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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during April, although declining somewhat at the time of the Easter holidays, showed a renewed improvement by the end of the month. The improvement over the month as a whole was most marked in shipbuilding, where, however, employment still remained There was a further seasonal improvement very bad. in the building and clothing industries, and the numbers unemployed also decreased in a marked degree in general engineering and in the construction and repair of motor vehicles, cycles, etc. On the other hand, there was a decline in coal mining, in steel manufacture, and in tinplate manufacture. In coal mining the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed showed a further decrease, but this was more than counterbalanced by the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. Employment was good in most branches of the clothing industry, in brick, tile and cement manufacture, and fairly good in the printing, publishing and stationery industries.

Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 12,000,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) in all industries taken together at 25th April, 1927, was $9 \cdot 4$, as compared with $9 \cdot 9$ at 21st March, 1927, and $9 \cdot 1$ at 26th April, 1926. The percentage wholly unemployed declined from $7 \cdot 9$ per cent. at 21st March to $7 \cdot 2$ at 25th April. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th April, 1927, was approximately 1,075,000, of whom 867,000 were men and 144,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 28th March, 1927, it was 1,115,000, of whom 905,000 were men and 153,000, of whom 800,000 were men and 172,000 were women.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April resulted in an aggregate reduction of about $\pounds70,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 560,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about $\pounds4,000$ in those of nearly 27,000 workpeople.

There were reductions in the wages of coal miners in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Leicestershire, North Staffordshire and the Forest of Dean, the percentage additions to basic rates being reduced by amounts varying in the different districts from about 3 to 6³/₃ per cent. on the previous wages. Other large groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced included iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, who sustained a reduction equivalent to about 3¹/₄ per cent. on current rates; hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose bonus was reduced from 8d. to 7d. on each shilling; and textile bleachers, dyers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, the reduction for whom amounted to over 4 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 2s. 6d. or 2s. 7d. per week in the case of men and 1s. 6d. per week in the case of women in the other districts. Reductions also occurred in the wages of ironstone miners in Cleveland, men employed on works of civil engineering construction, waterworks employees in London and various provincial districts, seed crushers and oil millers, coal tippers at the principal ports, and wholesale warehouse workers at Manchester.

The increases affected mainly ironstone miners and blastfurnace workers in Northamptonshire, blastfurnace workers in Cleveland and Staffordshire, and building trade operatives at certain provincial towns in England.

During the first four months of 1927 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases amounting to $\pm 33,500$ in the weekly full-time wages of $\pm 17,000$ workpeople and in net reductions of $\pm 99,800$ in those of $\pm 685,000$ workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1926 there were net increases of $\pm 11,700$ in the weekly full-time wages of 106,000 workpeople, and reductions of $\pm 33,000$ in those of 354,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 30th April the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 64 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. a month ago and 67 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 54, 55 and 58 respectively. These statistics are designed to indicate the average in the sect of maintaining unchanged the

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families, 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 number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April was 16. In addition, 20 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 10,200; and the aggregate duration of all disputes during April was about 79,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first four months of 1927 was about 520,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 34,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1926 were 1,722,000 days and 87,000 workpeople respectively.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1926.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1927 (pages 4 and 5), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1926. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1926, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 320,* as compared with 603 in 1925. In these disputes about 2,724,000 workpeople were directly involved (*i.e.*, on strike or locked-out) and 10,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, have at themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, 17,000 thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, 17,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 25 disputes which began in 1925 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1926. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1926 was thus about 2,751,000. The aggregate time lost in 1926 by these workpeople, owing to the disputes, was approximately 162,233,000 working days. In the previous year, the number of workpeople involved in disputes was about 445,000 and the approximate number of working days lost was

Whilst the number of disputes beginning in 1926 was the smallest recorded during the whole period of 39 years for which statistics are available, the number of workpeople involved and the aggregate loss of time owing to the disputes were greater than in any previous year. This was due to the great disputes were greated chain in any protocal start. This was due to the great dispute in the coal-mining industry and to the general strike in support of the coal miners. All other disputes in 1926 were, in comparison, very small, as will be seen from the following Table, which summarises, by groups of industries, the number of disputes reported as *beginning* in 1925 and 1926 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the number of workpeople involved *in* all disputes in progress in each of these years, and the aggregate number of working days lost by these workpeople owing to the disputes.

BENETTY LIES LEV.		1925.		1926.			
Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in 1925.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress in 1925.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress in 1925.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in 1926.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress in 1926.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress in 1926.	
General Strike				1	1,580,000	15,000,000	
Coal Mining : General Stoppage Other Stoppages		129,900	3,439,000	1 62	1,050,000 54,500	145,200,000 1,234,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying	12	8,600	301,000	6	500	22,000	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc Chemical Engineering Shipbuilding	13 11 18 27	700 600 6,400 7,000	5,000 29,000 37,000 49,000	5 3 15 7	2,700 300 3,400 800	45,000 10,000 64,000 4,000	
Other Metal Textile Clothing	48 59 31	11,600 172,100 4,600	97,000 3,173,000 38,000	37 33 12	9,800 16,500 1,000	140,00 188,00 8,00	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	26	5,300	56,000	19	1,700	8,00	
Woodworking and Furnishing	31	5,400	126,000	12	1,500	29,00	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public	17	19,200	136,000	4	1,400	42,00	
Works Contract- ing, etc	54	5,400	79,000	41	3,400	34,00	
Fransport and Communication	46	28,500	68,000	40	21,200	167,00	
Other Industries and Services	47	39,600	319,000†	22	2,600	38,00	
Total	603	444,900	7,952,000	320	2,751,300	162,233,00	

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, 40,500 in 1925 and 10,400 in 1926 were *indirectly* involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work, in consequence of the disputes, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not actually on strike or locked-out.

