pay, subject to the appropriate provincial deduction in the case of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, but made no award as to the grading of persons within those scales :---

Maximum 45s. a week.
 (2) £140-7 10 0-200 a year.
 (3) £200-10-280 a year.
 (4) £280-15-400 "

Operative on 1st January, 1926. Issued, 11th February, 1926. (1186.)

SUPERVISING GRADES—Post OFFICE.—Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers v. Post Office. Difference.—Scales of pay— claim for increase. Decision.—The Court awarded higher basic scales of pay. Effective from 1st January, 1926. Issued, 15th February, 1926. (1188.)

AUDIT CLERKS—NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPARTMENT.— Civil Service Clerical Association v. National Insurance Audit Department. Difference.—Reconsideration of claim for assimilation terms. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Issued, 15th February, 1926. (1189.)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE CIVIL SER-ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE CIVIL SER-VICE.—Staff Side v. Official Side of the National Council for the Administrative and Legal Departments of the Civil Service. Difference.—Salary scales. Fraction in final increment—date of operation. Decision.—The Court were of opinion that there is no reason to depart from the practice hitherto employed in the Civil Service. Issued, 17th February, 1926. (1190.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-MEN WORKING IN AND ABOUT CULVERT KAILWAY SHOPMEN—MEN WORKING IN AND ABOUT CULVERT AND STREAM, WEST GRINSTEAD.—The National Union of Railway-men v. The Southern Railway. Difference.—Claim for extra payment for "dirty work." Decision.—The Court remitted the matter to the Company for further consideration on the ground that a primá facie case had been made out for an allowance. The case of each of the men concerned should be taken on its merits. Issued, 19th February, 1926. (1192.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-METAL MACHINISTS, EASTLEIGH.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. Difference. —Grading. Decision.—The present rating of the men employed on the drilling machines should not be disturbed. The workman employed on the boring machine should be rated as a Grade II machinist. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of issue. Issued, 25th February, 1926. (1193.)

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

IRON MINING: CUMBERLAND .- Board of Conciliation for the IRON MINING: CUMBERLAND.—Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade. The period of the Awards by Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., dated the 5th and 23rd Ootober, 1925, respec-tively, being due to expire on the 13th February, 1926, and no agreement as to their continuance being arrived at by the Board, Mr. Stoker was appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as neutral Chairman to preside at a meeting at which the matter should be determined. Award.—Certain temporary increases were granted as from the date of the expiration of the previous Awards. The advances to continue for a period of 18 weeks which may be extended by mutual agreement. Issued 11th February, 1926. 1926.

# (C.)-OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

WEAVERS: LANCASHIRE.—Operatives v. Lilford Weaving Co., Ltd., Cotton Manufacturers, Leigh. *Difference.*—Unofficial strike as a result of the dismissal of two weavers owing to alleged faulty work. The strikers also demanded the dismissal or transfer of a "Cloth-looker." *Settlement.*—Weavers re-instated. No action taken with regard to the "Cloth-looker." Settled 1st February, 1926.

BRICK AND TILE WORKERS: NUNEATON.—Workers' Union v. Stanley Brothers, Ltd. Difference.—Claim for increase of 3s. per week in order to conform with rates paid at similar local works. Settlement.—Increase of 1s. per week granted as from 1st March, 1926, with further increases in 1927 and 1928, or according to state of trade. Settled 9th February, 1926.

BUILDING TRADE: SCOTLAND.—Operative Painters v. Building Trade Employers, Elgin, Forres and Nairn. Difference.—Claim for increase of 1d. per hour. Settlement.—Claim conceded. Settled 11th February, 1926.

BUILDING TRADE: INVERNESS.—Employers v. Operatives in the trade in the Inverness district. Difference.—Demand for extension of the present working agreement for a period of 12 months. Settle-ment.—Present rates and conditions to remain in operation until 1st August, 1926, with option of extending the period until 1st Sept-ember, 1926. Joint Committee to be set up to consider the organisa-tion of the industry in the district. The Department to arrange and provide chairman for the first meeting of the Committee. Settled 12th February, 1926. 12th February, 1926.

LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS .- National Union of Railwaymen and Electrical Trades Union v. Railway Companies. Difference.— Claim for 61 per cent. increase granted to employees in London Electricity Supply Undertakings. Settlement.—Increase granted pending reference of claim to the Industrial Court for determination. Signed 16th February, 1926.

