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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in June continued to be seriously affected by the coal-mining stoppage and the consequent shortage of fuel and power. In most of the large coal-consuming industries employment remained bad, and in many industries—notably iron mining, pig-iron, iron and steel, tinplate, and pottery manufacture and shipbuilding—a large number of works were either idle or only partially working. In the building to large or only partially working. In the building trades and in agriculture, however, employment was generally good with skilled workers; and it was fairly good in certain

sections of the printing and clothing trades.

Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 11,900,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 21st June, 1926, was 14·7,* as compared with 14·5* at 24th May, 1926, and 11 9 at 22nd June, 1925. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 12 · 9 at the end of June, 1926, compared with 13 · 2 at the end of May, 1926, and with 12 · 3 at the end of June, 1925. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th June, 1926, was approximately 1,699,000, of whom 1,262,000 were men and 346,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 31st May, 1926, it was 1,675,000, of whom 1,246,000 were men and 333,000 were women; and at 29th June, 1925, it was 1,368,000, of whom 1,062,000 were men and 241,000 were women. The figures relating to May, 1926, and June, 1926, are exclusive of workpeople in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during June resulted in a reduction of about £17,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 162,000 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £1,900 in those of about 23,000

workpeople.

The largest group of workpeople affected by reductions were boot and shoe operatives, the great majority of whom sustained reductions of 1s. to 4s. a week in the case of time-workers and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on list prices in the case of piece-workers. Electric cable makers sustained reductions of 1s. 111d. or 2s. a week

in the case of men and of 1s. in the case of women. Other important bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced included steel sheet millmen and galvanisers in various districts, blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and North Lancashire, and workpeople in the preparing and spinning departments of the linen industry in Northern Ireland.

The increases in wages affected principally iron ore miners in Cumberland, and workers engaged in civil engineering construction in Great Britain generally.

During the first six months of 1926, the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics have been compiled, have resulted in net increases amounting to £16,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 135,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £69,500 in those of 658,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July 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 70 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 68 per cent. a month ago and 73 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 61, 58 and 67 respectively.

The rise in the percentage increase for the food group of items since 1st June was seasonal, being due to the displacement of old potatoes by new potatoes at higher prices; the prices of other articles of food showed, on average, very little change. As regards other commodities, the average price of coal continued to advance, but there were no other important changes in the retail prices of the articles included in the statistics.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The general stoppage of work in the coal-mining industry, which began on 1st May, continued throughout June and involved about 1,075,000 workpeople in that industry in a loss of about 23,350,000 working days

during the month.

Apart from this, the number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June was 10; in addition, 21 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in these 31 disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 7,000, and the estimated aggregate duration of such disputes during June was about 37,000 working days.

^{*} These percentages include coal mining, those miners who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the dispute being taken as unemployed for the purpose of the percentage, but not those who ceased work owing to the dispute. In other industries (excluding coal mining) the percentage of unemployment at 21st June was 15·3, as compared with 15·1 at 24th May.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

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The coal-mining dispute of 1921 was terminated (see the July, 1921, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 336-7) by the signing of an agreement between the miners and the mineowners, providing for the automatic regulation of wages from one period to another on the basis of the ascertained costs of production, proceeds, etc., in an earlier period. In January, 1924, the Miners' Federation gave three months' notice to the Mining Association to terminate the agreement of 1921. In June, 1924, after prolonged negotiations, a new agreement was made, which was, in the main, more favourable to the men; but not long after the new agreement came into force, the industry entered upon a period of very severe depression; and on 30th June, 1925, the owners gave the miners one month's notice to terminate

On 30th July the Prime Minister offered financial assistance to the industry until 30th April, 1926, to allow time for a full investiga-tion to be made; and on the following day (when the owners' notices to the men would otherwise have expired) the terms were accepted, and arrangements were made for work to be continued. The total cost of the subvention, from the beginning of August, 1925, to the end of April, 1926, was £23,350,000.

end of April, 1926, was £25,350,000.

On 5th September, 1925, a Royal Commission was appointed, under the Chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., "to inquire into and report upon the economic position of the coal industry and the conditions affecting it, and to make any recommendations for the improvement thereof." The Royal Commission presented their report on 6th March, 1926.*

Discussions were extend upon but the coal industry and the conditions are commendations for the improvement thereof."

Discussions were entered upon between the parties, assisted by the Government, but no agreement was reached as to the terms on which the mines should be operated after 30th April. In the circumstances the mineowners, on 15th April, gave formal notice to the effect that the existing contracts would terminate on 30th April, and that new terms of employment would come into operation on and after 1st May. In the meantime negotiations on the new terms took place, but no agreement was arrived at.

In view of the deadlock which had been reached in the negotiations

between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation, a Committee (called the Industrial Committee) of the Trades Union Congress General Council met the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour and the Secretary for Mines on 26th April and asked that they would take steps to bring the parties together for the resumption of negotiations. A meeting between the parties was effected on April 28th and the Prime Minister afterwards informed the Industrial Committee of the position.

On April 23rd a communication had been addressed by Mr. Pugh,

Chairman, and Mr. Citrine, Acting Secretary, of the Trades Union Congress General Council, to the secretaries of all affiliated societies inviting the executives of the societies to a meeting on 29th April in order that a report on the position might be presented and the

in order that a report on the position might be presented and the situation considered. This conference took place in London and the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this Conference endorses the efforts of the General Council to secure an honourable settlement of the differences in the Coalmining Industry. It further instructs the Industrial Committee of the General Council to continue its efforts and declares its readiness for the negotiations to continue, provided that the impending lockout notice of the mine workers is not enforced.

"That this Conference hereby adjourns until to-morrow and agrees to remain in London to enable the General Council to consult, report and take instructions."

agrees to remain in London to enable the General Council to consult, report and take instructions."

This resolution was conveyed to the Prime Minister in the evening and the position was further discussed. On the following morning the employers made new proposals, which were transmitted by the Prime Minister to the miners' representatives, together with an indication of the action which the Government proposed to take in respect of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. While these proposals were under the consideration of the Miners' Federation, the Industrial Committee asked that steps might be taken to secure the withdrawal of the owners' notices, and some discussion took place on the subject of the authority of the Committee in relation to the Miners' Federation. Later in the afternoon the reply of the Miners' Federation was received and discussions took relation to the Miners' Federation. Later in the alternoon the reply of the Miners' Federation was received and discussions took place between representatives of the Government, the Industrial Committee and the Miners' Federation. A deadlock was reached and this was reported to the Miners' Delegate Conference and to the Conference of Trade Union Executives. During the day a statement was published by the Trades Union Congress General Council giving their richy of the position

their view of the position.

On Saturday morning, 1st May, the Conference of Trade Union Executives considered the following proposals for the co-ordinated action of Trade Unions, which had previously been circulated, and a resolution endorsing them was carried by 3,653,527 votes to 49,511.

1. SCOPE.

The Trades Union Congress General Council and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain having been unable to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the matters in dispute in the coalmining industry, and the Government and the mineowners having forced a lock-out, the General Council, in view of the need for co-ordinated action on the part of affiliated unions in defence of the policy laid down by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, directs as follows :-

Trades and Undertakings to Cease Work.

Except as hereinafter provided, the following trades and undertakings shall cease work as and when required by the General

Transport, including all affiliated unions connected with transport, i.e., railways, sea transport, docks, wharves, harbours, canals, road transport, railway repair shops and contractors for railways, and all unions connected with the maintenance of, or equipment, manufacturing, repairs, and groundsmen employed in connection with

Printing Trades, including the Press. Productive Industries :-

(a) Iron and steel. (b) Metal and heavy chemicals group.

Including all metal workers and other workers who are engaged, or may be engaged, in installing alternative plant to take the place

Building Trade.—All workers engaged on building except such as are employed definitely on housing and hospital work, together with all workers engaged in the supply of equipment to the building industry, shall cease work.

Electricity and Gas.—The General Council recommend that the trade unions connected with the supply of electricity and gas shall co-operate with the object of ceasing to supply power. The Council request that the executives of the trade unions concerned shall meet at once with a view to formulating common policy.

Sanitary Services.—The General Council direct that sanitary

Health and Food Services.—The General Council recommend that there should be no interference in regard to these, and that the trade unions concerned should do everything in their power to organise the distribution of milk and food to the whole of the

With regard to hospitals, clinics, convalescent homes, sanatoria infant welfare centres, maternity homes, nursing homes and schools, the General Council direct that affiliated unions take every opportunity to ensure that food, milk, medical and surgical supplies shall be efficiently provided.

2. TRADE UNION DISCIPLINE.

(a) The General Council direct that, in the event of trade unionists being called upon to cease work, the trade unions concerned shall take steps to keep a daily register to account for every one of their members. It should be made known that any workers called upon to cease work should not leave their own district and by following another occupation, or the same occupation in another district another occupation, or the same occupation in another

blackleg their fellow workers.

(b) The General Council recommend that the actual calling out of the workers should be left to the unions, and instructions should only be issued by the accredited representatives of the unions participating in the dispute.

3 TRADES COUNCILS.

The work of the trades councils, in conjunction with the local officers of the trade unions actually participating in the dispute, shall be to assist in carrying out the foregoing provisions, and they shall be charged with the responsibility of organising the trade unionists in dispute in the most effective manner for the preservation

4. INCITEMENT TO DISORDER AND SPIES

A strong warning must be issued to all localities that any person found inciting the workers to attack property, or inciting the workers to riot, must be dealt with immediately. It should be pointed out that the opponents will in all probability employ persons to act as spies and others to use violent language in order to incite the workers

5. TRADE UNION AGREEMENTS.

The General Council further direct that the executives of the unions concerned shall definitely declare that in the event of any action being taken and trade union agreements being placed in jeopardy, it be definitely agreed that there will be no general resumption of work until those agreements are fully recognised.

6 PROCEDURE.

(a) These proposals shall be immediately considered by the executives of the trade unions concerned in the stoppage, who will at once report as to whether they will place their powers in the hands of the General Council and carry out the instructions which the General Council may issue from time to time concerning the necessary action and conduct of the dispute.

(b) And, further, that the executives of all other affiliated unions

are asked to report at once as to whether they will place their powers in the hands of the General Council and carry out the instructions of the General Council from time to time, both regarding the conduct of the dispute and financial assistance.

A. Pugh, Chairmán. WALTER M. CITRINE, Acting Secretary.

The announcement was then made by the Council that if a settle-The announcement was then made by the Council that if a settlement of the dispute had not been reached no worker who was called upon to take part in the stoppage should go to work after the night shift on Monday night. At the same time an offer was made to "distribute essential foodstuffs, organised under a voluntary arrangement by the Trade Unions." This offer was not assented by the Covernment.

accepted by the Government.

Following upon a communication from the Trades Union Congress Following upon a communication from the Trades Union Congress that their representatives were ready to meet the representatives of the Government for further consideration of the mining deadlock, negotiations were continued until Sunday evening, and at a late hour the miners' representatives (who had left London) were again in consultation with the representatives of the Trades Union Con-In the meantime, reports as to developments in connection

with the general strike had reached the Government, and late on Sunday night, the following letter, on behalf of the Government, was communicated to the Trades Union Congress General Council.

July, 1926.

"His Majesty's Government believe that no solution of the difficulties in the coal industry which is both practical and honourable to all concerned can be reached except by sincere acceptance of the Report of the Commission. In the expression 'Acceptance of the Report 'is included both the reorganisation of the industry, which should be put in hand immediately, and, pending the results of reorganisation being attained, such interim adjustment of wages or hours of work as will make it economically possible to carry on the

"If the miners, or the Trades Union Committee on their behalf were prepared to say plainly that they accept this proposal, the Government would have been ready to resume the negotiations and to continue the subsidy for a fortnight. But, since the discussion which have taken place between Ministers and members of the Trades Union Committee, it has come to the knowledge of the Govern ment, not only that specific instructions have been sent (under the authority of the executives of the trade unions represented at the conference convened by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress) directing their members in several of the most vital industries and services of the country to carry out a general strike on Tuesday next, but that overt acts have already taken place including gross interference with the freedom of the Press. Such action involves a challenge to the constitutional rights and freedom

"His Majesty's Government, therefore, before it can continue negotiations, must require from the Trades Union Committee both a repudiation of the actions referred to that have already taken place and an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the instructions for a general strike."

The reply of the General Council was as follows :-

"Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 3rd inst., announcing the Government's decision to terminate the discussion which had been resumed on Saturday night, was received by the General Council with surprise and regret. The negotiations which had taken place between the Industrial Committee of the General Council and representatives of the Cabinet had been adjourned for a brief period in order to allow the Industrial Committee to confer with the full General Council and representatives of the Miners' Federation who were on your premises in order to advance the efforts which the Industrial Committee had in order to advance the efforts which the Industrial Committee had persistently been making to accomplish a speedy and honourable settlement of the mining dispute. The Trade Union representatives were astounded to learn that, without any warning, renewed conversations which it was hoped might pave the way to the opening up of full and unfettered negotiations had been abruptly terminated by the Government for the reasons stated in your communication.

The first reason given is that specific instructions have been sent, under the authority of Trade Unions represented at the conference convened by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, directing their members in several industries and services to cease work. We are directed to remind you that there is nothing unusual for workmen to cease work in defence of their interests as wage-earners, and that the specific reason for the decision in this as wage-earners, and that the specific reason for the decision in this case is to secure for the mine workers the same right from the employers as is insisted upon by employers from workers, namely, that negotiations shall be conducted free from the atmosphere of strike or lock-out. This is the principle which Governments have held to be cardinal in the conduct of industrial negotiations.

With regard to the second reason, that overt acts have already taken place, including gross interference with the freedom of the Pres the General Council had no knowledge of such acts having occurred The General Council had no knowledge of such acts having occurred, and the decisions taken by them definitely forbid any such independent and unauthorised action. The Council is not aware of the circumstances under which the alleged acts have taken place. It cannot accept any responsibility for them, and is taking prompt measures to prevent any acts of indiscipline. The Council regrets that it was not given an opportunity to investigate and deal with the alleged incidents before the Government made them an excuse for breaking off the peace discussions which were proceeding. The public will judge the nature of the Government's intention by its precipitate and calamitous decision in this matter, and will deplore precipitate and calamitous decision in this matter, and will deplore with the General Council that the sincere work which the General Council had been engaged in to obtain an honourable settlement has been wrecked by the Government's unprecedented ultimatum.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ARTHUR PUGH (Chairman).
W. M. CITRINE (Acting Secretary)."

On 1st May a state of emergency had been declared by Royal Proclamation in accordance with the Emergency Powers Act, and the various civil commissioners arrived at their posts to administer the Emergency Regulations. On 2nd May a call for volunteers for the maintenance of essential services was issued by the Home Secretary and broadcast. On the 3rd May began the formation of local committees of the unions involved in the Strike with a view to co-ordinating local action. The General Strike was declared as from the night of Monday, 3rd May, but instructions sent to the unions left it to each organisation to arrange the exact time of stoppage of their members in order to allow for each man to stop work at the moment most convenient for himself and suitable

On 4th May, as a result of the strike orders, the great majority of railway, dock, tramway and omnibus workers ceased work, and goods transport by road was also seriously affected.

goods transport by road was also seriously affected. In other industries than transport, large numbers of workpeople struck in the iron and steel and other metal trades, the paper and printing trades, and the building and allied trades. Work was continued in the gas industry, but in a large number of electricity power stations the operatives ceased work. By the aid, however, of the technical staffs, who remained at work throughout the country, and of volunteers and naval ratings, the supply of electricity was generally maintained throughout the strike.

Industrial undertakings were adversely affected in a few districts as the result of the refusal of Borough Councils to permit the supply of electricity for power purposes, but it was found necessary only in one case (St. Helens) for the Government to take charge of a power station for the purpose of enabling the requirements of the public to be supplied. With regard to other public services, volunteers were enrolled in large numbers, and soon after the strike commenced the railways were able to arrange services for the carrying of passengers, which improved as more trained volunteers became available. In London and other places increasing services of omnibuses were arranged, and in some cases the tram services were available. In London and other places increasing services of omnibuses were arranged, and in some cases the tram services were also resumed. Special arrangements for the distribution of the London milk supply were made by the establishment of depots in Hyde Park and elsewhere and by the use of motor services. In a short time, however, the improvement of the railway facilities enabled the special arrangements for milk to be dispensed with to a great extent, and generally the facilities for the transport of passengers and of food, petrol and other essential commodities were adequate, and supplies were satisfactorily maintained throughout the country. Special difficulties existed at the London Docks, and on 8th May and succeeding days work was commenced under protection, and food was removed under military escort.

on 8th May and succeeding days work was commenced under protection, and food was removed under military escort.

All the London newspapers and most of the provincial papers ceased to appear, or appeared in an attenuated form, but the position in regard to these improved after some days. In view of this situation the Government commenced, on 5th May, to publish a newspaper, the British Gazette, and this continued throughout the strike. On 6th May and succeeding days a newspaper, the British Worker, was published by the Trades Union Congress General Council

On Monday, 10th May, a telegram was sent by the Industrial Committee of the Trades Union Congress to affiliated unions in the engineering and shipbuilding trades to the effect that, unless other-

engineering and shipbuilding trades to the effect that, unless otherwise ordered, they should refrain from starting work on 12th May, this order not to apply to men in His Majesty's Dockyards, Admiralty and Government engineering establishments. Before the effect of these instructions was clear the general strike was called off.

In the meantime, on Tuesday, 11th May, Mr. Justice Astbury had given judgment in an action brought to restrain the officials of a branch of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union from calling out members on strike without the prior authority of the Executive Council of the Union, a ballot of whose members was in progress but had not been completed. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Astbury found that, since no ballot had been completed, there could, under the rules, be no strike at present, and granted an injunction. In the course of his judgment he expressed the view that the general strike called by the General Council was "illegal and contrary to law, and those persons inciting to or taking part in it are not protected by the Trade Disputes Act of 1906." Later, the result of the seamen's ballot, showing a majority against a strike, was declared.

on Union Congress, Sir Herbert Samuel wrote the following letter to Mr. Pugh, enclosing a memorandum embodying conversations which had been reached a memorandum embodying conclusions and the conclusions are conclusions are conclusions and conclusions are conclusions and conclusions are conclusions and conclusions are conclusions and conclusions are conclusions are conclusions. conclusions which had been reached :-

"Dear Mr. Pugh,—"As the outcome of the conversations which I have had with your committee, I attach a memorandum embodying the conclusions that have been reached. I have made it clear to your committee from the outset that I have been acting entirely on my own initiative, have received no authority from the Government, and can give no assurances on their behalf. I am of opinion that the proposals embodied in the memorandum are suitable for adoption, and are likely to promote a settlement of the differences in the coal industry. I shall strongly recommend their acceptance by the Government when the negotiations are renewed.

Yours, etc.,

The following reply to this letter was immediately sent:-

" Dear Sir,-The General Council having carefully considered your letter of to-day and the memorandum attached to it, concurred in your opinion that it offers a basis on which the negotiations upon the conditions in the coal industry can be renewed. They are taking the necessary measures to terminate the general strike, relying upon the public assurances of the Prime Minister as to the steps that would follow. They assume that during the resumed negotiations the subsidy will be renewed, and that the lock-out notices to the miners will be immediately withdrawn.

Yours, etc.,
ARTHUR PUGH (Chairman). WALTER M. CITRINE (Acting Secretary)."

On the morning of the same day (May 12th) members of the Trades Union Congress General Council met the Prime Minister at Downing Street, and informed him that they had decided to terminate the strike. Meanwhile, on the same day, at the close of a meeting of the Miners' Executive, an official statement was made by Mr. A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in

^{*} See the March, 1926, issue of this GAZETTE, page 80.

the course of which it was intimated that the Miners' Executive had discussed the proposals suggested by Sir Herbert Samuel in their relation to the question of calling off the general strike on May 11th, and had come to the conclusion that, "while having regard to tne grave issues involved, they must reject the proposals; moreover, if such proposals are submitted as a means to call off the general

strike, such a step must be taken on the sole responsibility of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress."

The decision of the General Council to call off the general strike was made known throughout the country, and later in the day the following official statement was issued :-

"His Majesty's Government have no power to compel employers to take back every man who has been on strike, nor have they entered into any obligations of any kind in this matter.

"Some displacements are inevitable in view of the reduction

of business consequent upon the strike, as well as any obligations which may have been entered into by employers towards volunteers who have helped them to carry on during the last week. Attention is, however, drawn to the hope, expressed by the Prime Minister in his statement in the House of Commons, that we should resume our work in a spirit of co-operation, putting behind us all malice

"The best course is for the various trade unions to get into

immediate touch with the associations of employers concerned, in order that, if possible, a satisfactory agreement may be reached."

During the 13th May telegrams of instructions were sent to Secretaries of all affiliated unions, and members before acting were required to await definite instructions of their own Executive Councils, but difficulties were at once encountered on the question of reinstatement. In the first place, most of the strikers had of reinstatement. In the first place, most of the strikers had broken agreements, and questions arose as to the effect of this upon the continuance of the collective agreements in the trades concerned. Another difficulty was created by the presence of volunteers. Further, owing to the disorganisation created by the strike, it was found impossible to resume activities immediately where they had left off and to take a full complement of staff back again. In addition, the coal stoppage, which was still continuing, had an effect upon the number of men it was possible to employ. As a result the General Council of the Trades Union Congress issued a statement in the course of which it announced that "reports had been received from various parts of the country that some employers are attempting to enforce humiliating terms as a condition of the are attempting to enforce humiliating terms as a condition of the workpeople resuming work." Telegrams had been sent to the affiliated unions declaring that "it is imperative that agreements, understandings, and conditions existing prior to the dispute should be maintained." This was not everywhere found to be possible, but within the next few days, except in certain cases in particular localities, settlements, either final or provisional, had been negotiated, and the bulk of the men had returned. Some reference is made below to the principal settlements arrived at.

So far as regards resumption of work on the railways, the Railway Companies, in order to put an end to misapprehension which had arisen as to their attitude towards their employees, issued a statement on 13th May announcing that all men who could be employed immediately were being accepted for duty and that others would be accepted as soon as possible, and stating that they were issuing to all men who offered themselves for employment individual notices in

the following terms:—
"You are hereby re-engaged on the understanding that you are

of the consequences of having broken your contract of service with the Company."

Meanwhile, the three Unions concerned had agreed to instruct their members to continue the stoppage on the railways until satisfactory assurances could be obtained from the Companies with regard to reinstatement. On the following day—14th May—a meeting was arranged and an agreement signal and arranged and an arranged and are arranged and an arranged and are arranged and an arranged and are arranged and arranged and are arranged are arranged and are arranged are arranged and are arranged and are arranged are arra regard to reinstatement. On the following day—14th May—a meeting was arranged and an agreement signed, under which employees who had gone out on strike were to be taken back as soon as work could be found for them, reinstatement to be by seniority in each grade at each station, depot, or office. The Trade Unions admitted that in calling a strike they had committed a wrongful act against that in calling a strike they had committed a wrongful act against the Companies, and agreed that the Companies did not, by reinstatement, surrender their legal rights to claim damages. The Unions undertook not again to instruct their members to strike without previous negotiation; to give no support of any kind to their members to take any unauthorised action; and not to encourage supervisory employees in the special class to take part in any strike. The Companies agreed that, where it might be necessary to remove certain persons to other posts, notice would be given of such action, and no such persons' salary or wages would be reduced. The settlement did not extend to persons who had been guilty of violence or intimida ion. been guilty of violence or intimida ion.

been guilty of violence or intimida ion.

On the same day an agreement was come to with the authorities controlling the London omnibuses, tubes, and certain trams. The provisions of this agreement were similar, men being reinstated as work could be found on the principle of seniority, such reinstatement not to imply any surrender of the legal right to claim damages on the part of the Company; the Trade Union agreeing that a wrongful act had been committed in calling a strike; and the settlement not extending to persons guilty of violence or intimidation. It was found possible to restart these undertakings immediately, and by Saturday, 15th May, they were in full working order.

On the 17th May an agreement was signed with regard to the London Docks, employers agreeing to re-engage men in their former posts on the terms of the National agreements which the Unions admitted to have broken. The Unions undertook not in future to instruct their members to strike, either nationally, sectionally, or locally, for any reason without exhausting the conciliation machinery of the National agreements, nor to support or to encourage any of their members to take individual action of this kind, and to

instruct their members to refrain in any future dispute from any attempt to influence men in certain supervisory grades to take strike action.

strike action.

On the 20th May an agreement was signed with regard to the London newspapers. Under its terms there was in future to be no interference with the contents of newspapers owned by members of the London Newspapers Proprietors' Association; and no interference with or victimisation of any members of the staffs who worked or returned to work during the strike; nor any interference by members of Unions with the management of businesses or with the right of the management to employ, promote, or discharge members of the staffs. No chapel meeting was to be held during working hours, and the strict observance of agreements was to be regarded as a matter and the strict observance of agreements was to be regarded as a matter of honour, affecting each individual employer or employee. A Joint Committee of three from each side was to sit each day to consider

Committee of three from each side was to sit each day to consider any cases which might arise in connection with this agreement.

On 15th May a provisional agreement was signed in the general printing trade under which re-engagement was to take place at the old rates of pay, but on day-to-day engagements pending a final settlement. This settlement was signed on 27th May, and under it the agreements in existence previous to 1st May remained in force. Employers' organisations agreed to recommend their members to give preference in engagement to former employees as and when required. There were to be no "lightning" or sudden stoppages of work, and no interference with the content of any matter printed or published; and, in order to ensure these objects, full use must always be made of the Joint Industrial Council conciliation machinery before customary notice was given by either side. There were to be no chapel meetings held during working hours, no interference with no chapel meetings held during working hours, no interference with recognised apprentices in any trade dispute, and Works and Departmental managers not engaged on productive work were not to be called out. The Employers' organisations recommended their members to withhold holiday payments under the Hours and Holidays agreement from all employees who left work pending the full ratification of the agreement.

In the electricity supply industry the men resumed in general on the old terms, but the question of the conditions under which the Joint Industrial Council is to continue is still under consideration.

Since the termination of the general strike, efforts have been made without success to arrive at a settlement of the coal dispute.

An article dealing with this dispute will appear in the next issue

The number of workpeople who took part in the general strike was, as nearly as can be estimated, approximately 1,580,000, and the total number of working days lost by such workpeople was approximately 15,000,000. In addition the number of workpeople involved in the coal-mining dispute was about 1,075,000, and the total number of days lost by such workpeople was between 44,000,000 and 45,000,000 up to the end of June.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN COAL MINES: COAL MINES ACT, 1926.

THE Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, provided, subject to certain exceptions, that a workman shall not be below ground in a mine for the purpose of his work, and of going to and from his work, for more than eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours; the eight hours being reckoned, in the case of workmen in a shift, from the time when the last workman in the shift left the surface to the time when the first workman in the shift returned to surface. Section 3 of the Act permitted the statutory hours to be extended as respects any mine by the owner, agent, or manager of the mine on not more than 60 days in any calendar year by not more than one hour a day; a register, open to inspection by the Mines Inspector, was to be kept of all such extensions.

The Coal Mines Act, 1919, reduced the eight hours normally

The Coal Mines Act, 1919, reduced the eight hours normally permitted to seven hours, but made no change in the provision as to an extension by one hour on not more than 60 days in any year.

The Coal Mines Act, 1926, which received the Royal Assent on the 8th July, provides that Section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, shall have effect as if the words "on not more than 60 days in any calendar year" were omitted. The effect of this is to permit a working day of eight hours (reckoned as above) without restriction. The Act also dispenses with the necessity for keeping a record of the days on which the extra hour is worked.

The Act, which is purely permissive, came into force immediately, and is to continue in force for a period of five years from its passing.

MINING INDUSTRY BILL.

THE Mining Industry Bill* was read a second time in the House of Commons on the 23rd June, and referred to a Standing Committee.

The Bill contains provisions for facilitating the reorganisation of the coal-mining industry, by means of amalgamations and absorptions; it also proposes certain amendments of the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923, with a view to increasing the facilities for working minerals. It proposes a levy of 5 per cent. on mineral royalties and wayleaves, to be paid into a fund for providing and daring a second dation at all acal mines. It proposes washing and drying accommodation at all coal mines. It proposes to limit the recruitment of persons over the age of 18 years, for employment in coal mines, to those who were so employed in the seven days ended 30th April, 1926. It also proposes to empower any coal-mining company, notwithstanding anything in its memorandum or articles of association, to establish a profit-sharing scneme.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE POTTERY, BRICK, GLASS, CHEMICAL, Etc., INDUSTRIES.

In the following Tables particulars are given of the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople in the Pottery, Brick, Glass, Chemical, etc., industries in 1924, as shown by the returns received from employers in response to the general Enquiry instituted by the Ministry of Labour last year. The details supplied on the returns relate to four dates in 1924, viz., the weeks ended 19th January, 12th April, 12th July and 18th October. The figures published below are preliminary, and may be subject to slight revision when later returns are included. For an explanation of the scope of the Enquiry, and for a description of the nature of the information which employers were asked to furnish, reference should be made to the article on page 196 of the June issue of this GAZETTE, in which figures were also given for the Textile Industries.

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

The number of returns received, giving information regarding earnings, and the average number of workpeople covered, in this group of industries, are as shown below. The numbers of workpeople quoted are the averages of the totals returned for each of the four weeks of 1924 for which particulars were obtained, viz., the weeks ended 19th January, 12th April, 12th July, and 18th October.

	Numb	per of		Num	ber of
Industry.	Returns received.	Work- people covered*	Industry.	Returns received.	Work- people covered*
Pottery Brick, tile, etc. Glass	473 1,203 350	56,283 51,243 32,452	Paint, colour and varnish Soap, candle, oil and	448	12,244
Chemical† Cement	942 103 43	56,711 9,243 7,403	tallow Other chemicals, etc.‡	613 589	28,569 21,866
Explosives	43	1,403	All the above	4,764	276,014

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

CHIVIES	Numb	er of workp		oyed	Propo	
Industry.	19th Jan.	12th Apr.	12th July.	18th Oct.	Males.	Fe- males
Pottery Brick, tile, etc Glass Chemical† Explosives Paint, colour and varnish varnish colour and tallow Other chemicals,	54,667 47,215 32,254 55,752 8,935 7,407 11,902 28,077 21,695	56,008 50,556 32,741 57,115 9,164 7,199 12,417 28,708	56,944 54,060 33,243 57,040 9,481 7,233 12,406 28,656 21,124	57,512 53,132 31,571 56,937 9,392 7,774 12,251 28,835 21,505	Per cent. 56.6 93.3 84.3 82.7 97.3 49.6 84.5 70.6 61.8	Per cent. 43.4 6.7 15.7 17.3 2.7 50.4 15.5 29.4 38.2
etc.‡	267,904	277,056	280,187	278,909	78.9	21.

II -AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in each of the four specified weeks, of the workpeople employed by the firms making returns, together with the average earnings of males and females, as shown by those returns which gave separate particulars. Owing to the fact that certain firms were unable to separate the wages paid to males and females respectively, the numbers of males and females for whom particulars are given conserted in Section (D) and females for whom particulars are given separately in Sections (B) and (C) of the Table add to less than the total numbers given in Section (A) of the Table.

	Number of							
Industry.	people covered.*	19th Jan.	12th April.	12th July.	18th Oct.	in the four weeks.		
		(A) ALL WORKPEOPLE.						
Pottery Brick, tile, etc Glass Cement Explosives Paint, colour and varnish Soap, candle, oil and tallow Other chemicals;	56,283 51,243 32,452 56,711 9,243 7,403 12,244 28,569 21,866	s. d. 36 8 46 2 49 11 51 10 54 0 39 6 50 5 48 8 44 10	8. d. 38 6 49 0 51 3 52 7 58 3 41 3 51 11 50 10 46 6	s. d. 39 1 52 5 51 6 54 4 60 6 42 6 52 8 51 8 45 0	s. d. 40 4 51 1 50 10 52 11 61 3 42 9 52 0 50 6 45 4	s. d. 38 8 49 9 50 10 52 11 58 7 41 6 51 9 50 5 45 5		
All the above	276,014	46 3	48 1	49 5	48 10	48 2		

^{*} Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks. † Including the manufacture of heavy chemicals, fine chemicals, drugs,

THE PARTY OF THE P	Number	Ave	erage ear week	nings in ended	the	Average of the Earnings		
Industry.	Work- people covered.*	19th Jan.	12th April.	12th July.	18th Oct.	in the four weeks.		
ART THE SALE OF	(B) MALES.							
Pottery Brick, tile, etc Glass Chemical† Cement Explosives Paint, colour and varnish Soap, candle, oil and tallow Other chemical, etc.‡ All the above	13,852 41,819 25,421 42,595 8,506 3,611 9,812 15,504 10,582	s. d. 52 10 48 1 53 7 58 1 54 3 52 8 54 10 58 2 57 4 54 1	s. d. 55 5 51 0 57 0 59 2 58 7 53 11 57 3 60 6 59 9	8. d. 56 1 54 7 57 3 61 0 61 3 55 11 58 1 61 8 58 10	s. d. 57 5 53 1 56 5 59 11 61 10 56 7 54 10 61 1 58 2 57 3	s. d. 55 6 51 10 56 1 59 7 59 0 54 10 56 3 60 5 58 7		
	a radinous		(C) F:	EMALES.	Year or			
Pottery Brick, tile, etc Glass Chemical† Explosives Paint, colour and varnish Soap, candle, oil and tallow Other chemical, etc.;	10,601 3,015 4,721 8,892 237 3,673 1,796 6,451 6,528	s. d. 21 7 22 1 23 8 24 1 27 6 27 1 24 9 25 4 27 0	s. d. 21 11 22 11 23 9 24 6 30 8 28 4 24 11 26 7 27 0	s. d. 22 4 24 3 23 8 24 4 28 0 28 9 24 0 26 0 26 4	s. d. 23 2 23 11 23 8 24 8 31 7 28 2 24 10 26 6 27 0	s. d. 22 3 4 23 8 24 5 29 6 28 1 24 7 26 1 26 10		
All the above	45,914	24 3	24 9	24 8	25 1	24 8		

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

III.—NORMAL HOURS OF LABOUR.

(A) ALL WORKPEOPLE.

The following Table shows the proportion of the workpeople, employed by firms making returns on this subject, whose normal weekly hours, exclusive of mealtimes, in the week ended 18th October, 1924, fell within the limits stated, and the average normal hours.

Industry	Number of Work-	Pe	se	Aver- age weekly				
Industry	people covered.	44 or less.	44½ to 46¾.	47	47½ to 47¾.	48	Over 48.	normal
Pottery Brick, tile, etc Glass Chemical† Cement Explosives Paint, colour and varnish Soap, candle, oil and tallow Other chemical, etc.‡	57,333 52,898 31,454 56,470 9,389 7,770 12,221 28,823 21,470	Per cent. 7.9 3.5 30.5 5.5 1.9 0.9 14.6 16.7 25.4	Per cent. 3.8 5.9 22.1 4.2 5.7 9.9 7.3 13.9 4.5	Per cent. 73.0 8.8 31.4 45.8 6.1 82.4 55.7 18.9 38.6	3·5 2·0 0·7 5·7 1·0 2·8 1·4 2·4	59·9 3·3 10·2 38·2 20·0	9·4 10·9 9·1	46·9 48·5 45·2 48·1 49·2 46·9 47·2 46·8
All the above	277,828	11.3	7.8	39.5	2.8	26 · 8	11.8	47.4

(B) SHIFT-WORKERS AND DAY-WORKERS.