It may be pointed out that of the 1,234,000 days lost in 1926 through disputes in the coal-mining industry, other than the general stoppage, over a million were lost on account of a number of disputes which began in 1925, of which some were still in progress at the commencement of the general stoppage.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1926.

In comparison with the great dispute in the coal-mining industry and the general strike, all other disputes in 1926 were relatively unimportant.

The general stoppage in the coal-mining industry, which arose out of proposed reductions in wages and increases in working hours, began on 1st May, about 1,050,000 workpeople ceasing work.

* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † Including 239 000 in india-rubber and waterproof garment manufacture.

The numbers taking part in the stoppage had been reduced to about 800,000 by the beginning of November, and towards the end of that month local negotiations began, which resulted in general resumptions of work, on terms involving alterations in wages, varying in different districts, and increases in working hours from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 per shift. In the Midlands, in Lancashire and Cheshire, North Wales, Somerset and Kent, work had been resumed by the majority of workpeople before 1st December. At various dates during the early part of December work was generally resumed, subject to certain exceptions, in all districts except South Wales and Monmouthshire, and on 22nd December the stoppage terminated in that district generally, although at a number of pits resumption was still delayed. The total estimated loss of time by the 1,050,000 men taking part in the coal-mining stoppage, as distinct from the general strike, was over 145 million working days, or more than double that of the largest stoppage hitherto recorded (the general coal-mining stoppage of 1921).

The general strike in other industries, in support of the coal miners, began on 4th May and was called off on 12th May, work being resumed during 13th to 17th May, with some exceptions. The industries most affected by this strike were transport, printing, building, and iron and steel; the total number of workpeople taking part in it is estimated at about 1,580,000—this being the largest number ever involved in any one stoppage in this country; and the number of working days lost by such workpeople at about 15 million.

A detailed account of the general strike in May appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, and of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry in successive issues from August to December.

Apart from the national coal-mining stoppage and the general strike the following were the principal industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, beginning in 1926 :---

Classes of Workpeople involved.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Number of Work- people involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.
MINING AND QUARRYING :	uk, hone konst		violgian
Coal miners, etc.—Kirkcaldy (near)	1926. 27 Jan.–30 Jan.	2,000	11,000
Coal miners, etcSunderland	22 April-27April	2,594	12,000
Coal miners, etc.—Sunderland (near)	1 Dec25 April,	1,705	161,000
Coal miners, etc.—Rotherham	1927. 1 Dec10 Jan., 1927.	1,337	42,000
Coal miners, etc.—Newport, Mon. (near)	8 Dec14 April, 1927.	3,000	179,000
BRICK, POTTERY, GLASS, etc. :-	rivin' has m	manuela	ter inine
Brickmakers, etc.—Sitting- bourne and District	1 April-24 April	2,500	43,000
METAL, ENGINEERING, ETC., IN- DUSTRIES :	richeeple (nu h egeinet al	the wo	2000,000
Engineers (printing machine manufacture)—London, S.E.	11 Jan.–18 March	738	44,00
Keepers, fillers and pig lifters- Coatbridge	11 Jan. 1926– 18 Feb., 1927.	206	19,00
Locomotive men, etc. at steel and tinplate works—Llanelly	12 April-27 May	1,446	37,00
Steel casement makers—Ches- ter Workpeople employed in rail-	14 April-10 Sept.	315	22,00
way wagon and carriage works — Newton Heath, Manchester	21 April-1 May	2,000	20,00
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :	te minina la	ard ci	masio
Worsted weavers, etc.—Hud- dersfield (near) Cotton weavers, winders,	15 Jan.–14 Aug.	200	23,00
beamers, etc.—Barnoldswick District	13 March-	5,000	65,00
Tape sizers—Preston	27 March. 15 April–23 April	1,839	16,00
Dyers, etc.—Bradford District	4 May-15 May	6,000*	60,00
GAS SUPPLY :			
Gas fitters, stove repairers and labourers employed by mu- nicipal gas department— Glasgow	20 March– 10 April.	660	12,00
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICA- TION :	t onco grad	rted to	odan'scou
Dock workers-Manchester and Salford	8 June-9 June	3,500	7,00

CAUSES.

The following Table shows the numbers and proportions of disputes in 1926 (other than the great coal-mining dispute and the general strike), and of workpeople directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes. In some cases disputes originate from a number of different causes; e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of this and the following Tables such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage :--

* Estimated number.

Causes	erden di Enden di Langel		iber of putes	Work	ber of people involved
and the providence on providence of the providen	(ideatai	Total.	Per- centage.	Total.	Per- centage.
Wage increases Wage decreases Other wage questions		54 32 61	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	9,300 7,400 21,000	9·9 7·8 22·2
All wage questions Hours of labour Employment of particular class	 es or	147 16	46·2 5·0	37,700 1,100	39·9 1·2
persons	1911	79	24.9	15,900	16.8
discipline		29	9.1	8,100	8.6
Trade Unionism		27	8.5	12,900	13.7
Miscellaneous questions		20	6.3	18,700	19.8
Total	000.00	318	100.0	94,400	100.0

In 1926, as in most years, wages questions were the most frequent causes of disputes, nearly half of all the disputes included in the Table arising from such causes. Questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons came next in order of frequency, and accounted for about 25 per cent. of the disputes. Disputes as to working hours formed only five per cent. of the total.