PAINTERS : INVERNESS .- Scottish Painters' Society v. Inverness Painter Employers' Association. Difference.—Claim for increase of 1d. per hour. Settlement.—Claim referred to the Industrial Court for determination. Signed 25th February, 1926.

### TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

#### Notices of Proposal Recently Issued.

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

Proposal N.I.R. (N. 13), dated 11th February, 1926, to vary general minimum time-rates and also to fix piece-work basis timerates for female workers.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland.)

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N. 11), dated 15th February, 1926, to vary certain general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers and certain general minimum time-rates for male apprentices.

# COAL MINES ACT, 1911, AND MINING INDUSTRY ACT, 1920.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

EXAMINATIONS for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on the 26th and 27th May, 1926, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham. The written part of an examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same centres on the 27th March 1926

May, 1926.

May, 1926. Applications for the necessary Forms should be made not later than the 6th April, 1926. In order that the appropriate Forms may be sent, it is important that candidates should state whether they have already sat at one or more of the Board's examinations. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank,

London, S.W. 1.

# FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Painting of Vehicles: Draft Regulations.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 16th February, 1926, that he has amended the draft Regulations for the painting of vehicles issued on the 25th August, 1925,\* and that he proposes to make Regulations in accordance with the revised draft. It is stated in Regulations in accordance with the revised draft. It is stated in the notice that the revised draft has been accepted by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, the National Employers' Association of Vehicle Builders, the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association, the National Federation of Vehicle Trades, and the National Association of Perambulator Manufacturers. Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

# WELFARE OF WORKERS.

# Proposed Order for Herring Curing, etc.: Factories and Workshops in Scotland.

THE Home Secretary has issued a Notice, dated 22nd February, 1926 THE Home Secretary has issued a Notice, dated 22nd February, 1926, that, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, of making Orders for securing the welfare of the workers employed in factories and workshops, he proposes to make an Order to apply to all factories and workshops in Scotland in which the processes of gutting, salting, and packing of herring are carried on. Copies of the draft Order and of the Notice may be obtained on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

\* See the September 1925, issue of this GAZETTE, page 336.

# WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT.

March, 1926.

# NEW PENSIONS REGULATIONS.

THE National Health Insurance Joint Committee in conjunction with the Treasury have published draft Regulations which, although they do not take effect until 1928, are of immediate interest to large numbers who may contemplate becoming voluntary contributors under the combined scheme of health insurance and contributory nensions.

The persons mainly concerned are those engaged in certain "excepted employments" under the Crown, public authorities, railway companies, etc., who pay contributions at a reduced rate for widows' and orphans' pensions only or who would pay these contributions if their remuneration did not exceed £250 a year. They are not insured for old age pensions under the Contributory Pensions Act, because they are already provided for in this respect by the terms of their employment, and they cannot qualify for these pensions in addition to their superannuation allowances by becoming voluntary contributors (if qualified) or taking up insurable employ-ment, except so far as may be provided by Regulation. The effect of the Regulations now published is to enable those who are under 45 on becoming voluntary contributors or employed contributors, and also those who have already been insured under the Health Insurance scheme from some date prior to the passing of the Pensions and also those who have already been insured under the Health Insurance scheme from some date prior to the passing of the Pensions Act, to qualify on the usual terms for pensions at 65 at the full rate of 10s. a week. As to the remainder, the rate of pension payable, if and when they retire on superannuation, will be scaled down according to their age at last entry into full insurance, viz.: 9s. a week where the age was 45 or 46 at entry, 8s. where the age was 47 or 48, and so on, down to 2s. where the age was 59; and where the person was 60 or over at entry no old age pension will be payable. Persons who had already retired from employment of the kind mentioned above will be subject to the same Regulations. Somewhat similar provisions will apply to exempt persons over 45 who surender their exemption certificates and become insured, as well as to men over 45 who become voluntary contributors on the ground of previous employment if they held exemption certificates when employed.

# Position of Persons who have retired from "Excepted Employment" before 4th January, 1926.

THE Ministry of Health call attention to the fact that persons who have retired within the last two years from what is known as "excepted employment" (*i.e.*, employment under the Crown, local authorities, railway companies, etc., which is specially excepted from the health insurance scheme) may have valuable rights under from the health insurance scheme) may have valuable rights under the new Pensions scheme, particularly as regards insurance for widows' pensions. In cases where the person is incapacitated for work on retirement it may be possible for him, by furnishing proper evidence of his illness to the Ministry, to remain insured for a widow's pension without paying any contributions. In other cases he may be able to become a voluntary contributor, his previous employment being linked up in such a way that he is in benefit for widows' pensions without having to wait the usual two years.