(B) SHIFT-WORKERS AND DAY-WORKERS.
In certain of the industries included in this group an appreciable proportion of the workpeople were employed on shift-work systems. The following Table shows, for a normal week in October, 1924, the number of shift-workers covered by the returns for these industries, the number of day-workers employed by the firms who also employed shift-workers, and the total number of day-workers covered by all the returns received. Particulars are also given of the numbers working under 3-shift or 2-shift systems.

esidealini davolidi Lice edam da enol —: Welce	Number	Number of Day- workers	Total Number	Num Shift-w worki	orkers
Industry.	Shift- workers covered.	employed by Firms who also employed Shift- workers.	of Day- workers covered.	3-shift System.	2-shift System.
Glass Chemical† Cement	10,749 8,250 1,668	12,292 22,152 3,026	20,705 48,220 7,721	9,299 8,034 1,623	1,450 216 45
Soap, candle, oil and tallow	2,855	12,887	25,968	2,822	33

Of the 1,450 workers in the glass industry shown as working under the 2-shift system, 327 were working on a system of four 6-hour shifts, each individual working two shifts in each 24 hours

on four days in the week.

The following Table shows the proportion of operatives working shifts of different duration and the proportion working various numbers of shifts per week.

* Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.
† Including the manufacture of heavy chemicals, fine chemicals, drugs,

, etc. Including fertilisers, starch, blue and polish, salt, printing ink, glue, matches, etc.
§ Except in the case of those shift-workers for whom no definite interval was agreed upon.

^{*} House of Commons Bill, No. 128. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

dyes, etc.

‡ Including fertilisers, starch, blue and polish, salt, printing ink, glue,

Industry. 12 Other. Per cent. cent. cent. cent. cent. cent. 1 70.9 16.9 9.9 0.4 90.8 6.9 2.1 ... 40.3 40.0 18.7 1.0 Per cent. 3.0 2.0 ...

The duration of the shift referred to in the first three columns is that operative on Monday to Friday. In some cases a shorter shift was worked on Saturday and a longer shift on Sunday. The workers shown as working 6 shifts per week include those on a system of 6 morning, 6 afternoon and 5 night shifts, and those on $5\frac{1}{2}$ or $5\frac{1}{2}$ shifts include those working 6 morning and 5 afternoon shifts, and also 6 morning, 5 afternoon and 5 night shifts.

The following Table shows the proportion of shift-workers whose normal weekly hours fell within certain groups, and also the average normal weekly hours of shift-workers and day-workers:—

		centag whose i H	Average Weekly normal Hours.				
Industry.	Under 48.	48.	Over 48 and under 56.	56.	Over 56.	Shift- Work- ers.	Day- Work- ers.
Glass Chemical* Cement Soap, candle, oil and tallow	Per cent. 93·3 10·1 8·4 50·5	Per cent. 1.6 9.9 0.2 8.0	Per cent. 4·3 15·1 3·5 2·5	Per cent. 0·1 60·9 87·3 39·0	Per cent. 0·7 4·0 0·6	41·5 53·6 54·8 49·6	47·1 47·2 48·0 47·0

The hours shown in the above Table are the average of those worked by the operatives on the various shifts, and are exclusive of mealtimes in cases where a definite interval was agreed upon; in the great majority of cases, however, no definite meal intervals were

IV .- HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED.

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

	Number of Work-	Aver	Average Hours			
Industry.	people covered.§	19th Jan.	12th April.	12th July.	18th Oct.	worked in the four weeks.
Pottery Brick, tile, etc. Glass Chemical* Cement Explosives Paint, colour and varnish Soap, candle, oil and tallow Other chemicals, etc.;	17,591 28,616 20,891 41,415 4,132 5,140 9,640 22,494 17,260	43.6 46.5 44.2 47.6 49.6 45.8 45.4	44·5 46·5 43·8 48·2 49·9 46·1 47·6 45·7 45·3	43.8 48.5 44.0 48.0 50.1 46.4 48.1	44·4 47·8 44·8 47·9 49·9 46·6 46·3	44·1 47·4 44·2 47·9 49·9 46·2 46·9
All the above	167,179	45.7	46.3	46-4	46.3	46.2

V.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS.

V.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS.

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

	Number of Work-	Aver	Average Hourly			
Industry.	people covered.§	19th Jan.	12th April.	12th July.	18th Oct.	Earnings in the four weeks.
Pottery	17,591 28,616 20,891 41,415 4,132 5,140 9,640 22,494 17,260	d. 10·5 11·9 14·0 13·4 13·5 11·4 13·3	d. 10·7 12·6 14·3 13·4 14·2 11·4 13·2	d. 10·7 12·9 14·3 13·9 14·6 11·8 13·1	d. 11·1 12·8 13·9 13·6 14·8 12·0 13·5	d. 10·7 12·5 14·1 13·6 14·3 11·6 13·3
All the above	167,179	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.0	12.9

* Including the manufacture of heavy chemicals, fine chemicals, drugs,

dyes, etc.

† This figure includes 8.0 per cent. on shifts of 10½ to 11½ hours, 7.6 per cent. on shifts of 7½ to 8½ hours (excluding those on 8-hour shifts) and 3.0 per cent. on shifts of 6 hours (two worked in each 24 hours).

‡ Including fertilisers, starch, blue and polish, salt, printing ink, glue, matches, etc.

VI.—EXTENT OF SHORT TIME.

July, 1926.

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

Number | Proportion of Workpeople on Short Time

Industry.	Work-	1	in the week ended						
	people covered.*	19	th Jan.	12th	Apl.	12th Ju	aly.	18th	Oct.
not accomplished and a local	44.040		r cent.		cent.	Per cer			cent.
Pottery Brick, tile, etc	44,046		21.1		3.0	15.7			1-8
Glass	48,504 30,817		2.3		2.2	1.8			1.8
Chemical†	55,573		3.7		2.1	2.6			2.4
Cement	8,808		2.8		1.1	2.6			1.1
Explosives	7,395		10.6	2	2.0	3.8			1.5
Paint, colour and varnish	12,111		15.1	3	3.3	2.7	7	10	9.8
Soap, candle, oil and tallow	27,563	1	14.3	11	. 7	11.4		1	7 7
Other chemical, etc.:	21,349		28.0	11·7 25·4		11·4 28·0		13·1 27·7	
All Abb	256,166		10.6	-	3 - 0	7.5			3 · 3
All the above	250,100		10.0		3-0				
Industry.	19th Jan	n.	12th A	pl.	12th	July.	1	8th	Oct.
entro (************************************	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Pottery	13.9 2	.9	12.5	2.2	14.3	2.3	13	.0	1.9
Brick, tile, etc		.4	10.6	0.3	10.1			.0	0.4
Glass		- 5	19.1	0.4	17.7			. 6	0.3
	6.9 0	-3	7.9	0.2	8 - 2			.4	0.2
Chemical†	0 7 0							.0	
Chemical†		.2	5.3	0.1	14.0		18		0.7
Chemical† Cement Explosives		.4	4.9	0.1	5.1			.3	0.7
Chemical† Cement Explosives Paint, colour and var-	4.1 0			0.1	5.1	0.2	9	.3	0.4
Chemical† Cement Explosives Paint, colour and var- nish	4.1 0	- 4	4.9			0.2	9		
Chemical† Cement Explosives Paint, colour and varnish Soap, candle, oil and tallow	4·1 0 6·7 1 9·4 1	.4	4·9 6·3 7·9	0·1 0·2 0·9	5·1 6·6 6·5	0.2	9	.3	0.4
Chemical† Cement Explosives Paint, colour and varish Soap, candle, oil and	4·1 0 6·7 1 9·4 1	.4	4·9 6·3 7·9	0.1	5·1 6·6	0.2	9 6 9	. 3	0.4

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS RECEIVING POOR LAW RELIEF.

A STATEMENT has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending March, 1926, (excluding lunatics in the 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 1,019,000 such persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in March, 1926, 541,000 (comprising 146,000 men, 130,000 women and 265,000 children) were persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, or wives and dependent children of such persons. During the quarter there was a net decrease of 7.7 per cent. in the number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief. As compared with March, 1925, on the other hand, there was an increase of 15.4 per cent.

of 15.4 per cent.

The following Table gives comparative figures for England and Wales for the months of March, 1926, and March, 1925:—

	or self to	England and Wales.					
Classes of Persons in receipt of Domiciliary Relief.	Average	Numbers.	Average Numbers per 10,000 of the Estimated Population.				
a not a who in the word out in	March, 1926.	March, 1925,	March, 1926.	March, 1925.			
Persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (whether in receipt of unemployment benefit or not), and the wives and dependent children of those persons Persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, but not so insured, and the wives and dependent children of those persons	501,000	346,000	129	89			
Totals of 1 and 2 All other persons in receipt of	541,000	386,000	140	100			
domiciliary relief	478,000	497,000	123	128			
Total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief	1,019,000	883,000	263	228			

Relief in certain districts in June are given on page 269 of this

* Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.
† Including the manufacture of heavy chemicals, fine chemicals, drugs,

dyes, etc. ‡ Including fertilisers, starch, blue and polish, salt, printing ink, glue matches, etc. § H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

* Obtainable from the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation (9, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1) or from the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades (374, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. 1).

JOINT INQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS IN THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

FINAL REPORT

The issue of this Gazette for November, 1925, contained a summary of the Interim Report of the Joint Inquiry Committee set up by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the shippard Trade Unions to consider the position of the shipbuilding industry. The Interim Report dealt with costs within the control of the industry; the Final Report, which has now been issued,* deals with costs arising outside the control of the industry, under the following headings:—materials and equipment; local rates and taxes; social services (i.e., health, pensions and unemployment insurance); cost of living; and "public services" (railway transport, pilotage, towage, dock and harbour dues, etc.).

Materials and Equipment.—The Committee report that their examination reveals that the suppliers of some of the materials used in the construction and equipment of a ship, particularly where shipbuilding is a market on which they are largely dependent, where shipbuilding is a market on which they are largely dependent, quote keen prices in regard to which no complaint can be made. On the other hand, the suppliers of many other materials, particularly those which have a large non-competitive alternative market, charge prices unreasonably high as compared with pre-war prices for the same commodity, and unreasonably high also as compared with the general level of prices. The Report states, for example, that the prices paid by the industry for lead and paint materials, upholsterings, ropes, electric cables, light castings and sanitary outfits show increases over pre-war prices ranging from 100 to 200 per cent. The Committee are satisfied that prices are maintained at this unreasonable level by means of rings and price-fixing associations; and that, as regards some of the articles, price-fixing associations; and that, as regards some of the articles, arrangements between manufacturers and merchants are such that it is practically impossible for shipbuilders to buy direct from

manufacturers.

The Committee interviewed the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade on this subject, and he explained that, while his Department has no power of control over rings and price-fixing organisations, they were prepared, on the Committee's request, to follow up the matter so far as possible to see what could be done to bring relief to the industry in this respect. The Committee therefore agreed to ask the Board of Trade to investigate the operation of rings and price fixing associations in the surply of these materials. of rings and price-fixing associations in the supply of these materials, with a view to bringing relief to shipbuilding.

Local Rates and Taxation.—The Committee compared the burden of local rates and taxation on representative establishments in the shipbuilding industry for the years ended June, 1914 and June, 1925, and they report that the information shows that the actual sum paid in the latter period was more than three times what it pre-war. This increase was only partly due to a rise in the ndage rate; it was also in part attributable to (i) extensions, poundage rate; it was also in part attributable to (i) extensions, made during the war under pressure of the Government which, though now redundant, are still taken into account for rating purposes; and (ii) to the re-valuation of pre-war properties and machinery for present-day assessments on a higher basis. Owing to the smaller amount of work being done, the incidence of this taxation per ship built or repaired is very much heavier than three times what it was pre-war. The Committee add that "shipbuilding areas are as a rule the areas in which industrial depression is most severely felt and unemployment is most marked. Under the system which makes Poor Law districts responsible for the relief of distress arising within their own borders, these industrial areas are in turn the most heavily burdened with local taxation, and unemployment the most heavily burdened with local taxation, and unemployment

In view of the burden of local taxation upon industrial areas, the Committee agreed "to direct the attention of the Ministry of Health (a) to the desirability of devising means for the more equitable distribution of the cost of poor law relief as between areas which are specially hard hit by industrial depression and areas more fortunately placed; and (b) to the practicability of legislative action, if necessary, to suspend for a period the need to levy rates to provide for sinking funds."

Social Services.—The Report contains a statement showing the rates of contribution for health, pensions, and unemployment insurance, from which it appears that the burden falling upon costs in respect of these items, taken together, is three times what it was before the war; the weekly contribution per man employed having risen from 5½d. for the employer and 6½d. for the workman, in 1913, to 1s. 5d. and 1s. 4d. respectively, in 1926; whilst the State contribution has risen in the same period from 4½d. to 9½d. The Committee recommend a more equitable distribution of the cost of national insurance schemes between employers, and workmen on the one hand, and the State on the other. hand, and the State on the other

Cost of Living.—This section is accompanied by statements, supplied to the Committee at their request by the Ministry of Labour, dealing with the wages position in August, 1914, December, 1920, and March, 1926, in shipbuilding and in various other industries, with the wages position in respect of various services connected with materials used in shipbuilding, and with the wages element in electrons are considered. clothing prices. On the general question of the relativity of wage

reductions and price reductions, the Ministry of Labour explained that while the considerations entering into price levels were so varied that it was not possible, from the materials at their disposal, varied that it was not possible, from the materials at their disposal, to make a precise analysis, it could be stated broadly that wage reductions, from the peak of 1920 to present levels, in the services relating to the cost of living items had been reflected in a lowered cost of living. On this part of their inquiry the Committee report that: "In view of the extent to which the wage rates of workers in shipbuilding and other heavy industries are still further depressed by the continued high cost of living, we agree to urge the Government to consider what steps can be taken to effect a substantial reduction in the elements entering into the cost-of-living items, and thus increase the purchasing power of wages generally." thus increase the purchasing power of wages generally.

Railway Transport, Pilotage, Harbour Dues, etc.—The Committee consider that in many instances the increase in these charges is unreasonably high. With regard to railway transport they consider that, in view of the serious extent to which the charges for this service increase the cost of shipbuilding, directly and cumulatively, every effort should be made to reduce them; and with regard to the other charges they recommend that action should be taken locally to secure reductions, and that failing satisfaction from the local authorities, appeals should be made to the Board of Trade.

General.—In dealing, finally, with the condition of the industry, the Committee state that in view of the long continued depression the Committee state that in view of the long continued depression in shipbuilding and the hardships that have fallen on all interests immediately concerned in it, they have given anxious thought to the question whether the Government should not be asked to grant temporary assistance, by subsidy or direct monetary aid, to what is undoubtedly for Great Britain a basic industry on which both in peace and war the country is dependent in a very vital degree; but that they cannot bring themselves to the view that either their own ultimate condition or the country's best interests can be helped but that they cannot bring themselves to the view that either their own ultimate condition or the country's best interests can be helped by any such course of action. They protest, however, against the discontinuance of the Trade Facilities Act as far as shipbuilding is concerned, and urge that the facilities that have been available in the industry through that Act during the last few years should be continued and even enlarged. They agree to appoint a joint deputation to lay their views before the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Further consideration was given to the financial side of the industry, and in this connection the Trade Union members of the Committee submitted a statement and called attention to the earnings of certain firms over the last 13 years as shown in published accounts. The Employers' Chairman alluded to the statement he had made on this subject during the first part of the Inquiry, and explained that recent information confirmed what had been said in that statement recent information confirmed what had been said in that statement as to the unremunerative nature of current contracts. He pointed out that, while a few firms had been able to pay a reduced dividend to their shareholders by reason of the fact that they had been completing work on old and suspended contracts—taken at a time when remunerative work could be obtained—or that they had reserves on which they could draw, the majority of firms could not pay any dividend at all, and many had been compelled to suspend operations altereather.

THE ECONOMY (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1926.

STATE CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

UNDER Section 8 of the Economy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act. UNDER Section 8 of the Economy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1926, which received the Royal Assent on the 16th June, 1926, the Exchequer contribution to the Unemployment Fund is reduced, as from the 5th April, 1926, to 6d., 4½d., 3d., and 2½d. a week in respect of men, women, boys, and girls, respectively. The Act makes no alteration in the benefit provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

It is estimated that, under the provisions of the Act, a saving of from £3,740,000 to £5,590,000 per annum will be effected in the Exchequer contribution to the Unemployment Fund for the year 1926-27. It is also estimated that with the reduced Exchequer contribution the income of the Fund will be sufficient to meet expenditure if the Live Register is on the average 1,030,000.

Further information as to the objects of the Act, and as to the financial results expected therefrom, will be found in a Memorandum* issued at the time when the Bill was introduced.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The amount of the advances made by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund outstanding on the 31st December, 1925, was £7,262,568 11s. 9d. There was no accrued interest outstanding on that date.

The amount of "the 1925 debt" of the Unemployment Fund for the purpose of Section 4 (1) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925, has accordingly been agreed by His Majesty's Treasury to be £7,262,568 11s. 9d.

* Cmd. 2604. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT,

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1926, received the Royal Assent on the 30th June.

A summary of the Bill, as introduced into the House of Commons appeared in the May issue of this GAZETTE (page 163). No alteration was made in the Bill in its passage through either House.

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

QUARTER ENDED MARCH, 1926.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1926, prepared by the Mines Department, shows that at undertakings which produced 66,071,166 tons of saleable coal, or about 99 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the

able coal, or about 99 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 60,425,386 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £51,878,882, equivalent to 17s. 2.05d. per ton. Of this sum, £8,464,972 was met by subvention, leaving net costs of £43,413,910, or 14s. 4.43d. per ton, to be borne by the owners. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £47,692,034, equivalent to 15s. 9.42d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £4,278,124, or 1s. 4.99d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there was a credit balance, after crediting subvention, in all districts, ranging from 6.09d. in the Bristol district to 2s. 2.43d. in South Staffordshire and Salop.

The number of workpeople employed was 1,074,395, and the number of man-shifts worked was 71,601,425. The average output per man-shift worked was 18.46 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 11.37 cwt. in the Bristol coalfield to 20.60 cwt. in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. The average earnings per manshift worked were 10s. 4.79d.

shift worked were 10s. 4.79d.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures in the return with those given in the returns for previous quarters:—

Quarter ended.	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.†	No. of work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man- shift worked.
1922.	Per cent.	Tons.	8. d.		Cwts.	s. d.
11 March	95	57,633,631	+1 1.62	1,020,207	18 - 23	11 0.18
o June	94	53,261,024	- 0 0.17	1,025,592	17.80	10 2.5
SO Sept.	94	58,717,767	+1 1.00	1,027,853	17.94	9 3.9
51 Dec. 1923.	95	64,538,199	+1 6.39	1,068,594	18.10	9 5.23
1 March	95	67,077,543	+ 2 5.32	1,087,733	18 - 25	9 7.7
30 June	95	65,527,464	+3 2.64	1,102,380	17.90	9 9.7
0 Sept.	95	61,999,982	+1 0.22	1,108,259	17.42	10 7.2
1924.	94	67,838,789	+ 1 11.53	1,120,204	17.76	10 3.3
1 March	94	67,047,657	+ 2 9.63	1,111,280	17.79	10 2.8
50 June	93	61,552,868	+1 0.34	1,107,457	17.48	10 11.1
SO Sept.	92	59,163,976		1,082,340	17.33	10 10 24
1925.	94	62,428,185	+ 0 7.61	1,078,758	17.74	10 7.0
1 March	94	62,458,898	+0 6.13	1.074.079	17.98	10 7.5
0 June	95	54,982,191	- 0 11.81	1,032,216	17.85	10 6.7
0 Sept.	98	54,976,337	- 0 2.82‡		17.88	10 4.8
1 Dec.	98	62,662,455	+1 6.70‡	1,041,997	18.31	10 5.1
1926. 31 March	99	66,071,166	+1 4.991	1,074,395	18.46	10 4.7

WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

The rates of wages of employees of the railway companies (other than shopmen) are subject, by agreement, to periodical adjustment in correspondence with variations in the Ministry of Labour costof-living index-number. As the index-number for 1st June showed a drop of over 5 full points from the figure of 75, on which the last adjustment was based, a reduction, usually of 1s. a week, became operative on 1st July. The existing agreements, however, provide that there shall be no reductions below certain minimum base rates of wages which are specified for each grade, and as these base rates had already been reached prior to 1st July in the case of a large number of grades, a considerable proportion of the employees were not affected by the reduction referred to above.

The rates of wages for the more important grades are shown in the two Tables given below. Grades for which different rates are applicable in the London Area, in Industrial Areas, in Rural Areas, or in two of these three areas, are grouped in Table I; and grades to which uniform rates apply in all areas are grouped in Table II.

In Table I, two rates of wages are stated for each of the three areas. The "B" rates are the agreed minimum base rates, and the "A" rates are the rates actually operative on and after 1st July, 1926, inclusive of any bonus addition under the cost-of-living sliding scale (except in the case of new entrants, all of whom receive "B" rates only). It will be observed that in many cases the "A" rates are the same as the "B" rates, i.e., that no bonus addition is now payable. Where a bonus is payable it ranges in amount from 1s. up to 7s. a week.

* Cmd. 2678. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

MG INDUSTRY.	Lon	don.	Indu			Rural Areas.	
Grades.	"B" Rates.		"B" Rates.		"B" Rates.	"A" Rates	
a benistant 3667 tarien	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	
_branching and how self-relabell	S.	S.	S.	S.	8.	S.	
Traffic Grades:	40	47	40	45	40	45	
Porters—Grade 2	42	49	43	47	43	47	
Leading Porters	45	52	49	51	43	49	
Capstanmen	52 52	52	49	51	43	49	
Shunt Horse Drivers	52	54	43	31	73	43	
Goods Depot Staff: Porters	47	50	44	49	40	46	
0.11 60	52	52	49	51	43	49	
	57	57	54	54	47	51	
Working Foremen	62	62	59	59	52	54	
Cartage Staff:	02			200		mng.	
Carters	53	53	50	51	46	49	
Motor Drivers (Petrol or Steam)	60	60	57	57			
Working Foremen	62	62	59	59	52	54	
Permanent Way Dept.:	O HOUSE	1 SEL	14(4)	313433	375 E S	BISERE	
Gangers	60*	60*	52	54	48	52	
Sub-gangers	52*	54*	46	51	43	49	
Undermen	48*	51*	44	49	40	47	
Carriage and Wagon Dept.:	E GLAN	0.7 333		. amer	130 410	1000	
Carriage and Wagon Exam-	neer I	See H	China Sol	1.000			
iners	60	60	56	56	56	56	
Carriage Cleaners and Washers,		40	42	47	42	47	
Oilers, Greasers, etc	44	49	42	41	44	71	
Signal and Telegraph Staff:	67	67	64	64	59	60	
Linemen	58	58	54	54	50	52	
Linemen's Assistants	69	69	66	66	61	61	
Installers, 1st class	67	67	64	64	59	60	
,, 2nd ,, 3rd	65	65	62	62	57	57	
	59	59	55	55	51	54	
Wiremen (Telegraph) Labourers	48	51	44	49	40	47	
Labourers	10	-	Man I	2	1000	Buth	

In Table II, which includes grades which are paid uniformly in all areas, the "B" rates, i.e., the minimum base rates alone, as shown below, are operative for all except six of the grades, for which both the "B" rates and the "A" rates are indicated.

Grades.	Rates.	Grades.	Rates.
Traffic Grades.	Per	Locomotive Dept.	Per week
Trayic Grades.	week.	Drivers and Motormens—	
Porters, Grade 1—	S.	1st and 2nd years	72
Porters, Grade 1— "B" rate "A" rate	46	3rd and 4th ,,	78
"A" rate	49	5th year	84
Parcel Porters—	a continue	6th ,,	90
Leading	56	Firemen and Assistant	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Other	50	Motormen§—	The state of the s
District Relief Porters	48	1st and 2nd years	57
Ticket Collectors—	TO GENERAL	3rd and 4th ,,	63
Class 1	58	5th to 10th ,,	66 72
_ ,, 2	54	11th year Poiler	12
Foremen, Class 1	65	Steam Raisers, Boiler Washers, Coalmen,	
Gatemen on Motor, Rail or	61		
Gatemen on Motor, Ran or	50	Fire Lighters and Droppers, etc.—	
Electric Trains†	50	"B" rate	48
Guards— 1st and 2nd years	50	"B" rate	51
	55		
	60	"B" rate	45
017	65	"A"	49
Shunters—			Country to the
Class 1	65	"B" rate	43
2	60	"A" ,,	48
", 3	55	The state of the s	
., 4	50	TOTAL TELL TOTAL	AND REAL PROPERTY.
Station Foremen—	5000	Supervisory, Clerical, etc.	the section is
Class 1	65	Staff.	Per
	58	Supervisory Staff (Inspec-	annum.
Yard Foremen—	75	tors and Foremen)—	170 to 20
Class 1	70	Class 5	210 ,, 23
,, 2	10		240 ,, 26
Signalmen‡—	75	" 0	270 ,, 30
Class, Special	70	" 1	320 ,, 35
,,	65	Station Masters, Yard	020 ,, 00
" 7	60	Masters, etc.—	The same of the same of
" 1	55	Class 6	150 to 16
5	50	,, 5	170 ,, 20
6	48	,, 4	210 ,, 23
Signalment (Goods Boxes)-	s. d.	,, 3	240 ,, 26
Class, Special	72 6	,, 2	270 ,, 30
Class 1	67 6	, 1	320 ,, 35
,, 2	62 6	Clerks (Male)—	001.00
., 3	57 6	Class 5	
,, 4	52 6	,, 4	210 ,, 23
" 5	48 0 48 0	,, 3	240 ,, 26
,, 6	40 0	" 2 ··· ·· ·· ··· ···	270 ,, 30 320 ,, 35
Crossing Keepers—	40 0	, 1	320 ,, 35
"B" rate "A" ,,	45 0		Per week
	75 0	Clerks (Female)—	S. S.
Signal Lampmen—	46 0	Class 2	30 to 60
"B" rate	100	,, 1	65 ,, 70
A ,,		", "	1 ,, 10

* The rates at London termini are: Gangers, 65s.; Sub-gangers, 55s.; Undermen, "B" rate, 50s.; "A" rate, 52s.
† Excluding men in charge of trains.
† In some cases the "A" rate is slightly higher than the rates quoted.
§ Where the mileage during any turn of duty exceeds 140, extra payment is made. For drivers of shunting engines, not performing train miles or working with a brake van, for drivers of shed yard engines and for drivers engaged in the preparing and disposal of engines, the maximum rate is 84s., payable in the 5th year and upwards, except in the case of men in receipt of 90s. at Jan., 1924, who continue to receive that amount, and those who qualify for the 90s. by reason of the performance of 313 main line turns of duty.

|| In addition to the rates shown a special "floating bonus" varying in amount in different cases is paid to a few men, and in the London area an extra allowance of £10 (4s. a week for female clerks) is paid. Special class positions at rates higher than those quoted are also open, as vacancies occur, to men who qualify for such positions.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 21st June, 1926, differed from the figures for 24th May, 1926, to the extent of 2,000 or more.

The Table shows the increases or 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 21st June, 1926, as compared with 24th May, 1926.					
TA UNA BIOL NI PROTUDIN	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Cotton Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	- 4,171 - 5,610	- 4,721 - 3,015	- 8,892 - 8,625			
Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye-	- 5,661	+ 58	- 5,603			
ing, etc	- 1,714 - 562	- 1,933 - 3,058	- 3,647 - 3,620			
Public Works Contracting, etc Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match.	- 782 - 2,737	- 1,996 + 2	- 2,778 - 2,735			
etc., Manufacture Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	- 2,069 - 159	- 317 - 2,136	- 2,386 - 2,295			
Cailoring	- 633 + 1,967	- 1,383	- 2,016			
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brick, Tile, etc., Making	+ 1,902 + 2,579	+ 1,067 + 402	+ 1,954 + 2,969 + 2,981			
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	+ 3,040	- 5	+ 3,035			
Tramcar Building ute linen Rubber Manufacture Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	+ 3,559 + 1,091 + 1,303 + 3,064	+ 2,500 + 2,995 + 2,360	+ 3,567 + 3,591 + 4,298 + 5,424			
Service Engineering, Engineers'	+ 5,749	- 25	+ 5,724			
Iron and Steel Founding Ottery, Earthenware, etc. Voollen and Worsted Cailway Service	$ \begin{array}{r} + 7,609 \\ + 2,682 \\ + 2,509 \\ + 15,239 \end{array} $	- 428 + 5,963 + 7,530 + 109	+ 7,181 + 8,645 + 10,039 + 15,348			
Net variation for above industries	+ 28,195	+ 3,964	+ 32,159			
Total net variation for all insured industries	+ 44,889	- 13,125	+ 31,764			

VENTILATION AND HEATING OF FACTORIES.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report* containing a physiological study of the ventilation and heating in certain factories.

containing a physiological study of the ventilation and heating in certain factories.

Frequent references to the effect of atmospheric conditions on efficiency and fatigue have appeared in the Board's reports, and have been summarised in their Third Annual Report.† Till recently, however, investigation on this subject has been chiefly confined to industries (such as tinplate, iron and steel manufacture, the pottery industry, cotton and linen weaving, and laundries), in which the atmospheric conditions are rendered in some degree abnormal, owing either to the heat produced in manufacture or to the technical requirements of the process; whereas little systematic attention has been devoted to factories having no such special characteristics. Accordingly, the Board in 1923 decided to start an investigation into the physiological aspects of ventilation generally.

This investigation was carried out under the supervision of a special committee, and was divided into two parts. The first was devoted to the theoretical side of the inquiry, and was embodied in a special Report of the Medical Research Council. The present Report, which has a more direct industrial interest, contains the results obtained under practical conditions, and consists of an exhaustive physiological study of certain types of ventilating and heating systems in actual use and of a comparison of their various characteristics, together with extensive data collected to indicate the relation of different atmospheric conditions to sensations of freshness and comfort and to health.

The investigation lasted over two years, during the course of which the investigation systems of the total to the process of the proces

freshness and comfort and to health.

The investigation lasted over two years, during the course of which the investigators visited a large number of factories, and made systematic observations, both in summer and winter, at twelve of them. The most up-to-date factories available were chosen, as it was desired to discover the best conditions obtainable, in the hope that they may serve as a standard for factories erected in the future.

There is some evidence that the health of the workers is influenced by moderate differences in the atmospheric conditions under which they are working. At one factory, the time lost from sickness was determined for 809 women over a period of two years, and in a workroom where the mean temperature was seven degrees Fahrenheit above the average for the whole factory (owing to the presence of

drying stoves) the sickness was 32 per cent. in excess; whilst in another room, where (in winter) it was seven degrees below the average, it was 21 per cent. in excess. At another factory, two groups of women were engaged on the same occupation in different rooms, in one of which the mean air velocity was only half as great as in the

to ther. The women in this room were found, over a two-year period, to have 53 per cent. more sickness than the others.

The body of the Report consists of a technical discussion of various systems of ventilation and heating, and of their effects on the cooling power of the air and on the comfort and health of the workers. The power of the air and on the comfort and health of the workers. The principal conclusions reached are, first, that the system of heating should involve surfaces of fairly low temperature and should be placed as near the floor as possible (or, if practicable, below the floor level), and, secondly, that the plenum system, though it may be inevitable in certain types of factories, compares disadvantageously with other systems of ventilation.

EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL HUMIDIFICATION IN COTTON WEAVING SHEDS.

The Home Secretary appointed, in November, 1924, a Departmental Committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider and report whether any, and if so, what modifications of the existing statutory regulations governing the use of artificial humidity in cotton cloth factories are desirable

modifications of the existing statutory regulations governing the use of artificial humidity in cotton cloth factories are desirable and practicable."

Previous investigations* have led to three main conclusions. First, it appears (so far as can be assumed from a study of sample factories) that in humid cotton-weaving sheds, the physical conditions of the workers' environment do not reach the standard which ought to exist and which is, in fact, attained in other, though not in all, industries. Secondly, above certain limits of temperature and humidity, the efficiency of the weaver is impaired owing to the adverse physiological effects of his environment. Thirdly, there is evidence that in conformity with modern views on the physiology of ventilation, these unfavourable effects could be ameliorated by increasing the air movement in the vicinity of the weaver.

The Humidity Committee recommended the Home Secretary to apply to the Medical Research Council, asking them to authorise the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to carry out a further investigation, in collaboration with the Committee. This investigation was carried out by Mr. S. Wyatt, M.Sc. (the author of the two previous Reports), with the help of two assistants, the device used being a set of specially selected fans; and the results of the investigation have now been published.†

The present investigation completely confirms the earlier work on the relation of air movement to comfort and efficiency. It was found that the cooling power of the air, and the bodily comfort of the operatives, were considerably increased by the particular arrangement of fans adopted. Without fans, the cooling power of the air never reached the minimum standard considered necessary for workers engaged in sedentary occupations. With the fans, this minimum was attained whenever the temperature of the shed was below 77.5 degrees Fahrenheit. By running the fans at different speeds according to the atmospheric conditions in the shed, it was possible to maintain a fairly uniform rate

75 to 80 per cent. With higher temperatures and humidities the output decreased.

In conclusion, the Board point out that, whilst the actual method used for increasing the air movement in the present experiment gave satisfactory results, there appears to be no reason why other methods, able to achieve the same results, should not be devised. The Board hope, therefore, that, in view of the still more definite evidence now available, ventilating engineers and others concerned in the industry will bring their technical knowledge to bear on the subject, with a view to finding some easily controlled means of regulating air movement in a weaving shed which shall not be prohibitive in respect of price and which shall in other respects be suitable for use under practical conditions. practical conditions.

* See, in particular, Reports Nos. 21 and 23 of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (H.M. Stationery Office; prices, 2s. net and 3s. net respectively.)
† Industrial Fatigue Research Board, Report No. 37. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 9d. net.

^{*} Cmd. 2678. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. † Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially. ‡ After crediting subvention.

^{*} Industrial Fatigue Research Board. Report No. 35. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net.
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net.

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EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 29th June, 1926, the number of men in training was 1,304, and the number awaiting training, 145. Since 1st August, 1919, 98,486 men have terminated training.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: COLLECTION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING SEAMEN'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Among the subjects discussed at the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference (referred to in article hereunder) was the international codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement. The International Labour Office has now published a collection of the laws and regulations on the engagement,

published a collection of the laws and regulations on the engagement, dismissal, repatriation and discipline of seamen, which are in force in the principal maritime states.*

In the introduction to this publication, it is pointed out that certain maritime states have not yet enacted special legislation on the work of seamen, and in these cases such provisions as exist in more general laws, affecting the engagement of seamen, have been reproduced. In other maritime countries, special legislation on the subject is under consideration, e.g., in the case of France, where a "Code of Seamen's Work" and a "Disciplinary and Penal Code for the Mercantile Marine" have been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, but still require the approval of the Senate; the terms of these Codes have not been included in the Office's study. The French Act of 17th April, 1907, on the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Regulation of Work on board Merchant Vessels, and relevant clauses in the Commercial Code have, however, been reproduced.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MARITIME QUESTIONS.

Maritime Questions.