The following Table shows by groups of industries the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes (other than the great coal-mining stoppage and the general strike), arising in 1926 from the principal classes of causes :---

	Work- people	Proportions directly involved in Disputes arising on questions of :						
Groups of Industries.	directly involved in Disputes begin- ning in 1926.	Wages.	Employ- ment of particular Classes or Persons.	Working Arrange- ments.	Trade Union- ism.	Other Causes.		
Mining and Quarry- ing Metal, Engineering	No. 38,400	% 61·4	% 15·9	% 6·6	% 6·7	% 9·4		
and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing	10,600 13,700 800	33·2 6·7 94·9	$ 36 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 3 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	7·5	16·6 80·4		
Building, Public Works Contract- ing, etc Transport and Com-	3,200	77.4	4.0	4.7	4 · 8	9.1		
munication	19,400	6.6	14.5	19.1	47.7	12.1		
Other Industries and Services	8,300	62.7	16.8	9.1	1.8	9.6		
All Industries, 1926	94,400	39.9	16.8	8.6	13.7	21.0		
All Industries, 1925	401,200	68.6	14.2	5.6	7.7	3.9		

It will be seen that, judged by the number of workpeople directly involved, wages questions preponderated as a cause of disputes in Involved, wages questions preponderated as a cause of disputes in the mining and quarrying, clothing, building, etc., and other industries groups. In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries about one-third of the workpeople were involved in wages disputes, whilst a slightly larger proportion ($36\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) were involved in disputes arising out of the employment of particular classes or persons. Of the 13,700 workpeople directly involved in disputes in the textile industry, 11,000 were involved in two sympathetic disputes. Questions of trade union recognition and memberhip were the cause of the stoppage of nearly half of the workpeople the transport and communication group who were involved in isputes, several of which arose out of the terms of resumption of work after the general strike.

RESULTS.

The following Table shows the number and proportion of disputes beginning in 1926 (other than the great coal-mining disputes beginning in 1926 (other than the great coal-mining dispute and the general strike), and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, (c) of the nature of a compromise, and (d) which still remain unsettled. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of workpeople sour remain unsettled. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Tables, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "compromised."

Results.				Number of Disputes.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.		
and and a second se		bria Lassian	ngnad nggo-r	०४वि २० वहरेर	Total.	Per- centage.	Total.	Per- centage.
In favour of workpeople In favour of employers Compromised Unsettled		ers		010 	66 122 128 2	20·8 38·4 40·2 0·6	21,100 33,600 39,700 	$22 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0$
Total	1.40		stantel	bionn n	318	100.0	94,400	100.0

In most years disputes resulting in compromises are considerably more numerous than either the complete successes or the complete

failures, but in 1926 the number of disputes in which the employers were successful (122) was nearly equal to that in which a compromise was effected (128) and was nearly twice that in which the work-people attained their objects (66). So far as numbers of workpeople involved are concerned, compromises usually outweigh all other results, but in 1926 only 42 per cent. of the workpeople involved were in disputes which resulted in compromise, about 36 per cent. being involved in disputes settled in the employers' favour, and

22 per cent. in those settled in the workpeople's favour. In the case of one dispute work had been resumed pending further negotiation and a final settlement had not yet been reported, and in the case of one other dispute, work had not been resumed at the time of going to press

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1926 (other than the great coal-mining stoppage and the general strike) classified according to their results :-

	Work- people directly	Proportions directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1926, the Results of which were :—					
Groups of Industries.	involved in Disputes beginning in 1926.	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Compro- mised.	Un- settled.*		
Mining and Quarry- ing Metal, Engineering	No. 38,400	-% 18·4	33·0	48·6	%		
and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing Building, Public Works Contract-	10,600 13,700 800	$9 \cdot 0$ 38 \cdot 1 7 \cdot 7	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 \cdot 0 \\ 52 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$61 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 85 \cdot 6$	0·2		
ing, etc Transport and Com-	3,200	41.5	28.5	29.7	0.3		
munication Other Industries and	19,400	22.3	38.5	39.2			
Services	8,300	26.0	25.0	49.0			
All Industries, 1926	94,400	22.4	35.6	42.0	0.0		
All Industries, 1925	401,200	<i>53 · 1</i> †	16 · 1	30.8			

The following Table shows the number of workpeople directly involved in disputes in 1926 classified both by the principal causes and by the results of the disputes :---

the second second of the second se					
Principal Cause.	direc • Dispu	er of Work tly involv tes beginn te Results were	Total Number of Workpeople directly involved in Disputes beginning in		
Timeipar Gause,	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Com- pro- mised.	1926.	1925.
Wages : For increase Against decrease Re-adjustment of rates owing to difficulties in	200 900	3,400 3,400	5,700 3,100	9,300 7,400	38,800 217,300
working, etc Other	3,300 2,700	1,300 4,400	3,300 6,000	7,900 13,100	2,700 16,300
Total-Wages	7,100	12,500	18,100	37,700	275,100
Hours of labour Employment of particular	500	400	200	1,100	8,800
classes or persons Working arrangements Trade Unionism Sympathetic Disputes Miscellaneous	3,600 1,400 2,000 6,100 400	4,200 3,400 6,400 6,200 500	8,100 3,300 4,500 2,600 2,900	15,900 8,100 12,900 14,900 3,800	57,000 22,400 30,800 6,500 600
Grand Total, 1926	21,100	33,600	39,700	94,400	
Grand Total, 1925	212,800	64,600	123,800		401,200
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METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The terms of resumption of work by workpeople involved in the coal-mining dispute and the general strike were arranged by direct negotiations between representatives of employers and workpeople. Of the 318 other disputes which began in 1926, 316 had been finally settled at the time of going to press.[‡] The methods by which these 316 disputes were settled are shown in the Table below :—

Methods of Settlement.	Number of Dis- putes.	Per- centage of all Dis- putes.	Number of Workpeople directly involved.	Percentage of Workpeople directly involved in all Disputes.
By direct negotiations between		%		%
the parties or their repre- sentatives	219	69	76,700	81
By Conciliation	19	6	5,400	Ĝ
By Arbitration By return to work on em-	6	2	1,000	1
ployers' terms without ne-	45		10.400	Dielen Distant
gotiations	45	14	10,400	11
By replacement of workpeople Otherwise	20 7	$\frac{7}{2}$	700 200	0
Total	316‡	100	94,400‡	100

* Disputes in which no final settlement has yet been reported (May, 1927). † This exceptionally high percentage was largely due to the settlement in favour of the workpeople of a large dispute in the wool textile industry. ‡ In two disputes, involving in all about 100 workpeople, no final settlement has yet been reported (May, 1927).