Persons who are in a position to take advantage of these arrangewhitehall, London, S.W. 1, giving the facts of their case and asking for information as to their position under the scheme.

# RATIFICATION OF DRAFT CONVENTIONS CONCERNING MARITIME WORKERS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

THE Second Session of the International Labour Conference at Genoa\* adopted on the 19th July, 1920, a draft convention relating to unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; and at Geneva on the 11th November, 1921, the Third Session of the Conference adopted two draft conventions relating respectively to the fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers and the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

The London Gazette for 2nd March, 1926, contains the text of The London Gazette for 2nd March, 1926, contains the text of three Orders of the Privy Council, dated 1st March, 1926, stating that these draft conventions have, in respect of Great Britain, obtained the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, and that such action as is necessary to make the provisions of the draft conventions effective therein has been taken, and ordering that the said conventions should be confirmed and approved, and that formal communication should be made thereof to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

\* By a typographical error the word "Geneva" appears instead of the word "Genoa" in the relevant Order of Council appearing in the London Gazette of 2nd March, 1926. This is corrected by an erratum published in the London Gazette of 5th March, 1926.

### March. 1926.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

LABOUR GAZETTE. 115 & Son, Shipley; Wm. Bancroft & Sons, of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Bradford.—Buttons: E. Bacon & Sons, Birmingham; Carr Bros., Ltd., Leicester; Buttons, Ltd., Birming ham; J. R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Eirmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Canvas Sailcloth : Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath; The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Caps, Blue Cloth : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Zeffertt & Son, Portsmouth.—Carpets, Rugs and Mats : Brintons, Ltd., Kidderminster; Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidder-minster; Tomkinson & Adam, Kidderminster; J. Templeton & Co., Glasgow.—Cases, Suit : David Stocks, Edinburgh.—Cells : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Clogs : G. Gregory & Sons, London, S.E.—Cloth, American : The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Coir Yarn : Hindley & Co., London, E.C.; J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Columns, Charging : G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.—Compressors, Air, H.P. : G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.—Cotton Duik, for Boat Sails : R. & J. Partington (1920), Ltd., Manchester.— Cotton Cleaning Cloths : Hodgkinson & Gillibrand, Ltd., Bolton.— Cotton Cleaning Cloths : Hodgkinson & Gillibrand, Ltd., Bolton.— Cotton Cleaning Cloths : Hodgkinson & Gillibrand, Ltd., Bolton.— Cotton Cleaning Cloths : Hodgkinson & Gillibrand, Ltd., Bolton.— Cotton Waste : W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; A. Smart & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; H. Yates & Sons, Itd., London, S.E.—Crane, Travelling Electric : T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley, Leeds.—Drawers, Brown Cotton : I. & R. Morley, Heanor; Simplin, Son & Emery, Hinekley.—Fearnought and Kersey : L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddenden-Foot; Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Greenock.—Flour : W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., & Co., Ltd., Luddenden-Foot; Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland.—Fenders, Hazel Rod: T. Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock.—Filour: W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe; North Shore Mill Co., Ltd., Liverpool; J. & H. Robinson, Ltd., London, S.E.—Gear, Control: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead, Edinburgh.—Gears, Turbine: Peter Brother-hood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Glycerine: J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington.—Gromets: North British Eyelet Co., Ltd., Roch-dale; H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bodill Parker (1922), Ltd., Birmingham.—Gymnastic Gear: F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; T. M. Gardiner, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. H. Ayres, Ltd., London, E.C.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Eli Heyworth & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Heating Elements, Electric: Electric Heating Co., Croydon.—Hides, Leather and Leather Goods: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Glasgow; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd., Colyton, Devon; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Western Tanning Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Hoists: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Iron Plate Worker's Wares : S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cardley Heath; The Darlaston Gal-vanised Hollowware Co., Ltd., Darlaston: Davies Bros, & Co. Loanhead, Édinburgh.—Hollow Ware : T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Iron Platke Workers' Wares : S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; The Darlaston Gal-vanised Hollowware Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Suttons Hollowware Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; T. Marshall & Son, Stourbridge; G. Hughes & Sons, Wolverhampton; A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Emma Orton, Willenhall; E. Partridge & Co., Old Hill; H. J. & E. Shorthouse, Birmingham; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Oradley Heath; S. J. & E. Fel-lows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Golcher, Ltd., Wednesbury; J. Hill & Sons, Stourbridge; G. Hughes & Sons, Wolverhampton; A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Emma Orton, Willenhall; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—Jerseys, Blue: I. & R. Morley, Leicester; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester. —Jute Goods: J. Paterson & Co., Dundee; Craiks, Ltd., Fofrar; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Knives, Glasp : J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffeld.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Iondon, W.C.—Lantern and Fittings, Navigation : Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; E. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Harvie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Molineaux Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Telford, Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow.—Leather, Strips, Hydraulic: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Leather, Strips, Hydraulic: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Leather, Strips, Hydraulic: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Glasgow., Molineaux Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Manganeses Bronze Ingots : Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., Hills Hahall; J. Spink & Son, Wolverhampton; Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; J. Spink & Son, Wolverhampton; Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; J. Spink & Son, Sutd., Glasgow; T. Bradley, Birmingham; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Manches GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1926. ADMIRALTY. (Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.) (Contract and Purchase Department.) Aluminium Ingots : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-