The Ninth Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on the 7th June and ended on the 24th June, 1926. Lord Burnham, British Government Delegate, was elected President of the Conference. A full account of the proceedings at this Session of the Conference will be published in due course as a Command Paper, in the form of a Report to the Minister of Labour by H.M. Government delegates; the official texts of the draft Conventions and of the Recommendations adopted will also be published. In the meantime the following is a summary of the principal decisions:—

The Conference adopted a draft Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement, a draft Convention concerning repatriation of seamen, a Recommendation concerning repatriation of masters and apprentices, and a Recommendation concerning the general

of seamen, a Recommendation concerning repatriation of masters and apprentices, and a Recommendation concerning the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

The Conference also passed a resolution asking the Governing Body to place the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ship on the agenda of a special maritime session in 1928, and to submit this question to the Joint Maritime Commission at its next regular sess

WAGES OF MINERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 16th June, asking for the estimated wages paid in the coal-mining industry of this country in the years 1919 to 1925, the Secretary for Mines gave

Year.				Earnings per annum per person employed (including boys).	
17 16	a si			Million £	£
1919				214	191
1920	TEN PO		00000	265	223
1921	THE P. LEWIS CO.			167	150
1922				138	125
1923	5000 B	3,000 2003		156	134
1924		NE 3/91	200	162	138
	***	•••		143	132
1925		1000	****	143	132

In answer to another question addressed to the Secretary for Mines on the 25th July, it was stated that the average weekly cash income of coal miners in the year 1924–5 was 53s. in Great Britain and between 38s. and 39s. in Germany (the Ruhr).

WAGES IN GERMANY, 1913-1926.

THE Reichsarbeitsblatt (the official organ of the German Ministry of Labour) for 24th June last contains an article dealing with the course of wages in twelve of the chief industries of Germany, from which of wages in twelve of the chief industries of Germany, from which the data in the following Table are extracted, showing the average wages of skilled and unskilled workers in 1913 and at April, 1926. The data given are based on the wage rates fixed by collective agreements and relate to adult workmen, except in the textile and cardboard-box making industries, in which women workers are strongly represented. Where family allowances are paid (e.g., in mining, on Federal railways, and to some extent in the metal, textile and chemical industries), the wages given include the allowance paid for a wife and two children. In the computation of average wages from the particulars given in the collective agreements, the numbers of workpeople employed in different districts have been taken into account.

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY WAGES OF ADULT MALE WORKMEN (EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) IN 1913 AND AT APRIL, 1926.

110 2 10		Average		Average Wag	
Industry.		1913.	April, 1926.	1913.	April, 1926.
967,2 + 9	60%	Gold Pfennigs.	Renten Pfennigs.	Gold Marks.	Renten Marks.
Mining: Skilled Unskilled		651 \ per 395 \ shift	817 \ per 572 \ shift	(Hourly ar	d weekly vailable.)
Metals: Skilled Unskilled		66.8	92·7 62·5	36·92 23·55	46·24 31·16
Chemicals: Skilled Unskilled		57·0 46·0	85·2 72·0	32·99 26·76	40·90 34·56
Building: Skilled Unskilled		71·8 56·4	115.6	37·88 29·76	55·23 44·69
Woodworking: Skilled Unskilled		62·7 45·3	97·6 84·9	32·49 23·58	46·42 40·37
Paper Manufactu Skilled Unskilled	re:	32·6 29·4	68.0	21.57	32·64 29·33
Textiles: Spinners and V Males	Veavers:	43·2 31·1	62·6 50·2	25·04 17·88	30·05 24·10
Females Assistants : Males		33.3	52·3 38·8	19·01 14·10	25·10 18·62
Females Brewing: Skilled	88.30. 4		50 0	37·33 30·21	48·07 42·19
Unskilled Baking and Confe		50.4	86·1 74·3	28·84 23·45	41.33
Unskilled Printing: Skilled Unskilled				31·65 25·20	46·05 40·16
Transport (Federal Skilled Unskilled	al Railways) :	62.6	81·4 62·8	33·80 23·88	43·96 33·91
Cardboard Box M Skilled: Males	Taking:	48.2	80.1	26.88	38 - 45
Females Assistants : Males	and delication	28·0 35·6	53·1 68·0	15-28	32.64
Females		25.3	43.7	13.69	20.98

The particulars given are based on time rates of wages, except that in the case of skilled workers in industries which are mainly of a piecework character (e.g., the mining, metal and textile industries), piecework rates have been used computed on an average output of work, or time rates with a piecework adjustment.

The pre-war rates of wages were ascertained by application to the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, to individual undertakings, and to statistical offices, and also by reference to pre-war wage agreements and reports. In this connection, the remark is made that, of the twelve industries under review, only four (building, woodworking, printing and brewing) possessed complete systems for the regulation of wages before the war. In the remaining industries, average earnings were obtained as far as possible. It is pointed out, however, that, owing to the difficulties experienced in ascertaining these, complete comparability of pre-war and post-war rates of wages cannot be attained, as the general rule before the war was to pay wages according to capacity, regardless of age and family needs. Caution must, therefore, be observed in comparing the figures given in the Table for 1913 and 1926, as the rates shown for the two dates are in many cases not on the same basis.

In the case of the four industries whose wages data in 1913 can

for the two dates are in many cases not on the same basis.

In the case of the four industries whose wages data in 1913 can strictly be compared with those at April, 1926, the index figures of hourly and weekly rates of wages paid at April, 1926, for skilled and unskilled workers are as follows:—

and the nice leaders of	Index Figures of Wages fixed by Agreements at April, 1926 (1913 = 100).					
Industry.	Hourl	y Rates.	Weekly Rates.			
of her many was to	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.		
Building Woodworking Printing Brewing	161·0 155·7 157·2 148·1	166·0 187·4 172·6 160·7	145·8 142·9 145·5 128·8	150·2 171·2 159·4 139·7		

The Table brings out clearly the fact that the wages of unskilled workers had increased by April, 1926, in greater proportion than those of skilled workers, as compared with pre-war rates; and this is also true generally of wages in the other industries.

In comparing the average weekly wages in 1913 and at April, 1926, the following variations in the length of the working week should be

Industry.	Workin	g Week.	Azmolf unlared	Working Week	
	1913.	April, 1926.	Industry.	1913.	April, 1926.
Mining Metals Chemicals Building Woodworking Paper Manufacturin Cextiles	54-60 54-60 49½-56 51-57 g 60-72	Hours. 48-56 48 44-48 46-48 48 46-48	Brewing Baking and Confectionery Trinting Transport Cardboard - box making	Hours. 51-60 54.60 52 54-60 50-60	Hours. 48 48 48 48 48-54

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN GERMANY: STATISTICS FOR 1924.

According to a Report† by the German Federal Ministry of Labour, based on an investigation of collective agreements which were valid on 1st January, 1925, there were 7,099 agreements in force on that date, covering 786,000 undertakings employing in all 11,904,000 workers. These figures show a decline as compared with the years immediately preceding. At the end of 1921, the number of workers whose conditions of labour were regulated by collective agreements, was 12,883,000, while at the end of 1922, this number had reached a peak figure of 14,261,000. An estimate, based on the data obtained from earlier inquiries (see this GAZETTE for March, 1925, page 81), showed a decrease to 13,135,000 on 1st January, 1924. The further decrease during 1924 in the number of workers covered by collective agreements is partially attributable to the fact that the national agreement for the building trades, in which 600,000 workers (brick-layers, carpenters, etc.) were employed in 1922, expired on 31st agreement for the building trades, in which 600,000 workers (brick-layers, carpenters, etc.) were employed in 1922, expired on 31st March, 1924, and was not renewed. Moreover, owing to the continued industrial depression, the total number of persons employed in the principal industries was smaller than in previous years. It is pointed out that the number of agreements in force shows a greater relative decrease than the number of persons covered by such agreements; this is attributed to the increasing tendency to conclude agreements covering larger areas than was the case in earlier years.

The following Table shows the scope of the agreements at the various dates mentioned above (the figures for the end of 1923 are not available):—

		cember, 31st December 1922.			1st January, 1925.	
Scope of Agreement.	Percentage of Agreements.	Per- centage of Workers.	Percentage of Agreements.	Per- centage of Workers.	Per- centage of Agree- ments.	Per- centage of Workers.
One firm One locality One district Whole of Germany	42·7 29·0 27·6 0·7	9·4 7·5 66·8 16·3	41.6 26.9 30.7 0.8	5·9 7·8 71·9 14·4	31·1 31·6 36·2 1·1	3·5 6·9 77·0 12·6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

EXTENSIONS OF WORKING HOURS IN BELGIUM.

THE official Revue du Travail for 28th February and 30th April, 1926, contains the texts of Royal Decrees promulgated in February and April, 1926, providing for an extension of working hours in the undermentioned industries. These extensions are granted under Article 6 of the Belgian Eight Hour Day Act of 14th June, 1921, which admits of such extensions in industries in which the period necessary for the execution of work cannot definitely be determined in advance or in which the materials used are liable to determined in advance, or in which the materials used are liable to deteriorate during the process of manufacture.

(1) Sale of Coal and Firewood, and Sale of Building Materials .-100 supplementary hours per annum, subject to a maximum of two hours a day. Office employees are excluded. (Decree of 16th February, 1926.)

16th February, 1926.)

(2) Flax Warehousing.—In establishments where the warehousing of scutched flax is carried on (called Vlasopmakerijen), the working day may be extended to 9½ hours, provided that the total hours on six days of the week do not exceed the maximum normal 48 hours. (Decree of 17th February, 1926.)

(3) Printing and Bookbinding.—52 supplementary hours per annum, subject to a maximum of two hours a day. Compositors on daily newspapers are excluded. (Decree of 28th April, 1926.)

(4) Manufacture of Artificial Wool.—100 supplementary hours per annum, subject to a maximum of two hours a day. (Decree of 29th April, 1926.)

* Skilled workers (hewers): 8-hour shift, 1913 and 1926; unskilled (surface) workers: 11-hour shift, 1913, and 10-hour shift, April, 1926.
† Die Tarifverträge im Deutschen Reiche am 1. Januar 1925; 35th Special Supplement, Reichearbeitsblatt: Berlin, 1926.

EXTENSION OF HOURS OF LABOUR IN ITALY.

A ROYAL Decree-Law dated 30th June, 1926 ("Provisions for the Regulation of Certain Forms of Consumption") was published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale for 1st July, 1926, on which date it came into force. This Decree-Law, in addition to the prohibition of new building operations (other than for public bodies, industrial and agricultural undertakings and workers' housing) and the opening of new bars and other places of refreshment, and to the limitation of the size of daily newspapers to six pages, etc., etc., contains in Article 1 the following provisions regarding extensions of working hours: extensions of working hours :-

"Until further order, all industrial, commercial and agricultural undertakings are authorised to extend by one hour the daily working hours of manual and non-manual workers, notwithstanding the terms of Royal Decree-Law, No. 692, dated 15th March, 1923, and of the labour agreements based

"The Minister of National Economy is authorised to issue the necessary regulations for giving effect to these provisions and also for the modification of Royal Decrees Nos. 1955, 1956 and 1957, dated 10th September, 1923."

and 1957, dated 10th September, 1923."

Royal Decree-Law, No. 692, dated 15th March, 1923 (a summary of which was given in this Gazette for April, 1923, page 124) prescribed that hours of labour in industrial and commercial undertakings should not, as a general rule, exceed eight a day or forty-eight a week, but permitted overtime not exceeding two hours a day or twelve hours a week to be worked by agreement between employers and workers, subject to an increase in the normal rates of wages of not less than 10 per cent. Of the Decrees referred to in the second paragraph of the clause quoted above, No. 1955 contains administrative regulations under the basic Decree of 15th March, 1923; No. 1956 deals with working hours in agricultural undertakings, and No. 1957 contains a schedule of processes in which the eight-hour day or the 48-hour week may be exceeded during certain specified periods in any year.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWISS FACTORIES.

An Order has been issued by the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, dated 22nd March, 1926, authorising a further extension* of the normal working hours up to 52 a week in the following industries:—(1) sawmilling, carpentry and allied trades; (2) the manufacture of tiles, bricks and artificial (cement) stone; and (3) the impregnation of wood with blue vitriol. In the first

and (3) the impregnation of wood with blue vitriol. In the first two cases the permission is to remain in force until 15th October next, and in the last until the end of September.

A further Order, dated 16th June, 1926, has been issued authorising a renewal† of the extension of the normal working hours up to 52 a week in certain branches of the embroidery industry, in the artificial silk, linen, and cotton industries, and in the bleaching, dyeing and plaiting of straw to be used for hat making. Applications for the extension of the normal working hours in the hat and cap, hemp and jute industries, were rejected.

THE STABILISATION OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE REPORT.

LABOUR OFFICE REPORT.

The International Labour Office has recently published a study of the problem of stabilising employment conditions in the United States, the principal object of which is stated to be "the study of the principles involved in the prevention of unemployment through the co-ordinated efforts of central institutions.".

This publication contains 112 pages, comprising an introduction and six chapters. Chapter I is chiefly devoted to questions which lie outside the principal topics of the report, including an outline of certain systems of unemployment insurance by industry which have been set up in the United States during recent years, particularly in various branches of the clothing trades. Reference is also made in the chapter to various types of private and public employment agencies, including certain of the public employment exchange systems which have been established in 41 States. Chapter II deals with the question of industrial stabilisation, reference being made to schemes already inaugurated by public agencies and private enterprise with the object of adjusting the level of employment by spreading seasonal work over as long periods as possible, and by other methods for the standardisation of output. In Chapter III the effect on employment conditions of the loan policy of banking institutions and of the control effected by the Federal Reserve System is briefly touched upon; while Chapter IV deals with the advance planning and financing of public works as a medium for alleviating the effects of unemployment during periods of industrial depression. Chapter V gives an account of the value of various statistical indices in putting into operation the methods already dealt with, and Chapter VI discusses the question of cooperation between various industrial organisations and public bodies in order to secure further stabilisation in employment conditions.

* See this GAZETTE for May, 1925, p. 159. † See this GAZETTE for July, 1925, p. 237. ‡ Studies and Reports, Series C (Employment and Unemployment), No. 11 eneva, 1926; price 2s.

^{*} Studies and Reports, Series P (Seamen), No. 1. Geneva, 1926; price 16s.

WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN NEW YORK.

THE Monthly Labour Review for June, 1926, published by the United States Department of Labour, contains a Table, furnished by the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City, showing the daily wage rates in force in that city for certain occupations in the building trades in 1923, 1924, and 1926, from which the following particulars are extracted :-

path their sense origination	Daily Wage Rates.					
Occupation.	1923.	1924.	1926.			
Bricklayers Bricklayers' helpers Cabinet makers (in shops) Carpenters Electrical workers Electrical workers Electrical workers helpers Excavator labourers Planters and decorators Plasterers 'abourers Plumbers and gasfitters Slate and tile roofers Steam and hot water fitters Steam and hot water fitters' helpers Stonemasons Stonemasons Upholsterers Upholsterers	Dollars. 10-12 7-8 9-10 9-10 5·50-6·50 9-10 10-12 7·50-8·50 9-10 9-10 9-10 9-10	Dollars, 12 8	Dollars. 14 9 12 12 12 12 12 9 7·25 12 14 12 13·50 12 8·50-9·00 14 9 11·75			

In any comparisons which may be made between these rates of wages and the corresponding rates in this country, regard should be had to the difference in the level of cost of living in the two cases, some indication of which, so far as food prices are concerned, may be obtained by comparing the figures as to food prices in New York, given in the article which follows, with those shown for this country on page 251.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN NEW YORK.

The following particulars as to the average retail prices in New York City of certain important articles of food are extracted from the *Monthly Labour Review* for June, 1924 and June, 1926, published by the United States Department of Labour:—

welstood too forest	deduced the first of the first				5th April.	Car o's
Arti	Article.		1913.	1923.	1924.	1926.
Sirloin steak Rib, roast Plate beef Bacon, sliced Milk, fresh Butter Cheese Eggs, strictly fresh Bread Flour Potatoes Sugar, granulated Tea Coffee		per lb ,, ,, per quart per lb , per doz, per lb ,, ,, ,, ,,	Cents. 26·1 22·6 14·8 24·9 9·0 40·9 19·6 30·2 6·0 3·2 2·4 4·9 43·3 27·5	Cents. 40·4 35·1 17·8 38·1 15·0 56·9 37·8 44·0 9·6 4·9 3·7 9·8 54·2 35·6	Cents. 42.4 36.7 18.2 35.1 14.0 48.3 37.5 40.8 9.5 4.7 3.6 9.1 59.8	Cents, 44.9 38.8 20.5 50.8 15.0 49.5 38.4 3 9.7 6.2 7.5 5.8 64.9 48.1

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND THE FORTY-EIGHT-HOUR WEEK.

According to a report in the official Social and Industrial Review (Pretoria, April, 1926) the principle of the 8-hour day or 48-hour week was officially accepted by the South African Railways and Harbour Administration on the 31st January, 1919, and by the end of September of that year 86 per cent. of the European staff were working these hours. As it was not found possible to maintain this system on an economic basis (the additional cost being £800,000 per annum), on and from 12th September, 1921, the hours worked in the early part of 1919 were reverted to, with certain modifications, so that by the end of 1921 the percentage of the European staff working 48 hours or less per week had been reduced to 50. Before the formal recognition of the 8-hour day, this percentage was 46.

As a result of a request for the adoption of a universal 8-hour day in the Railways and Harbours Service, the Minister of Railways appointed an Hours of Duty Committee in January, 1925, to report upon the hours of work in excess of 8 a day or 48 a week worked by the railways and harbours staff. The Committee after an exhaustive enquiry issued a unanimous report on 14th August, 1925, recommending that the 8-hour day be applied to all grades of the running staff, and that the hours of the other grades be fixed at from 48 to 60 hours a week. The Committee estimated that the cost of giving effect to their recommendations would be £500,000 per annum.

The Railways Administration have not been able to adopt the Committee's recommendations in full, but, as from 1st February, 1926, they put into practice a modified scheme whereby 66·3 per cent. of the staff will have a working week of 48 hours or less. The following Table shows the percentage of the staff working 48 hours a week or less, and over 48 hours, under the new scheme and under

Weekly Working Hours.	Under former conditions.	Under new scheme.
48 hours a week or less Over 48 hours, but not more than 54 Over 54 hours per week Working hours indefinite	Per cent. 47·4 33·2 16·7 2·7	Per cent. 66.3 22.6 8.4 2.7
Total	100.0	100.0

WAGES IN THE NETHERLANDS MINING, METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES.

THE May issue of the Maandschrift, the journal of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, contains particulars of the earnings of miners for February and March, 1926, and also details of the earnings of workers in the metal and engineering and shipbuilding industries for the second half of 1925. (For previous articles see this GAZETTE for December, 1925, and January and May, 1926.)

The following Table shows the average earnings of underground and surface workers and of all mine workers together in February and March, 1926:—

ners, eving to the respiration of	Average Earnings per Shift.			
Category and Occupation.		February, 1926.	M arch, 1926.	
Underground workers: Foremen hewers Shotfirers and foremen Hewers Repairers Timbermen Assistant hewers All underground workers		Guldens* 7-68 6-87 6-13 5-88 5-30 5-28	Guldens* 7·95 6·95 6·10 5·79 5·25 5·30	
Surface workers: Skilled men Semi-skilled men Unskilled	:: ::	5·27 4·74 4·17	5·20 4·66 4·10	
All surface workers		3.96†	3.89†	
Underground and surface together	workers	4.96†	4.94†	

METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES.

The following Table gives the average hourly and weekly earnings of representative workmen in the categories of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled for six towns in the Netherlands, earned by men of 21 years and over during the second half of 1925:-

Average Earnings in Second Half of 1925.*	Amster- dam.	Rotter-dam.	Schie- dam,	Haar- lem.	Flushing.	Kinder- dijk.
SKILLED. Fitter. Hourly‡ (cents) Weekly§ (guldens)	76	64	69	66	61	50
	36·31	32·27	35·85	31·84	29·29	23·97
Shipwright. Hourly‡ (cents) Weekly§ (guldens)	70 33·77	63 32·25	67 ¹ 34 · 88	69 33·47	54 26·08	54 25·89
SEMI-SKILLED. Driller. Hourly‡ (cents) Weekly§ (guldens)	70 33·51	57 28·84	58 30·40	62 29·43	47 22·62	
Riveter. Hourly‡ (cents) Weekly§ (guldens)	68	64	66	60	51	50
	32·53	33·55	34·67	28·75	24·49	23·97
UNSKILLED. Labourer. Hourly‡ (cents Weekly§ (guldens)	56	52	49	45 ¹	37	47
	26·87	27·23	25·58	21·60	17·79	22·53

* 1 Gulden (or florin) = 100 cents = 1s. 8d. approximately.

* 1 Gulden (or florin) = 100 cents = 18, 3d. approximately.
† These averages include the earnings of other mining workers not shown in the Table.
† This is the average hourly rate increased by payments for piecework, contract work, premiums, etc., but excluding payments for overtime.
§ These are the average earnings per hour multiplied by the number of hours normally worked per week, which, as will be found by dividing the weekly by the hourly earnings, vary from centre to centre.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included ... 61% Food only

FOOD.

At 1st July the average level of retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 61 per cent. above the pre-war level of July, 1914, as compared with about 58 per cent. at 1st June, and 67 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1925. The rise in the percentage increase since the beginning of June was seasonal in character, being due almost entirely to the prices of potatoes (old potatoes having been displaced by new potatoes at higher prices). None of the other articles of food included showed any considerable movement in average price.

in average price.

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

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1926, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st June, 1926.	1st July, 1926.	July, 1914.	1st June, 1926.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 51 0 91	s. d. 1 5½ 0 9¾	s. d. + 0 7½ + 0 3½	s. d.
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 10 0 51	0 10± 0 5±	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 3 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$	+ 0 01
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 7½ 0 10½	1 7 0 101	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 4 \end{array}$	- 0 01
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 1 0 4 0 11 1	1 0 0 51 1 81	1 0 0 51 1 81	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	1 61 0 10 2 51 0 31 0 51	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 01
Fresh Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 101 1 94 1 13 0 8 0 11 0 63	1 101 1 93 1 11 0 8 0 11 0 91	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 01 + 0 21

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

Average Percentage Increase at

	1st July	1st July, 1926, as compared with July, 1914.					
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000),	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st June, 1926.			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
	47	46	46	46			
Thin Flank	44	39 14	41 12	39 11			
Descat	83 65	84 60	83 63	85 64			
Legs Breast	79 26 83	70 28 76	75 27 80	75 27 80			
Flour	125	98 75	73	115 72			
Tea Sugar (granulated)	76 58 72	71 64 63	73 61 67	72 60 67			
Milk	56	64	60	61			
Fresh Salt	53 52 55	54 52 60	53 52 58	54 52			
Margarine	19	11 21	15 24	60 15 24			
Potatoes	104	74	89	39			
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	63	59	61	58			

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the representation of prices of make an exact calculation. 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 July 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 120 per cent, higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the average price of coal showed a further increase during June and at 1st July was about 110 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was 55 per cent. above the pre-war level, being very slightly higher than a month earlier; and candles, lamp oil 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 July as compared with July, 1914, was about 95 per cent., as compared with 90 per cent. a month earlier.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st July is, approximately, 70 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 68 per cent. at 1st June and 73 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1925.

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. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Month.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Jan	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125	165	92	78	11	80	75
Feb	15	35	65-70	90	120	130	151	88	77	79	79	73
Mar	15-20	35-40	70	90	115	130	141	86	76	78	79	72
April	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95	110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68
May	20	40-45	75	95-100	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	67
June	25	45	75-80	100	105	150	119	80	69	69	72	68
July	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	70
Aug	25	45-50	80	110	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	
Sept	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120	79	73	72	74	
Oct	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	164	110	78	75	76	76	
Nov	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	80	75	80	76	
Dec	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	

NOTE.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in June continued to be seriously affected by the coal-mining stoppage, and the consequent shortage of fuel and power. In most of the large coal-consuming industries employment remained bad, and in many industries—notably iron mining, pigiron, iron and steel, tinplate and pottery manufacture, and ship-building, a large number of works were either idle or only partially working. In the building trades, and in agriculture, however, employment was generally good with skilled workers, and it was fairly good in certain sections of the printing and clothing trades.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,900,000, and working in practically every industry, except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st June, 1926, was 14·7,* as compared with 14·5* at 24th May, 1926, and with 11·9 at 22nd June, 1925. For males alone the percentage at 21st June was 15·6, as compared with 15·1 at 24th May; for females the figure at 21st June was 12·3, as compared with 12·7 at 24th May. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 12·9 at the end of June, 1926, as compared with 13·2 at the end of May, 1926, and with 12·3 at the end of June, 1925. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) of June, 1925. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th June, 1926, was approximately 1,699,000, of whom 1,262,000 were men and 346,000 were women, the remainder being 1,262,000 were men and 346,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 31st May, 1926, it was 1,675,000, of whom 1,246,000 were men and 333,000 were women; and at 29th June, 1925, it was 1,368,000, of whom men numbered 1,062,000 and women 241,000. The figures relating to May, 1926, and June, 1926, are exclusive of workpeople in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute.

The following Table shows, month by month since June, 1925, (a) the revenue reserves unexamples of these

1925, (a) the percentages unemployed among members of those unemployed among members of those 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:—

			Percentage Unemployed (at or near end of month) among						
Month.		Trade Unions	Insur	ed Workpe	ople.	registered at Local Offices (In-			
		making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	sured and Uninsured).			
1925.	Mary.	in known pair		to ylong	in fresh	100 01675			
June	***	12.3	13.0	8.6	11.9	1,368,000			
July	***	11.2	11.8	9.5	11.2	1,262,000			
August	•••	11:4	13.1	9.5	12.1	1,418,000			
September	***	11.3	13.3	8.5	12.0	1,401,000			
October November	***	11.0	12.7	7.8	11.4	1,295,000			
December	***	11.0	11.6	7.3	10.5+	1,227,000			
1926.		OFFICE AND	000000	access at		Mary Mills III			
January		10.6	12.1	8-1	11-1	1,237,000			
February		10.4	11.5	7.7	10.5	1,169,000			
March		10.1	10.9	7.1	9.8	1,070,000			
April	***	10.0	10.1	6.7	9.2	1,034,000			
May	***	13.2	15.1	12.7	14.5*	1,675,000			
June	***	12.9	15.6	12.3	14.7*	1,699,000			

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry the dispute which commenced on 1st May continued throughout June. At iron mines employment was practically at a standstill. At the mines covered by the returns received there was a decrease of over 17 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 76.5 per cent. compared with June, 1925. The average number of days worked by the mines that were working was 4.73 in June, 1926, 3.91 in May, 1926, and 5.50 in June, 1925. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 4.7 per cent, in the number of workpeople employed compared with the previous month. In the Weardale district limestone quarrying was almost at a standstill. At slate quarries in North Wales employment remained fairly good. At the whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it was bad; in chalk quarries it was reported as very slack. Employment at tin mines and at china clay quarries as very slack. Employment at tin mines and at china clay quarries in Devon and Cornwall was good and fairly good respectively.

in Devon and Cornwall was good and fairly good respectively.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—The pigiron industry was almost at a standstill as a consequence of the stoppage in the coal mining industry. Of a total of 475 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of June was 11, compared with 23 at the end of May, and with 148 in June, 1925. In the iron and steel trades employment continued to be affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry. There were improvements in some areas, but on the whole employment continued extremely bad. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade employment was still further adversely affected by the continuance of the coal dispute, and many more works were closed down and others were only partially working. works were closed down and others were only partially working.

* These percentages include coal mining, those miners who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the dispute being taken as unemployed for the purpose of the percentage, but not those who ceased work owing to the dispute. In other industries (including coal-mining), the percentage of unemployment at 21st June was 15·3 as compared with 15·1 at 24th May, 1926.

† At 21st December.

The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the

The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of June, 1926, was 165, as compared with 264 in May, 1926, and 489 in June, 1925.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—In the engineering trades employment continued very bad, and was rather worse than in the previous month, most of the principal centres being increasingly affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry. Short time was worked in many cases, especially in the textile machinery and railway engineering sections. In the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades employment remained very bad, and showed a slight decline, partly owing to the continued dispute in the coal-mining industry and the consequent increasing shortage of materials. In the other metal trades employment continued to be seriously affected in metal trades employment continued to be seriously affected in many sections by shortage of fuel; it was moderate on the whole, and rather worse than in May. It was fair in the lock, latch and key, hollow-ware, stove and grate, and file trades; moderate in the brasswork, needle and fishing tackle, nut and bolt, sheet metal, tube and wire trades; and slack or bad in the metallic bedstead, jewellery and plated ware anyll and vice and cheir and ambort trades plated-ware, anvil and vice, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment showed a decline, largely owing to the effect of the coal-mining stoppage, and was bad on the whole. In the wool textile trades employment showed a further marked decline in the worsted section, and a slight decline in the carpet section; in the woollen section there was little change. The decline in nearly all cases took the form of an increase in the number on short time, or temporarily stopped. Employment in the hosiery trade was bad; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, employment continued fairly good in the Eastern Counties, and was moderate to slack in the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts; in the lace trade it continued bad, with much short time and unemployment; in the linen and jute trades it showed a further decline, and was bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, employment showed a decline, and was very slack, with short-time working generally in operation.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade was generally fairly good, and showed a slight improvement in some centres; in the wholesale bespoke and readymade branch it was slack or moderate, much short time working being caused by the continuance of the coal dispute. In the dress-making, millinery and corset trades there was a slight recovery and employment was fair on the whole; it was also fair on the whole and showed a slight improvement in the London blouse and light underclothing trades. In the shirt and collar trade employment was fair on the whole but varied in different districts, some centres being seriously handicapped by lack of fuel. In the felt hat trade much short time continued to be worked. In the boot and shoe industry employment was poor, especially in the heavy boot trade; in nearly all centres a great deal of short time

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a decline, and continued slack generally, though it was reported as moderate with portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather workers.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades remained generally good with most classes of skilled workers, and moderate, on the whole, with unskilled workers. It was very good generally with plasterers; good, on the whole, with bricklayers, carpenters and joiners; and fairly good, in most districts, with masons and slaters. With plumbers it was fair; with painters, masons and slaters. With plumbers it was fair; with painters, it declined slightly, but was still fairly good; with tradesmen's labourers it continued generally moderate. With brickmakers employment was adversely affected by the increasing shortage of coal; some short time was worked and some yards were standing idle. In the Peterborough district employment continued

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawvers and coachbuilders continued fair on the whole; with packing-case makers it improved, but was still bad; with coopers, also, it

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—Employment in Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade was adversely affected by the shortage of fuel and was slack, with some unemployment and short time working. With letterpress printers employment showed a further decline, and was moderate on the whole; with electrotypers and stereotypers it was reported as very good in London and Edinburgh, fair in Manchester, and fairly good at most other centres; with lithographic printers it continued fair on the whole; with bookbinders it showed a further decline. binders it showed a further decline.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trade declined rapidly owing to the continuance of the coal-mining dispute; many works were closed down during the month and others worked a considerable amount of short time. In the glass trades employment continued bad and short-time working was general.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour at the end of June was generally sufficient for requirements in most parts of the country, and in some districts, owing to the industrial conditions, more men were available for casual work than could be employed. In some districts in the Eastern Counties, however, sufficient casual labour for work on the roots was difficult to obtain. In the fishing industry employment continued slack.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers continued bad on the whole; with seamen it was still slack.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

July. 1926.

TRADE UNIONS with a net membership of 833,403 in branches covered by the returns received, reported 107,597 (or 12.9 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 1926, compared with 13.2 per cent. at the end of May, 1926.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at end Jul 1926	d of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	at end of July, 1926.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Engineering and Ship-	to record					
building	342,666	70,076	20.5	+ 0.3	+ 5.9	
Miscellaneous Metal	49,514	6,544	13.2	+ 0.3 + 1.5	+ 7.3	
Textiles:—						
Cotton	55,483	5,677‡	10.2	+ 1.5 + 0.6	+ 4.7	
Other	68,440	3,588	5.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	
Printing, Bookbinding and Papers	105,229	6,419	6.1	+ 1.2	1 7.0	
Thumsiahing	29,834	3,630	12.2	+ 1·2 - 1·5	+ 3.2 + 8.4	
Woodworking	39,060	3,044	7.8	ELECTRIC GROSS	+ 8.4	
Clothing:—	00,000	0,011		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
Boot and Shoe	81,537	5,887	7.2	- 6.3	+ 2.6	
Other Clothing	47,922	878	1.8	- 1.0	+ 1.2	
Leather	5,605	819	14.6	- 0.8	+ 2.0	
Glass	1,202	36	3.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	
Tobaccoll	6,911	999	14.5	- 1.2	- 6.8	
Total	833,403	107,597	12.9†	- 0.3†	+ 0.6†	
		100				

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (exclusive of persons who ceased work in the coal-mining industry on account of the dispute), was 14·7 per cent. (males 15·6 per cent., females 12·3 per cent.) at 21st June, 1926, as compared with 14·5 per cent. (males 15·1 per cent., females 12·7 per cent.) at 24th May, 1926, and 11·9 per cent. (males 13·0 per cent., females 8·6 per cent.) at 22nd June, 1925. Tables showing the numbers and percentages unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 260 to 263.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Information as to the state of employment in certain industries in June, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below:—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included in the	heresymble (se	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	Returns for June, 1926.	June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	the three	Days Worked per week	तास्था व्यक्त	202 983 200 20 fg	
Iron Mining Shale ,,	1,439 2,643	by Mines. 4 · 73 5 · 72	Days. + 0.82 - 0.14	Days. - 0·77 - 0·14	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet	1 1 (m) A	Furnaces in Blast 11 Mills Working 165 Shifts Worked	Number. — 12 — 99	Number. - 137 - 324	
Iron and Steel	26,965	(one week). 138,241	Per cent.	Per cent	

	10	OTHER	LIMITE				
		r of Work Employed		Total	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
Trade.	Week ended	ed Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	26th June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1926.	Month ago.¶	Year ago.¶	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	71,227 59,924 89,360 49,837 5,132 7,169	Per cent 2·4 - 1·6 - 2·5 + 0·6 - 39·0 - 4·6	Per cent 6·2 - 4·8** - 0·9** - 1·5 -52·5 - 16·3	£ 116,560 116,500 153,978 105,680 8,808 19,505	Per cent 5·7 + 1·2 - 9·3 - 2·7 - 37·3 - 0·5	Per cent. -16·7 - 0·6** - 6·9** - 8·6 -58·0 -18·6	

* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded.
† Owing to the dispute, coal mining is not included in the figures for June, 1926, and May, 1926; it is included, however, in those for June, 1925. If coal mining is excluded throughout, the increase as compared with the latter date is 4·5.
‡ In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "played off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."
§ The returns actually received cover a larger number, but for purposes of comparability the number taken for this Table is that corresponding with the figures for previous months.

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

re mainly cigar makers.

¶ Comparison is affected by changes in rates of wages in some cases.

** Computed as explained in the article on page 83 of the March, 1926,

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

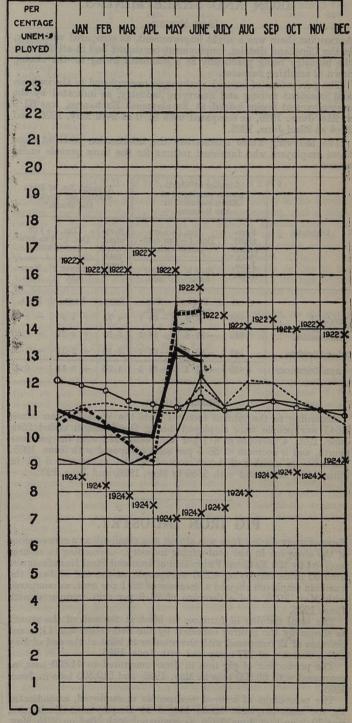
Thick Curve	= 1926.
Thin Curve —	= 1925.
Chain Curve	= Mean of 1922-

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

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

Thick Dotted Curve ---- = 1926.

Thin Dotted Curve ----- = 1925.



NOTE.