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More than two-thirds (219) of all the disputes included in the above Table, involving more than 80 per cent. of all workpeople directly involved, were finally settled by direct arrangements or negotiations between the parties or their representatives. In the case of 45 disputes—14 per cent. of the total number, involving 11 per cent. of all the workpeople involved-work was resumed on employers' terms without negotiation. Nineteen disputes were settled by conciliation and six by arbitration; all of the disputes settled by conciliation or arbitration were small. Strikers were replaced by other workpeople in the case of 20 of the remaining disputes, and in the case of five disputes the establishments or departments concerned were closed down.

MAGNITUDE.

The general stoppage in the coal-mining industry involved approxi-mately 1,050,000 workpeople, and as it lasted over seven months the total number of working days lost through it (over 145,000,000) was very greatly in excess of that of any other dispute previously recorded by the Department. It is estimated that the number of workpeople who took part in the general strike in May in support of the coal miners was about 1,580,000. This is the largest number of workpeople ever involved in one stoppage; work was resumed in most cases within a fortnight, the total loss of time being estimated at 15,000,000 working days.

In the Table below the remaining disputes of 1926 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., duration in weeks, numbers of workpeople involved, and aggregate duration in working

It should be observed that, for the purposes of this Table, the duration in weeks and aggregate duration in working days take account of time lost in 1927 by disputes which began in 1926 and were still in progress at the end of the year. On the other hand, the aggregate duration of disputes which began before 1926 but continued into that year is excluded. As regards numbers involved, the Table relates only to disputes beginning in 1926. The figures in the Table, therefore, differ from those given in the first Table in this article (on page 168).

Limits.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1926.	Total Number of Workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these Disputes.	Aggregate Duration of these Disputes in Working Days.*
Disputes class	nified by D u	ration in Weeks.	
Under 1 week 1 and under 2 weeks 2 ,, , 4 , 4 ,, , 6 ,, 6 ,, , 10 ,, 20 weeks and upwards	175 57 33 13 19 10	61,300 19,900 10,600 3,200 3,100 3,200 2,800	118,000 159,000 69,000 119,000 188,000 278,000
Disputes classified by Tota	l Numbers	involved directly a	and indirectly.
Under 100 workpeople 100 and under 250 250 7 500 500 1,000 1,000 , 2,500 2,500 , 5,000 2,500 , 5,000 5000 and upwards	173 54 36 26 21 6 2	5,900 8,300 12,900 17,700 30,500 17,800 11,000	$113,000 \\100,000 \\81,000 \\96,000 \\329,000 \\247,000 \\125,000$

Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

Under 500 days 500 and under 1,000 days 1,000 ,, 5,000 ,, 5,000 ,, 25,000 ,, 25,000 ,, 100,000 ,, 100,000 days and upwards	175 43 69 23 6 2	13,600 10,400 37,900 20,500 17,000 4,700	$\begin{array}{r} 31,000\\ 30,000\\ 145,000\\ 253,000\\ 292,000\\ 340,000\end{array}$	
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More than half of all the disputes were of very short duration, 175 out of a total of 318 lasting less than one week; but 53 lasted for four weeks or more. The majority of the disputes were of small size, 173 of the 318 involving less than 100 workpeople each, and as most were also of short duration the total time lost in these disputes formed about 10 per cent. only of the aggregate duration. Thirtyone disputes (or about one-tenth of the total number) caused the loss of 885,000 working days or over 80 per cent. of the total number of working days lost in the 318 disputes.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1926.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893-1926, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed, in comparing these figures with the figures relating to 1925 and 1926 given in the first Table in this article, that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first Table they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year.

* Inclusive of the aggregate duration in January-April, 1927, of one dispute involving in all about 90 workpeople, of which no settlement has yet been reported.

Year.	Number of Dis- putes be-	Number volved in	of Workpeo n Disputes be in year.	ple* in- eginning	Aggregate Dura tion in Working Days of all		
I car.	ginning in year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Disputes in pro- gress during year		
1893	599	597,000	37,000	634,000	30,440,000 9,510,000		
1894	903	254,000	68,000	322,000 259,000	5,700,000		
1895	728	205,000 142,000	54,000 50,000	192,000	3,560,000		
1896	906 848	166,000	63,000	229,000	10,330,000		
1897 1898	695	199,000	53,000	252,000	15,260,000		
1899	710	137,000	42,000	179,000	2,500,000		
1900	633	132,000	53,000	185,000	3,090,000		
1901	631	111,000	68,000	179,000 255,000	4,130,000 3,440,000		
1902	432	115,000	140,000 23,000	116,000	2,320,000		
1903	380 346	93,000 56,000	31,000	87,000	1,460,000		
1904 1905	349	67,000	25,000	92,000	2,370,000		
1905	479	158,000	60,000	218,000	3,020,000		
1907	585	100,000	46,000	146,000	2,150,000		
1908	389	221,000	72,000	293,000	10,790,000 2,690,000		
1909	422	168,000	129,000	297,000 514,000	9,870,000		
1910	521	384,000 824,000	130,000 128,000	952,000	10,160,000		
1911 1912	872 834	1,232,000	230,000	1,462,000	40,890,000		
1912	1,459	497,000	167,000	664,000	9,800,000		
1914	972	326,000	121,000	447,000	9,880,000		
1915	672	401,000	47,000	448,000	2,950,000		
1916	532	235,000	41,000	276,000	2,450,000 5,650,000		
1917	730	575,000	297,000	872,000 1,116,000	5,880,000		
1918	1,165	923,000 2,401,000	193,000	2,591,000	34,970,000		
1919	1,352 1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000		
1920 1921	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000		
1921	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000		
1923	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000		
1924	710	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000 7,950,000		
1925	603 320	401,000 2,724,000	40,000 10,000	441,000 2,734,000	162,230,000		