ACCIDENT CAUSATION.—A contribution to the study of the human factor in the causation of accidents. Industrial Fatigue Research Board, Report No. 34. (S.O. publication; price 5s.) FOOD COUNCIL.—(a) Report by the Food Council to the President of the Board of Trade on short weight and measure in the sale of food-stuffs. (Cmd. 2591; price 9d.) (b) Evidence submitted to the Food Council. Vol. IV. Oral evidence, January, 1926. Written evidence, October, 1925, to January, 1926. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) HEALTH INSURANCE.—Report of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance. (Cmd. 2596; price 6s. 6d.) (See page 81.) INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.—An investigation into the statistics of cancer in different trades and professions by Matthew Young, M.D., and W. T. Russell, with the collaboration of John Brownlie, M.D., D.Sc., and E. L. Collis, M.D. Special Report Series, No. 99. Medical Research Council. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) Medical Research Council. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) MINING.—(1) Miners' Welfare Fund. Fourth Report of the Com mittee appointed by the Board of Trade to allocate the Fund, 1925. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.) (See page 83.) (2) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th September, 1925. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (3) Preliminary statement (subject to correction) of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1925. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 84.) (4) Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). (a) Report. (Cmd. 2600; price 1s.) (See page 80.) (b) Minutes of evidence, 16th to 33rd days. (S.O. publications; price 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 1s., 6d., 2s. 3d., 1s., 3s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 3d., respectively.) 2s. 3d., respectively.) POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1925, with some particulars as to the number of "Unem-ployed" persons in receipt of such Relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 3d.) (See page 84.) ROAD FUND.—Abstract account of the receipts into and payments out of the Road Fund in the year ended 31st March, 1925, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. (H.C. 12; price 2d.) Includes statistics of expenditure on road works for the relief of unemployment. SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—Return of shipping casualties to and deaths on vessels registered in the United Kingdom . . . in the year ending 31st December, 1924, with comparative figures for earlier periods. Board of Trade, Statistical Department. (S.O. publication; price 3s.) (See page 82.) TRADE UNIONS.—Statistical summary showing the operations of registered trade unions for the years 1915–1924. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 82.) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment insurance (Northern Ireland agreement). Memorandum explaining financial resolution. (Cmd. 2588; price 2d.) Arrochar: Additional Accommodation: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cardonald, Glasgow.—*Clyde:* Oil Fuel Depot: New Offices and Hose Store: Leslie Kirk, Ltd., Clydebank.—*Portsmouth:* Creosoted Timber: Wm. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover; Hot Water Heating Apparatus to Warrant Officers' Quarters, Forton Training Establish-ment: Lewis Hill, Edge Hill, Liverpool; Steam Road Roller: Wallis & Stevens, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Steelwork: John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

Aluminium Ingots : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Basins, etc., Lavatory : J. & R. Howie, Ltd., Kilmarnock; Leeds Fireelay Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds.—Blocks, Geared : H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Thompson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow.—Blocks M.G.I. : Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham.—Bolts and Nuts, Bright Steel : E. Mercer, Ltd., Hollinwood; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Boots, Half : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; C. E. Nichols, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—Bottles, Oxygen Storage : Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Brooms and Brushes : S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Yates & Co. (Halifax), Ltd., Halifax; J. Root & Son, London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham, Bucks; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Brushes, Ltd., St. Albans.—Bunting : J. Clough