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail, on pages 260 to 263.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

THE general stoppage of work at coal mines, which began on 1st May, owing to a dispute, continued throughout June. The usual monthly statistics as to the number of workpeople employed in coal mining and as to the number of days worked are therefore not available for June.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Although there was a slight improvement, as compared with May, in the Cleveland district, employment continued bad in all districts, the industry being practically at a standstill owing to the closing down of smelting furnaces.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 62.9 at 21st June, 1926, as compared with 61.0 at 24th May, 1926, and 25.4 at 22nd June, 1925.

The following Table summarises the information received from

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

	peop Min	nber of Wo le employe es included he Returns	d at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 26th	Dec. (-	+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1926.	Month ago.		
Cleveland	408	Per cent. + 4.9	Per cent84.7	Days. 4.02	Days. + 2.97	Days 1.56	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	882	-17·6 -46·8	-58·3 -88·9	5·30 3·30	+ 0·22 - 0·11	-0.67 -1.31	
ALL DISTRICTS	1,439	-17.3	-76.5	4.73	+ 0.82	- 0.77	

SHALE MINING.

According to the returns received from the West Lothian mines 2,643 workpeople were employed during the fortnight ended 26th June, 1926, a decrease of 4·7 per cent. compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 35·3 per cent. compared with June. 1925. The average number of days* worked by the mines was 5·72 in June, 1926, compared with 5·86 in May, 1926, and June, 1925.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June was almost at a standstill as a consequence of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms employing 4,296 workpeople, at the end of June, the numbers employed showed a decrease of 22·1 per cent. as compared with May, 1926, and a decrease of 76·9 per cent. compared with June, 1925.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 11, a net decrease of 12 compared with the number in blast at the end of May and a decrease of 137 compared with June, 1925.

The production of pig iron in June amounted to 41,800 tons, as compared with 88,800 tons in May, 1926, and 510,300 tons in June,

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 70·2 on 21st June, 1926, as compared with 58·4 on 24th May, 1926, and 19·4 on 22nd June, 1925.

The following Table shows, by districts, the number of furnaces in blast at the end of June, 1926, as indicated by the returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, together with the decreases, as compared with May, 1926, and June, 1925.

District.	Total Number		er of Fu last at er	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	of Furnaces.	June 1926.	May 1926.	June 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and West Lancs.	110 46	4	7	36	- 3	-32 - 7
Other parts of Lancs and Yorks, including Sheffield.	34	1	1	16		-15
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	71	1	6	38	- 5	-37
Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	23 57	2	2 2	12 10	- 2	-12 - 8
wick. South Wales	33	1	1	8	MAN	- 7
Total, England and Wales	374	9	19	127	-10	-118
Scotland	101	2	4	21	- 2	- 19
Total	475	11	23	148	-12	-137

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in June continued to be adversely affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry. There were improvements in some areas, but employment continued extremely bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 55·3 on 21st June, 1926, as compared with 58·1 on 24th May, 1926, and 24·7 on 22nd June, 1925.

According to returns received from firms employing 26,965 workpeople in the week ended 26th June, 1926, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department), decreased by 0·2 per cent., as compared with on in each department), decreased by 0·2 per cent., as compared with May, and by 62·0 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·1 in June, 1926, as compared with 5·0 in May, 1926, and 5·2 in

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

	emplo	Workpe yed by f ing retur	irms		ate numl Shifts.*	per of
() () () () () () () () () ()	Week ended 26th June	ended compared with a		Week ended 26th June	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.	.820	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	609 381 9,484 1,361 4,987 4,046 6,097	+236·5 -76·2 +31·6 -36·3 -25·3 -13·6 +13·9	-91.8 -85.8 -63.5 -53.4 -33.7 -48.6 -59.6	43,360 6,739	+322·9 -77·5 +33·8 -33·5 -21·5 - 8·8 +12·8	-91.6 -87.0 -65.6 -55.8 -36.1 -48.0 -60.3
TOTAL	26,965	- 3.1	-61.2	138,241	- 0.2	-62.0
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	6,827 5,829 1,495 3,345 2,058 1,695 3,076	+53·7 -45·3 -21·7 -11·0 +33·9 -39·5 +119·4	-48·6 -65·8 -24·6 -55·6 -68·5 -56·7 -61·1	29,131 8,508 14,618 11,076	+59·2 -42·9 -17·3 -13·5 +34·7 -36·6 +82·1	-49·2 -66·1 -19·1 -60·8 -67·3 -55·4
Total, England and Wales	24,325 2,640	- 8·2 +98·9	-58·2 -76·7		- 6·2 +147·9	-59·0 -77·5
TOTAL	26,965	- 3.1	-61.2	138,241	- 0.2	-62.0

^{*} The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the numbers of men employed. No account is taken of the time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually that well the number of shifts shown were actually

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 32,800 tons in June, 1926, as compared with 45,700 tons in May, 1926, and 585,400 tons in June, 1925.

July, 1926.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

WITH the continuance of the coal stoppage employment was still further adversely affected; many more works were closed and others were only partially working. At the end of June 165 tinplate and steel sheet mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 264 in the previous month, and with 489 in June, 1925.

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

	Numb	er of Work	s Open	Nun	operation		
Works.	At end of		+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	25	- 12 - 5	- 45 - 10	107 58	- 70 - 29	-263 - 61	
TOTAL	28	- 17	- 55	165	- 99	- 324	

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 74.6 on 21st June, 1926, as compared with 75.3 on 24th May, 1926, and with 19.0 on 22nd June, 1925.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1926, amounted to 75,419 tons, or 19,161 tons less than in May, 1926, and 16,278 tons less than in June, 1925.

ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued very bad, and was rather worse on the whole than in the previous month, most of the principal centres being increasingly affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry, though in London, Scotland and Wales an improvement was shown compared with a month ago. Short time was worked in many cases, especially in the textile machinery and railway engineering sections.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 21st June, 1926, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month ago and with a year ago:—

Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed

	19 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			at 4.	rse a une,			
Divisions.	Engineering. Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	arine ering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western fidlands orth-Eastern orthestern cotland Vales vales orthernIreland REAT BRITAIN NND NORTHERN RELAND ondon outh-Eastern outh-Eastern outh-Western	Engine Engine and Fou	Engi	Marine Engineering, e	Constr	Constru Repair Vehicle		Month ago.	Year ago.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern NorthWestern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	6,929 3,634 2,325 12,839 32,545 33,183 18,004 3,434 2,127	559 2,021 120 1,998 1,170 2,319 438 45 19	166 462 381 9,257 252 4,466 59	74 61 1,058 1,430	1,160 1,946 978 200	9,861 6,963 3,973 29,897 45,562 37,895 25,454 3,847 4,075	$\begin{array}{c} -1,186 \\ + 225 \\ - 15 \\ +4,432 \\ +4,269 \\ +3,506 \\ -1,656 \\ -1,394 \\ + 297 \end{array}$	+ 461 + 3,057 + 927 +14,697 +15,328 +15,377 + 4,908 + 2,676 + 922
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	115,020	8,689	16,828	4,695	22,295	167,527	+ 8,478	+ 58,353
on alexande of	en ago. Soinne	Percen	tages 1	Unem	ployed a	t 21st Ju	ine, 1926	• 11 - 201
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	6·4 13·6 25·7 23·7 21·1	6.0 22.0 4.2 8.3 14.8 11.8 13.1 14.1 9.0	16.6 4.8 7.2 24.0 38.8 20.5 24.0 21.1 29.6	7.5 14.5 8.8 16.7 20.5 8.7 25.8 14.2 43.3	4·4 4·9 14·9 10·5 10·0 9·7 10·8	7·3 8·7 6·0 13·7 25·8 20·8 20·6 36·7 27·1	- 0.9 + 0.3 + 2.0 + 2.4 + 2.0 - 1.4 - 13.3 - 1.9	+ 0·2 + 3·6 + 1·2 + 6·3 + 9·0 + 8·5 + 4·1 +26·0 + 6·4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	18.3	11.3	27.3	18.0	10.4	16-6	+ 0.8	+ 5.6
Ditto, May 1926 Ditto, June 1925	17·2 12·3	10·6 5·6	25·9 19·4	21·4 12·5		15·8 11·0		1000

On the North-East Coast employment was very bad and showed a further decline. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it was bad and worse than a month ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was very bad, and again showed a decline. In the Birmingham and Coventry district it was slack in the electrical section, and bad in other sections, heavy engineering work suffering very severely. At Nottingham, Derby and Leicester it was slack and showed a decline.

In London and in the Eastern and Southern Counties employment remained moderate with a little improvement on the whole, in the

remained moderate, with a little improvement on the whole; in the motor section employment was fair. In South Wales conditions were still very bad, but a considerable improvement was shown. In Scotland employment remained very depressed, but improved a little in nearly all sections. At Belfast it was very bad and rather worse than in May.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during June and showed a slight decline on the whole compared with May, partly owing to the continued stoppage in the coal-mining industry and the consequent increasing shortage of materials. Compared with a year ago, employment was worse in all districts.

employment was worse in all districts.

The decline, compared with the end of May was greatest on the North-East Coast, where the percentage unemployed rose from 50·6 to 55·3. A slight improvement was shown in the South-Western, North-Western and Northern Ireland Divisions.

In Scotland, Wales and London little change was shown compared with May, 1926, but in Wales the decline compared with June, 1925

was very marked.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 21st June, 1926, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th May, 1926, and with a

						AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
Divisions.	Number of Workpeople uployed at une, 1926.	Decrea	se (+) or se (-) as red with	Percentage nemployed at 1st June, 1926.	Increase Decrease percent compare	(-) in age as
ar part was w	Total N Insured V Unemp 21st Ju	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Per Unen 21st J	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
London South-Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,289 833 3,981 75 37,062 10,248 26,750 5,914 6,497	- 41 + 165 - 435 - 79 + 3,189 - 866 + 237 + 85 - 301	+ 217 + 265 - 410 + 20 + 5,047 - 167 + 3,940 + 2,235 - 160	26·4 8·4 15·8 26·8 55·3 31·3 41·4 54·3	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.4 \\ + & 1.7 \\ - & 1.7 \\ - & 2.8 \cdot 2 \\ + & 4.7 \\ - & 2.6 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.8 \\ - & 1.7 \end{array}$	+ 4.9 + 2.4 + 0.2 + 16.0 + 9.7 + 0.7 + 6.6 + 21.7 + 3.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	94,649	+ 1,954	+ 10,987	39.2	+ 0.9	+ 6.4

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed a further marked decline in the worsted EMPLOYMENT in June showed a further marked decline in the worsted section (particularly in the preparatory departments), and a slight decline in the carpet section; in the woollen section there was little change. The decline in nearly all cases took the form of an increase in the number on short time or temporarily stopped; there was little total unemployment. As regards districts, the returns furnished by employers show a considerable decline in the Bradford, Halifax, and Leeds districts; no marked change in the Huddersfield and Heavy Woollen districts; and a slight improvement in the West of England and Scottish districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 24·9 on 21st June, 1926, as compared with 21·0 on 24th May, 1926, and with 19·7 on 22nd June, 1925.

In the wool sorting and combing departments employment showed

In the wool sorting and combing departments employment showed a decline in the Bradford district, where there was a considerable amount of short time. The returns received from employers show that in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments of the worsted trade about 75 per cent. of the workpeople worked short time in the week ended 26th June, to the extent of about 18 hours on the average; while about 1.0 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of about 6½ hours each.

In worsted spinning employment showed a considerable decline

extent of about 6½ hours each.

In worsted spinning employment showed a considerable decline owing to shortage of coal. With alpaca and mohair spinners, however, there was a distinct improvement. The returns received from employers for the week ended 26th June show that about 63 per cent. of the workpeople employed in worsted spinning worked short time in that week, to the extent of 15 hours each on the average; while about 2 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each 6 hours each.

In worsted manufacturing there was a distinct decline in all districts except Keighley. The decline in numbers employed was most marked in the Huddersfield fine cloth trade, and appreciable in the fine cloth men's wear trade of Leeds. In Bradford, working hours in weaving were curtailed by most firms, many working only half-time; and there was some reduction in hours in almost all districts except Keighley. There was also a decline in employment for dyers and finishers and for menders and burlers in every district

for dyers and finishers and for menders and burlers in every district except Keighley, and short time owing to the coal shortage was almost universal. The returns received from employers for the week ended 26th June show that about 40 per cent. of the workpeople employed in worsted manufacturing worked short time in that week, to the extent of about 15 hours each on the average.*

In the woollen section employment varied from moderate to bad, much short time being worked owing to coal shortage. About 54 per cent. of the spinners and 51 per cent. of the weavers* covered by the returns received from employers in the woollen section worked short time, to the extent of 13 and 12 hours, respectively, on the average during the week ended 26th June.

Employment in woollen spinning was considerably reduced in the Huddersfield district; and night shifts, for the first time for many months, had ceased. Many firms were on short time. The Heavy Woollen district showed little change, either in spinning or in weaving; nearly all the firms at Batley were able to continue working, partly by the use of oil fuel and of outcrop coal.

*These figures do not take into account other forms of under-employment.

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

^{*} These figures do not take into account other forms of under-employmen in the weaving section, such as "playing for warps" and tending one instead of two looms.

In the blanket manufacturing section the depression noted in May continued in Yorkshire. At Witney the blanket mills resumed full-time working at the end of the month.

In the flannel section at Rochdale and Saddleworth there was a

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slight improvement. With woollen workers at Stockport employment declined, much short time being worked owing to the shortage

Employment at Trowbridge was good, and better than in May.

In the Scottish tweed trade a few firms were working to their full capacity, but most firms were on short time or had only part of their machinery running. Several mills at Peebles and Innerleithen were fairly well employed. At Dumfries employment showed an

The woollen factories in South Cardiganshire, with one exception

were practically closed.

Employment in the carpet industry was bad at Halifax, where two-thirds of the operatives were working only three days a week. It was also bad in the Kidderminster district; there, too, most of

the operatives were on short time.

The following Table shows, for the principal districts and departments of the industry, the percentage changes between the week ended 22nd May and that ended 26th June in the numbers of workpeople employed and in the total wages paid by firms from whom information has been obtained:—

	,	Number of Workpeople		Tota all	l Wages pa Workpeop	id to
6:87-92 8:0 (Week ended 26th June, 1926.	Inc. (+) Or Dec. (-) on a month ago.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 26th June, 1926.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)
Departments :		Per	208	£	Per Cent.	udani.
Worsted Section: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	10,908 42,114 19,256 14,730 2,352	Cent. - 3·1 - 3·2 - 1·6 - 1·2 - 3·6	94·8 93·9 99·3 99·8 102·6	22,363 57,704 36,078 33,359 4,474	-15·1 -10·6 - 8·9 - 1·0 -19·9	75.5 81.1 89.9 94.8 83.8
Total-Worsted	89,360	- 2.5	96 · 2	153,978	- 9.3	84 • 8
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,082 13,590 21,781 20,837 2,634	- 3·7 - 2·4 - 1·2 - 1·7 + 1·5	91·3 93·5 97·1 95·3 95·4	2,288 26,604 38,240 43,953 5,415	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.1 \\ +2.8 \\ +2.1 \\ +0.3 \\ -3.2 \end{array} $	87·7 93·2 96·8 94·9 94·4
Total-Woollen	59,924	- 1.6	95.6	116,500	+ 1.2	94.9
CARPET SECTION	9,744	- 1.3	97 · 7	14,857	- 4.9	79-4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	159,028	- 2.1	95.8	285,335	- 5.0	88 • 4
Districts*: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Hallfax Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	42,083 10,318 10,295 8,539 8,822 3,257	- 3·0 - 0·9 - 3·3 - 2·9 - 1·3 + 1·5	94·8 103·1 95·7 99·9 95·0	75,386 21,089 15,526 13,124 14,208	-12·3 - 3·8 -11·3 -15·0 - 5·1 + 2·8	82·1 94·8 79·4 84·5 90·6
Total, West Riding	83,314	- 2.4	96 • 6	144,078	-10.2	84.5
West of England and Midlands Lancs Scotland	4,570 150 1,326	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -59.9 \\ -1.0 \end{array} $	96·8 41·1 92·4	7,438 326 2,1 36	+ 3.8 -45.8 +34.5	87.6 46.8 108.0
Total-Worsted	89,360	- 2· 5	96 · 2	153,978	- 9.3	84 · 8
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	9,645	- 0.2	95.8	20,136	+ 5.5	88-9
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	12,787 8,832	$\begin{bmatrix} -3.1 \\ -2.6 \end{bmatrix}$	97·9 91·6	25,520 17,570	$\begin{bmatrix} -2.0 \\ -0.9 \end{bmatrix}$	103·8 91·9
Vale Bradford	2,950 1,279	- 3.4	96·5 102·5	6,260 2,883	+ 0:1	95·7 95·8
Total, West Riding Lancs West of England and Midlands	3 5,493 4, 943	- 2·1 - 0·2	95·8 95·0	72,369 9,615	+ 0·4 + 1·4	94·9 92·7
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,537 14,855 96	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.3 \\ -0.6 \\ -25.6 \end{array} $	100·1 95·0 24·0	7,610 26,826 80	+ 3·0 + 3·0 - 37·5	99·9 95·6 22·7
Total—Woollen	59,924	- 1.6	95.6	116,500	+ 1.2	94 - 9
CARPET SECTION	9,744	- 1.3	97 · 7	14,857	- 4.9	79 - 4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	159,028	- 2.1	95.8	285,335	- 5.0	88 • 4

In the worsted section of the industry, taken as a whole, the returns received from employers showed that 56 per cent. of their work-people were on short time in the week ended 26th June, to the extent, on the average, of about 15 hours each.† In the woollen section the returns showed that in the same week about 48 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 13 hours on the average.† In the carpet section the employers'

returns showed that about 72 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, to the extent of $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, on the average. The corresponding particulars for overtime were $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., averaging 6 hours each, in the worsted section, and 3 per cent. averaging 9 hours each, in the woollen section.

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at the 21st June, 1926:—

	ana ol	Numbers (excludinat 21st	ng Casu June,	als) on the 1926.	e Regist	ters
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Ste	opped.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total
Wool Sorting	239	9	248	852	5	857	1,105
Wool Washing and	300	271	571	1,392	701	2,093	2,664
Preparing Wool Combing	137	133	270	1,464	1,545	3,009	3,279
Wool Combing Wool Carding	362	86	448	1,566	330	1,896	2,344
Woollen Spinning	313	130	443	1,070	525	1,595	2,038
Worsted Drawing and	10000000	020		12/2		0 777	10 05
Spinning	266	656	922	1,856	7,475	9,331	10,253
Wool Winding and	67	19	82	489	197	686	768
Warping	63	19	04	403	131	000	
Worsted Winding and Warping	50	135	. 185	247	1,727	1,974	2,159
Woollen Weaving	87	539	626	811	5,485	6,296	6,922
Worsted Weaving	57	281	338	271	4,792	5,063	5,401
Other Processes	635	62	697	1,584	276	1,860	2,55
TOTAL	2,509	2,321	4,830	11,602	23,058	34,660	39,490

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with the 24th May, 1926:—

	W	holl	y U	nemp	loy	red.		Temp	ora	rily St	opi	oed.	T	otal
Department.	M	en.	W	men.	T	otal.	1	Men.	W	omen.	T	otal.	Total.	
Wool Sorting	+	24	+	2	+	26	+	50	-	5	+	45	+	7:
Wool Washing and Preparing Wool Combing	+	21	++	55 18	++	76 4	++	236 645	-+	110 677	++	126 1,322		1,326
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	+	48 20	++	33	+	46 53	++	635 460		38 168	++	597 292		345
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding	-	16	+	107	+	91	+	454	+	2,201	+	2,655	+	2,746
and Warping Worsted Winding	1:		000	3	(A)	3	+	204	-	63	+	141	347	138
and Warping Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	+-	6	+++	33 120 57	1++1	33 114 63 54	1+++	52 488 87 160		544 1,947 3,517	-+++	596 2,435 3,604 57	++	629 2,549 3,66
TOTAL	_	60	+	351	-	291	-	3,367	_	7,311	+	10,678	-	10,969

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 44,285,000 lbs. in June, 1926, compared with 60,206,200 lbs. in May, 1926, and with 40,060,900 lbs. in June, 1925.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,639,400 lbs. in June, 1925.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 10,674,900 and with 2,923,500 lbs.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,634,800 square yards, compared with 9,719,600 square yards in May, 1926, and 15,507,200 square yards in June, 1925.

The exports of blankets were 74,056 pairs, 66,771 pairs and 66,452 pairs in June, 1926, May, 1926, and June, 1925.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

Owing largely to the effect of the coal mining stoppage employment was bad in the cotton industry in June, and worse than in the previous month; it was much worse than a year ago. In accordance with the recommendation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, with the recommendation of the Master Cotton spinners receivation, all mills spinning American cotton were working only alternate weeks from the 14th June; less than half time on the average was, in fact, worked in this section during the period. The Egyptian spinning branch was less severely affected, though here also production was somewhat curtailed owing to restrictions on the consumption of coal. The weaving section was also severely affected by the

shortage of coal.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25.0 on the 21st June, 1926, as compared with 26.5* on the 24th May, 1926, and with 8.7 on the 22nd June, 1925.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Stalybridge districts employment with spinners continued very bad; it was worse than in May, and considerably worse than a year ago. The further curtailment of hours in the American section (i.e., the system of working alternate weeks, equivalent to a reduction from 35 to 24 hours per week on the average) was in force to a great extent from the 14th June; and some mills were stopped entirely. Employment was also very bad in the weaving section, especially with velvet weavers.

weavers.

At Bolton employment was described as moderate with spinners and as bad with card room workers and weavers. At Leigh and at Chorley employment with spinners was described as fair, but not so good as in May; at Bury and Rochdale it was bad. In Yorkshire employment with spinners was very bad, and showed a further

In all the principal weaving centres employment was severely affected by the coal shortage, and also (especially with weavers of the coarser fabrics) by the bad state of trade. In the Burnley district most mills were closing alternate weeks, owing to the restrictions on coal consumption and to lack of orders; some firms, however, which had stocks of coal in hand, were permitted to exceed the prescribed allowance during the last half of the month in view of the approach of the Burnley Fair holiday, which began on the 3rd July. At Nelson some mills stopped for a week at a time. At Blackburn and Accrington also employment was seriously affected by trade depression (especially with weavers of plain calicoes and printing cloths) and by lack of fuel; and there was a marked decline at Darwen, due to coal shortage and bad trade. Here also firms were endeavouring to keep running in view of the approach of the local holidays in July. coal shortage and bad trade. Here also firms were endeavouring to keep running in view of the approach of the local holidays in July. At Preston many of the mills which stopped at Whitsuntide have only been working about five days a fortnight since, and a considerable number of weavers in the mills that were open were under-employed; this was partly due to the shortage of fuel but partly also to lack of orders. At Todmorden some improvement was reported as compared with a month earlier, partly owing to the use of oil fuel.

July, 1926.

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

		umber o		Total all	Wages 1 Workped	paid to
enonker lee alore ole	Week ended 26th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 26th	Inc.	(+) or (-) on a
shard hipsy groupshally a	June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	9,647 18,364 29,254 6,781 7,181	Per cent 4.5 - 3.5 - 2.7 + 0.1 + 2.2	Per cent 8·4 - 6·2 - 7·4 - 4·0 - 0·3	£ 13,867 27,892 47,488 15,270 12,043	Per cent10·1 - 9·7 - 2·8 - 0·3 - 8·3	Per cent 23.6 - 19.1 - 15.7 - 10.5 - 13.9
TOTAL	71,227	- 2.4	- 6.2	116,560	- 5.7	- 16.7
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and	3,552 7,149 7,744 8,647	-12·7 - 0·1 - 2·8 + 1·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.9 \\ -5.1 \\ -10.7 \\ +4.2 \end{array} $	5,270 12,071 12,389 14,943	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.9 \\ +6.5 \\ -13.9 \\ +2.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 28 \cdot 4 \\ - & 12 \cdot 9 \\ - & 27 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	8,908 4,609 6,073	- 5·5 + 6·0 - 6·0	$ \begin{array}{c c} -9.1 \\ -10.8 \\ -4.6 \end{array} $	11,944 7,175 10,329	$ \begin{array}{r} -17 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 8 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrr} - & 33 \cdot 4 \\ - & 16 \cdot 2 \\ - & 6 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne	8,064	- 3.2	- 5.0	13,966	-13.4	- 16.2
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	6,603 3,103 4,095 2,680	- 3·5 + 1·4 - 0·9 + 0·3	$ \begin{array}{rrr} -12 \cdot 8 \\ -8 \cdot 2 \\ +0 \cdot 8 \\ +7 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	13,386 5,008 6,171 3,908	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ +19.8 \\ -3.2 \\ -2.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & - & 19 \cdot 2 \\ & - & 5 \cdot 9 \\ & - & 10 \cdot 4 \\ & + & 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
TOTAL	71,227	- 2.4	- 6.2	116,560	- 5.7	- 16.7

Returns from firms employing about 68,700 workpeople in the week ended 26th June showed that over 35 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, to the extent of about 18 hours on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 21st June, 1926:—

El di El d	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 21st June, 1926.													
Department.	Whol	lly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Temporarily Stopped.									
Card and Blow-	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.							
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	528 2, 290	1,330 1,372	1,858 3,662	3,319 1 5,339	14,003 13,232	17,322 28,571	19,180							
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,666 340	1,274 2,667 90	1,785 4,333 430	2,722 7,954 818	15,770 22,858 660	18,492 30,812 1,478	20,277 35,145 1,908							
Total	5,335	6,733	12,068	30,152	66,523	96,675	108,743							

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th May, 1926:—

Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	orarily Ste	opped.	100 set	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 82 + 202	+ 189 + 218	+ 271 + 420	+ 812 + 2,814	+ 2,043 + 1,895	+ 2,855 + 4,709	+ 3,126 + 5,129	
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	-357 - 20 + 78	CHARLES LANGUES	- 287 + 630 + 89	+ 296 + 1,016 - 270	+ 1,394 + 1,408 + 200	+ 1,690 + 2,424 - 70	+ 1,403 + 3,058 + 19	
Total	- 15					+11,608		

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 95,963,900 lbs. in June, 1926, compared with 99,732,500 lbs. in May, 1926, and with 61,715,200 lbs. in June, 1925.

The exports of cotton yarn were 14,442,600 lbs. in June, 1926, compared with 10,579,000 lbs. in May, 1926, and with 13,272,800 lbs. in June, 1925.

The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 328,311,000 square yards as compared with 304,213,500 square yards in the previous month, and with 337,963,300 square yards in June, 1925.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was poor, especially in the heavy boot trade, and worse than a year ago; and in nearly all localities a great deal of short time was worked. Difficulties of transport in some centres, together with a fairly widespread curtailment of power supplies, restricted employment. As has been the case for many months, employment was worse in the heavy boot factories than in those producing medium and light footwear.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.6 on 21st June, as compared with 19.5 on 24th May, and with 10.2 on 22nd June, 1925.

22nd June, 1925.

Returns from firms employing nearly 50,000 workpeople in the week ended 26th June, 1926, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with June, 1925. The total wages paid by these firms showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in June, 1926, as compared with June, 1925.

previous month and a decrease of 8.6 per cent. as compared with June, 1925.

In London employment was fair on the whole, though not so good as a year ago. At Leicester there was a decline, and most factories were on irregular short time or were working only three days a week. At Northampton, on the other hand, the power supplies were generally sufficient, and factories maintained, on the average; almost two-thirds of their normal output, with a few firms working full time. In the Higham and Rushden area, where also the power supply was generally fairly good, employment partly recovered from the low level of the previous month; but the majority of factories were still on short time. Employment in the Wellingborough district was poor, and worse than in May; there was an increase in the numbers totally unemployed, while those at work were almost all on short time. The majority of firms at Kettering worked short time, often only half time; and employment was poor.

At Stafford, the majority of firms were on short time, but there was little total unemployment. At Norwich conditions varied greatly, some firms being well employed, but on the whole employment showed a decline, and many of the workpeople were on short time. There was a marked improvement in the Bristol and Kingswood area, although employment, largely owing to the restrictions on coal and power consumption, was still poor; it was worse than a year ago, especially in the heavy boot trade. At Leeds there was a severe decline, and much short time was worked; the heavy boot trade was very depressed, but employment in factories making lighter footwear was fair, although hampered by the rationing of power supplies. Employment was somewhat better than in May in the Rossendale Valley; at Bacup the factories were busy, and little short time was worked.

There was a further increase in short time working in Scotland; employment was very slack at Glasgow, Dundee and Arbroath, and

There was a further increase in short time working in Scotland; employment was very slack at Glasgow, Dundee and Arbroath, and was quiet at Edinburgh. At Aberdeen a slight improvement was reported, and at Kilmarnock employment was reported as still fairly good.

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

THE REAL PROPERTY.	No. o	f Workp	eople.	Total all	Wages p	aid to
no lista akel bemestice d)nom estate est p	Week ended 26th	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 26th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
dred the walk as made	June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1926.	Month ago.*	Year [ago.*
England and Wales: London Leicester	1,997 8,936	Per cent 9.5 - 4.2	Per cent 6 · 2 - 2 · 8	£ 4,344 19,587	Per cent 3.0 - 17.2	Per cent 10 · 2 - 12 · 0
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Northampton Country	1,980 5,922	-0.9 + 4.6	- 5·7 - 3·1	4,146 14,708	-6.3 + 12.4	- 5·4 - 2·0
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and	7,624 3,081 2,720 4,121	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 8 \\ + 7 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ +1.0 \\ +1.9 \\ +3.6 \end{array} $	15,787 7,011 5,652 8,670	+5.8 +0.5 -1.0 -8.7	- 8·5 - 7·7 - 10·7 + 2·4
District Leeds and District	1,706 1,770	+ 8·5 - 0·3	$-10.9 \\ -6.3$	3,188 2,886	$+27.0 \\ -25.9$	$-17.1 \\ -32.7$
Lancashire (Mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	5,062	+ 2.9	+ 2.6	11,074	+ 8.5	- 4.0
trict Other parts of England	826	- 4.1	- 3.1	1,558	- 6.5	- 2.7
and Wales England and Wales	1,646	$+0.5 \\ +0.7$	$+ 4 \cdot 2$ $- 1 \cdot 4$	2,917	+ 2.7	- 0.4
Scotland	2,446	- 0.8	$\frac{-1.4}{-4.2}$	4,152	$\frac{-2 \cdot 2}{-12 \cdot 3}$	- 8·0 - 22·1
Great Britain	49,837	+ 0.6	- 1.5	105,680	- 2.7	- 8.6

Returns from firms employing 41,300 workpeople showed that 55 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 26th June, losing, on the average, about 13 hours each.

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

† See note * on previous page.

Affected by extended stoppages at Whitsun.

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

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the register of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st June, 1926.

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ebug stanpa 600ki	N	umbers (e	xcludin at 21st	g Casua June, 1	als) on the	Regist	er
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Tempe	orarily Sto	pped.	Total.
STRY.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10081.
Boot and Shoe Manu-	1,088	THOSE A	and	9810	n has	, elsecte	lood
facture:		Wift Office	STORE		367 (437)		JAN GROS
Preparing Depart-	65	29	94	146	68	214	308
ment Rough Stuff De-	00	43	27	140		217	000
partment	269	16	285	337	21	358	643
Clicking Department	660	7	667	1,378	99	1,477	2,144
Closing Department	26	519	545	31	1,716	1,747	2,292
Making Department	1,597	43	1,640	2,010	77	2,087	3,727
Finishing Depart-	正 勃然	DOM GREETEN	L target	mingh.	1000 30	STATE OF	0 -0-
ment	887	283	1,170	1,160	257	1,417	2,587
Slipper Making	207	17	224	615	351	966	1,190
Clog Making	22	4	26	3	•••	3	29
Repairing and Hand-	ACE	6	471	41	1	42	513
sewn Work	465	0	411	41	ALTO BASE	74	313
TOTAL	4,198	924	5,122	5,721	2,590	8,311	13,433

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with the 24th May, 1926.

though not so good	Wh	oll	y Uı	nemp	loye	d.	Te	mpo	rari	ly Sto	pped.	m-4	
Department.	Men	.*	Wo	men.	Tota	al*	M	en.	Wo	men.	Total.	Total	0.1
Boot and Shoe Manu-	dri	23	efan July	1 10	100	Fas	100	ion.		closs.	1 VIII	80.08 80.08	50
Preparing Depart-	0,0	93	10	Bullet	B. L		200				0.5		•
ment	1	14	+	9	-	5	7	51	1	44	- 95	- 1	.0
Rough Stuff De-	0.00	47	+	6	000	41		228	+	3	- 225	- 2	26
ClickingDepartment	+	70	+	4	+			507		83	- 424		
Closing Department		13	+	3	+	16	-	60		2418	-2478		
Making Department	+	7	+	3	+	10	-	2153	+	16	-2137	-21	.2
Finishing Depart-		7.4	-	101	1	115	1	1100		244	-1440	17	20
ment Slipper Making		14 53	+	20				203		105	+ 98		
Slipper Making	-	12	+	3			E.	5		100			ĩ
Repairing and Hand-	3 (1)		19,99				133	910	13. 9		AUG SAG	1965	
Sewn Work	-1	133	+	3	-	130	-	30	+	1	- 29	- 1	5
TOTAL	-1	55	+	112	-	43	4	,027	-2	,708	6,735	6,7	17

The exports of boots and shoes in June, 1926, amounted to 98,694 dozen pairs, or 18,180 dozen pairs more than in May, 1926, but 3,893 dozen pairs less than in June, 1925.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade during June was slack, and still adversely affected by the shortage of coal.

In the letterpress printing trade employment was only moderate generally, and showed a further decline; it was worse than in June, 1925. At Leeds, Birmingham and Glasgow employment was still reported as slack or bad. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was very good in London and at Edinburgh, but only fair at Manchester; at most other centres it was fairly good.

good.
With lithographic printers employment continued fair, and on the whole, was slightly better than during the previous month. Employment with lithographic artists was again fair in London and slack at Manchester, although better than in May at both

Employment in the bookbinding trade showed a further decline during the month and was considerably worse than in June, 1925.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

19 = 8:0 1 Terror	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) on a			
11 - 012 - 016 a	at end of June, 1926.	June, 1926.	May, 1926.	June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	45,370 18,663	3·7 12·6	3.4	1.8	+ 0·3 + 7·9	+ 1·9 + 9·8	
shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern Counties.	11.899	4.4	3.7	2.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.4	
Scotland Other Districts	8,281 12,319	6.5	4.5	2.7	+ 2·0 + 1·1	+ 3.8 + 4.3	
Total	96,532	6.2	4.1	2.2	+ 2.1	+ 4.0	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,519 21,403	2.9	3.7	2.2	- 0·8 + 2·4	+ 0.7	

* The increases and decreases for Men and Total (Wholly unemployed) are based on revised figures for 24th May, 1926

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding trades was 6·1 at 21st June, compared with 5·8 at 24th

May and 4.9 at 22nd June, 1925.

In the paper and paper-board industry, the percentage was 8.7 at 21st June, compared with 10.4 at 24th May and 6.7 at 22nd June, 1925.

In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 6.5 at 21st June, compared with 8.4 at 24th May and 6.2 at 22nd June, 1925.

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little variation, on the whole, as EMPLOYMENT during June showed little variation, on the whole, as compared with the end of the previous month; it remained generally good with most classes of skilled workers and moderate, on the whole, with unskilled workers. Building operations continued to be hampered, to some extent, by the difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies of materials, due to the restricted transport facilities occasioned by the stoppage in the coal mining industry. Employment was not so good as a year ago.