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The figures show wide variations in different years, especially as regards the aggregate number of days lost, which ranged from less than 11 million in 1904 to nearly 86 millions in 1921 and to over 162 millions in 1926. The high totals for the two latter years, as also for 1912, were largely due to prolonged stoppages in the coalmining industry.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS: RECENT PROCEEDINGS.

THE National Council of the Pottery Industry held its forty-first meeting at Stoke-on-Trent on the 6th April, 1927.

Satisfaction was expressed at the decision of the manufacturers and operatives for the third year in succession following the protracted wages negotiations of 1924 not to give general notices for either increases or decreases of wages, a decision which was largely due to the labours and influence of the Council.

Among the other subjects dealt with were :--

Training in Commerce.—The Council expressed its appreciation of the effort being made by Mr. George, the Principal of the Burslem School of Commerce, to compile a text book bearing on the com-mercial side of the pottery industry, for use primarily in connection with the training of students of commerce; and requested that the various organisations and employers in the industry should supply as much available information as is desired by Mr. George, with whom a Committee of the Council will confer prior to publication of the work, in order that the information therein contained shall be as accurate and useful as possible.

Pottery Scholarship.—It was decided again to offer an open technical scholarship of the value of £50 per annum for three years. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council.

Junior Art School.—A standing sub-committee was appointed to consider the relationship between the pottery industry and the Junior Art School, in connection with the trainees at the school intended for absorption into the industry.

Merchandise Marks .- It was resolved that, under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, application be made to the Board of Trade by the National Council, as representing the pottery industry, for an Order in Council requiring that all articles of imported pottery be plainly and indelibly marked with an indication of origin, and that such marking be fired, and where practicable be under the glaze.

Notification of Vacancies .- With a view to manufacturers securing adequate supplies of labour with a minimum of trouble and delay, and to save unnecessary trouble and hardship to employees seeking work, the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation was recommended to take such steps as will ensure that vacancies which occur are reported to the Employment Exchanges by the respective manufacturers.

In connection with this subject a representative of the Ministry of Labour attended and gave some very instructive and interesting information on the work of the Exchanges, and appealed, in the interests of all concerned, for greater co-operation between employers and the Exchanges.

Consideration was also given to the question of the annual wakes holidays, statistics regarding choice of employment, and unemployment.

* Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the general strike in May, 1926, and in the coal-mining group, in which about 41,000 workpeople in 1926, 100,000 in 1921, 300,000 in 1920, 150,000 in 1919 and 106,000 in 1912 were involved in more than one dispute.

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REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1926.

gas, water, etc. The trade groups in which the largest number of *women's* vacancies THE third Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour, dealing with the work of the Ministry during 1926, has been issued.* were filled were : Domestic service (much the largest in all years); and thereafter dress; cotton; wool; miscellaneous textiles; com-Industrial Relations (Conciliation and Arbitration).-The number mercial occupations; and food, tobacco, drink, lodgings, etc.: with f disputes dealt with by the Department either by conciliation or smaller numbers in engineering and in agriculture. The relative arbitration was only 137, as compared with 257 in the preceding order of these trade groups (except domestic service) varied considerably from year to year; though in each year either the dress trades or the cotton trade came next after domestic service. year and an average of 210 during the five-year period 1921-25

The Report suggests that this abnormally small number of disputes. dealt with may be partly due to the depletion of trade union funds, and to the general dislocation of trade, resulting from the general strike and from the prolonged dispute in the coal mining industry. Of the 137 disputes settled by conciliation or arbitration in 1926 the number referred to the Industrial Court for arbitration was 104 luding 43 Civil Service cases and 41 cases in the railway service) were referred to single arbitrators, and four to ad hoc Boards Arbitration; five were settled under Section 2(1) of the Con-liation Act, 1896; while in 19 cases agreement was reached with the assistance of officers of the Ministry.

A full account is given of the Reports of (i) the Court of Investigation, appointed in September, 1926, to inquire into the national trimming tariff; (ii) the Court of Investigation (appointed 1925, but reporting in March, 1926) into the Scottish shale oil stry; and (iii) the Court of Inquiry (appointed in 1925, under Part II of the Industrial Courts Act, but reporting in 1926) into the threatened dispute affecting railway shopmen on the London and North Eastern Railway (Great Central section) and on the Cheshire Lines

The Report refers to the effect of the general strike on the Joint dustrial Councils and on the Interim Industrial Reconstruction ommittees. It is stated that these bodies "showed their value providing a meeting ground for the discussion of the situation ing out of the strike, and still more in the spirit of reasonableness which those discussions were almost invariably conducted. One mmittee has suspended its activities indefinitely, but in general may be said that the effect of the strike has been definitely to rengthen the position of the Industrial Councils and their power or good. Some of those affected by the strike have added to their astitution provisions designed to ensure at least an interval for cussion and negotiation before a stoppage of work takes place; thers which already had such machinery took the opportunity o overhaul or to extend it. On the whole there is every ground for satisfaction at the way in which the Whitley Council system has stood the severe test to which the general strike exposed it."