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Razors (Hand Forged): Thomas Turner & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Scissors: Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.— Screws: Barwells, Ltd., Birmingham; British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds; Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham., Shirts, White Sort: John Desmend & Co. Soft : John Desmond & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Johnson & Sons Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.-Shoes Black Leather : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Shoes Gymnasium : North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Socks Gymnasium: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Socks, Blue: Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett, Co. Durham; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe, near Leicester; J. G. Glover & Co., S. Wigston; Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—Steel Wire Rope: Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Craven & Speeding Bros., Sunderland; Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Suet: Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Tallow, White: D. Campbell & Co. London, E.C.—Tanks, Cylindrical: J. Thompson (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—Tool Steel, High Speed: T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Oxley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Andrews & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Tractors, Electric: Britsh Electric Vehicles, Ltd., Southport.— Tousers, Fearnought: Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge.—Tubing, Conduit and Accessories: Electrical Conduits, Ltd., Walsali; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsali; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingahm; Barton Socks Birmingham; Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingahm; Barto & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Eureka Conduits & Fittings Co., Walsall.-& Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Eureka Conduits & Fittings Co., Walsall.— Tubes, Steel: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall; Ed. Smith, Ltd., Wednesbury; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Tubes, Water and Fittings: Harry W. Wyld, West Bromwich; Russell Bros (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Valves, Gunmetal: J. Blake borough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; G. Clark & Sons (Hull), Ltd., Hull; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Steven & Struthers, Glasgow.—Varnishes: Blundell, Spence & Co. Ltd. Hull, P. L. Clark & Co., Ltd., Dandon: Colthurat & . Ltd., Hull: R. J. Clark & Co., Ltd., London; Colthurst & Harding, Bristol; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Naylo Bros. (London), Ltd., Slough; Paripan, Ltd., Egham, Surrey G. Purdom & Co., London, E.; Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull C. W. Waters, Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Wills & Co., Ltd., Bristol.-C. W. Waters, Itd., London, E.C.; S. Wills & Co., Ltd., Bristol.— Vests, Summer and Winter: Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham; I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—Waistbelts: Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.C.—Welding Plant: Handstock, Ltd., Wokingham.— Wire Work: Aston Chain and Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. W. Carter & James, Ltd., Birmingham; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; H. A. Joyner, London, S.E.; J. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Bir-mingham; Procter Bros. (Wireworks), Ltd., Leeds; S. Ramsey & Co., London, E.C.; J. Starkie & Sons, Ltd., Preston.—Wood Goods, Manufactured : G. Wingrove & Son, Birmingham; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley, near Kendal; J. H. Ellis & Sons, Sheffield; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Sundt, Sundt & Co., London, S.E.; Dyne & Evens, London, E.; Kendal Handle Co., Ltd., Kendal; Sharp Bros. & Knight, Burton-on-Trent; G. P. Lloyd & Penhale, Ltd., Cardiff; East & Son, Ltd., Berkham-G. P. Lloyd & Penhale, Ltd., Cardiff; East & Son, Ltd., Berkham-sted; C. White, London, E.; E. & W. Coward, Lakeside, near Ulverston; Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine, York; R. Charnley & Son, Ulverston; S. Pinnock, Thatcham, Berks; C. W. Clinch, Newbury; Bamber & Calder, Burscough Junction; J. Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., New-bury; J. Nicholls & Sons, Wolverhampton; Shepherd & Son (1925), Ltd., Kendal.—Worsted and Wool: Fielding & Johnson, Ltd., Lefecester; Patons & Baldwins, Ltd., Halifax; Harrap Bros., Wakefield