As regards individual occupations employment was very good generally with plasterers; good, on the whole, with bricklayers, carpenters and joiners; and fairly good, in most districts, with masons and slaters. In some districts a demand for one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives, principally plasterers and bricklayers, was again reported. Employment with plumbers was only fair; it declined a little with painters, but was fairly good, on the whole, with skilled men; it remained generally moderate with tradesmen's labourers. tradesmen's labourers.

people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 21st June, 1926, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with June, 1925. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-

10 Stal	Estimated Number of Insured Work-	Total Number Unem- ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) in tage as red with
	people at July, 1925.	at 21st June, 1926.	who were Temporarily Stopped.		A Month ago.	A Year ago.*
OCCUPATIONS.		01-10	3 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		100	Ambau de
Carpenters	114,030	5,554	427	4.9	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Bricklayers	65,120	2,101	298	3.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Masons	23,840	1,795	579	7.5		+ 5.3
Slaters	5,310	291	25	5.5	- 2.0	+ 1.6
Plasterers	17,880	317	37	1.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Painters	108,590	10,101	365	9.3	+ 1.5	+ 3.0
Plumbers	28,610	2,755	172	9.6	+ 0.5	+ 4.0
Labourers to				1000		100
above	229,210	27,773	2,099	12.1	- 0.6	+ 3.5
All other occu-						
pations	161,530	21,700	1,713	13.4	- 0.8	- 6.2
Total	754,120	72,387	5,715	9.6	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Divisions.	10.5120	P .009000	Participation of the last of t	23000	000 0000	T Old Goog
London	157,290	15,833	78	10.1	- 0.4	+ 1.2
South-Eastern	115,280	4,942	96	4.3	- 0.6	+ 0.9
South-Western	92,610	6,018	194	6.5	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Midlands	84,350	7,761	1,383	9.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
North-Eastern	96,650	11,240	1,666	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.3
North-Western	97,120	10,663	823	11.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.1
Scotland	69,440	7,914	1,193	11.4	- 1.3	+ 3.7
Wales	26,900	3,820	269	14.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.4
Northern Ireland	13,480	4,196	13	31.1	+ 0.5	+ 8.3
Great Britain	williamigh		rest (sour)	South S	James	Degett.
and Northern				100	0.	
Ireland	754,120	72,387	5,715	9.6	- 0.1	+ 2.1

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban 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 15,833,000, show that in June, 1926, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,470,600, as compared with £5,348,600 in May, 1926, and £4,598,100 in June, 1925. Of the total for June, 1926, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,562,400; factories and workshops for £319,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £355,700; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £123,000

For figures for the quarter ended June, 1926, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1925, see page 270.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June was adversely affected by the increasing shortage of coal. Short-time was worked in some districts, and some yards were standing idle through lack of fuel. In the Peterborough district, however, employment continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick-pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at employment exchanges, at 21st June, 1926, was 24·6, as compared with 20·8 at 24th May, 1926, and 6·2 at 22nd June 1925.

July, 1926.

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

18 198 following Taylo		umber o		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
District.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week				
renorde tea lok said. Linuxez ea viden easker	26th June 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	1,315	Per cent. — 3·4	Per cent. — 7·0	£ 3,557	Per cent. — 1·4	Per cent.		
Midlands and Eastern	4,679	- 3.7	- 9.7	12,976	+ 3.4	- 11.7		
South and South-West	1,092	-10.0	-36.5	2,768	-12.2	- 43.1		
Scotland	83	nd	-66.3	204	- 1.9	- 67.1		
TOTAL	7,169	- 4.6	-16.3	19,505	- 0.5	- 18.6		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 6,011 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 666, or 11 per cent., were working on an average 19 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th June, 1926.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT declined rapidly owing to the continuance of the coal stoppage; many works were closed down during the month and others worked a considerable amount of short time.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 58.5 at 21st June, 1926, as compared with 46.8 at 24th May, 1926, and with 17.4 at 22nd June, 1925.

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

THE RESERVED IN		Number Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
STATISTICS OF STATES	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
Maket Persuada Total	26th June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th June, 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Privoung	1993	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	417 4,182	- 54·7 - 33·7		910 6,821	- 42·9 - 33·1			
Other Branches (including unspecified)	533	- 54 - 8	- 61.3	1,077	- 52.3	- 60		
TOTAL	5,132	- 39.0	- 52.5	8,808	- 37 - 3	- 58		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	3,550 1,582	- 46·2 - 12·7	- 57·8 - 34·1	5,265 3,543	- 47·2 - 13·0			
TOTAL	5,132	- 39.0	- 52.5	8,808	- 37.3	- 58		

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that of 4,119 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 2,432, or 59 per cent., were working on an average about 21 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th June, 1926.

SEAMEN.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during June was again slack on the whole. At the liner ports it was fairly good, but the coal-mining stoppage had an adverse effect at the coal exporting centres. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 21st June, 1926, was 22·9, compared with 22·1 at 24th May, 1926, and 20·0 at 22nd June, 1925.

The demand for men on the Thames improved, being described as fairly good at the and of the month. It was very slack on the Tyne in the first half of June, but later showed a tendency to improve. The demand on the Wear was very small on the whole. On the Tees it was very quiet, and at Hull it declined in the first half of June, but improved afterwards, being reported to be good at the end of the month. The demand was generally fair at Southampton. It was very moderate at Bristol, showing a tendency to decline at the end of the month, and was again moderate to fair at Avonmouth. The demand remained very dull at Newport, and was extremely poor at Cardiff until the end of the month, when a marked improvement occurred. It was fair at Swansea, but declined late in the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand declined in the first half of June but afterwards became much brisker, being described as fair at the end of the became much brisker, being described as fair at the end of the month. It was moderate on the whole at Manchester, and continued quiet to moderate on the Clyde. The demand was quiet to fair at Leith, and remained quiet at Belfast until the latter part of the

month, when an improvement set it.

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

AES EASTER	Nu	mber of Sea	nen* shippe	ed in		
Principal Ports.	June	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or) on a	Six months ended		
ni ariseng de erisede salt ant folkamadas n Inno act at an amb	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 1926.	June 1925.	
ENGLAND & WALES:		Friday Barry	Large	SUIP SPE	CHACTON	
Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff § Swansea	13,776 629 11,821 12,398 1,274 143 270 1,642 1,121 201 1,074 793	+ 4,336 + 149 + 5,476 - 753 + 657 + 90 - 1 + 1,205 + 198 + 49 + 524 + 184	- 342 - 110 + 3,207 + 216 - 514 - 13 + 49 + 320 - 164 - 358 - 1,220 + 62	66,480 4,306 50,228 58,444 9,387 1,317 2,106 7,290 6,077 4,591 11,831 4,653	70,807 5,105 \$47,329 55,388 \$11,473 \$1,482 \$2,217 8,761 \$16,180 4,616 14,528 4,118	
SCOTLAND:	478	+ 271	+ 92	2,028	2,043	
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	398 3,854	+ 276 + 881	+ 86 - 11	1,931 16,697	1,849 17,557	
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	173	+ 76	+ 134	760	867	
TOTAL for above Ports	50,045	+ 13,618	+ 1,434	248,126	254,320	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during June remained bad on the whole, the coal mining stoppage continuing to have a paralysing effect at the coal exporting centres.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service, 32.5 per cent. were unemployed at 21st June, 1926, as compared with 29.5 per cent. at 24th May, 1926, and with 30.7 per cent. at 22nd June, 1925.

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

THE OFFICE OF THE PARTY OF	Average Da Docks an	aily Numb	er of La cipal Wi	bourers em narves in L	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 5th June, 1926 12th ,, 19th ,, 26th ,,	5,469 5,503 4,903 4,679	2,184 2,641 2,057 1,920	7,653 8,144 6,960 6,599	8,704 8,687 8,395 7,836	16,357 16,831 15,355 14,435
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th June, 1926	} 5,124	2,201	7,325	8,393	15,718
Average for May, 1926	5,093	2,261	7,354	8,633	15,987
Average for June, 1925	4,425	2,604	7,029	7,808	14,837

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during June was 1,063, as compared with 1,754 in the fortnight ended 29th May, and with 1,045 in June, 1925.

East Coast.—Conditions continued to be abnormal at the North-East coast ports, the volume of employment being less than in the previous month. Slackness also continued at the Humber ports. At the East Anglian ports employment was in general slack, though fair conditions prevailed in a few localities.

Liverpool.—Employment was generally slack, and worse than in the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing-houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th June was 15,043, compared with 16,398 in the fortnight ended 28th May, and with 15,457 during June, 1925. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing-houses was £39,534 in the four weeks ended 25th June, compared with £44,924 in the fortnight ended 28th May, and with £40,174 during June, 1925.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment remained Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment remained bad at the South Wales ports; except for potato imports and small general cargoes, work was largely at a standstill. Employment was very quiet at Bristol, and slack at Avonmouth. At Southampton the potato and fruit trade provided plenty of work and employment was good. It continued slack at Plymouth and other South-Western ports.

Scotland.—Employment continued slack at Glasgow, Leith and Aberdeen. At Dundee it showed a further decline. At Belfast it

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

| Excluding the period of the general strike.

^{*} 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.

July, 1926.

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 21st June, 1926 (exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute), and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two years ago, respectively.

ago, and two years ago, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

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

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

maintaining registration for other employment.

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

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

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 263 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST JUNE, 1926.

to may a sir seriedy has aloob discourse to deep wines	ta flavele soi bayis	019 83030 019 83030	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IS	HLAND.	nd dat e ndt dift no	parasi eturas f	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPL		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.	Carlli	TOTAL.	To West	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
Later - th	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	4,623	159	4,782	351	57	408	4,974	216	5,190	4,912	216	5,128
Mining:— Coal Mining* Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	124,397 2,815	1,754	126,151	7,359	1	7,360	124,397 10,174	1,754	126,151 10,178	124,323 10,112	1,754	126,077
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	639 3,223 187	1 10 1	640 3,233 188	412 4,391 187	3	412 4,394 187	1,051 7,614 374	1 13 1	1,052 7,627 375	1,051 7,153 372	1 13 1	1,052 7,166 373
Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	1,463 621	45 20	1,508	1,585 496	11 3	1,596	3,048 1,117	56 23	3,104 1,140	2,947 1,108	52	2,999 1,131
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,889	27	2,916	4,821	18	4,839	7,710	45	7,755	7,706	45	7,751
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,248	60	1,308	1,068	38	1,106	2,316	98	2,414	2,299	98	2,397
Works	1,317 6,069 3,047	41 982 3,006	1,358 7,051 6,053	492 9,881 15,733	5 2,356 21,172	497 12,237 36,905	1,809 15,950 18,780	46 3,338 24,178	1,855 19,288 42,958	1,608 15,699 18,770	45 3,338 24,173	1,653 19,037 42,943
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture	2,183 2,795	307 109	2,490 2,904	1,434 2,693	206 247	1,640 2,940	3,617 5,488	513 356	4,130 5,844	3,610 5,482	513 356	4,123 5,838
Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :—		c craitign?			odt th	wkole.	od) 1017	oala nio	a sew e	wk min	b gran	
Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	7,055 1,365	859 661	7,914 2,026	4,311 528	347 451	4,658 979	11,366 1,893	1,206 1,112	12,572 3,005	11,201 1,883	1,199 1,110	12,400 2,993
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	806 4,167	160 970	966 5,137	71 1,234	303	1,537	877 5,401	171	1,048 6,674	870 5,361	171	1,041 6,616
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	4,551	23	4,574	13,508	12	13,520	18,059	35	18,094	18,052	35	18,087
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	29,746	248	29,994	80,315	307	80,622	110,061	555	110,616	110,030	555	110,585
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	5,422 2,369 3,000	170 270 132	5,592 2,639 3,132	3,363 16,136 4,755	152 2,237 37	3,515 18,373 4,792	8,785 18,505 7,755	322 2,507 169	9,107 21,012 7,924	8,763 18,505 7,753	322 2,507 169	9,085 21,012 7,922
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	2,104	294	2,398	2,550	266	2,816	4,654	560	5,214	4,647	560	5,207
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	64,934 4,400 15,466 3,442	1,422 946 51 35	66,356 5,346 15,517 3,477	47,611 2,657 1,303 1,192	1,053 686 8 26	48,664 3,343 1,311 1,218	112,545 7,057 16,769 4,634	2,475 1,632 59 61	115,020 8,689 16,828 4,695	110,426 7,038 15,093 4,621	2,467 1,632 58 61	112,893 8,670 15,151 4,682
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-		The state of	od bor		beunita:	obus.	dandensk	da elcula	eir no	dareford	now all	dinom
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	15,806	1,125	16,931	4,371	993	5,364	20,177	2,118	22,295	19,939	2,117	22,056
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	2,146	178	2,324	924	192	1,116	3,070	370	3,440	2,996	370	3,366
car Building	3,559	34	3,593	6,062	12	6,074	9,621	46	9,667	9,609	46	9,655

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

DYHD.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.								GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.				
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP	PAGES,	
SING TOTAL T	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	91,204	219	91,423	3,211	15	3,226	94,415	234	94,649	87,921	231	88,152	
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,966	444	9.410	F 950	500	CAFF	10.000	1049	14.007	17.005	1.040		
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	1,791	40	8,410 1,831	5,859 123	598	6,457 126	13,825	1,042	14,867	13,675 1,854	1,042	14,717	
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	3,504 2,499	1,805	5,309 3,189	572 4,387	541 829	1,113 5,216	4,076 6,886	2,346 1,519	6,422 8,405	4,062 6,878	2,346 1,519	6,408 8,397	
facture	1,398 1,857	888	2,286 2,658	3,208 822	2,514	5,722 1,566	4,606 2,679	3,402 1,545	8,008 4,224	4,605 2,674	3,402 1,545	8,007 4,219	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	2,775	1,438	429	1,495	1,602	3,097	4,270	3,040	7,310	612 4,235	3,039	673 7,274	
Textile Trades :-	9,894	4,439	14,333	6,645	4,400	11,045	16,539	8,839	25,378	16,392	8,836	25,228	
Cotton	8,672 5,222 645	12,165 5,488 872	20,837 10,710 1,517	39,826 19,443 1,381	83,355 34,005 2,667	123,181 53,448 4,048	48,498 24,665 2,026	95,520 39,493 3,539	144,018 64,158 5,565	48,489 24,538 2,026	95,502 39,395 3,539	143,991 63,933 5,565	
Linen	5,158 1,891	11,178 3,421	16,336 5,312	2,873 3,052	7,347 8,622	10,220 11,674	8,031 4,943	18,525 12,043	26,556 16,986	1,035 4,943	2,272 12,043	3,307 16,986	
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery Lace	730 645 761	1,583 3,514 434	2,313 4,159	453 1,455	1,496 9,011	1,949 10,466	1,183 2,100	3,079 12,525	4,262 14,625	987 2,041	2,579 12,271	3,566 14,312	
Other Textile Industries	524 986	610 2,748	1,195 1,134 3,734	1,340 1,424 645	1,216 3,517 2,225	2,556 4,941 2,870	2,101 1,948 1,631	1,650 4,127 4,973	3,751 6,075 6,604	2,101 1,944 1,476	1,649 4,010 4,242	3,750 5,954 5,718	
Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	4,078	1,482	-5,560	14,364	5,036	19,400	18,442	6,518	24,960	17,584	5,792	23,376	
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	2,810	516	3,326	2,401	416	2,817	5,211	932	6,143	5,206	932	6,138	
Goods Manufacture Clothing Trades :—	2,127	825	2,952	535	540	1,075	2,662	1,365	4,027	2,626	1,362	3,988	
Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	3,600	3,048	6,648	1,018	5,019	6,037	4,618	8,067	12,685	4,470	7,948	12,418	
Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	654 560	3,273 762	3,927	71 379	1,488	1,559	725 939	4,761 1,289	5,486 2,228	938	1,289	4,978 2,227	
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries	441 746	2,685 489	3,126 1,235	62 253	2,924 896	2,986 1,149	503 999	5,609 1,385	6,112 2,384	348 989	3,354 1,383	3,702 2,372	
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	6,628 7,547	1,844	8,472	7,205	3,990	11,195	13,833	5,834	19,667	13,564	5,743	19,307	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-		2,546 181	10,093 2,134	701 240	448 69	1,149	2,193	2,994 250	11,242 2,443	7,433 2,073	2,784 237	10,217 2,310	
fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries	1,582 4,392 5,572	2,643 4,636 1,366	4,225 9,028 6,938	296 510 478	1,623 820 351	1,919 1,330 829	1,878 4,902 6,050	4,266 5,456 1,717	6,144 10,358 7,767	1,850 4,762 5,380	4,245 5,363 1,704	6,095 10,125 7,084	
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	680	1,100	1,780	25	320	345	705	1,420	2,125	583	1,293	1,876	
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making	5,574 1,333	153 139	5,727 1,472	817 354	59 43	876 397	6,391 1,687	212 182	6,603 1,869	6,139 1,628	212 182	6,351 1,810	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	6,271 2,136	993 592	7,264 2,728	1,062 693	450 363	1,512 1,056	7,333 2,829	1,443 955	8,776 3,784	7,134 2,680	1,419 953	8,553 3,633	
Printing and Paper Trades: Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,822	465	2,287	1,646	866	2,512	3,468	1,331	4,799	3,423	1,329	4,752	
Stationery wall Paper Making and Paper	1,116	1,607 246	2,723	142	697	839	1,258	2,304	3,562	1,229	2,234	3,463	
Staining Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	159	115	395	23	327 73	371 96	193	573 188	766 370	192 179	573 188	765 367	
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Building and Construction of Works:	8,780	4,222	13,002	821	1,025	1,846	9,601	5,247	14,848	9,368	5,079	14,447	
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	66,518 26,341	154 23	66,672 26,364	5,703 1,918	12 3	5,715 1,921	72,221 28,259	166 26	72,387 28,285	68,034 27,011	157 25	68,191 27,036	
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Manufacture Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	2,897 493	1,992	4,889 567	4,294 4,907	3,286 577	7,580 5,484	7,191 5,400	5,278 651	12,469 6,051	7,189 5,389	5,277 651	12,466 6,040	
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instrument and Apparatus Manufacture	593	297	890 858	370	524	5,484 894 321	963	821	1,784	930	821	1,751	
Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites	2,703	232	2,935	966	105	1,071	3,669	337	4,006	3,660	336	1,172 3,996	
Manufacture	9,833	332	725	286	138	424	679	470	1,149	671	470	1,141	
Industries Transport and Communication:—	0 00	1-15 E	9,949	971	25	996	10,804	141	10,945	10,251	139	10,390	
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport	14,127 4,807 20,439	253 273 164	14,380 5,080 20,603	17,587 1,081 2,304	120 40 11	17,707 1,121 2,315	31,714 5,888 22,743	373 313 175	32,087 6,201 22,918	31,286 5,801 21,708	372 312 175	31,658 6,113 21,883	
Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	28,350 56,547	227 99	28,577 56,646	746 5,647	8 65	754 5,712	29,096 62,194	235 164	29,331 62,358	28,153 60,474	231	28,384	
Other Transport and Communication and Storage	3,047	127	3,174	223	19	242	3,270	146	3,416	3,220	146	3,366	
Distributive Trades	65,353	23,809	89,162	6,693	3,510	10,203	72,046	27,319	99,365	68,070	26,631	94,701	
Commercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance	5,384	1,074	6,458	170	51	221	5,554	1,125	6,679	5,388	1,102	6,490	
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Local Government	9,989 20,335	759 402	10,748 20,737	511 1,137	45 51	556 1,188	10,500 21,472	804 453	11,304 21,925	8,821 19,741	753 436	9,574 20,177	
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	2,514 4,956 10,164	801 2,213 11,999	3,315 7,169	174 249	43 139	217 388	2,688 5,205	844 2,352 12,528	3,532 7,557 23,003	2,578 5,024 10,153	825 2,305	3,403 7,329	
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services	1,171 24,687	3,170 1,644	22,163 4,341 26,331	311 64 1,825	529 457 1 ,569	840 521 3,394	10,475 1,235 26,512	3,627 3,213	4,862 29,725	1,190 25,445	12,350 3,399 3,148	22,503 4,589 28,593	
THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	* 15 12	The same		0.50		1000000	1,362,059		1,751,133*	DE LA PER		A COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PA	

^{*} The figures are exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute which commenced on 1st May.
† Including 83,017 Casuals (Males 82,127, Females 890).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

				1	PERCEN	TAGE	UNEMP	LOYED	AT 21	ST JUN	E, 1920	6.	INC	REASE	(+) OR
INDUSTRY.	INSU	ATED NUL RED PERS JULY, 192	ONB AT	UN (WHOLL EMPLOY includin Casuals)	YED		EMPORA TOPPAG			TOTAL.		DECRHASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AS COMPARED WITH		(—) in roen- ls
THE PART OF THE PARTY	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	24TH MAY, 1926.	22ND JUNE, 1925.	23RD JUNE, 1924.
ishing	25,710	880	26,590	18-0	18.1	18.0	1.3	6.4	1.5	19.3	24.5	19.5	+ 1.3	+ 7.0	+ 8.4
Coal Mining* Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,231,900	8,550	1,240,450	10.1	20.5	10.2	-	-	-	10.1	20.5	10.2	+ 1.6	-14.8	+ 5.5
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	16,150 5,350	40 40	16,190 5,390	17·4 11·9	7·5 2·5	17.4	45.6	2.5	45.5	63·0 19·6	10.0		+ 1.9	+37.5	+41.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	38,650 10,730	280	38,930 10,740	8.3	3.6	8.3	11.4	1.0	11.3	19.7	4.6	19.6	+ 2.4	+13.6	+15.6
Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	19,330	1,580	20,910	7.6	2.8	7.2	8.2	0.7	7.6	15.8	3.5	14.8	- 5.0	+ 7.4	+ 9.8
Digging	14,220	180	14,400	4.4	11.1	4.5	3.5	1.7	3.4	7.9	12.8	7.9	+ 2.2	+ 4.8	+ 3.6
On-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,600	120	11,720	24.9	22.5	24.9	41.6	15.0	41.3	66-5	37.5	66-2	+ 16.2	+52.5	+59.5
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	12,810	910	13,720	9.7	6.6	9.5	8.4	4.2	8.1	18-1	10.8	17-6	- 5.1	+ 4.3	+ 3.9
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works rick, Tile, etc., Making	17,570	780	18,350	7.5	5.3	7.4	2.8	0.6	2.7	10.3	5.9	10.1	- 2.5		
ottory Forthenware etc	70,710	7,800	78,510	8.6	12.6	9.0	14.0	30.2	15.6	22.6	42.8		+ 3.8		100 CO
lass Trades :—	34,320	39,050	73,370	8.9	7.7	8.2	45.8	54.2	50.3	54.7	61.9	28.2	+11.7	+41.1	747:8
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	20,880 16,700	5,300 2,320	26,180 19,020	10·5 16·7	5·8 4·7	9·5 15·3	6·8 16·2	3·9 10·6	6·3 15·4	17·3 32·9	9·7 15·3	15·8 30·7	- 0·1 + 5·7	+ 4·8 +13·2	+ 4:2 +13:8
mmunition Explosives, Chemicals, etc.:—		21222	NO CO	372											
Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	75,320 13,020	21,580 5,500	96,900 18,520	9·4 10·5	4·0 12·0	8·2 10·9	5·7 4·0	1·6 8·2	4·8 5·3	15·1 14·5	5·6 20·2	13.0	+ 0.9	+ 4.4 + 9.2	+ 4.1 + 6.9
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	12,900	3,810	16,710	6.2	4.2	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	6.8	4.5	6.3	- 0.5		2531533
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	58,940	21,590	80,530	7.1	4.5	6.4	2.1	1.4	1.9	9.2	5.9	200	- 3.0		A Store
etal Manufacture :-	15.1	E135		100			588.5			093	H G			DITCHE !	
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	25,500	280	25,780	17.8	8.2	17.7	53.0	4.3	52.5	70.8	12.5	70.2	+11.8	+50.8	+56.7
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	195,110	5,020	200,130	15.2	4.9	15-0	41.2	6.2	40.3	56.4	11-1	55.3	- 2.8	+30.6	+36-6
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates	38,680	3,530	42,210	14.0	4.8	13.2	8.7	4.3	8.4	22.7	9.1				+10.6
Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-	23,850 26,340	4,320 1,550	28,170 27,890	11.4	6·3 8·5	9.4	67·7 18·0	51.7	65·2 17·2	77·6 29·4	58·0 10·9		$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.7 \\ - & 6.6 \end{array}$	+10.1	$+71.9 \\ +16.5$
facture	20,640	4,260	24,900	10.2	6.9	9.6	12.4	6.2	11.3	22.6	13-1	20.9	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	+10.5
ngineering, etc. :— General Engineering : Engineers' Iron		693		100	8		82.3	03	4	81.3	120	-0 0		Saf	480000
and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	583,590 61,320	43,690 15,400	627,280 76,720	11.1	3·3 6·1	10.6	8.2	2.4	7.7	19·3 11·5	5.7	18.3	+ 1.1 + 0.7	+ 6.0 + 5.7	+ 4.3 + 5.9
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	60,670 25,110	1,050 1,020	61,720 26,130	25·5 13·7	4.9	25·1 13·3	2.1	0.7	2.2	27·6 18·5	5.6	27.3	+ 1.4	+ 7.9	+12.4
onstruction and Repair of Vehicles :-												Elait,		TOTAL S	GR 2011
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	193,300	21,540	214,840	8.2	5.2	7.9	2.2	4.6	2.5	10.4	9.8	10.4	+ 0.4	+ 4.4	+ 3.4
Carts, etc	21,700	2,930	24,630	9.9	6.1	9.4	4.2	6.5	4.6	14-1	12.6	14.0	- 0.2		+ 4.1
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	54,810	1,440	56,250	6.5	2.4	6-4	11.1	0.8	10.8	17-6	3.2	17.2	+ 6.4	+10.5	+12.4
nipbuilding and Ship Repairing	238,360	3,340	241,700	38.3	6.6	37.8	1.3	0.4	1.4	39.6	7.0	39.2	+ 0.9	+ 6.4	+12.1
etal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	FF 500	7.070	05 500	70.7	- 0		500	J an		925		aine a	English .	TOURS.	
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	77,590 11,670	7,970 990	85,560 12,660	10.3	5.6	9.8	7.5	7·5 0·3	7·6 1·0	17·8 16·4	13.1	17·4 15·5	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 5 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	+ 6.7 + 7.4	+ 6.2 + 6.7
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	50,940	30,410	81,350	6·9 10·3	5.9	6.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	8.0	7.7			+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	24,380 15,130	9,460	33,840 27,050	9.2	7.4	9.4	17.9	8.8	21.1	28.2	16.1		-0.6 + 11.0		
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture	18,680	11,690	30,370	9.2	6.9	8.8	4.4	6.3	5.1	30 · 4	13.2	13.9		+ 1.8	- 1·2
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	7,080	520	7,600	5.9	2.7	5.6	2.9	9.0	3.4	8.8	11.7	9.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.4	+ 4.1
etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	25,680 114,800	19,530 66,020	45,210 180,820	10.8	7·4 6·7	9.3	5·8 5·8	8·2 6·7	6.9	16·6 14·4	15·6 13·4	16·2 14·0	- 3·1		+ 3·2 + 3·4
ext le Trades :—	115	673	NCK.	100			201	52		202				a belg	. Marian
Cotton	208,770 107,340	367,950 150,360	576,720 257,700	4.2	3.3	3·6 4·2	19·0 18·1	22·7 22·7	21.4 20.7	23·2 23·0	26·0 26·3	24.9		+ 5.2	+ 9·8 + 19·1
Si'lk	18,470 27,110	28,420 59,510	46,890 86,620	3.5	3·1 18·8	3.2	7·5 10·6	9.4	8·7 11·8	11·0 29·6	12·5 31·1	11·9 30·7	-3.6 + 5.0	- 6.7	+19.7
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	13,750	28,430	42,180	13.8	12.0	12.6	22.1	30.3	27.7	35.9	42.3		+ 8.5		Suprem 20 mg
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	7,370 22,200	13,450 75,500	20,820 97,700	9.9	11.8	11.1	6.2	11.1	9.4	9.5	22·9 16·6	20.5	- 3.7	+ 5.6	
Carpet Manufacture	7,980	11,480 15,460	19,460 26,250	9.5	3.8	6.1	16.8	10.6	13.2	26.3	14·4 26·7	23.1	-3.1 -6.6	+12.5	+16.5
Other Textile Industries Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	13,970	31,280	45,250	7.1	8.8	8.3	4.6	7.1	6.3	11.7	15.9	14.6	ter energy	+ 2.1	
ather and Leather Goods :-	85,120	34,070	119,190	4.8	4.3	4.7	16.9	14.8	16.2	21.7	19-1	20.9	- 3.1	1 9.1	1 0'4
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	34,060	8,650	42,710	8.3	6.0	7.8	7.0	4.8	6.6	15.3	10.8	14:4	- 1.1	+ 2.1	+ 4.4
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	13,830	12,750	26,580	15.4	6.5	11-1	3.8	4.2	4.1	19.2	10.7	15.2	- 0.9	+ 5.0	+ 5.3
othing Trades :— Tailoring	67 800	128,140	195 940	5.7	- 2.4	3.4	1.5	7.0	3.1	6.0	6.2	6.5	- 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.9
Dress and Mantle Making and	11,820	93,640	195,940	5.5	3.5	3.7	0.6	1.6	1.5	6.1	5.1	5.2		+ 1.1	
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	13,340	20,860	34,200	4.2	3.7	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	7.0	6.2	6.5	542.00	Section 1	- 1.1
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making	8,100	66,110	74,210	5.4	4.1	4.2	0.8	4.4	4.0	6.2	8.5	ESCHOOL STATE	2570450		035(3)8847(0)
Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	10,510	17,990	28,500	7.1	2.7	4.3	2.4	5.0	4.1	9.5	7.7	8.4	- 2·5 - 2·9 - 5·9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

^{*} The figures for May and June, 1926, are exclusive of persons in the coal mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute which commenced on 1st May.

FRET BRITAIN.	(5)	POIT	311	TA	MDUBER	TAGE 1	Thereare	OVED	1m 97c	m Tro	Е, 1926	30	1 200	,1000	5 572	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	TED NUMBED PERSOULY, 1925	NS AT	Un (i	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).		TE	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.		Bada.	DECI TOT	EASE (- REASE (AL PER TAGES A PARED	-) IN CEN- LS	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT 21ST
of the annual control of the control	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH MAY, 1926.	22ND JUNE, 1925.	23RD JUNE, 1924.	JUNE, 1926.
Food, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	91,330	50,460	141,790	8.3	5.0	7.1	0.7	0.9	0.0			7.0	0.6	- 0.4	- 1.0	7.5
Grain Milling	27,890	3,470	31,360	7.0	5.2	6.8	0.9	2.0	0.8	9.0	5·9 7·2	7.9	-0.6 + 1.0	+ 2.6	+ 1.8	7.6
fectionery	26,050	51,080	77,130	6.1	5.2	5.5	1.1	3.2	2.5	7.2	8.4	8.0	- 3.6	- 3.6	- 1.0	7.9
Drink Industries	54,250 87,830	60,070 25,350	114,320 113,180	8.1	7·7 5·4	7·9 6·1	0.9	1.4	1.2	9.0	9.1	9.1	- 1·5 	-0.8 + 0.8	-1.3 + 0.2	8.9
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	13,340	30,620	43,960	5.1	3.6	4.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	5.3	4.6	4.8	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 3.2	4.5
awmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :-					121.1						1.232			Total S		150 Nove 6 V
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making	54,060 11,540	2,830 2,170	56,890 13,710	10.3	5.4	10.1	1.5	2·1 2·0	1.5	11.8	7·5 8·4	11.6	-0.5 -2.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.6	11.4
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	83,150 19,500	18,530 6,050	101,680 25,550	7·5 11·0	5.4	7.1	1.3	2.4	1.5	8.8	7·8 15·8	8.6	- 2.0	+ 2.9	+ 2.3	8.5
rinting and Paper Trades :	13,500	0,030	25,550	110	30	101	3.3	6.0	4.1	14.5	19.9	14.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.3	1	14 4
Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	39,320	15,700	55,020	4.6	3.0	4.2	4.2	5.5	4.5	8.8	8.5	8.7	- 1.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.5	8.7
Stationery	18,560	36,290	54,850	6.0	4.4	5.0	0.8	1.9	1.5	6.8	6.3	6.5	- 1.9	+ 0.3	- 0.4	6-4
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	3,450	1,470	4,920	4.3	16.7	8.0	1.3	22.3	7.6	5.6	39.0	15.6	+ 7.3	+11.8	+11.1	15.5
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	2.050	2,770	4,820	7.8	4.2	5.7	1.1	2.6	2.0	8.9	6.8	7.7	- 1.5	+ 2.1	+ 3.1	7.6
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	158,460	86,880	245,340	5.5	4.9	5.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.0	6.0
Building and Construction of Works :— Building	746,210	7,910	754,120	8.9	1.9	8.8	0.8	0.2	0.8	9.7	2.1	9.6	- 0.1	+ 2.1	+ 1.4	9.2
Public Works Contracting, etc	148,030		148,880	17.8	2.7	17.7	1.3	0.4	1.3				- 1.8	+ 3.5	+ 3.2	18-6
Other Manufacturing Industries :— Rubber Manufacture	34,210	26,360	60,570	8.5	7.6	8.1	12.5	12-4	12.5	21.0	20.0	20.6	+ 9.0	111.0	+10.7	20.6
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making	11,500	2,300	13,800	4.3	3.2	4.1	42.7	25.1	39.7	47.0	28.3	43.8	+13.8	+39.7	+34.9	43.8
Scientific and Photographic Instru-	5,760	1300000	10,340	1000	THE STREET	1 289.	6.4	11.4	8.7		1000000	9279	3 5,61	alay .	+ 8.5	10 0000
ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	13,230 17,870		20,900 21,640	4·6 15·1	3.3	13.6	1.6	1.4	1.5					+ 1.4	+ 1.2	
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture	5,930	5,100	11,030	6.6	6.5	6.6	4.9	2.7	3.8	11.5	9.2	10.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	10.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply														1/72	**** 3	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
Industries	171,820	6,830	178,650	5.7	1.7	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	6.3	2.1	6.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	5.9
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	159,870 115,730	8,740 5,430	168,610 121,160	8.8	2.9	8.5	11.0	1.4	10.5			19.0	+ 9.1 + 0.9	+13.5		
Other Road Transport	151,880 122,260	4,340	156,220 127,930	13·5 23·2	3.8	13.2	1.5	0.2	1.5	15.0	4.0	14.7	- 0·4 + 0·8	+ 1.5	+ 0.1	14.3
Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	189,570	Santonte of	191,720	29.8	4.6	A CHEST	3.0	3.0					E TOUR	1000	100	
Other Transport and Communication	Sections.	S CONTRACT		411		1 219							RECEIVE			10 ST
and Storage	20,450		22,690		5.7	14.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	16.0	TO BEST A			0.00	- 1.0	STOWN ST
Distributive Trades	880,060	578,140	1,458,200	7-4	4.1	6.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	8.2	4.7	6.8		+ 0.5	+ 0.6	6.6
ommercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance	147,350	72,760	220,110	3.7	1.5	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.8	1.5	3.0	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.9	3.0
National Government	126,870	29,620	156,490	7.9	2.6	6.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	8.3	2.7	7.2	- 0.4	+ 0.2	- 1.4	6.4
Local Government Professional Services	238,970 67,210	19,400 46,070	258,370 113,280	8.5	2.1	8.0	0.5	0.2		9.0	2.3	8.5	- 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 2.5	8.0
Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	42,370	22,650	65,020 294,030		9.8	11.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	12.3	10.4	11-6	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	- 1.0	11.4
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	22,730	94,560	117,290	5.2	3.4	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	5.4	3.8	4.1	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 1.4	4.0
Other Industries and Services	84,940	-	115,280		5.4		2.1	5.2					-2.0			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF
Total	8,717,400	3,174,600	11,892,00	10.7	4.8	9.1	4.9	7.5	5.6	15.6	* 12.3	* 14.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	+ 5.4	14.5

^{*} These percentages include coal-mining, those miners who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the dispute being taken as unemployed for the purpose of the percentage, but not those who ceased work owing to the dispute. If coal-mining were excluded the percentage of unemployment in other trades at 21st June would be Males, 16·5, Females, 12·2, Total 15·3, as compared with 16·2, 12·7 and 15·1 respectively at 24th May, 1926. The percentage for Great Britain only at 21st June, exclusive of coal-mining, is 15·0, compared with 14·9 at 24th May, 1926.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

At 28th June, 1926, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,639,776; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,698,832.