Employment.-The Report states that "the history of employment in 1926 is largely the history of the general strike and the coal ispute. At the end of January the proportion of insured work-eople unemployed was 11 per cent. This figure declined steadily 1 per cent. at the end of April, when, for the first time since post-war slump, the number of those registered at the Employ ment Exchanges as unemployed was below a million. Iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, marine engineering, and the linen and jute trades, still showed high figures of unemployment; but in most other industries there was improvement, and the steady general fall of the live register held out some definite prospect of a trade very starting the market of the biotection of the steady general fall of the live register held out some definite prospect of a rade revival. The general strike badly disturbed the growing nfidence, and subsequently the increasing shortage of fuel and e high price of imported coal which were due to the coal stoppage npletely checked the improvement, unemployment rising to .6 per cent. by the end of June. From this period there was a light improvement in the general position."

Unemployment Insurance.- The Report refers to the very severe The numbers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in Freat Britain at the end of each month from January, 1923, to strain thrown upon the Unemployment Insurance scheme during the year by the great increase in unemployment consequent on the December, 1926, have varied between a minimum of 981,877 (in April, 1926) and a maximum of 1,639,776 (in June, 1926). In general strike and the dispute in the coal-mining industry. The scheme was the less able to bear the shock because it had suffered thirty-three months out of this period of four years it was between 1,000,000 and 1,300,000, including a consecutive period of sixteen just before a serious loss of annual revenue. By the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1925 its revenue (from 4th January, 1926) was nonths from February, 1924, to May, 1925. reduced by £6,800,000 per annum in respect of employers' and The following Table shows the numbers of vacancies notified to workers' contributions. By the Economy Act of 1926 the Unemmployment Exchanges and of vacancies filled in each of the last ployment Fund lost a further sum of £1,700,000 a year out of the our years :-former Exchequer contribution. The total effect of these financial changes, together with the increase in unemployment, was to send up the Fund's debt to the Treasury from $\pounds 7,137,569$ on the 30th April, Vacancies Filled. 1926, to £22,640,000 on the 31st December.

		Vacancies Notified.
1923	 	 1,056,970
1924	 	 1,345,394
1925	 	 1,480,820
1926	 	 1,246,967

The vacancies notified have been distributed between men, women nd juveniles in the following proportions, taking the average of he last four years: Men, 53 per cent.; women, 28 per cent.; weniles, 19 per cent. The corresponding percentages for vacancies led are: Men, 57 per cent.; women, 25 per cent.; juveniles, per cent.

The trade groups in which the largest number of vacancies for en were filled were : Construction of works; general labourers; ilding; engineering; and transport. This was the order in each of the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, and also on the average of tour years 1923-6: it was also the order in 1926, except that ore vacancies were filled in the transport trades than in engineering that year. These five groups accounted for nearly two-thirds f the total number of men's vacancies filled. Other trade groups with a large number of men's vacancies filled were : Shipbuilding;

* Cmd. 2856. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net.

893,713 1,143,742 1,279,292 1,082,917

manufacture of metals; domestic service; commercial occupations; agriculture; mining and quarrying; cotton; boots and shoes;

It is pointed out in the Report that "nearly all the figures for 1926 for both men and women show an appreciable reduction from the figures for the preceding year, the reduction being due entirely to the much slower movement of trade and employment during the greater part of the year owing to the mining dispute. Now that the dispute is over, one of the most difficult parts of the unemployment problem is to restore the fluidity of labour. The industrial depression of the last six years has been most acutely felt in the heavy industries, which tend to be congregated near the coalfields. Although conditions in other parts of the country may have been substantially better, the chances of regular employment in other areas have not been sufficiently certain to induce men to leave their own area. The result has been that in many districts labour has been 'frozen' by unemployment, and has remained stationary. At the same time, in other areas where there is a greater variety of industrial develop-ment, considerably greater trade activity has obtained, and there have been, occasionally, temporary local shortages of certain classes of workpeople." The temporary local shortages in the cases of boys and girls in particular are, it is stated, likely to increase.*

The changes in the distribution by industry and in the geographical distribution of the employed population in recent years were examined in the November and in the December issues of this GAZETTE (pages 415–7 and 435). The Report refers to this change in industrial development, and proceeds : "There is no doubt that the midlands and the south and west have generally enjoyed greater prosperity, even in the difficult times of the last year; and it is in those parts of the country that there has been occasional difficulty in obtaining labour of the right quality, although such labour clearly exists in other parts of the country. What needs to be done is to facilitate the transfer of labour from area to area, and to ensure that industrial development is not retarded through inability to obtain the right type of labour. This task cannot be handled efficiently except by a system of employment agencies covering the whole country.

During the year the Department has continued to devote attention to the machinery of the Employment Exchanges as placing agencies; and it is pointed out that the effectiveness of the Department's efforts in this regard must depend on the co-operation of employers in notifying vacancies.

The number of employers on the King's National Roll on 31st December, 1926, was approximately 27,500; they were employing approximately 375,000 disabled ex-service men. A resolution was passed in both Houses of Parliament on 16th February, 1926, to the effect "that, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Government in all Government contracts to make provision for the employment to the fullest possible extent of disabled ex-service men, and to this end to confine such contracts, save in exceptional circumstances, to employers enrolled on the King's National Roll."

Other subjects dealt with under the heading of employment include Local Employment Committees; port labour committees; oversea settlement; admission of foreign workers; unemployment relief works, etc.

In addition to the Economy Act, two other Acts affecting Unemployment Insurance were passed during the year, viz., the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1926, and the Unemployment Insurance (Northern Ireland Agreement) Act, 1926. Notices of these Acts appeared in the April, May and July issues of this GAZETTE (pages 143, 163 and 246).