#### WAR OFFICE.

Acid, Chlorosulphonic: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Widnes.—Acid, Sulphuric: Spencer Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Nr. Chesterfield.—Aluminium Ingot: The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.—Bar Metal: The Coal & Fron Co., Ltd., Nr. Chesterheid. — Additional fight. The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.—Bar Metal : The King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., King's Norton, Birmingham.—Basins, Soup, Mugs, Drinking Basins, W.H.S. Dishes, Ewers, etc. : Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Brushes, Blacking : S. D. Warren & Co., London, N.W.—Brushes, Clothes : J. Root & Sons, London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—Brushes, Hair : Rigby Battcock, Ltd.
—Brushes, Polishing : J. Root & Sons, London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—Brushes, Hair : Rigby Battcock, Ltd.
—Brushes, Polishing : J. Root & Sons, London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—Brushes, Shaving : C. H. Leng & Son, Birmingham.—Cars, 3 gall., Soup or Gruel : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cars, Touring, Vans and Chassis : A. E. Gould, Ltd., Manchester.—Cases, Wood : J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Hobson & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Langlands & McAinsh, Ltd., Dundee; Lawson & Co., Glasgow; Smiths' Case & Roller Co., Ltd., Berd, Brushe & Co., Ltd., Bridgwater; British Standard Cement Co., Rainham; W. Brown & Co. (Ipswich), Ltd., Claydon; G. & T. Earle, Ltd., Hull; Gardner & Greenshields, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Leith; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.; Ship Canal Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port; Thames Portland Cement Co., Vitter, Market Berdend Campatt Co. Leith; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.; Ship Canal Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port; Thames Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Cliffe; Oxford Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Kirtlington, Oxford.— Chairs, Army—M.S.: O. Haines, High Wycombe.—Chairs, Windsor : G. H. & S. Keen, High Wycombe.—Charcoal, Activated : Suteliffe Speakman & Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.—Chassis, 3 ton : Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Chassis, 3-4 ton : Associated Equip-ment Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd.— Chassis, 30 cwt. : Halleys Industrial Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basing-stoke.—Combs, Hair : Aberdeen Comb Works Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.

LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1926. Gopper, Ingot : Marshall Bros. & Co., London, E.C.—Copper Rings : T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, N. Staffs.—Gordage : Frost Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Grane, Runabout : Ransome, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Gylinders : Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gylinders, Iron and Drums Oil : F. Fracis & Sons, London, S.E.—Diphenylamine : British Dye-stuffs Corporation, Ltd., Blackley, Nr. Manchester.—Discs, Glass : Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—Drill, Brown : J. Livesey, Ltd., Blackburn.—Drill, Blue : Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs.—Enamelware, Slop Pails and Dinner Plates : Macfarlane & Robinson, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Films, X-ray : Hlord, Ltd., London, E.—Glass, Window : Pikington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Gloves, Worsted : J. Spencer & Sons, Leicester; The Overhand Glove Co., Meppershall.—Hose Topy "B" : Toller & Lankester, Leicester.—Knives, Carving, and Coxks : Shefield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield.—Machines, Banding and Sealing : Packers, Supply Co., Ltd., London, S.W., and Sheffield.—Mugs, Drinking.—Plates, Dinner, Soup and Tart : Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem.—Pails, I.G., 4 galls : Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Pies, Hose, Canvas : Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen. —Plates, Dinner, G.S., and Soup, Plain : Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem.—Pails, I.G., and Suckets, Soil : John Hill & Sons, Stourbridge.—Pies, Hose, Canvas : Eichards, Ltd., Aberdeen. —Plates, Dinner, G.S., and Soup, Plain : Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem.—Pneumatic Covers and Tubes : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pumps, Hydraulic : Hydraulie Engi-neering Co., Ltd., Chester.—Rugs, Horse : E. H. Price, Hadleigh, Suffolk.—Screens, Latrine—Poles : James & Leach, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales.—Screwk, Brass and Iron : British Sorew Co., Ltd., Leeds, —Sreg, Service Dress : H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Nr. Leeds; Fox Bros & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset : E. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Gildersome, Nr. Leeds; Fox Various: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. - Steel, Mild, Flat, etc.: Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Tredegar, Mon. - Steel, Round: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield. - Steel, round for Tools: Steel, Peach & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield. - Stockinette: Nottingham Mfg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough. - Stoves, Soyers, Boilers and Rakes: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton. - Tables, Kitchen, Small: W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull. - Tables, Various: Enham Village Centre, Andreas Tables, Watrow, Sons Leeds -W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—Tables, Various : Enham Village Centre, Andover.—Tanks, Water : Thomas Marshall & Sons, Leeds.— Towels, Hand, Turkish : Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—Transformers : Foster Eng. Co., Ltd., Wimbledon.—Tubs, Washing, Galvanized : Darlaston Galvd. Holloware Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—Turbo Alternator and Spares : Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Wheel Lathe, re-conditioned : Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Wimbleton Tisre, H. Gardware, M. Co., Ltd., Loudon E.C. re-conditioned : Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Zinc: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Works Services : Building Works and Services : Foxhall Camp, Didcot.—Married Officers' Quarters : Burston & Hawkins, Clevedon. Woolwich, Royal Dockyard—re-inforced Concrete Boundary Wall, etc.: F. & T. Thorne, London, E. Maintenance Works : Mill Hill Area; Kingston-on-Thames and Hampton Court Farm and Palace Barracks : J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY. Aircraft, Fitting of Land Undercarriages to : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft, Metal Floats for : Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—Aircraft, Metal Planes for : Steel Wing Co. (1921) Ltd., London, S.E.—Aircraft Reconditioning of : H. G. Hawker Engi-neering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Spares : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd., Hayes; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.— Balloons, "A.P." type : C. G. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., London, N.— Buildings and Works Services : Battery (Waddington) : The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Decauville Light Railway (Hinaidi) : R. Hudson, Ltd.; London, E.C. External Services (Worthy Down) : H. J. Goodall & Son, Basingstoke. Foundations to Stanchions (Croydon) : Sabey & Son, London, W.C. Hand Power Lifts (Halton) : Marryatt & Scott, Ltd., London, E.C. Ironing Machine (Halton) : Baker Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. Lockers, Metal (Various Stations) : Waddell & Wilson, London, E. Pump House (Altrincham) : F. Mitchell & Son, Manchester. Reconditioning Buildings (Catterick) : J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Carliele. Swage Metal (Various Stations): Waddell & Wilson, London, E. Fullip House (Altrincham): F. Mitchell & Son, Manchester. Reconditioning Buildings (Catterick): J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle. Sewage Plant, Compressors, etc. (Waddington): Adams Hydraulics, Ltd., York. Sick 'Quarters (Harlescott): F. Butterworth, Blackley, Manchester. Stand-by-Plant (Catterick): Aster Engineering Co. (1913), Ltd., Wembley. Steel Tanks (Hinaidi): Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.--Waggons, Railway (Iraq): W. G. Bagnall Ltd., Stafford. Wiring, Internal (North Weald): S. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Swinegate, Leeds. W. O's & Airmen's Quarters (Uxbridge): Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C.--Cable, Kite Balloon : Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London, E.--Cases, packing, aeroplane engine : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.--Crossley Chassis : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Sheffield.--Drums (Benzol) : P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.--Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul and Repair of : Armstrong Siddeley Motor Ltd., Coventry.--Engine, Aircraft Spares : Gillett Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham.--Engine, Aircraft Spares, Repair of : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.--Equipment, Web : The Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London,