Comparative figures for men, boys, women and girls separately, for 31st May and 28th June are given below*:—

	31st May, 1926.		28th June	e, 1926.		
.20 1 paul	318(, 12.0.	Persons no regular emp	rmally in ployment.	Persons		
100 TO 10	Total.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	
	600.000	Gr	eat Britain.			
Men	1,207,041	714,547	429,719	79,349	1,223,615	
Boys Women Cirls	45,986 313,374 47,811	24,195 104,417 24,857	18,665 221,978 20,979	172 882 16	43,032 327,277 45,852	
Total	1,614,212	868,016	691,341	80,419	1,639,776	
		Great Britain	and Norther	n Ireland.	No. Temps	
Men	1,245,991 46,906	747,068	432,064 18,862	82,423 172	1,261,555	
Boys Women Girls	332,878 49,063	24,846 117,752 25,411	227,819 21,513	886 16	43,880 346,457 46,940	
Total	1,674,838	915,077	700,258	83,497	1,698,832	

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 28th June, 1926. Of the 88,579 vacancies filled, 44,408 were for men, 27,479 for women, and 16,692 for juveniles:—

		tions from loyers.		Number
Week ended	During Week.	At end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.†	of Work- people on Registers.*
1st May, 1926	 25,142	19,290	20,446	1,674,838
th June, 1926 4th , , , 1st , , , 8th ,, ,	 25,964 26,090 25,090 23,838	17,617 17,566 18,069 17,972	23,872 22,825 21,360 20,522	1,669,936 1,688,885 1,695,365 1,698,832
Total (4 weeks)	 100,982		88,579	•••

^{*} The figures include all workpeople on the Registers of Exchanges with the exception of those who ceased work in the coal-mining industry on account of the dispute. They include persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in question.

^{† &}quot;Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the three weeks ended 24th May, 1926, the average number of such placings was 6,060 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters, during the four weeks ended 28th June, 1926, was 450 per week.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 28th June, 1926. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area:-

Area,	Num	at 28th J	sons on Roune, 1926.	egisters	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared
A.4. (a.1.)	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 31st May, 1926.
London Division	106,717	23,502	7,275	137,494	- 10,888
South-Eastern Division	31,574 1,615	6,187	3,210 218	40,971	- 9,644
Brighton Chatham	1,688	180	419 117	2,099	- 259 - 359
Ipswich	2,462 2,368	205 670	143	2,784 3,181	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 158 \\ - & 1,303 \\ - & 7,881 \end{array}$
Rest of South-Eastern	23,441	4,866	2,313	30,620	10.00
South-Western Division Bristol	49,843 12,243	1,953	3,974 869	61,258	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 5,910 \\ + & 470 \end{array}$
Plymouth Portsmouth	4,330 4,067	433	438 340	5,201 4,805	- 390 - 414
Reading Southampton	845 4,135		136 485		+ 123 - 749 - 18
Swindon Rest of South-Western	23,661	3,679	78 1,628	28,968	- 4,932
Midlands Division	174,377 29,058	69,222 11,632	13,511 876	257,110	+ 17,922
Coventry	4,349 4,737	1,109	227 267	41,566 5,685	- 1,112 + 927
Cradley Heath Derby	2,553	956	326	5,933	+ 75 + 886
Northampton	5,472 1,633	3,577	303 84	9,352 2,077	+ 897 - 682 + 632
Nottingham Smethwick	7,949	1,904	543 312	12,684 6,358	1 + 1,524
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	20,208 5,888	16,928	3,350 470	40,486	+ 9,228 - 152
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	3,624 5,815	716	260 358	4,600 7,261	- 95 + 296
Rest of Midlands	78,949	24,430	6,135	109,514	+ 5,498
North-Eastern Division Barnsley	317,834 2,528	59,563	19,094	396,491	+ 10,429 + 373 - 7,410
Bradford Darlington	10,246 3,867	7,865	739 266	18,850 4,547	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 3,410 \\ + & 321 \end{array}$
Dewsbury Doncaster	1,945	1,692	218 248	3,855 1,787 11,222	+ 20 + 92
Gateshead Grimsby	9,499 3,963	708 333	1,015	4,709	- 261 - 222
Halifax Hartlepools	3,892 10,232	3,620	308 462	7,820 10,866	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 1,038 \\ + & 1,041 \end{array}$
Huddersfield Hull	4,881 10,554	2,623 902	286 765	7,790 12,221	+ 743 - 226
Leeds Lincoln	14,747 2,253	6,422	819 112	21,988 2,634	+ 2,629 + 233
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	22,384 15,034	389 1,570	624 897	23,397 17,501 7,347	- 653 - 121
Rotherham Sheffield	6,556	313	478 2,480	7,347 43,835	+ 214 + 3,964
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	9,579 9,022	423 236	667 415	10,669 9,673	- 1,389 - 255 + 61
Sunderland York	18,189	908	725 56	19,822 1,805	+ 61 - 346
Rest of North-Eastern	118,233	S & B & C	6,899	150,840	200 B 0 0
Accrington	243,318 6,345 4,926	2,500 3,887	22,316 355 554	383,677 9,200	$+\ 31,493 \\ +\ 5,582$
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	5,362	134 245	117 250	9,367 5,613	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 1,318 \\ - & 238 \\ + & 361 \end{array}$
Blackburn	6,022 4,879	5,561	495	6,517 10,935	+ 4,390
Blackpool	901 7,492	6,138	133	1,188 15,034	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 65 \\ + & 1,527 \end{array}$
Burnley	5,398 2,612	6,953 2,543	529 216	12,880 5,371	+ 5,553 + 1,382
Chorley	1,580 46,030	1,567 5,349	163 3,362	3,310 54,741	+ 828 + 1,697
Manchester Nelson	23,879 2,385 13,109	1,611	1,863	36,079 4,176	+ 3,223 + 1,525
Oldham Preston	5,356	11,507 6,347	1,279	25.895 12,170	-932 + 7,439
St. Helens	5,668 3,437	4,648	1,134	11,205 4,923	- 205 + 261
Salford Stockport	9,901 3,811	4,421 4,493	1,125	15,447 9,193	+ 1,934 + 828
Warrington	2,594 5,211	3,257	176 782	3,068 9,250	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 272 \\ + & 101 \end{array}$
Rest of North-Western	76,420	35,741	5,954	118,115	- 5,288
Scotland Division Aberdeen	174,927 6,358	36,857 839	12,841	224,62 5 7,406	-10,746 -321
Clydebank Dundee	2,973 8,262	9,745	196 2,414	3,387 20,421	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 136 \\ + & 3,893 \end{array}$
Edinburgh Glasgow	12,006 64,811	1,866 9,598	3,904	14,540 78,313	-390 $-3,001$
Greenock Motherwell	8,529 6,961	729 262	321 385	9,579 7,608	+ 587 - 602
Paisley Rest of Scotland	3,214 61,813	341 13,259	149 4,595	3,704 79,667	- 258 - 10,518
Vales Division	125,025	6,462	6,663	138,150	+ 2,908
Cardiff	10,716 8,413	1,055	759 540	12,530 9,542	- 41 + 2,074
Newport Swansea	8,550 8,832	222 543	404 886	9,176 10,261	+ 503 - 935
Rest of Wales	88,514	4,053	4,074	96,641	+ 1,307
Northern Ireland Belfast	37,940 24,843	19,180 11,107	1,936 1,102	59,056 37,052	- 1,570 $- 2,137$
Lurgan	2,383 762	927	98 61	3,238 1,750	+ 75 + 240
Lisburn Newry	600 1,048	555 432	63 31	1,218 1,511	+ 14 + 173
Rest of Northern Ire-	8,304	5,402	581	14,287	+ 65
Freat Britain and	B (11) GG (2 C		011 20110	2417 1021	
	1,261,555	346,457	90,820	1,698,832	+ 23,994

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

On page 260 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives figures relating to the 21st June, 1926, for the total of each group included in these statistics. Lines 2 to make up the number of persons on the register; while, by onitting 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.

3 1.8 091 H	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
l. Unemployed — Special	1	SEER NE	atticust		DE ARTES
Schemes	2,029	10	255	4	2,29
2. Claims admitted or under					
consideration	1,131,678	29,900	287,350	25,972	1,474,90
3. Claimants disqualified, but		0.10	0.017		05.07
maintaining registration	74,711	846	9,213	444	85,21
4. Insured non-claimants on main file	10,721	1,334	1,782	1,370	15,20
main file 5. Uninsured persons on	10,121	1,554	1,102	1,510	15,20
Register	13,055	12,272	15,882	18,212	59,42
5. Two months' file	62,461	4,212	35,011	3,892	105,57
Persons on Register (lines				NACOTAL ST	TO THE PARTY.
2-5)	1,230,165	44,352	314,227	45,998	1,634,74
Books Lodged (lines 1-4					
and 6)	1,281,600	36,302	333,611	31,682	1,683,19

CLAIMS TO EXTENDED BENEFIT.

Claims to "extended" benefit—i.e., benefit beyond that to which the claimant is entitled in respect of contributions paid—are submitted for decision to the Local Employment Committees, composed, in the main, of representatives of employers and work-people. The following Table gives an analysis of the recommendations of the recommendation tions of these Committees in Great Britain during the period 11th May to 14th June, 1926 :-

3 3 000.15 001.5 0888 80883	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applications considered by Committees during period Applications admitted by Committees during period :—	259,790	44,498	304,288
(a) For 12 weeks (b) For less than 12 weeks Applications definitely recommended for disallowance during period :— General Conditions:	54,085 176,295	3,208 28,598	57,293 204,893
Not normally insurable and not seek- ing to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment Insurable employment not likely to	1,978	1,408	3,386
be available	1,236	355	1,591
employment during the preceding two years Not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment or not	11,166	2,108	13,274
willing to accept suitable employment	7,121	2,971	10,092
Single persons residing with relatives Married women who could look for	4,392	2,129	6,521
support from their husbands Married men who could look for support from their wives	201	2,135	2,135
Working short time but earning sufficient for maintenance Aliens	1,777	1,135	2,912 11
Total definitely recommended for disallow- ance	27,881	12,242	40,123
Applications during the period recommended for postponement for a definite time	1,529	450	1,979

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

During the four weeks ended 26th June, 1926, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table:—

Super Party State of the Control of	Four weeks ended 26th June, 1926.	Four weeks ended 29th May, 1926.	Four weeks ended 27th June, 1925.
Contributions (Receipts):— By Employers , Employed Persons	£ 1,040,000 910,000	£ 1,110,000 980,000	£ 1,580,000 1,420,000
", Service Departments (Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry) , Exchequer	5,000 750,000	40,000 830,000	20,000 1,010,000
Total	2,705,000	2,960,000	4,030,000
Payments:— Benefit Other Payments*	4,420,000 370,000	3,080,000 370,000	3,530,000 400,000
Total	4,790,000	3,450,000	3,930,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	9,777,568†	7,447,568†	8,100,000‡

^{*} Includes refunds at 60 and compensation for the abolition thereof, cost

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was ten, as compared with 19 in the previous month and 48 in June, 1925.

The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 5,400.

July, 1926.

The general dispute in the coal mining industry continued throughout June. In addition, 1,100 workpeople were involved in 21 disputes, which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 32, involving about 1,082,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during June of about 23,387,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress :-

		er of Disp ogress in J	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st June.	Started in June.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in June.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in June.
Coal Mining—					
General Stoppage Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	1 8	ï	9	1,075,000	23,350,000
Transport Other	2 11	4 5	6 16	5,000 1,000	13,000 11,000
Total, June, 1926	22	10	32	1,082,000	23,387,000
Total, May, 1926	18	19†	37†	2,673,000†	36,114,000†
Total, June, 1925	31	48	79	34,000	281,000

involving 3,700 workpeople, arose on questions of Trade Union principle, and eight, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on other questions.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as eight, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour, of the employers, and six, directly involving 300 workpeople, were

TOTALS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925 AND 1926.;

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first six months of 1926, as compared with the corresponding period of 1925.

	Jan	uary to Ju	ne, 1925.	Jan	uary to Ju	ne, 1926.
Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis- putes	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.
General Strike§ Mining and Quarry-	83	55,000	529,000	1 50	1,580,000 1,119,000	15,000,000 45,515,000
ing. Brick, Glass, Pot-	8	500	4,000	3	3,000	42 000
tery, etc. Engineering	10	6,000	32,000	10	3,000	58,000
Shipbuilding	13	4,000	25,000	5	1,000	5,000
Other Metal	25	4,000	32,000	26	9,000	137,000
Textile	35	5,000	48,000	23	15,000	174,100
Clothing	14	2,000	14,000	6	1,000	6,000
Food, Drink, and	13	3,000	12,000	11	1,000	4,000
Tobacco. Woodworking and Furnishing.	14	2,000	31,000	10	1,000	28,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	7	16,000	59,000	3	1,000	42,000
Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc.	27	2,000	36,000	19	2,000	14,000
Transport	22	12,000	25,000	30	21,000	157,000
Public Adminis-	14	2,000	12,000	5	1,000	29,000
tration Services.	21	17,500	94,000	8	1,000	14,000
Total	306	131,000	953,000	210	2,759,000	61,225,000

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of seven new disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, and seven old disputes,

An article relating to the coal-mining dispute and the General Strike appears on pages 240–2 of this issue.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE, 1926.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
smod 12 to door a not mundate	Directly.	Indi- rectly.	Began.	Ended.	All Addressed Louis at anti-	has resignated	
Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain	1,075,000	EI to beauty to scalarity to scalarie in	1926. 1 May	1926.	Refusal of Miners' Federation to accept employers' proposals for alterations in conditions of em- ployment on cessation of Govern- ment subsidy.	No settlement reported.	
Steel casement makers, clerks, etc.—	261	54	14 April		Against proposed introduction of revised piece-work price list.	No settlement reported:	
Plasterers and labourers — Manchester District.	200	Total solu	19 June		For advance in wages and other concessions.	No settlement reported,	
Dock workers—Mersey	600		3 June	3 June	Refusal to handle two drums of caustic soda in one sling.	Two drums to be handled in one sling.	
Dock cranemen, slingers, etc.— Middlesbrough.	80	0	7 June	7 June	Dispute arising out of refusal to work on vessels which had been brought to the docks by "volun- teer" labour, regular tug boatmen being involved in a dispute.	Work resumed on settlement of tug boatmen's dispute.	
Dock workers—Manchester and Salford.	3,500		8 June	9 June	Against certain non-unionists being placed on the list of "regular casuals."	Non-unionists in question retained on the list.	

^{*} Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

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

[†] Figures revised by the inclusion of the General Strike, which directly involved about 1,580,000 workpeople in a loss of about 15 million working days. These figures are approximately correct, but may be subject to slight revision.

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

[§] The figures given here for the General Strike are approximately correct, but may be subject to slight revision.

^{||} 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.

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 June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £17,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 162,000 workpeople and in an increase of nearly £1,900 in the weekly wages of about 23,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below:

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal Clothing Other	450 1,000 21,350	32,000 113,000 17,000	£ 65 30 1,755	£ 2,825 12,525 1,750
Total	22,800	162,000	1,850	17,100

The principal reduction in the metal trades affected about 15,000 workpeople in the electrical cable-making industry, the amount of the reduction being 1s. 11½d. or 2s. per week for men and 1s. per week for women, with corresponding reductions for pieceworkers. About 11,000 steel sheet millmen and galvanisers in various districts had their wages reduced by 3\frac{1}{3} per cent. on current rates. There were also reductions, under cost-of-living sliding scales, in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and of farriers in London and various towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire

In the clothing industries the principal change affected workpeople in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, in which adult male timeworkers sustained reductions of 1s. or 4s. per week, women timeworkers a reduction of 2s. per week, and pieceworkers a

reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on list prices.

In industries other than the above the principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions were workpeople employed in the preparing and spinning departments of the linen industry, whose wages were reduced by 10 per cent. on current rates; able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of certain local authorities in Middlesex, who sustained a reduction of 1s. per week, and certain classes of men employed in railway conciliation grades in Northern Ireland, whose wages were reduced by 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week. There were increases varying from 1d. to 1½d. per shift for iron-ore miners in Cumberland, and men on civil engineering

Trade Boards Acts for female workers (other than home workers) in the drift nets mending trade.

July, 1926.

Of the total increase of £1,850 per week, £1,500 took effect under sliding scales based on the cost of living agreed upon by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, £140 took effect under sliding

scales based upon selling prices, and the remainder chiefly as the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total reduction of £17,100 per week, £1,150 was the result of arbitration proceedings, nearly £14,200 took effect under sliding scales based on the cost of living, including £1,350 under scales agreed upon by joint standing bodies, £1,260 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices, and the remainder was the result of direct processing the stream employers and workpeople. negotiation between employers and workpeople.

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

Group of Industries.	of Worl	ate Number kpeople† d by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
efficiensibletes edi in lle ni Atmos ede goir	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
			£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	9,300	9,500	1,000	650	
Chemical, etc	5,500	750	810	100	
Iron and Steel	3,100	122,000	550	21,000	
Engineering, Shipbuilding	0.000	34,500	470	4,000	
and Other Metal	2,000 7,000	166,150	350	13,500	
(11-11	1,000	177,250	40	18,600	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	400	21,000	90	1,500	
Woodworking, etc	1,750	20,500	170	2,400	
Paper, Printing, etc Building and Allied	16,500	25,500	1,900	1,900	
Industries	51,600	100	6,650	10	
Transport	1,500	16,500	600	940	
Public Utility Services	35,000	42,250	3,800	2,500	
Other	350	22,000	70	2,400	
Total	135,000	658,000	16,500	69,500	

In the corresponding six months of 1925 there were net increases of over £90,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 900,000 workpeople, and net reductions of nearly £73,000 in those of nearly 780,000 workpeople.

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

construction in Great Britain received an increase in wages of ½d. per hour. New minimum weekly rates of wages were fixed under the PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1926.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			AGRICULTURE.	
	Norfolk	7 June	Male agricultural labourers (other than workers employed wholly or mainly as teamsmen, cowmen, shepherds, sheep tenders or bullock tenders).	New scale of minimum rates adopted for a week of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter, starting at 10s, at under 15 years and increasing to 30s, at 21 and over; resulting in increases in the summer rates of 6d, or 1s, per week (except for those under 15 whose wage remained unchanged) and in
Agriculture	Shropshire	7 June	Male agricultural labourers 21 years of age and over. Male workers 16 and under 18 years,	the winter rates of from 6d. to 2s. per week.‡ Increase of 1s. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for a week of 54 hours, 32s. 6d.‡ Rates fixed for a week of 58 hours at 23s. at 16 and under
	Anglesey and Carnaryonshire.	16 June }	employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, cowmen, shepherds or hwsmyn (bailiffs). Other male workers 21 years and over.	17 years, and 26s. at 17 and under 18.‡ Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum for a week of 51 hours, 31s.‡
	To the second for one of the land		MINING AND QUARRYING.	The last transfer of the last
Iron Mining	Cumberland	7 June	Workpeople employed at iron-ore mines.	Increases of 1d. per shift in the bargain price, of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per shift for winding enginemen, of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per shift for boys under 16; also temporary increase of 1s. 9d. per shift previously granted
y bered de jaar	e i Armanitta ara i katia	Tren and the	State of a transfer of the state of the stat	to men 18 years and over increased by 1d. per shift on miners minimum wage, by 4d. per shift for winding enginemen by 4d. per shift for other men, and the temporary addition for boys increased from 3d. to 34d. per shift. Inclusive rates after change: miners' bargain price, 8s. 1d.; miners minimum wage, 7s. 10d.; winding enginemen, 9s. 14d. underground first class or leading labourers, 7s. 24d.
Quarrying	Gotham, Cropwell- Bishop, and New- ark-on-Trent.	June	Gypsum miners, mill hands and stone dressers.	Decrease of 1d. in the £ on earnings. Rates after change: mill hands and stone dressers at Gotham, 64s. per week, less 6s. 11d. in the £; day workers at Cropwell-Bishop, 60s. per week, less 6s. 11d. in the £.
			IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES	· MARCHINE MILE
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in June.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work, and also labourers) employed at blast-furnaces.	Decreases in bonuses, of amounts varying according to base rates, from 1.3d, to 3.5d, per week, leaving total amount of bonuses from 1s, 11.8d, to 4s, 11d, per week.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	England and Wales¶	7 June	Steel sheet millmen	Decreases of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47½ per cent. above the standard of 1891.

The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of over 48,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ The minimum rates of wages referred to took effect under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

¶ Principally Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Changes, (Decreases in italics,)
	E	NGINEERIN	G, SHIP-REPAIRING AND OTHER	METAL INDUSTRIES.
Engineering, Ship-repairing, etc.	Lerwick	June	Workpeople employed in engineering, ship-repairing, etc.	Increase of 1½d. per hour for tradesmen and of 1d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 3d. 1 hour; labourers, 10d. per hour.
Galvanising	England and Wales*	7 June	Workpeople employed in galvanis- ing departments (excluding process of annealing).	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 471 cent. above the standard.
Electrical Cable Making.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Hertford- shire, Bucking- hamshire, and Berkshire. Great Britain, other than the above counties.	3rd pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Decrease of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years of age and of of 1s. 5¾d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. per week boys 15 years, of 5¾d. per week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years, 1s. per week for women 18 years and over and of 6d. per w for girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages correspondin reduced. Rates after change: men 21 years and over, 52s. 10 to 58s. 9d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 36s. 8½d. to 44s. 6½d.; b 14 to 17 years, 14s. 2½d. to 24s.; women 18 years and or 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.;§ girls 14 to 17 years, 13s. 6d. to 18s.§ Decrease of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to years; pieceworkers' wages correspondingly reduced. Reafter change: men 21 years and over, 47s. 6d. to 53s. 6 youths 18 to 20 years, 34s. 6d. to 41s.: boys 14 to 17 years, 6d. to 22s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
	London District] Various towns in Yorkshire.	Pay day following 7 June.		girls 14 to 17 years, 13s. 6d. to 18s.§ Decrease; of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for timeworkers and of 2s. per week pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers; firem 74s. 11d. per week; doormen, 71s. 11d. per week. Decrease; of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 5 per hour; doormen at Hull, 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}d. \); doormen at other tou 1s. 5d. \(\frac{1}{2}d. \)
Farriery {	Manchester, Hanley and Stoke - on - Trent, Larger towns in Lancashire and Cheshire (except Manchester, Liver- pool and Birken-	} 1 June	Farriers	Decrease of da. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 6d. hour or 70s. 6d. per week; doormen, 1s. 5d. per hour 68s. 6d. per week. Decrease of da. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 5d. per hour or 68s. 6d. per week; doormen, 1s. 5d. per hour 66s. 7d. per week.
	head).¶ Smaller towns in Lancashire and Cheshire,** with Kendal and High Peak District, Liverpool and Bir- kenhead,			Decrease‡ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 64s. per week; doormen, 61s. 8½d. per week. Decrease‡ of 2s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 70s. 6 doormen, 68s. 6d. per week.
			TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.	and the secondary of the secondary
Cotton Drift Nets Mending.	Glossop, Hyde and * Hadfield Districts. Great Britain	†† 28 June	Men employed on warp-tying machines. Female workers (other than homeworkers) employed in the drift nets mending trade.	Increased rates adopted of 65s, 8d, per week for front rand 55s, 8d, per week for back men. Minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts 12s, for workers in their third 6 months of employment the trade, 17s, in their fourth 6 months, and of 22s, for the who have completed 2 years' employment; also overter rates fixed for those employed on timework for all he worked in excess of 4 on Saturday and 8 on any of
Flax Spinning, etc.	Northern Ireland]	28 June	Workpeople employed in the pre- paring and spinning departments of the linen industry, excluding (a) sorters; (b) mechanics, etc. whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades.	worked in excess of 4 on Saturday and 8 on any of weekday. (See also p. 275.) Decrease of 10 per cent. on current wages. Minimum rates of change: female workerstt; spinners, 24s., 23s.; spread carders and piecers, 22s., 20s. 3d.; rovers and drawers, 21s. 19s. 6d.; reelers, 21s. 3d., 20s. 3d.; layers, 19s. 9d., 19d offers—spinning, 18s., 16s. 3d.;—preparing, 16s. 3d., 14s.
	acre as a cold of		CLOTHING INDUSTRIES.	Charles and the second
	of Laundre Start		Workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacturess:— Male operatives employed in departments other than heel building departments and stock or shoe rooms. Male operatives employed in	Decreases of from 1s, 6d, to 4s, per week in the minin rates. Minimum rates after change: 13s, at 15 ye increasing to 27s, at 18, 50s, at 21, and to 56s, at 22 year. New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain 🖫	9, 10 or 11 June	heel-building departments or in stock or shoe rooms.	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decrease of 1s. per week for those 22 and over, and 6d. per week for those 15 years of age, and in an increof 6d. or 1s. per week for those 16, 18, 19 and 20 yof age, the rates for those 17 and 21 years of age remain unchanged. The new rates are the same as those described by for male workers in other departments.
	od za bodowy E I-żak "lakak-kirecki Ibo zro		Female operatives employed in the closing and heel-building departments or in stock or shoe rooms.	Decreases of from 1s. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates of change: 12s. at 15 years, increasing to 24s. 3d. at 18 and 34s. at 20 years.
Boot and Shoe	Northern Ireland	24 May	Pieceworkers Male and female workers employed	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on list prices.¶¶ Piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Box
Repairing	Assert due Charle	# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	in the boot and shoe repairing trade.	Acts at 1s. 3d. per hour and 10½d. per hour for male female workers respectively. (See p. 235 of JUNE GAZET.

* Certain firms—members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.
† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements
\$ Excluding any service bonus that may be due
|| Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Todmorden.
|| Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and District, Oldham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, Southport, Stockport, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.

*** Including Alsager, Bentham, Cheadle, Chester, Congleton, Crewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Northwich and Tarporley.

†† It was agreed that one-half of the advances due under the above arrangement should be paid on the first pay day in January and the other half on the first pay day in June.

Northwich and Tarporley.

†† It was agreed that one-half of the advances due under the above arrangement should be paid on the first pay day in January and the other half on the first pay day in June.

‡† The higher rate in each case applies to workers employed within a 10-mile radius from the City Centre, Belfast, and the lower rate to those employed in other districts.

§§ Excluding clerks, engineers, mechanics, electricians, stokers, porters, sweepers-up, lift or hoist men, caretakers, timekeepers and labourers and odd job men, not employed in actual manufacturing.

[IIII The changes shown took effect under the terms of an agreement made in September, 1924, which provided for new scales of rates to come into operation when the cost-of-living index number fell to 70. It was further provided in regard to male workers employed in heel-building departments and in the stock and shoe rooms that the same scale should apply in future as in the case of other departments.

¶¶ The effect of this reduction is that in the case of statements compiled or revised under the 1919 agreement which came into force on or before 31st December, 1919, net list prices are paid to men, while women remain at 2½ per cent. above the list; in the case of those which came into operation on or after 1st January, 1920, net list prices are paid to women, while men are paid 2½ per cent. below the list; in the case of the Northampton County Clickers' statement which came into operation on 2nd June, 1919, wages are 5 per cent. below the list; in the case of those statements the piecework prices of which include the percentage increase granted by the interim (1920) Agreement wages are 10 per cent, below list prices for men and 7½ per cent, below for women,

July, 1926.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Changes. (Decreases in italics.)
		- F	OOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO IND	USTRIES.
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Baking} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{Confectionery.} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right.$	Bristol Bath	5 June }	Bakers and confectioners {	Decrease* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 59s, 9d, Decrease* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 59s.
	ABOMESH AND A	WO	ODWORKING AND FURNITURE	INDUSTRIES.
Furniture Manufacture.	Glasgow	1st full pay in June.	Rocking and baby chair makers	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 4d.) and of 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. for pieceworkers.
No country of the board of	t, ger noedlijer kom le. men Ix meurr end over e	parallel and the	BUILDING AND ALLIED INDUS	TRIES.
Building	Dingwall, Invergordon and Tain.	} 5 June	Painters	Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. 4d. to ls. 4½d.).
Civil Engineering.	Wick and Thurso Great Britain	1st pay day after 17 June.	Men employed on work of civil engineering construction.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Increase* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: navvies and labourers: County of London, ls. 3½d.; Class I. districts, ls. 3d.; Class II., ls. 2d.; Class III., ls. ld.; Class IV., ls.; Class V., 1ld.
synch Acoust to	All Side of Services Angular		TRANSPORT.	
Railway Service	Northern Ireland	1st pay in June,	Adult workers in railway conciliation grades, except engine drivers, firemen and cleaners.	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for men who are employed at Belfast or whose home station is there, and of 2s. per week for men employed elsewhere.† Rates after change on Groups I. and II. Railways: traffic porters, Belfast, 47s. 6d.; other stations, 43s. 6d. to 46s.; guards, Belfast, 54s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.; other stations, 54s. to 60s.; goods porters, Belfast, 51s.; other stations, 43s. 6d. or 48s.; platelayers, Belfast, 48s. 6d.; other stations, 43s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.
THE STATE OF THE STATE OF			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE	8.
Port and Harbour Authorities.	Mersey	1 May	Building trade operatives employed by Docks and Harbour Board.	Increase of 1s. 10d. per week for labourers and navvies, of 5s. 6d. per week for joiners and sawyers, and of 3s. 8d. per week for other classes. Rates after change: labourers and navvies, 58s. 8d. per week; painters, 78s. 10d.; joiners, sawyers, masons brightypers etc. 8th. 3.8th. 10d.;
	Certain Authorities in Middlesex.;	1st pay day after 1 June.	Able-bodied male manual workers	58s. 8d. per week; painters, 78s. 10d.; joiners, sawyers, masons, bricklayers, etc., 80s. 8d. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change. Grade A workpeople (including bath and lavatory attendants, scavengers, lamplighters, etc.): Zone 1, 51s. 6d.; Zone 2, 50s.; Zone 3, 47s. 6d. Grade B (including horsedrivers and stablemen, gardeners, yardmen, dust collectors, labourers, etc.): Zone 1, 54s. 6d.; Zone 2, 52s. 3d.; Zone 3, 49s. 6d. Grade C (including stokers, asphalters, tar macadam mixers, gardeningers drains testicas etc.)
Non-Trading Services of Local Authorities.	Annual variation and the second secon		THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	gravediggers, drain testers, etc.): Zone 1, 57s. 6d.; Zone 2, 55s. 3d.; Zone 3, 51s. Grade D (including motor drivers, not required to do running repairs, electric vehicle drivers, sewer men, etc.): Zone 1, 60s. 6d.; Zone 2, 51s. 6d.; Zone 3, 53s. 9d. Grade E (including steam roller and vagon drivers, motor drivers capable of doing running repairs, etc.): Zone 1, 63s. 6d.; Zone 2, 60s. 6d.; Zone 3, 56s. Grade F (including horsekeepers, sevage disposal engine drivers, vashing bath engineers, etc.): Zone 1, 65s. 6d.; Zone 2, 65s. 6d.; Zone 3, 59s. Grade G (including sewage disposal fitters and smiths): Zone 1, 69s. 6d.;
200 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Bethnal Green	4 and 7 June	Labourers and road sweepers, etc	Zone 2, 66s. 6d.; Zone 3, 61s. 3d. Minimum rate reduced from 80s. to 72s. 6d. per week.

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

† The terms of settlement provided that, in addition to the above reductions, further reductions should operate as follows: 1st pay in December, 1926, 1s. 4d. to 2s. per week; 1st pay in March, 1927, 1s. or 1s. 9d. per week: 1st pay in April, 1927, 5 per cent. for porters only (except those in charge of halts, parcel the great majority of employees) 4s. per week at Belfast and 5s. or 5s. 9d. elsewhere, plus in each case the 5 per cent. reduction for porters.

‡ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services in Middlesex and include: Zone I, Chiswick, Friern Barnet, Tottenham, Middlesex C.C. (certain areas); Zone II, Hanwell, Southall—Norwood, Twickenham, Wembley, Middlesex C.C. (certain areas); Zone III, Middlesex C.C. (certain areas). The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the minima quoted above.

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 1926.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in July. Increases.—Blastfurnacemen in Cleveland; workpeople employed in the electric cable making industry. Decreases.—Shale miners and oil workers in Scotland; wire drawers in Great Britain; railway servants; workpeople employed in electrical contracting industry; furniture trade operatives in North-East Coast and Yorkshire; workpeople in seed crushing and oil milling industry and employees of water and electricity undertakings in various

	Price accord		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.		
Pig Iron: Cleveland (No. 3) Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers). Lincolnshire Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars and angles). West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods).	1926. AprJune MarApr. Mar. Apr. JanMar. MarApr.	8. d. 68 9½ 75 3½ 74 10½ 75 11 62 8½ 228 10½ 231 2	8. d. + 2 1034 - 0 134 + 1 014 - 1 01 - 10 41 - 4 53	8. d. - 7 77 - 12 2½ - 13 2 - 10 103 - 18 1½ - 14 11½ - 8 2½		
Steel:— South-West Wales (Steel tin bars).	JanMar.	120 41	- 4 11	- 38 71		

Price according to last Audit.