Reference is made in the Report to the settlement of questions of claims to unemployment benefit arising out of the general strike and out of the coal-mining dispute. In the former case claims were disallowed either on the ground that the claimants were not unable to obtain suitable employment, or on the ground that they had left their employment voluntarily without just cause. The Umpire took the view that the general strike was due to a dispute between H.M. Government and the Trades Union Congress General Council, and not between employers and employed, and that it was not, therefore, a trade dispute within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

* In this connection reference is made to the Report of the Committee on Education and Industry (England and Wales): Part I. (H.M. Stationery Office: price 1s. 6d. net.) A review of this Report appeared in the December, 1926, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 435-6.

The rest of the section deals with the administration of unemployment insurance under various headings. Reference is made to the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Unemployment Insurance.* While the Committee was unanimous in recommending that agriculture should not be brought within the scope of the general scheme, and that no scheme was desirable for agriculture in Scotland, it recommended by a majority (six to five) that a special scheme should be set up for England and Wales. It was announced by the Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons on 22nd November, 1926, that the Government did not see its way to adopt the recommendations of the majority report of the Committee.

An appendix to this section gives the substance of certain specially important decisions of the Umpire.

Juveniles.—The numbers of boys and of girls insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain at July, 1926, excluding those insured under the special schemes for the banking and for the insurance industries, were 564,000 boys and 401,000 girls showing a decrease of 1,000 in the boys but an increase of 6,000 in the girls as compared with July, 1925. In general during 1926 the supply of juvenile labour was sufficient to meet the demand in all areas, but some districts in which employment for juveniles was good have reported during the year a shortage of suitable boys to fill better-class vacancies, and there has apparently been some reluctance on the part of boys, especially in London, to take jobs as errand or messenger boys and other jobs with few or no prospects of permanent employment. As regards girls. the supply for better-class vacancies in the dress trades, especially in London, has not been equal to the demand.

The industries in which the greatest numbers of insured boys were employed continued to be the distributive trades, coal mining, building, engineering (including iron and steel founding), cotton, and printing (including publishing and bookbinding), in that order. For insured girls the chief industries continued to be the distributive trades, cotton, tailoring, dress and mantle making, and woollen and worsted.

In many areas juvenile unemployment was markedly severe during the year. At August, 1926, Swansea, Stoke-on-Trent, Bolton, Sheffield and Glasgow, showed the highest percentages of insured boys unemployed; and Stoke-on-Trent, Dundee, Swansea, Newcastle, and Bolton the highest percentages of girls unemployed. The industries in which the highest percentages of ghis unemployed. were unemployed in that month were shipbuilding, cotton, engineering and the distributive trades (in that order); while the percentages of insured girls unemployed were highest in the cotton, hosiery, woollen and worsted, and tailoring trades (in that order).

This section also contains a summary of (i) the Report of the Enquiry into unemployment among boys and girls in 1925; and (ii) Part I of the Report of the Committee on Education and Industry (England and Wales)[‡]. Other matters dealt with in this section are the arrangements for giving advice to boys and girls, and for placing them in employment; and the juvenile unemployment centres

Trade Boards.-The two grocery Trade Boards were dissolved during the year, as a result of an investigation into the wages and conditions of employment in that trade carried out in 1925§. As a result of similar investigations§ into (i) the light refreshment and dining-room section of the catering trade, (ii) the meat distributive trade, and (iii) the drapery and allied distributive trades, the Minister decided that, in all the circumstances, the conditions did not justify at the present time the application of the Trade Boards Acts to those trades.

Other matters in connection with the administration of the Trade Boards Acts dealt with in this section are :--description of trades to which the Acts apply; constitution of Trade Boards and of district trade committees; Trade Board minimum rates; proceedings of Trade Boards; inspection and enforcement, etc.

International Labour.-This section gives an account of the proceedings at the eighth and at the ninth sessions of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in May and June, 1926; also of the Conference of Ministers of Labour, on the subject of the Washington Hours Convention, held in London in March, 1926.

Representatives of the Ministry attended the four sessions of the governing body of the International Labour Office, and the third international conference of labour statisticians, held during the year. Five draft conventions have been ratified during the year, three relating to employment at sea, and two relating to workmen's compensation.

Training Scheme for Young Unemployed Men.-This scheme provides a short course of manual or agricultural training, not exceeding 26 weeks' duration, for young men who are unemployed and who, owing to trade depression, have had no opportunity of learning a skilled trade or even of acquiring a knowledge of the use of tools. The intention of the scheme is to improve the general employability

of the men and to accustom them to the use of tools and to regular hours and discipline, and, in the case of intending migrants, to give some experience of agricultural work, the handling and care of live stock, ploughing, milking, the use and repair of farm implements. and general farm work. The existing centres provide accommodation for training 1,200 men at a time.

The following statement shows the progress made from the commencement up to December, 1926 :---

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Placed in training.	In training 31st December, 1926.	Passed out of training.
Non-residential centres : Birmingham Wallsend Residential centres :	1,458 980	356 394	1,102 586
Claydon : Oversea Handymen	399 315	105 70	294 245
Brandon: Oversea Handymen	366 61	146 43	220 18

It is stated in the Report that the further experience gained under this scheme during 1926 shows that it is possible, by a short course of intensive training, so to improve the employability of young men lacking both skill and experience, as to give them a good prospect of remunerative employment either in this country or in the Dominicus.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN 1925.

THE following statistics as to the activities in 1925 and previous years of co-operative housing societies* in Great Britain, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the Annual Returns furnished to his office.

The returns obtained for 1925 show that there were 255 housing societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, or 17 more than in 1924. At the end of 1925 the societies had 16,876 members (of whom nearly 5,000 were returned as tenants), and share loan and reserve capital amounting to £8,729,713. The aggregate amount receivable in rents was £481,504. A net profit of £83,075 was earned during the year. Of this amount, £30,164 was allocated as interest on shares, equivalent to about 4 per cent. Frequently some part of the profits is applied to a fund out of which is defrayed the cost of tenants' repairs.