### March. 1926.

N.—Fabric, Cotton : Eli Heyworth & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.— Fabric, Cotton "B": Perseverance Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Frocks, Khaki Drill : Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Gas Coke (Henlow) : Derby Gas, Light & Coke Co., Derby.— Generator, Brakes for : The S.U. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Insulator Testers : Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., Watford.—Magnetos : North & Son, Ltd., Watford.—Magneto Spares, Repair of : Delco, Remy & Hyatt, Ltd., London, S.W.—Printers, Contact : Amalgamated Photographic Manufacturers, Ltd., London, W.—Radiators : Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds; John Marston, Ltd., Wolver-hampton : Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Tanks hampton; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Tanks, Petrol, Portable : F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Wheels, Tyres, etc. (Aircraft) : Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE. Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Fiverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.—Apparatus, Testing, Protective and Miscel-Ianeous : General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford : Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.— Bratery Stores : Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants; F. S. Bayley Clanaham & Co. (Brunner Mond & Co.), Northwich ; General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., ondon, S.E.,— Blocks, Wood : A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—Boots : Adams Bros. (Bauds), Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough; Stephen Walker, Wal-grave, Northants.—Cable, Various : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Binmsdown ; Connollys Blackley, Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Tafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Tafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Undon, S.E.; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E.; W. Bidgwater & Sons, Birmingham; G. W. Davies, Ltd., London, E.; W. Bidgwater & Sons, Birmingham; G. W. Davies, Ltd., London, F.; W. Bidgwater & Sons, Birmingham; G. W. Davies, Ltd., London, S. S. — Casks : Mark Round & Sons, Old Hill, Staffs; William Watson, Glasgow.—Casting, Joint Box : Bradley & Turton, Ltd., Kidderminster; Britannia Lathe and Oli Engine Co., Ltd., Col-vester; McDowall Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Planet Foundry Co. Hed Steel Companies; Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co.), Wellingborouch Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge; Taylor Bros. (Sandiacre), Ltd., Sandiacre; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co.), Wellingborough; Joseph Williamson & Co. Ltd., Wellingborough.—Clothing, Uniform : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and Swindon; G. Day, London, E.; D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill, Suffolk; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd. Bristol; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; H. Lotery & Co. Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ramsdens (Halifax), Ltd., Halifax; L. Silberston, London, E.; E.; Ramsdens, E., Minns, Catwinghe, Reynolds & Co., Ind., Bolidon, E.;
Wathen, Gardiner & Co., Bristol.—Handcarts: W. Goodyear & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Lamps: H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lead, Sheet and Strip: Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lugs, Lead: Thos. Francis & Co., Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham.—Overalls: Naylor, Pollard & Co., Ltd., Garforth, near Leeds.—Paper, Printing and Telegraph: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable and Watford.—Paper, Condenser: Brittains, Ltd., Cheddleton, Leek, Staffs.—Pipe, C.I.: Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley, near Chesterfield.—Pipe, Steel: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen or Rutherglen.—Plates, Xylonite: British Xylonite Co., Ltd., Manningtree, Essex.—Radiators: National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hull.—Sleeves, Lead: Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.
—Solder: Tyne Solder Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Quirk, Barton & Burns (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens.—Spirit, Methylated: W. H. Palmer & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. H. Perry, London, N.—Wire, Copper: Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. H. Perry, London, N.—Wire, Copper : T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, N. Staffs; E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Nevill, Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanelly.— Wire, Vulcanised India Rubber Core : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Exeter-Corquay: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Man-hester-Burnley: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London. Holborn-

chester-Burnley: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London. Holborn-Finchley and Holborn-G.P.O. (South) Junction: Standard Tele-phones and Cables, Ltd., London.—**Conduits—Laying**: Bradford-Airedale Valley (Section II); (Section IV); and (Section V); Swanley: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Bradford-Airedale Valley (Section I); (Section III): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Maidstone-Loose and Benenden (Kent): H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Tavistock Square-Red Lion Square (Holborn-Finchley); Temple Bar Exchange Area; Maryland Exchange-Lett Road, E.: Greig & Matthews, Walbrook, E.C. Nanpean (Cornwall): S. Ambrose, Ltd., Bath. Newport, Tayport and Wormit (Fife): R. Thorburn & Son, Edinburgh. Stepney, etc.; Camden Town, N.W.: O.C. Summers, London, N. Castle Bromwich and Coleshill (Birmingham): C. A. Horton, Brierley Hill, Staffs. Junction Aberdare-Aberdare: G. F. Leadbeter, Newport (Mon.). Speedwell Exchange Area (Sections IA and IB): H. Farrow, London, N.W. Carnarvon: Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch, Salop. Filey (Yorks): Speedwell Exchange Area (Sections IA and IB): H. Farrow, London, N.W. Carnarvon: Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch, Salop. Filey (Yorks): C. S. Tomlinson, Alfreton. Garston (West) (Liverpool); Burnley (Exchange Transfer); Chorlton-cum-Hardy (Manchester) (S.W. portion): Chandler Bros., Manchester. Edinburgh, etc.: Fisher Bros., Edinburgh. Peterborough-Stanground: Kettle & Son, Peterborough. Oakengates and Much Wenlock: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Winscombe (Somerset): 'H. Smith, Newport (Mon.).— Cord Circuit Repeater Equipment: Inverness: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—Power Plant: Devizes (Wilts) Radio Station: J. H. Holmes & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Steel Wireless

Masts: St. Albans Wireless Receiving Station: Armstrong Con-struction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Telephone Exchange Equip-ment: Failsworth Industrial Society, Ltd.; Yardley & Co., Ltd (E. 15); Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd. (Birmingham); Harrison (Bir-(E. 15); Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd. (Birmingham); Harrison (Bir-mingham), Ltd.; Barnsley British Co-operative Society: Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Armley (Leeds); Battersea (New); Sloane (Relief); Popesgrove; Park: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Mill Hill: Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Ilford: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

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The "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" is published on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription (post free) is 7s.

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches (see Cover).

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.