Average solling price of Cleveland pig-iron, in an increase of 3 per cent. on standard rates for ron or mainers in Cumberland, but the ascertainment for April resulted in a reduction in the wages of ibast-furnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, the reduction amounting to \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. on the output bonus earnings of keepers, slaggers, filters and certain other classes of men. The Lincolnshire in the Apr. Tip Apr. T

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during June, 1926, was 62. Nine deaths were reported during the month, one due to lead poisoning, one due to anthrax and seven due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, thirteen cases of lead poisoning among house painters and one case among house plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during June, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning	IG.	(b) Cases of Other Forms of
Among Operatives engaged in		Poisoning.
Smelting of Metals	12/3/4/32	Aniline Poisoning 4
Plumbing and Soldering	0.000	CONTRACTOR STORES
Shipbreaking	1	(c) Cases of Anthrax.
THE RESERVE AND THE PERSON OF	1920	Wool 2
Printing	2	Handling of Horsehair
Tinning of Metals		Handling and Sorting of
Other Contact with	1 ,71	Hides and Skins 1 Other Industries 1
Molten Lead	3	Other Industries 1
White and Red Lead		TOTAL ANTHRAX 4
Works	1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 4
	1	2 793
The state of the s	4	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous
Vitreous Enamelling		ULCERATION.
Electric Accumulator		Pitch 8
Works	4	Tar 6
Paint and Colour Works	1	Paraffin 1
Indiarubber Works	100	Oil 13
	***	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS — ULCERATION 28
Coach and Car Painting	2	ULUERATION 20
Shipbuilding	2	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
Paint used in Other		(e) CASES OF CHROME
Industries		ULCERATION.
0.1 7 1		Manufacture of Bichro- mates
Other Industries		Dyeing and Finishing 3
TOTAL OF ABOVE	22	Chrome Tanning
The state of the s		Other Industries 1
HOUSE PAINTING	13	and the second s
HOUSE PLUMBING	1	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 4
		- Annual Section -

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 June, 1926, was 76, as compared with 95 in the previous month and with 196 in June, 1925. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 22 in June, 1926, as compared with 29 in the previous month; comparable figures for June, 1925, are not available.

available.	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued):
Guards	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers	Tramway Carriages,
Ta	Motors, Aircraft 1
	2 Other Metal Trades 2
Permanent Way Men	1 Shipbuilding 5
Total de la company	Wood 2
	Gas
35 1 2 2 2	Electric Generating Stations 3
	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 4
	5 Chemicals, etc 2
~	Food and Drink 4
Contractors' Servants	Paper, Printing, etc 2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	8 Tanning, Currying, etc
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	7 17 77 7
NEWFO	Other Non-Textile Indus-
Underground	
Surface	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
TOTAL, MINES	
TOTAL, MINES	Buildings 11
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	Buildings 11 8 Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES OVER 20 reet deep	— Sidings 2
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
	1 TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 55
Cotton Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	2
Other Textiles	
Uther lextiles	Total (excluding Seamen) 76
Desired Dieaching and	
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-	Trading Vessels, Sailing
Metal Extracting and ite-	Steam 19
fining Metal Conversion, including	, , Steam 19 Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Metal Conversion, including	Fishing Vessels, Salling
Rolling Mills and Tube	, " Steam 3
Making	2 TOTAL, SEAMEN 22
Metal Founding	4 IUIAD, DEAMEN 22
Engineering and Machine	2 Total (including Sea-
Making	- Lotter (morating Doc
Boiler Making and Con-	men) 98
structional Engineering	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in June, 1926, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 1,099,213, or 3.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 58.1 per cent. more than in June, 1925. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 614, 637 and 389 per 10,000 of the estimated population.‡

A STATE OF THE STA	of Poor	r of person Law Reli in June	day†	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per			
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	10,000 of Population; as compared with a		
		door.	a denis	mated Popu- lation.‡	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	11, 101,	1000 101	est free a	10.2 (0.0	,700 LUY	Barry E	
Metropolis.	0 070	7 690	16 501	198	- 14	+ 15	
West District	8,839	7,682	16,521 31,365	304	- 41	+ 40	
Central District	10,150 2,347	3.180	5,527 76,331	411	- 35	+ 5	
East District	9.935	66,396 79,487	76,331	1,171	-107	+24	
South District	19,123	79,487	98,610	503	- 66	+ 6	
TOTAL, Metropolis	50,394	177,960	228,354	495	- 56	+ 7	
West Ham	4,399	67,006	71,405	931	-144	+ 9	
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,598	59,183	61,781	1,219	- 86	+66	
Stockton and Tees		10 500	00 000		100		
District	1,210	19,577	20,787	748	-487	+26	
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	4,085 1,831	15,682 72,075	19,767	250 1,620	+ 48 + 187	+10	
Manchester District	8,979	42,886	51,865	495	+ 8	+17	
Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	9,802	56,405	66,207	527	- 46	+ 9	
Bradford District	1,846	6,817	8,663	233	+ 4	+ 8	
Halifax and Hudders-	1,378	3 112	4,490	119	+ 1	1	
field Leeds	2,575	3,112 20,340 10,875 43,222	22,915	481	+ 17	+24	
Barnsley District	951	10,875	11,826	355	+ 23	+ 7	
Sheffield	2,588	43,222	45,810	884	+100	+37	
Hull District North Staffordshire	2,300	12,622 48,114	50,414	1 200	- 88 - 62	+ 4	
North Stanordshire Nottingham District	2 1 58	60,101	22,915 11,826 45,810 14,346 50,414 62,239 4,449	1,200 1,317	+ 60	+1,0	
Leicester	1,123	3,326	4,449	184	+ 5	+ 3	
Wolverhampton Dis-		70 000		100	7.5	1.00	
trict	3,297 7,435	32,820 19,706	36,117 27,141	482 286	- 75 - 12	+22	
Birmingham Bristol District	2,424	14,465	16,889	407	- 52	+ 8	
Cardiff and Swansea	2,522	26,421	28,943	601	-204	+25	
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	60,806	567,749	628,555	601	- 25	+29	
TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	115,599	812,715	928,314	586	- 40	+ 22	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,441	100,653	106,094	1,104	+ 87	+32	
Paisley and Greenock District	858	15,137	15,995	831	+ 40	+12	
Edinburgh	1,527	19,639	21,166	502	+ 46	+15	
Dundee and Dunferm-			GOTTE TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	745		1000	
line	811 533	6,681	7,492 4,112	345 262	+ 74 + 18	+16	
Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	367	3,579	16,040	1,572	+ 18 +953	+93	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,537	161,362	170,899	833	+110	+26	
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in June, 1926.	125,136	974 077	1,099,213	614	- 23	+23	

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in June was 928,314, or 586 per 10,000 of the estimated population, a decrease of 40 per 10,000 as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 220 per 10,000 as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 170,899, or 833 per 10,000 of the estimated population, an increase of 110 per 10,000 as compared with a month ago, and of 265 per 10,000 as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in June numbered 125,136, or 0·8 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 2·8 per cent. more than in June, 1925. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 974,077, or 3·9 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 69·8 per cent. more than a year ago.

Sixteen areas showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in June, 1926, as compared with the previous month, including the Stockton and Tees district (487 per 10,000) and Cardiff and Swansea (204 per 10,000); while fifteen areas showed increases, the most noteworthy being Coatbridge and Airdrie (953 per 10,000). Compared with a year ago all areas showed increases, the most marked being Wigan (1,352 per 10,000), Nottingham (1,058 per 10,000), North Staffordshire (1,010 per 10,000), and Coatbridge and Airdrie (930 per 10,000).

* The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, functics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

† The figures for England and Wales relate to 26th June, and those for Scotland to 15th June.

* Of the four persons affected in the Pottery industry, three were females.

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* Of the four persons affected in the Pottery industry, three were females.

^{*} Stated to the nearest farthing.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS have been received from 140 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of 1926. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1925. sponding quarter of 1925.

thes sec 1.86 to equit coult as be	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 140 towns from which returns have been received.							
District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.	Churches Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to Existing Buildings	TOTAL.		
boxaccoca g	(a) SI	ECOND QU	JARTER OF	F 1926.		interior.		
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Northern Counties (917,000)	335,700	38,400	43,400	32,500	63,600	513,600		
Yorkshire (2,334,000) Lancashire and Cheshire	1,605,200	127,000	108,700	117,100	258,200	2,216,200		
(3,035,000) North and West- Midland Counties	1,556,400	129,900	168,600	268,800	347,500	2,471,200		
(2,910,000) South-Midland and	1,481,600	237,200	97,700	278,500	303,400	2,398,400		
Eastern Counties (606,000)	599,400	49,900	140,800	160,000	124,000	1,074,10		
Outer London* (1,783,000) South-Eastern	2,139,700	63,500	188,200	164,200	197,100	2,752,70		
(1,041,000)	1,024,400	12,100	65,200	36,400	197,100	1,335,20		
South-Western Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	381,300	13,000	13,600	11,500	53,100	472,50		
(671,000)	477,500	2,200	12,100	48,600	65,500	605,90		
SCOTLAND(2,103,000)	1,492,100	94,800	43,600	351,200	381,000	2,362,70		
TOTAL (15,833,000)	11093300	768,000	881,900	1,468,800	1,990,500	1620250		
86 - 154 136 1379	(b) SEC	OND QUAI	RTER OF 1	1925.	113030 VA			
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Northern Counties (917,000) Yorkshire	421,400	11,000	39,000	19,500	66,800	557,70		
(2,334,000) Lancashire and Cheshire	1,704,500	150,300	172,600	89,400	298,500	2,415,30		
(3,035,000) North and West- Midland Counties	1,783,000	259,200	169,500	141,500	395,800	2,749,00		
(2,910,000) South-Midland and Eastern Counties	1,755,900	178,800	89,800	100,200	461,400	2,586,10		
(606,000) Outer London*	627,300	29,400	64,500	14,200	74,200	809,60		
(1,783,000) South-Eastern Counties	2,510,200	148,700	164,100	174,900	241,300	3,239,20		
(1,041,000) South-Western	1,032,700	13,300	100,700	114,800	206,700	1,468,20		
Wales and Mon- mouthshire	316,200	2,100	29,400	7,300	40,200	395,20		
(671,000)	459,200	2,100	82,100	69,300	55,100	667,800		
SCOTLAND(2,103,000)	885,700	71,400	266,500	212,600	439,900	1,876,10		
TOTAL (15,833 000)	11496100	866,300	1,178,200	943,700	2,279,900	1676420		

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages granted during June, 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 Gran	iges	Departures	To Depar	
Schemes.	in June, 1926.	1922 to 1925.	Jan June, 1926.	June, 1926.	1922 to 1925.	Jan June, 1926.
To Australia ,, New Zealand ,, Canada :	2,589 834	82,167 25,659†	14,841† 4,525†	3,155 716	78,689 22,625	16,982 5,338
Dominion of Canada	2,032	21,414†	14,985†	3,806	21,489	12,089
Province of Ontario F., South Africa Minor Schemes	25 180	1,367 167 5,582	171 458†	10 178	1,356 79 4,939	74 286
Total	5,660	136,356†	34,980†	7,865	129,177	34,769

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices in the Various Countries as compared with July, 1914.*

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July.	ulv. July.	July,	Latest figures available.			
seinmet	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Rise.	Date.		
	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	1000		
UNITED KINGDOM	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1926. 1 July		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		11.			reality 100	1000		
Czechoslovakia	•••		•••	194	732	Apr.		
Denmark	84	88	100	110	77	Jan.		
Egypt (Cairo) :	72	52	48	58	61	Apr.		
Finland	1,005	868	916	1,007	941	May		
France (Paris);	197	221	260	321	444	June May		
(other towns);	212§	249§	300	351§ 54	42	May		
Germany	***	•••	67	76	72	Mar.		
Holland (The Hague)	392	396	408	502	545	Apr.		
Italy (Milan)	394	482	469	527	463	Feb.		
Norway	133	118	148	160	95	May		
Constanting (35-2-12)4	79	72	82	90	83	May		
Barcelona);	73	65	72	82	65	May		
Swedent	19	60	59	69	57	June		
C-dt-colond	57	66	70	69	59	May		
United States	39	44	40	59	58	May		
Omica bases						-		
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C.			***	***		-		
Australia	48	64	49†	56	63	May		
Canada	38	37	. 34	41	49	June		
India (Bombay):		2 40				100000		
Native families	60	48	51	52	52	June		
"European" fami-	(C)	1000			1000 - 1000			
lies		***	80	78	68	Apr.		
Irish Free State	85†	82	85	88	75	Apr.		
New Zealand	44	42	48	51	51	May		
South Africa	16	16	17	20	19	May		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

e constant di	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July, 1922.	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
I its	based.		1923.	1924.	1925.	Rise.	Date	
		Per	Per	Per 1	Per (Per		
***		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1926.	
UNITED KINGDOM	A,B,C,D,E	84	69	70	73	70.	1 July	
FOREIGN	427 000		Blue				Strate.	
COUNTRIES.				***				
Belgium	A,C,D,E	266	329	393	409	458	May	
Chile	A,C,D,E	***	104	90	"110	93	Mar.	
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	99	104	114	119	34	Jan.	
Estonia (Tallinn)	A.B.C.D.E	bodille	No work		14	10	Mar.	
TAI-13	A,B,C,D,E	1.018	990	1.032	1,094	1,036	May	
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	189**	231**	267**	301**	385	2nd gra	
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	103	201	201	43	40	May	
Greece (Athens)	A.B.C.D.E	516	933	1,225	1,372	1,631	ADI.	
Holland (Am-	11,0,0,0,1			-,	-	-,00-	apr.	
sterdam)	A.B.C.D.E	87†	74+	73+	79†	77	Dec. '25	
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	388	387	412	498	542	Apr.	
(Rome)	A,B,C,D,E		450	449	495	431	Feb.	
Luxemburg	A,C,D	259	340	381	415	478	June	
Norway	A.B.C.D.E	155†	139†	151†	161+	118	June	
Poland(W'rsaw)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E		•••		57	83	May	
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	90	14	71	76	73	Apr.	
Switzerland	A,B,O,D		•••	***	•••	60	May	
United States	A,B,O,D,E	67†	101	691	141	78	Dec. '25	
BRITISH			70		CENT (STATE)		1	
DOMINIONS, &c.								
Australia	A,B	43**		48**		56	1st qr.	
Canada	A,B,D	46	46	44	46	50	June	
India (Bombay):	ADAD					State of the	- 3163	
Native families	A,B,O,D	65	53	51	57	55	June	
"European"	ADODE	- 16:13	133115	65	60	EO	1	
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	85+	80	83	88	58 80	Apr.	
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	598	588	608	638	61	Apr.	
South Africa	A.B.D.E	35	30	32	33	32	May	
bouth Allica	д, , , , , , , ,	00	00	34	33	34	May	

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

July, 1926.

[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. 252-253 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office. (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7.)

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in June.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 26th June was 7,916 (4,947 men and 2,969 women). At the end of May the corresponding total was 8,882 and in June, 1925, 10,185. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 12,099 (7,616 for men and 4,483 for women), as compared with 12,456 at the end of May and 11,029 in June, 1925. During the last week of June the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,169 persons in situations, including 9,038 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 2,750 foreign immigrants.

GERMANY.+

Employment in May.—No appreciable change in the labour market took place in May. There were indications of a slight decline such as appears to a varying extent each year when the "peak" period of employment during the spring has passed. Although considerable unemployment still exists, the above-mentioned indications point merely to a seasonal movement and not to a decided worsening in the general situation.

The number of members‡ of statutory health insurance societies

The number of members[‡] of statutory health insurance societies showed a small increase during May. On 1st June the societies making returns had a total of 13,078,045 members, as compared with 12,933,075 on 1st May—an increase of 1·1 per cent.

Returns relating to unemployment were received from 39 trade unions which had an aggregate membership of 3,526,749. Of these, 639,751, or 18·1 per cent., were out of work on 29th May, as compared with 18·6 per cent. at the end of April and 3·6 in May, 1925. A further 641,780, or 18·2 per cent., were working short time on 29th May as against 19·1 in April and 5·0 in May, 1925.

UNIONS. S.D. = Social-Democratic.	Membership reported on	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.			
H.D. = Hirsch - Duncker (neutral). C. = Christian.	at end of May, 1926.	May, 1926.	April, 1926.	May, 1925.	
ll Unions making Returns	3,526,749	18.1	18.6	3.6	
Porcelain (S.D.)	38,000	14.2	14.2	2.5	
Glass (S.D.)	32,000	18.0	16.8	2.6	
Metal (S.D.)	727,000	20.6	19.7	3.6	
,, (H.D.)	80,000	12.0	11.9	4.7	
Textile (S.D	295,000	19.9	20.0	3.2	
" (C.)	75,000	15.0	14.2	0.8	
Clothing (S.D.)	75,000	23.2	24.0	1.3	
Boot and shoe (S.D.)	74,000	32.3	32.3	4.6	
Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.)	50,000	15.2	17.1	7.2	
Food and drink (S.D.)	67,000	2.2	3.2	1.6	
Tobacco (S.D.)	54,000	27.8	31.2	8.7	
Woodworking (S.D.)	275,000	28.9	29.3	2.9	
Printing (S.D.)	77,000	6.3	6.5	0.3	
Bookbinding (S.D.)	50,000	14.5	16.8	2.2	
Building (S.D.)	321,000	22.9	26.7	3.5	
Carpenters (S.D.)	86,000	24.4	30·4 8·0	2·0 6·1	
Transport (S.D.)	245,000	9.1	9.0	p. T	
Factory workers (trades not	314,000	15.7	16:5	4.3	
distinguished) (S.D.)	314,000	10.1	10.0	4.3	
Engine drivers and firemen	46,000	12.8	13.3	5.6	
(S.D.)	53,000	12.3	13.6	2.9	
Factory and transport (C.)	00,000	12.3	10.0	4.3	
Municipal and State workers	185,000	1.5	1.3	0.7	
(S.D.)	100,000	- 0	1 3	0.1	

Figures relating to the number of persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment are available for 15th June, on which date the total was 1,749,111. On 1st June the corresponding figure was 1,744,417 and on 15th May, 1,742,926.

At the end of May the employment exchanges making returns had 2,347,688 persons on the "live register," as against 2,373,628 at the end of April. There were in May, on an average, 649 applicants for every 100 vacancies registered at the Exchanges, as compared with 628 in April.

SWEDEN.8

Unemployment in May.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st May, 1926, was 9.7, as compared with 12.2 on 30th April, and 7.9 on 31st

* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 2nd July, 1926. Paris.
† Reichsarbeitsblatt, 1st July, 1926. Berlin.
† "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to pay insurance premiums. During unemployment they are relieved of this obligation; hence paying members are assumed to be in employment.
§ Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment in May.—Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 149 approved societies, with a total membership of 602,946, show that 6,075 (1·0 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 1·2, and in May, 1925, 1·2. In addition, 12,620 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in May numbered 248,548 or 1·37 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1·61, and in May, 1925, 2·68.

HOLLAND.+

Unemployment in May.—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 259,474 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th May, 1926, 13,799 (5·3 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 4,940 (1·9 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 24th April) the percentages were respectively 5·2 and 1·7.

ITALY.

Unemployment in April.—According to a report issued by the Italian Unemployment Insurance Department, \$\pm\$ 98,216 workpeople were totally unemployed on 30th April, 1926, as compared with 109,471 at the end of March, and 126,521 at the end of April, 1925. In addition, 6,793 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 8,333 on 31st March, and 16,284 on 30th April, 1925. During the month 27,233 totally unemployed persons were in receipt of benefit under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, as compared with 28,649 in the preceding month and 21,620 in April, 1925.

NORWAY.

Unemployment in April.—According to information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, out of 14,795 members of trade unions making returns, 25·0 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of April. The corresponding figure for the end of March was 23·4 per cent., and that for April, 1925, 9·5 per cent.

AUSTRALIA. §

Unemployment in First Quarter, 1926.—The proportion of members of trade unions unemployed in the first quarter of 1926 amounted to 8·2 per cent., as compared with 8·1 per cent. in the preceding quarter and 9·3 per cent. in the first quarter of 1925. (These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter.)

UNITED STATES.

Employment in May.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in May, based on returns from 9,836 establishments in 54 industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 2,974,031 persons employed in May as against 3,015,509 in April, or a decrease of 1·2 per cent. The aggregate wages paid for May show a decrease of 1·6 per cent. as compared with April, and the average weekly earnings a decrease of 0.4 per cent.

of 0.4 per cent.

As regards comparison between the month under review and the As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1925, there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, of 1.3 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid, and of 0.4 per cent. in the average weekly earnings. The most notable increases in employment in May, 1926, as compared with May, 1925, are shown in the machine tool (22 per cent.) and fertiliser (15.6 per cent.) industries. The greatest decline in employment is shown in the woollen and worsted goods industry (12.5 per cent.), and millinery and lace goods (11 per cent.) industries.

Index Number of Employment, May.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the index number of employment for May, 1926, is 91.7, as compared with 92.8 in April, and 90.9 in May, 1925.

CANADA.

Employment in June.¶—For 1st June, 1926, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,907 firms, with an aggregate of 828,483 upon their pay rolls. On 1st May the same firms reported 774,221 employed and the total for June thus shows an increase of 54,262 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st June, 1926, is 101·0, as compared with 94·3 at the beginning of the preceding month and 94·5 on 1st June, 1925.

Trade Union Unemployment in May.**—On 31st May, 1926, 4·9 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 7·3 at the end of April and 7·0 per cent. in May, 1925.

* Revue du Travail, 30th June, 1926. Brussels. † Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th June, 1926.

The Hague.

† La Disoccupazione in Italia, 30th April, 1926. Rome.

† La Disoccupazione in Italia, 30th April, 1926. Rome.

§ Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, March, 1926. Melbourne.

|| Employment in Selected Industries, May, 1926. Washington.

† The June Employment Situation, 1926. Ottawa.

** Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

^{*} Particulars are not available for the London County Council Area,

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT-COMPENSATION OF WORKMAN-NO CLAIM MADE FOR TWO YEARS—REASONABLE CAUSE.

SECTION 2 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, provides as follows :-

"Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compense for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the workman voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury Provided always that the failure to make a claim within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause."

In this case the workman was a collier, and in January, 1924, whilst employed by the appellants, he was injured by a fall of coal, which severely cut his knee and caused profuse bleeding. He was, however, able to finish working his shift for that day, and then visited the colliery ambulance, where his wound was dressed, and where he received treatment for his wound during the next 14 days, after which the cut was healed. An entry of this was made by the man in charge of the ambulance. The collier continued with his work until July, 1924; but six weeks after the accident, as his knee was still very painful, he saw a doctor, who advised an operation. As, however, he could not afford the expense, he continued work at the colliery. In April, 1925, he went to another colliery, as his former employers were unable to give him work; but subsequently he returned and worked there till January, 1926, when his knee became so painful that he was unable to continue. In February 1926 so painful that he was unable to continue. In February, 1926, he made a claim for compensation; and the appellants, in their answer, denied liability, on the ground that no notice was given of the accident in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1906 to 1923, and that they had been prejudiced by the failure to give such notice, and that the failure was not occasioned by any reasonable cause. The workman, in his evidence, stated that he did not think the injury was serious. The County Court Judge held, on the facts, that sufficient notice within the Workmen's Compensation Acts was given, and that there was reasonable cause within the meaning of the Acts for the claim for compensation not being made within the six months after the accident, and awarded compensation.

Upon appeal, it was held that there was no evidence to justify the County Court Judge holding that there was reasonable cause for not making the claim within six months of the accident, and the onus of showing that there was reasonable cause had not been discharged by the workman. The fact that the injury subjected the man to continual pain, though he might be able to keep at his work, could not be treated as trivial, and afford any excuse for not giving the required notice. Atherton v. Chorley Colliery Co., Ltd. Court of Appeal. June 22, 1926.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. 1920-25.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or 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. 1239/26. (5/6/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act and 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924—Trade Dispute—Contravention of National Agreement.

ORIGINAL STOPPAGE OF WORK DUE TO EMPLOYERS' CONTRAVENTION OF NATIONAL AGREEMENT (BALDWIN SETTLEMENT)-CONTINU-ANCE OF STOPPAGE WHEN AGREEMENT EXPIRED NOT DUE TO SUCH CONTRAVENTION—RELIEF AFFORDED BY SECTION 4 (1) DETERMINED WHEN AGREEMENT EXPIRED.

The applicants were miners who had lost their employment on the 1st August, 1925, owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the collieries at which they were employed, and who were in receipt of unemployment benefit pursuant to the Umpire's Decisions 1969/25 and 2140/25.

On the termination, on 30th April, 1926, of the Baldwin settlement the question arose as to whether these men were still entitled to

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

benefit, in view of the fact that the agreement which the employers had been held to have contravened no longer existed. The Chief Insurance Officer exercised the powers invested in him by Section 11 (4) of the 1920 Act, and referred the case to the Court of Referees.

It was elicited at the hearing that further negotiations had taken place since the date of the Umpire's award, but with no satisfactory place since the date of the Umpire's award, but with no satisfactory result. In a letter dated 29th April, 1926, the employers had made known to the secretary of the miners' lodge the terms on which work could be resumed; but no reply was sent to this letter. A representation of the men's association contended that the original cause of the stoppage still existed and that, notwithstanding the termination of the Baldwin agreement, the decisions given by the Umpire, allowing the claims, should operate until work was resumed.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that where a stoppage of work had occurred owing to a contravention of the terms of a national agreement or other agreement, the fact that such agreement had ceased to exist did not disqualify the applicants from the relief afforded by Section 4 (1) of the (No. 2) Act, 1924.

anorded by Section 4 (1) of the (No. 2) Act, 1324.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. He was of the opinion that the stoppage of work after the 30th April, when the Baldwin agreement terminated, could not be held to be due to a contravention of any existing agreement. The case was submitted to the Umpire, and there was a hearing at which the men were legally represented. The Umpire gave the following decision:—

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

'These applicants lost employment on the 1st August, 1925, by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the collieries at which they were employed. In Decisions 1969/25 and 2140/25, I decided that, in accordance with Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1924, they were not disqualified for benefit, as the stoppage Act of 1924, they were not disqualified for benefit, as the stoppage was 'due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of a national agreement to which the employer and employees were contracting parties.' That agreement was an agreement (implied in the Baldwin settlement) by which the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Miners' Federation agreed that notices which had been given on 17th July, 1925, should be withdrawn, and that work should be resumed on the 1st August on the same general conditions as prevailed up to the 21st July 1925. same general conditions as prevailed up to the 31st July, 1925.

"The Baldwin settlement was clearly intended to be in operation only so long as the subsidy was payable, that is, till the end of April, 1926. Its effect was that work was to be resumed and to continue until the end of April upon the same general conditions as had obtained in July, 1925; and there was no agreement expressed or implied as to the terms upon which work should continue after the subsidy came to an end.

"On the 30th April, 1926, the Baldwin settlement and agreeme came to an end, and from that date onwards no employer could 'act in a manner so as to contravene' its terms or provisions; and I am of opinion that the continuance on and after the 1st May, 1926, of the stoppage of work at the collieries at which these applicants had been employed was not due to any such contravention of the Baldwin settlement, but to some other cause. Its continuance was, in fact, due to the refusal by the workers to accept certain proposals of the employers with regard to base rates and other matters, referred to in my decision 1969/25, which were in dispute in July last, and are still in dispute. Those proposals are set out in a letter from the colliery agent dated 29th April, 1926. I leave out of account the general stoppage in the mining industry which began on 1st May, as I cannot assume that the applicants would refuse to resume work if they settled their local dispute with their late employers.

"I have now to consider the effect of Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1924 upon the state of things. Mr. Harney, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Fenwick, for the applicants, argued that even if contravention of a national agreement has ceased to be the cause of the continued of a national agreement has ceased to be the cause of the continued stoppage of work, Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920 has no application to the applicants, inasmuch as the original cause of the stoppage was such a contravention. They submitted that, if a stoppage is originally brought about by contravention of a national agreement, Section 8 (1) (the disqualifying Section) has no application so long as the stoppage of work continues, though its continuance may be due to another cause.

"The Solicitor for the Ministry of Labour submitted that the effect of Section 4 (1) is only to relieve an applicant from the disqualification so long as the stoppage of work continues to be due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene a national agreement or group agreement to which the employers and employees are contracting parties.

"Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920 provides that an insured contributor 'who has lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute' shall be disqualified for benefit 'so long as the stoppage of work continues'; and Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1924 enacts that the provision shall Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1924 enacts that the provision shall not apply in any case in which it is proved 'that the stoppage is due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions' of a National Agreement. If the applicants' contention is right I must read 'is due to' in Section 4 of the Act of 1924 as equivalent to 'was due to' in Section 8 of the Act of 1920. I think 'is due to' means is due at the time when the applicants' right to benefit is contested, and not 'was due to' when the steppage of work began. This construction seems to when the stoppage of work began. This construction seems to me not only to give to the words their natural meaning, but to be more reasonable. There would seem to be but little reason for a continuance of the right to receive benefit after the stoppage of work had ceased to be due to an employers' contraven

national agreement; and conversely it seems reasonable that employees should have the benefit of the relief given by Section 4 (1) where a stoppage of work which was originally due to some cause other than contravention of a national agreement has been cause other than contravention of a national agreement has been continued by employers in contravention of a national or group agreement. That was what happened in a case which arose out of a dispute in the provision trade (Decision No. 1401/25), in which I allowed benefit from the time when certain employers, in contravention of a group agreement for settling the dispute, caused the stoppage of work to continue by refusing to re-instate men in accordance with the agreement. That decision in my opinion was right, and, if it was, this case must be decided against the applicants

July, 1926.

"With great deference to the opinion of the learned Chairman of the Court of Referees I must, therefore, disagree with the recommendation of the Court."

Case No. 1311/26. (29/6/1926.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act and 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924—Trade

DEPUTY, WORKING TEMPORARILY ON MINER'S JOB, CEASED WORK WITH MINERS-REMAINED IN DEPUTIES' ASSOCIATION-IN SOME DISTRICTS DEPUTIES BELONGED TO MINERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The applicant became unemployed on the 30th April, 1926, and lodged a claim for benefit on the 3rd May, which was disallowed on the ground that employment had been lost by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.

A representative of the Deputies' Association stated that up to a fortnight before the national stoppage in the mining industry the applicant was a deputy. The place in which he had been working became exhausted, and, as there was no other district available at the time he was sent to keep an airway in repair. The employment the time, he was sent to keep an airway in repair, The employment was not that usually performed by a deputy, but the manager advised him not to sever his connection with the Deputies' Association, for as soon as another place became available he would be sent there to continue his usual work as a deputy. When the stoppage occurred all the deputies except the applicant remained at work, but as no district had been found for him he lost his employment.

Recommended by the Court of Referees (by a majority) that the claim should be allowed. The applicant was a deputy, and through circumstances beyond his control was not so employed when the stoppage occurred. Normally he would have been at work along with the other deputies. The Chairman dissented. In his pinion the fact that the applicant was not engaged as a deputy when the stoppage occurred could not obscure what seemed to him the true issue, namely, that he was financing and directly interested in the dispute. Moreover, when the stoppage occurred he was actually performing work which was normally performed by men who were direct participants in the dispute, and had lost that employment

through the stoppage.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation, The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation, and referred the case to the Umpire. He pointed out that the usual fortnight's notice given to the miners in general did not apply to deputies, and, further, there was a special agreement entered into that they should continue, during the stoppage, to be employed to the fullest extent possible in keeping the mines in a safe condition, and that during such employment the rates of wages should remain as before the stoppage. In most districts it required a month's notice for the termination of a deputy's employment, but where this was given it was with a view to meet the position in the event of employment not being available. It was also clear that any question of alteration in wages or conditions of employment of dep not follow automatically on any alteration in the wages and or of employment of the miners generally; but that when the latter took effect, separate negotiations then began between the deputies' associations and the employers.

Further information showed that in some districts a number of

the deputies were members of the Miners' Associations, and that these Associations had made payments to their members during the

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.
"The applicant, who was employed as a colliery deputy, lost

employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the colliery at which he worked, and is disqualified for benefit by Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920, unless he can show that, by reason of Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1924, the disqualification does not apply to him.

does not apply to him.

"The applicant is a member of a Deputies' Association. The members of his Association and of most other Deputies' Associations federated with it are taking no part in the dispute, and are not financing it or directly interested in it. They negotiate separately with the employers with regard to wages, and will not be directly affected by any settlement made with the miners.

"But a considerable number of deputies in some districts do not belong to the deputies' associations, but are members of miners' associations. This is especially the case in Lanarkshire. In Durham the deputies also belong largely to the Miners' Association, and take an active part in that organisation. I see no reason for thinking that those deputies who are members of miners' associations are not participating in the dispute. It may well be that they are working participating in the dispute. It may well be that they are working upon the terms approved by the Miners' Federation, but they are certainly participating in the dispute through the Miners' Federation, and appear to be directly interested in it. Moreover, those who are

at work are presumably contributing to the funds of the Associations to which they belong, and so are financing the dispute.

"The applicant, therefore, fails to show that he belongs to a grade or class, members of which are not participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.'

Case No. 1362/26. (22/6/26.) Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Principal Act (as amended)—Genuinely seeking Work—Unable to obtain Suitable

UNEMPLOYED DOCKERS DID NOT APPLY FOR WORK AT DOCKS DURING GENERAL STRIKE—NOT UNABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT.

The claims of a number of dock labourers who had been unnployed since November, 1925, were disallowed from 4th to 5th May inclusive on the ground that they were not unable to obtain suitable employment.

During the period of the general strike the Government had During the period of the general strike the Government had to keep open the essential services, including docks, and were willing to employ any men who came forward. It appeared, however, that these unemployed dock workers had not applied for work at the docks during the period in question.

The applicants stated that they were willing to accept only work other than dock work during the period in question.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicants were genuinely seeking work.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recom-

mendation. He pointed out that the applicants were dockers, and although work was available had declared that they would not apply for work at the docks during the period of the strike.

He was therefore of the opinion that the applicants were not unable to obtain suitable employment as from the 4th May.

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

"The applicants' usual occupation was that of dock workers, but they were not willing to work in that occupation for the period May 4th to 15th inclusive. They fail to show that during this period they were genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment."

Case No. 1409/26. (28/6/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act-

STOPPAGE CONTINUED AFTER SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE OWING TO FLOODING OF CEMENT PITS AND DISREPAIR OF MACHINERY -LACK OF ORDERS AND GENERAL BAD TRADE AFTER SETTLE-MENT ALSO A CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF WORKMEN'S CONTINUED

The applicants, who had last been employed in various capacities The applicants, who had last been employed in various capacities at a cement works, lodged claims for unemployment benefit on the 17th March, 1926, which were disallowed under Section 8 (1) of the principal Act, on the ground that they were unemployed by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which they had been employed.

It appeared that on the 8th March, 1925, the applicants, together with all other workmen, had struck work owing to be roid

together with all other workmen, had struck work owing to a trade dispute with the employers regarding rates of wages to be paid, and that this dispute was prolonged until March, 1926. Immediately the strike commenced pickets were organised by the trade union official and posted outside the works with the object of intimidating and preventing any workmen from attending for duty. In addition the pickets prevented the supplies of fuel oil for the pumping engines from entering the works, with the result that the pits became flooded. Further, the installation of new pipes required for the purpose of de-watering the pits was likewise prevented. During the dispute, the employers had made several offers to their workmen to negotiate in the matter, and had on several occasions set forth their terms on which work could be resumed. In one of the their terms on which work could be resumed. In one of the statements to the men issued on the 8th April, 1925, the employers statements to the men issued on the 8th April, 1929, the employers pointed out that efforts were being made to prevent the pits from being permanently injured by flooding, and that, owing to the picketing of the works, customers were not allowed to fetch their cement from the works, with the result that many of the customers would eventually be lost. Consequently, with fewer customers, the employers could not undertake to re-engage all the men even if the works restarted. In a later statement offering terms for the resumption of work, the employers reiterated their inability to re-engage all their employees immediately the dispute was settled, as a large number of customers would be lost owing to the prolonged stoppage of work.

Eventually the dispute was settled on the 9th March, 1926, when the employers' terms were accepted by the workmen. At the commencement of the strike approximately 96 men were involved, but by the date of the settlement only about 50 remained unemployed. Of these, 25 had been re-engaged at once, and the employers had undertaken to re-instate the remainder as and when they were required. Between that date and the date of the sitting of the Court of Referees, viz., 23rd April, 1926, a further 12 men had been re-engaged; and it was expected that the rest would be absorbed within a week or two after the date of the sitting.

It was submitted on behalf of the applicants, none of whom It was submitted on behalf of the applicants, none of whom had obtained employment elsewhere during the whole period of the strike, that their unemployment after the date of settlement was due to the employers' lack of orders, and to the fact that plant and machinery required overhauling. It was also submitted that, as the pits were partly under water prior to the commencement of the dispute, the flooding of the pits and the consequent delay in re-starting all the men was not entirely attributable to the dispute. In support of this submission it was pointed out that at Christmas, 1924, the works had been closed for ten days when the pits became flooded, and some men were suspended for 20 days. It was alleged that there had been a difficulty with water ever since that date.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed under Section 8 (1), as the Court were of opinion that the continued stoppage of work after the settlement of the dispute was due to the flooding of the pits and to a certain amount of general dislocation following the prolonged stoppage of

The applicants' Association, however, appealed to the Umpire against the disallowance of the claims, and an oral hearing of the case took place on the 21st June, 1926.

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

"I agree with the recommendations of the Court of Referees. On the 8th March, 1925, the applicants lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute. The dispute was settled on the 9th March, 1926, and about 25 per cent. of the men who had been employed before the stoppage of work were re-instated almost at once. Another 20 per cent. of the late employees made claims for benefit on the 17th March, and the late employees made claims for benefit on the 17th March, and the question is whether the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute was then continuing. It seems that during the stoppage of work the pits became flooded, owing to the difficulty of keeping pumping going and to some of the machinery having gone out of repair; and I think it is probable that the fact that work was not fully resumed by March 17th was due to these causes. If that is so, the Court of Referees rightly held that on that date the continuance of the stoppage of work was still due to the trade dispute (see Decision 801 (1920)). It is not, however, at all clear that the stoppage of work continued to be due to these causes for long after the 17th March. After a prolonged stoppage of work there is often difficulty in getting new orders and in recovering lost trade, and in this case there appear to have been economic causes also at work. The effect of causes of this kind is so speculative and uncertain that a continuance of shortage of work due to them cannot be regarded as being a stoppage of work which is due to cannot be regarded as being a stoppage of work which is due to the trade dispute, though it may be connected therewith.

"Accordingly, in my view the applicants are entitled to benefit as from the date at which it is shown either that the pits were dewatered and the machinery was re-conditioned, or from the date when the pits would have been de-watered and the machinery would have been re-conditioned if the employers had had such orders as would have made it worth their while to push on promptly with this work. If the pits have remained full of water merely because the employers do not think it worth their while to pump them out until trade improves, the continued stoppage due thereto stoppage of work which is due not to the trade dispute but

to bad trade.

"The applicants should renew their application from such date as they can show that the necessity for putting the works and machinery in working order, as distinguished from lack of orders and general bad trade, ceased to be the effective cause of the partial continuance of the stoppage of work.'

Case No. 1422/26. (29/6/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act and Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924—

WINDING ENGINEMAN BELONGED TO ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEMEN AND FIREMEN, BUT MEMBERS OF HIS GRADE BELONGED TO MINERS' UNION AND WERE PARTICIPATING AND DIRECTLY INTERESTED IN DISPUTE.

The applicant, a winding engineman, lost his employment when the national stoppage commenced in the mining industry, and lodged a claim for unemployment benefit on the 1st May, 1926, which was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1), on the ground that he had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a

trade dispute.

The Northumberland Colliery Enginemen and Firemen's Associa The Northumberland Colliery Enginemen and Firemen's Association, of which the applicant was a member, appealed against the disallowance, on the ground that their members were recognised as safety men, and some of them were actually employed as safety men during the stoppage, and all were liable to be called upon as circumstances arose. They stated that the Association was not federated with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. They had made an agreement with the Miners' Federation on the 21st April, 1926, that the necessary safety men should be allowed to continue working during the stoppage, provided that the rate of wages and conditions of employment were not less favourable than those obtaining in April, 1926. It was left to the districts to arrange as to the number of men required to carry on the work, i.e., enginemen, pumpmen, ostlers, boiler firemen, etc.

On the 24th April they entered into an agreement with the Coal

On the 24th April they entered into an agreement with the Coal Owners' Association whereby safety men were allowed to continue to work at the same rate of wages as prevailed on the 30th April. It was also agreed that, as the owners employed certain officials on an upstanding wage, these officials could be engaged in the place of any members of the applicant's association; but that the remaining work should be, as far as possible, equally distributed among the men, who would be required to take their turns when

called upon.

The rate of wages for winding enginemen was 5s. per day, in addition to certain percentages which, for convenience, were calculated on the same basis as for the miners. They had a separate agreement with regard to their working day, and were entitled to payment of overtime after having worked 46½ hours per week or alternatively 7½ hours in any one day. The applicant's association claimed that they represented 85 per cent. of the safety men employed in mines. The remaining 15 per cent. were affiliated to the Miners' Federation or were non-unionists. The association's representative admitted that the wages of his members would have been affected had the miners accepted the owners' offer of modifica-

tions in the rate of wages; but the association would still have had

the privilege of negotiating with the owners on their own behalf.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court considered that the notices which the employers had given to the applicant and other members of his association would, if it were not for subsequent events, have constituted a lock-out, and therefore a trade dispute. Although the notices were not withdrawn individually, the Court considered that the arrangements arrived at between the applicant's association and the owners' association amounted, in effect, to a withdrawal of the the owners' association amounted, in effect, to a withdrawal of the notices in so far as they constituted a lock-out, and removed the element of a trade dispute. The Court were satisfied that the applicant was not participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute, and that he did not belong to a grade or class of workers, members of which were so participating, financing or directly interested.

The Court did not consider that the method of acceptaining

The Court did not consider that the method of ascertaining percentages in connection with the workmen's wages constituted a direct interest, as such percentages might be altered between the associations of the workmen and employers. Nor did they think that the fact that the same percentages were used in both the case of the miners and safety men made the safety men a common class with the miners. The Court considered Decision Nos. 8,334 and

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. He was of the opinion that the grade or class of worker represented by the applicant should be regarded as participating in, and directly interested in, as well as financing the dispute.

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

for benefit should be disallowed.

"The applicant, a winding engineman, lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the colliery at which he was employed. He belonged to an Association of Enginemen and Firemen, which is affiliated with the National Federation of Colliery Enginemen and Boilermen. The members Federation of Colliery Enginemen and Boilermen. The members of that Federation remained at work during the dispute, and it was contended with some force that they are not participating in or financing or directly interested in the national dispute. It may be so. But a considerable number of men belonging to the same grade as the applicant, as well as firemen and men belonging to other grades who are in the applicant's association, are members of miners' unions affiliated with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; amd I am satisfied that the men who belong to those unions are participating in and directly interested in the dispute. The mere fact that, with the consent of the Miners' Federation and of the colliery owners, they are continuing to work at the old rate of wages on certain conditions does not show that they are not

participating and directly interested.

"Accordingly as the applicant belongs to a grade members of which are participating and directly interested in the dispute he is not entitled to relief under Sec. 4 (1) of the Act of 1924."

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

STEEL WORK ERECTION.—The Constructional Engineering Union v. Messrs. Nortons (Tividale), Ltd. Difference.—Classification of workmen. Rates of pay and allowances under Fair Wages Resolution. Decision.—The Court classified the men concerned and fixed rates of pay as follows:—

Erectors ls. 5d. per hour.
Erectors' helpers or Assistants ... ls. 3½d. ,,
Riveters ls. 6d. ,,
The men concerned in the present reference are not entitled to lodging allowances or travelling expenses. Issued 4th June, 1926.
(1216.)

ROYAL CORPS OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS, ADMIRALTY.—Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. Admiralty. Difference.—New salary scales, Decision No. 1136. Point in scale for transfer—Claim for substantive seniority in grade. Decision.—No special circumstances had been proved in this case to justify a departure from the normal practice of the public service on the institution of an improved salary scale. Issued 15th March, 1926. (1217.)

SUPERVISING GRADES, POST OFFICE.—Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers v. Post Office. Difference.—New salary scales, Decision No. 1188. Point in scale for transfer—Claim for entry at point corresponding to that reached by increments in present grade. Decision.—The claim was not established. Issued 15th June, 1926. (1218.)

RIVETERS, CAULKERS AND DRILLERS, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—The Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, and the Workers' Union v. Admiralty. Difference. — Interpretation of Court of Arbitration Award No. 279. Decision.—(a) Workmen rated as riveters, caulkers Award No. 279. Decision.—(a) Workmen rated as riveters, caulkers and drillers, who may be or have been placed upon the established list should be designated as riveters, caulkers and drillers respectively. (b) Workmen rated as riveters, caulkers or drillers, whether "established" or "hired," when required to accept employment on "skilled labourers" jobs, should be paid the current rate for riveters, caulkers or drillers while employed on such jobs. Where, however, such employment has been offered and accepted as an alternative to discharge, of which due notice properly tendered has been given,

the rate appropriate to the job and not the current rate for riveters, caulkers or drillers should be payable. (c) Workmen rated as riveters, caulkers or drillers who elect to take their discharge in lieu riveters, caulkers or drillers who elect to take their discharge in lieu of alternative employment are not thereby precluded from receiving any gratuity or superannuation benefit to which they may be entitled. The Court referred back to the parties the application of the retrospective payment at their current rate to riveters, caulkers or drillers who were not given the option of discharge, and who were employed in another grade at a lower rate of pay since 13th March, 1919. Issued 15th June, 1926. (1219.)

July, 1926.

MACHINISTS, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—Workers' Union and National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. Admiralty. Difference.—Claim for advance in wages. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Issued 16th June, 1926. (1220.)

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS, ROYAL NAVAL CORDITE FACTORY, HOLTON HEATH.—Staff Side v. Official Side of the Admiralty, Administrative Whitley Council. Difference.—Salary scales. Claim for revision and increase. Decision.—The Court made no change in the scales of pay of Class III, but awarded for Classes I and II, and Women Assistants the following basic scales of pay:—

Class I 44s.—3s.—60s. per week. Class II 33s.—2s.—42s. ,, ,, Women Laboratory Assistants 23s.—2s.—27s. ,, ,,

Civil Service Cost of Living Bonus being payable in addition. Operative as from 1st May, 1926. Issued 17th June, 1926. (1221.)

ABERTILLERY AND DISTRICT WATER BOARD.—Workers' Union v. Abertillery and District Water Board. Difference.—Claim for advance of 2d. per hour in wages to labourers and semi-skilled men employed at Grwyne Fawr Reservoir. *Decision*.—The decided against the claim. Issued 25th June, 1926. (1225.)

TIMEKEEPERS, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—Workers' Union v. Admiralty. Difference.—Rates of pay.—Claim for increase. Normal working hours.—Overtime. Decision.—The Claim for an increase in remuneration has not been made out. The Court awarded that as from 1st June 1926, the normal working week of timekeepers should be 54 hours actual attendance and that overtime should be paid at the rate of time and a half. Issued 25th June, 1926. (1226.)

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

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

(C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

PACKING CASE MAKING: LONDON.—National Union of Packing Case Makers and Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. Mr. A. H. Tytherleigh, Raleigh Wharf, London, S.E.S. Difference.— Strike to enforce claims in connection with overtime rates and piecework prices. Settlement.—Terms of London Packing Case Agreement to be fully operated. Workshop Committee to be set up to discuss piece-work prices and any grievances which may arise from time to time. Signed 9th June, 1926.

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

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order E (2), dated 24th June, 1926, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers and specifying the 28th June, 1926, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Button Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order V (17), dated 29th June, 1926, confirming general minimum order v (17), dated 25 or other, 1520, commining general liminum time rates, piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers and general minimum piece rates and a piece-work basis time rate for female home-workers employed in those branches of the trade included in the Trade Boards (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1925, which are not included by the Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919, and specifying the 2nd July, 1926, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Boards (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.R. (16), dated the 16th June, 1926, confirming certain minimum rates as fixed and as varied for female workers in the Rope, Twine and Net Trade in Northern Ireland and specifying the 1st July, 1926, as the date from which these rates become

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.A. (6), dated the 10th June, 1926, confirming certain inimum rates as fixed and as varied for male and female workers in the Aerated Waters Trade in Northern Ireland and specifying the 1st July, 1926, as the date from which these rates become

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Proposal Q (32), dated 26th June, 1926, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers.

Objection period expires 22nd August, 1926.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Building Regulations, 1926.

THE Home Secretary has made Regulations,* dated 21st June, 1926, under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to apply to all premises on which machinery worked by steam, water or other mechanical power is temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building, or for the purpose of any addition to the structure of an existing building. The Regulations, which may be cited as the Building Regulations, 1926, come into force on the 1st October, 1926

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

HEALTH SERVICES.—Seventh Annual Report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1925. (Cmd. 2674; price 5s. 6d.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment. Second Annual Report, 1925–1926. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

Mining.—(1) Flameproof electrical apparatus for use in coal mines. Second Report. Perforated plate protection. (2) A method for the determination of the velocity of detonation over short lengths of explosive. Safety in Mines Research Board, Papers Nos. 21 and 22. (S.O. Safety in Mines Research Board, Papers Nos. 21 and 22. publications; price 1s. 3d. and 9d. respectively.) (3) Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1926. (Cmd. 2678; price 1d.) (See page 246.)

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report on the group settlements in Western Australia. Dominions Office. (Cmd. 2673; price 6d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in England and Wales in receipt of Poor Law Relief, in the quarter ending in March, 1926, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 3d.) (See page 244.)

SEA FISHING.—Fishery Board for Scotland. Forty-fourth Annual Report. Sea Fisheries—Statistical Tables, 1925. (S.O. publication; price 7s.)

Contains a statement of the numbers employed in the Scottish sea fisheries, 1924 and 1925.

SEAMEN.—Seamen's articles of agreement. Collection of laws and regulations on the engagement, dismissal, repatriation and discipline of seamen. Studies and Reports. Series P. (Seamen), No. 1. International Labour Office. (Geneva; price 16s.) (See page 248.)

VENTILATION.—(1) A physiological study of the ventilation and heating in certain factories. Report No. 35. (See page 247.) (2) Fan ventilation in a humid weaving shed. An experiment made for the Departmental Committee on Humidity in Cotton Weaving. Report No. 37. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. publications; price 3s. and 1s. 9d. respectively.) (See page 247.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS:

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1926. ADMTRALTY

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

Chatham: Roller Shutters: S. Hoskins & Bros., Ltd., London, E. Dalnottar: External Painting of Tanks: J. Robb, Rutherglen, Glasgow. Devonport: Steel Rails, etc.: J. & F. Howard, Ltd., Bedford. Loch Long: Additional Accommodation: Cardonald Housing Corporation, Ltd., Glasgow. Portsmouth: Roofing Slates: J. Williams & Co., London, S.E.—Steel Castings: Carntyne Steel Castings Co., Renfrew, Scotland.—Steel Rails, etc.: Bute Works Supply Co., Cardiff. H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Steelwork: F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Apparatus, Cooking: Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham .-Bacon: St. Olave's Curing & Preserving Co., Ltd., Nottingnam.—Bolts and Nuts, Wrought Iron: Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Bolts, Nuts & Studs, Naval Brass: Muntz's Metal Co.,

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1926, No. 738. H.M. Stationery Office;

Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Ammunition: D. M. Davies, London, N.—Boxes (electrical): Engineering and Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Hawkers, Ltd. Birmingham.—Buttons and Ornaments (for Forage Caps, etc.): Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. J. Dingley, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; T. B. Wilkins (1925), Ltd., Birmingham.—Cables, Boxes, etc.: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cables, Electric: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Calico: H. Spencer & Co., Manchester.—Cloth, Leather: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Coolers: Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—Copper Articles: T. G. Blood, Birmingham; H. Brown (Ship Supplies), Ltd., London, E.; Corfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Hudson & Co., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; J. Levick, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Copper Ingots: James & Shakspeare, Ltd., London, E.C.—Crane, Electric Travelling: Isles, Shakspeare, Ltd., London, E.C.—Crane, Electric Travelling: Isles, Ltd., Leeds.—Dryers, Ground: J. Hare & Co., Bristol.—Fans and Spares: Jas. Keith & Blackman, Ltd., London, N.—Fans, Motordriven: Turbon Fan Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Flour: E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe; J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., Bristol; W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Grace Bros., Bristol; Wingent & Kimmins, Ltd., Chatham.—Gunmetal Articles: T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; J. Roley, Ltd., Liverpool.—Jam, Strawberry: Chivers & Sons., Ltd., Cambridge; Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., London, W.—Lampholders: Cable Accessories Co., Ltd., Tipton; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex: Sperryn & Co., Birmingham.—Lathe: Hulse & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Sperryn & Co., Birmingham.—Lathe: Hulse & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Lead Sheet and Pipe: Cookson Lead & Antimony Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Linoleum: Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Machine, Radial Drilling: F. Town & Sons, Halifax, Yorks.—Machines, Knife Cleaning and Mincing: A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Spong & Co., Ltd., London, N.—J. T. Weatherburn & Sons, London, W.—Motors: Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Packings, Engine: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Plywood: W. Mallinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.—Polish, Floor: Ronuk, Ltd., Portslade.—Pump, Oil Fuel: Worthington Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—Pumps and Valves: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes, I.O.W.—Reamers: Pickford, Evans & Co., Ltd., Ltd., East Cowes, I.O.W.—Reamers: Pickford, Evans & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Retorts, Copper: John Dore & Co., London, E.—Ropes, Sheffield.—Retoris, Copper: John Dore & Co., London, E.—Ropes, Steel Wire: Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Excelsior Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Whiteeross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Joseph Crawhall & Sons, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham.—Shackles, Lugless Joining: Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Tanks, Steel: T. Piggott & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tapes, Measuring: James Chesterman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; John Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Howard Wall, Ltd., London, E.—Tinfoil: Cheswright & Nicholls, Ltd., London, E.—Tube Expanders, etc., Roller: J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Midland Manufacturing Co. (1922), Ltd., Sheffield; C. Wicksteed & Co., Ltd., Kettering; S. A. Daniell, Ltd., Birmingham.

WAR OFFICE

Aluminium Alloy Bars: The Stirling Metals, Ltd., Coventry. Aluminium Alloy Bars: The Stirling Metals, Ltd., Coventry.—Battery, Secondary, replating of: Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton.—Blankets, G.S., Brown: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Brass Sheet: P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Brushes, sweeping, long, heads: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—Cable, Electric: Standard Telephones & Cable, Ltd., Woolwich.—Cars and Vans: A. E. Gould, Ltd., Manchester.—Cases, Mattress, Single Soldiers: Thos. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—Charcoal, Activated: Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co., Ltd.—Chassis, 23/60 h.p.: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—Chassis, Six Wheeler: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Closets and Fittings: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E., and Potteries.—Cloth, Silk: Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield.—Coats. Great. Dismounted: E., and Potteries.—Cloth, Silk: Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield.—Coats, Great, Dismounted: Jno. Hammond & Sons (1922), Ltd., Newcastle; J. Smith & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Coats, Warm: J. Compton, Sons, & Webb, London; Huggins, Son & Co., Bristol; L. Silberston, London, E.—Cotton Waste: Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Kirkham, Lancs.—Cranes, Supply and Erection: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Curtains, Mosquito and Sandfly: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Drill, Blue: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—Drill, Brown: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—Firebricks: Harris & Pearson, Stourbridge.—Iron, Pig: The North Lonsdale Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Ulverston, Lancs.—Lead, Pig: H. J. Enthoven & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Machine, Well Boring: Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Mattresses, Officers': Siddall Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—Mattresses, Mattress. Officers': Sheffield.—Mattresses, Officers': Siddall Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—Mattresses, Married Soldiers, and Cases, Mattress, Officers': Hampton & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—Metal Rod: King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Bodies—Limousine and Fittings: J. C. Beadle, Ltd., Dartford.—Motor Cycles: Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Oil, Lubricating, Cylinder, Heavy: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—Oil, Lubricating, Mineral, for Motor Lorries: London Lubricants (1920), Ltd., London, E.—Oil, Lubricating, Rangoon: Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Oil, Machinery, Light & Medium: J. & D. Hamilton, Ltd., Glasgow.—Paint: Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool.—

Pipes, drain: Ferguson & Sons, Leicester.—Piping, Stove, Wrought Iron: F. W. Potter & Co., London, S.E.; Pneumatic Covers and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sheets, Barrack, Linen: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Shoes, Canvas: Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Son, Raunds.—Sidecars: Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Socks, Worsted: A. Kemp, Leicester.—Standards: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Steel, Mild, Bars: The Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherland.—Steel Tool: W. Turner & Son, Ltd., Steeffeld.—Stoves and Steel, Mild, Bars: The Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.

Steel, Tool: W. Turner & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—Stoves and Ranges: Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert.—Ticken, Linen: A. Blythe & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Torches, Signalling: C. A. Vandervell & Co., London, W.—Trailers: Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Tyres, Solid: Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

—Vehicles, Six Wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Washers, Rotary: Hind & Lund, Ltd., Preston.—Well Boring Equipment: Perkins Mackintosh Petroleum Tool & Boring Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Colchester (Major Repairs to Roads): F. Hutton & Son, Birch, near Colchester. Colchester (Tarring Roads, Parades, &c.): W. & J. Glossop, Hipperholme. Warley (Tar Spraying Roads, &c., and Major and Minor Repairs): W. & J. Glossop, London, W.C. Hilsea Ordnance Depôt (Two Open Sheds for Horse Stall Fittings): Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Longmoor Camp, Hants (Erection of Steelwork for Workshops at Railway Training Centre): Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Pinehurst Barracks (Extension of Platform for Washing Tanks): C. Morgan & Sons, Ash Vale, Surrey. Maintenance Works: Cambridge Barracks, Woolwich: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Lichfield: T. M. Oxtoby & Son, York. Blackdown and Deepcut; North Aldershot; Sandhurst: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, and Royal Herbert Hospital, &c.: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.

AIR MINISTRY.

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Aircraft: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Fitting Engine to: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft, Modifications to: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft, Reconditioning of: Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Repair of: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Spares: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; The Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; The Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Steel Wings for: Steel Wing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Aircraft, Tanks for: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Weybridge.—Airscrews, Metal, Experimental: Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—Ash: Baynes (Reading), Ltd., Reading; Calders, Ltd., Hatfield; Ash: Baynes (Reading), Ltd., Reading; Calders, Ltd., Hatfield; C. R. Claridge, Exeter.—Ash (English): Rudders and Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Barges, old: F. A. Ashmead & Son, Bristol.—
Bedsteads, Married Airmen and Mattresses, Spring: Albert Phillips,
Ltd., Birmingham.—Bombs, Cleaning, Repairing and Filling of:
Thames Ammunition Works, Ltd., Erith.—Bombs, Practice:
Trojan, Ltd., Croydon; Vickers, Ltd., Dartford.—Brackets,
Aluminium: The S.U. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Buildings and
Works Services. Pulls Revent Storage (Tongment). Cil Lett. Aluminium: The S.U. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Buildings and Works Services: Bulk Petrol Storage (Tangmere): Oil Installations, Ltd., London, S.W. Electric Cable and Accessories (Egypt): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. External Services (Ruislip): J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Hot Water Supply (Uxbridge): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Birmingham. Internal Wiring (Halton): S. Dixon & Sons, Leeds. Internal Wiring (North Weald): T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Internal Wiring (Upper Heyford): Malcolm & Allan, London, W.C. Married Airmen's Quarters, External Services (Halton): H. J. & A. Wright, Ltd., Great Missenden. Reconditioning Buildings (Ruislip): J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Sheets, Galvanised, Corrugated (Hinaidi): F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Tem-Corrugated (Hinaidi): F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Temporary Buildings, etc. (Sutton Bridge and Holbeach): J. Thompson & Sons, London, S.W.—Carriers, Bomb: Vickers, Ltd., Dartford.— & Sons, London, S.W.—Carriers, Bomb: Vickers, Ltd., Dartford.—Cloth, Blue Grey: Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley Bridge, Yorks.; Joseph W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Yorks.—Containers, Magneto: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Crossley Spares: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—Cylinders, Acetylene Gas: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Delco Ignition Spares: Delco, Remy & Hyatt, Ltd., London, S.W.—Dope, Gellulose, Acetate: British Celanese, Ltd., London, S.W.—Dope Govering Nitro: Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., Richmond, Surrey; Dope Covering Nitro: Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., Richmond, Surrey; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Stowmarket.—Engine, Aircraft: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Stands: Monarch Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Extinguishers, Fire, Froth: Foamite Firefoam, Ltd., London, W.—Extinguishers, Fire, Refills for: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—Ford Spares: W. J. Reynolds, London, E.—Gas, Acetylene: Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, S.W.—Generators: British Thomson. Ford Spares: W. J. Reynolds, London, E.—Gas, Acetylene: Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, S.W.—Generators: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Generators, Motor: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Generators, Motor, Spares: W. Mackie & Co., London, S.E.—Indicators, Air Speed, Repair of: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—Leyland Spares: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Linen, Old Rags: I. & J. Hyman, London, N.—Magnetos: North & Son, Ltd., Watford.—Magnetos and Spares: Simms Motor

Units, Ltd., London, W.—Mahogany (Aircraft): Gliksten & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Turner & Hunters, London, E.—Mattresses, Hospital and Married Airmen's: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Wethyl Ethyl Ketone: Chance & Hunt, Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil, Mineral, Lubricating: Anglo American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil, Mineral, Lubricating, Steam Gylinder: A How & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Oxygen Gas: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pipes, Hose, Canvas: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Plugs, Sparking: Robinhood Engineering Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—Radiators: Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds; John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rolls Royce Spares: Rolls Royce Ltd., Derby.—Sheets, Barrack, Making-up: G. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—Sheets, Steel, Mild: Shimwell & Co., London, E.—Shoes, Canvas: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Sights, Aldis, Repair of: Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—Stannic Chloride: Wm. Blythe & Co., Ltd., Church, Lancs.—Steel, Carbon: Industrial Steels, Ltd.: Sheffield.—Thermometers, Strut, Aircraft: J. J. Hicks, London, E.C.—Thermometers, Temperature, Oil: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Trousers, Blue: L. Silberston, London, E.—Tubes: Vickers, Ltd., Dartford.—Tyres: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.—Vans, Ford: W. J. Reynolds, London, E.—Wires, Streamline: Bruntons, Musselburgh, N.B. London, E.-Wires, Streamline: Bruntons, Musselburgh, N.B.

POST OFFICE

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., iverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Peel-Conner Telephone Works General Electric Co., Ltd.), Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. or N.W.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.—Apparatus, Testing, Protective, and Miscellaneous: Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. or N.W.—Battery Stores: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield, Manchester.—
Beeswax: Chas. Farris, London, E.C.—Boxes, Battery: W. & T. Beeswax: Chas. Farris, London, E.C.—Boxes, Battery: W. & T. Lock, Bath.—Boxes, Coin Collecting: Hall Telephone Accessories, Ltd., London, W.—Boxes, Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.—Boxes, Packing: Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—Boxes, Packing, Wood: W. Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. W. Davies, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd. Helsby; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Castings, Joint Box: Ladywood Iron Works, Ltd., Lutterworth.—Cells, Porous, Leclanche: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Castings, Joint Box: Ladywood Iron Works, Ltd., Lutterworth.
—Cells, Porous, Leclanche: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd.,
Ponders End, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton,
Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Clips,
Earth: Farmer, Stedall & Co., Birmingham.—Clocks: Grimshaw,
Baxter & J. J. Elliott, Ltd., Coventry.—Clothing, Leather: F.
Bryan, Ltd., Worcester; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.;
Hope Mfg. Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Coal: Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., Lewis
Merthyr, Powell, Duffryn, etc.—Combinations, Motor Cycle:
B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Redditch and Birmingham.—Earpieces: PeelConner Telephone Works (General Electric Co., Ltd.), Stoke,
Coventry.—Emery Cloth: John Oakey & Sons, Ltd., London,
S.E.—Handles, Ebonite: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Hydrometers: T. O. Blake, London, W.C.; W. A. E. Busby,
London, E.C.—Insulators: J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby, Derbyshire; Bullers, Ltd., Hanley and/or Milton, Staffs:; Thos. De La
Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; shire; Bullers, Ltd., Hanley and/or Milton, Staffs.; Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley, Longton or Stone, Staffs. — Ironwork, Telegraphic: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath, Staffs.; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Labels, Celastoid: Bonnella Bros., Ltd., London, W.C.—Lugs, Lead: T. F. Snow, London, S.E.—Masts, Wireless: Horseley Lugs, Lead: T. F. Snow, London, S.E.—Masts, Wireless: Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Mudgards, Bicycle: Cranford Mfg. Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Oil, Fuel: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Llandarcy, near Swansea.—Paper, Watermarked: Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge, Kent.—Pipe, Cast Iron: Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow.—Pipe, Steel: Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Erdington, Birmingham.—Rags, White: S. J. Green, Liverpool.—Recoating with Ebonite: Paragon Rubber Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull.—Seals, Lead: Dunham, White & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Sleeves, Lead: Geo. Farmiloe & Sons. Ltd., London, E.—Solder: Type Solder Co., Newcastle-on. Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Solder: Tyne Solder Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Strings: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; H.P. King & Sons, London, E.C.—Troughing, Wood: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—Vehicles, Motor: —Troughing, Wood: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—Vehicles, Motor: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. H. Perry, London, N.—Vehicles, Motor, conversion of: Carrimore Six Wheelers, Ltd., London, N.—Wire, Bronze: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Wire, Copper: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex.—Wire, Switchboard: General Electric Co., Ltd., (Peel-Conner Telephone Works), Coventry.—Wire, G.I. Strand: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Conveyance of Mails: McNamara & Co. (1921), Ltd., London, E.C. Batteries—Replacing: Birmingham H.P.O.: Premier Accumulator

Co. (1921) Ltd., Northampton.—Conduits—Laying: Old Western Exchange (Fulham Section); Abinger Hammer (Surrey): H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Birmingham (Erdington, Silverbirch Road, etc.); Birmingham—Wednesbury; Romford (South St—Brentwood Boundary); Amersham (Bucks); Blackpool, Ainsdale (Lancs): Hodge Bros. (Contractors) Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Aberystwyth, Machynlleth and Aberdovey; Ellesmere (Salop) & Welshpool (Mont.); Worcester: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Warrington. Shepherds Bush, W.; Finsbury, etc.: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. East Dean; Plumpton; Hailsham (Sussex): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Keighley (Yorks): J. McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Westminster and Chelsea: T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Lowestoft: W. & J. Cunliffe, Dunchurch, Nr. Rugby. Deptford, etc.; toft: W. & J. Cunliffe, Dunchurch, Nr. Rugby. Deptford, etc.; Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone; Hornsey, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N. Failsworth (Oldham Road): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Macclesfield: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Milnsbridge (Huddersfield): Executors of A. Schofield, Thorner, Nr. Leeds. Keith: Adam Duncan Glasgow. Birmingham Inverpool. Milisbridge (Huddersheld): Executors of A. Schofield, Thorner, Nr. Leeds. Keith: Adam Duncan, Glasgow. Birmingham (Saltley, Alum Rock and Church Lane): J. F. Hodge, Rednal, nr. Birmingham. Ilford (High Road); Kilburn (High Road): A. Thomson & Co. (London) Ltd., London, W.C. Exeter-Torquay (Alphington): E. P. Bovey & Son, Torquay. Leicester (Western Park, Syston etc.): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham.—Telephone Park, Syston etc.): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Govan (Glasgow): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines; Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Fitzroy (Museum Relief): Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Whitley Bay: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Birmingham (North); Clyde Valley Electrical Power Co., Ltd.; Albright and Wilson, Ltd. (Oldbury): Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. The West Riding County Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lance): Descriptions of the Council (Wakefield): Anchor Cable Co., Ltd Council (Wakefield); Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., (Leigh, Lancs); D Gestetner, Ltd. (N.): Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London S.W. Telephonic Repeater Station—2 Wire Repeater Equipment : Edinburgh; Jedburgh; Newcastle-on-Tyne: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Station—4 Wire Repeater Equipment: Jedburgh; Edinburgh: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Station—4 Wire & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—lelephonic Repeater Station—4 Wire Repeater Equipment Extension: Aldeburgh: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Wireless Station—Direction Finding Apparatus: Port Patrick (Wigtownshire): Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Carbons: Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable, Beds.—Cardboards: Culter Mills Paper Co., Peterculter, Aberdeen; Jacksons Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks; Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet, Essex; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Stoneywood, Aberdeen.—Envelopes: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.—Files, Automatic Box: A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.—Paper of various descriptions: Alders Paper Mills, Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs; Basted Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ightham, Sevenoaks; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Bury Paper Making Co., Ltd., Bury; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny, Stirling; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Lanarkshire; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Watford; Ellangowan Paper Co., Ltd., Milngavie, Glasgow; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, Nr. Bristol; S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; S. Jones & Co., Ltd., Camberwell; Kings Norton Paper Mills, Ltd., King's Norton; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford, Kent; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Whitchurch, Hants; Rybundale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden, Nr. Halifax; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Wiggins Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Hele, Devon.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: 4,000 Bks., Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. I: Adams & Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C.; 2,000 Guards Books "S.O. Book 22a ": Clements Newling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; 16,000,000 P. 430 Letter and Postal Bill: Foy & Son, London, N.; 50,000 Pads Army Form C. 2129: W. P. Griffith & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; 25,000 Books T.E. 1030 Post Office: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks; 25,000 Books Manual of Field Works, 1925: North Herts Co-Operative Bdg. Works, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts; 100,000 Registry Jackets: J. F. Warren, London, N.; 700 Attendance Registers E.1: 800 Books Tp. 1085 General Ledger, 350,000 Forms 73 and 74 Inland Revenue, 1 Carbons: Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Waterlow & Ltd., Oldham.—Sealing Wax: G. Waterston & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Stencils, Type: Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey, Herts.—Straps, Web: Spickett & Downs, London, E.—Tags, India: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Tape: Bolehall Mill Co., Tamworth, Staffs.—Typewriters (overhauling): J. S. Cooper, London, S.E.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Acetylene Gas Station: The Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom, Acetylene Gas Station: The Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom, Ltd.), Brentford.—Alteration to Collier "Ajasa": The Mercantile Dry Dock Co., Jarrow-on-Tyne.—Asbestos Sheets: Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., London, S.E.; The British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., London, W.C.—Bandsaws, etc.: Drabble and Sanderson, Ltd.,

Sheffield.—Battery of Pressure Filters, etc.: The Candy Filter Co., London, W.—Blankets: Hepworths and Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Brake Blocks: The Tees Side Bridge & Engg. Wks., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cable: E. Baylie & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; The London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.C.; Callender's Cable Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cables, etc.: W. T. Henley's Tele. Wks. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Candles: Prices Patent Candle Co., London, E.C.— Car: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, London, W.; Daimler Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chassis & Lorries: The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Glothing: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; D. Gurteen & Sons, Harverhill; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Gloth: P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, nr. Leeds.—Goal: Watts, Watts & Co., London, E.C.—Gopper Ingots: The Glyco Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Granes: Thos. Smith & Sons (Profley) Ltd. Rodley Crane: Sir Wey April & Co. Ltd. Clearer Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cranes: Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley.—Crane: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —Drill: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Manchester; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Fencing: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Fishplates: Thos. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—Flannel: Kelsall & Kemp, Rochdale.—Gelignite: Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ice and Refrigerating plants: Seagers, Ltd., Dartford, Kent.—Ironwork: Stableford & Co., Ltd., Coalville, Leicester; The Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Gloucester.—Launch: Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Line Material: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Locos.: Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Ltd., Patricroft, Manchester.—Lorry Spares: Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—Lux Cells: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Muntz Metal, etc.: Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick, nr. Birmingham.—Mechanical Stokers: Underfeed Stoker Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Metal: Wall's, Ltd., Birmingham; The Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., Braintree, Essex.—Motor Ambulances, etc.: The Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., Braintree, Essex.—Motor Ambulances, etc.: The Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Launch & Ferry Boat: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—Novarsenobillon: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—Novarsenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paint: London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paint:
Red Hand Composition, Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: Bury Paper
Making Co., Ltd., Bury, Lancs.; The Ellangowan Paper Co., Ltd.,
London, E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Petrol:
F. & A. Swanzy, Ltd., London, W.C.—Pike Shoes: The British
Reinforced Concrete Engg. Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Pipes, Screw Taps,
etc.: Stewarts & Lloyds. Ltd., Glasgow.—Pipes: Cochrane & Co.,
Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.—Plant: Bellis & Morcom, Ltd.,
Birmingham.—Plates, etc.: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—
Plate Girder Bridges: The Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire.
—Poles Tubular Iron: J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Proposed
Berths, Apapa: E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pump Motor
Fire: Merryweather & Sons, London, S.E.—Railway Track:
F. Theakston, Ltd., London, S.W.—Rollers: Barford & Perkins,
Ltd., Peterborough.—Rope Galvd. Wire: The Whitecross Co., Ltd.,
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