The aggregate cost value of the societies' land and buildings at the end of 1925 was returned at over £8,160,000.

The following Table shows the position of housing societies in Great Britain for the years 1920-1925 :--

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Number of Societies	246	264	245	232	238	255
Number of Members	11,021	12,573	12,746	12,795	14,704	16,876
Capital :— Shares Loans Reserves†	£ 615,369 5,580,331 29,085	6,861,666		£ 719,689 7,096,735 129,164	£ 713,027 7,066,474 194,706	7,695,241
Total £	6,224,785	7,631,974	8,191,667	7,945,588	7,974,207	8,729,713
Rents receivable Profit (+) or loss (-) on year	336,715	434,469	469,804	500,985 ,	477,545	481,504
before deduction of interest on shares	- 5,710	+ 11,467‡	+ 59,273	+55,792	+65,586	+83,075

The total expenditure on building, road making, and development, The total expenditure of building, four maximum states and the consequent heavy rise of some \pounds (300,000, an increase of practically 60 per cent. on the 1924 figure. A few of the more recently formed societies were responsible for this increase and the consequent heavy rise of some \pounds (30,000 in share, loan and reserve capital. As an example of the extensive operations carried out during the year, particularly in the north of England, may be mentioned two public utility societies in Yorkshire formed in 1924 to build houses for sale to employees of the London and North to build houses for sale to employees of the London and Norm Eastern Railway Company, the company financing the scheme by loans at 4 per cent. interest, which a central housing trust administers. The employee purchaser pays a deposit, and the balance of the price is spread over 20 years, during which time the property is mortgaged to the society. In their report dated March, 1926, the joint committee of the two societies refer to sums totalling 1926, the joint committee of the two societies refer to sums totalling nearly £250,000 as having been provided by the railway company to date, and to the fact that mortgages had been executed or were pending in nearly 300 cases of houses built or in course of erection, involving a sum of about £150,000.

this article, which actually undertake * The housing societies referred to in this article, which actually undertake the building of houses, must be distinguished from the *building* societies, established under the Building Societies Acts, which help their members to buy houses, but do not erect any houses. Particulars of Building Societies will be found in Part 5 of the Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly

Includes aggregate of profit and loss balances.
 † Includes a credit of £34,000 occasioned by a guarantor relieving a society of its liability on bank overdraft.

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CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN 1925.

the abnormally heavy losses sustained by the Co-operative Fishing Society, Ltd.; the New Town Agricultural Guild, Ltd.; and the Four Counties Bacon Factory, Ltd., now in process of winding up. In 1925 this group comprised 96 dairy societies, 59 egg and poultry societies, 11 fruit and market garden produce societies, 49 farmers' and growers' societies, 16 miscellaneous agricultural agricultural THE following particulars of agricultural and fishery co-operative societies in 1925 and previous years have been prepared by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory Returns furnished annually to his Department under the Industrial and Provident Societies and Friendly Societies Acts. The particulars are exclusive societies registered in Ireland. societies; and 53 fishermen's trading societies.

The societies are dealt with in three main groups :--(1) Rerement Societies, whose principal function is to supply their nbers with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for carrying on of agriculture; (2) Produce Societies, which are fly concerned with the marketing of members' produce; and Service Societies, which supply members with some service nected with the industry of agriculture. *e.g.*, threshing. Some jeties deal both in requirements and in produce. Usually cieties fall readily into one of the three groups, but in exceptional es, where a society undertakes the sale of produce and the supply quirements to an equal extent, the decision which places it in ne category or the other is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. the fishermen's trading societies, which have hitherto been classed requirement societies, have now been classified as produce cieties, as the value of nets and other gear supplied is very small npared with the value of fish caught and marketed. Adjustments o bring previous years' figures into line have also been made.

I. REQUIREMENT SOCIETIES. The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these ocieties in Great Britain for the years 1914–1925 :----

Year.	Number of Societies.	Member- ship.	Sales.*	Surplus or Loss (-) on Year.	Wages.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	274 301 329 410 495 562 667 664 588 548 548 506 478	29,603 33,421 38,253 54,367 76,819 93,724 115,553 115,891 112,176 105,537 96,929 95,115	£ 1,816,155 2,653,100 3,616,197 4,323,532 4,572,618 8,959,838 13,260,251 10,556,552 8,695,369 8,248,190 8,751,210 8,995,056	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 26,839 \\ 53,257 \\ 71,148 \\ 75,821 \\ 51,001 \\ 64,751 \\ -104,823 \\ -146,161 \\ 2,950 \\ -21,935 \\ 65,126 \\ 23,355 \end{array}$	£ 33,839 44,627 55,051 59,755 78,072 148,772 323,827 323,827 377,847 355,230 337,837 324,494 325,117

Whilst the value of sales increased by nearly £250,000 in 1925, aggregate surplus for the year was little more than one-third of hat for 1924. The results obtained by many societies for 1925 were less satisfactory than those for the preceding year, but the aggregate surplus would have been considerably more if abnormally eavy losses had not been sustained by two county farmers sociations, one in Dorset, the other in Suffolk. Societies in this group are further sub-divided for the purpose f the Chief Registrar's Annual Report (Part 3, Industrial and rovident Societies) into (a) Farmers' and (b) Allotment Workers' pointeries. The farmers' societies are the more numerous, and are sponsible for the bulk of the business done, as will be seen from he following particulars for 1925 :---

in state objantices	Number of So	cieties.	Sales.		
ie volde of the	England & Wales.	Scotland.	England & Wales.	Scotland.	
Farmers' Societies Allotment Wor-	209	131	£ 8,376,635	£ 453,623	
kers' Societies	138	Section of	164,798	n tallend	

The 347 societies in England and Wales in 1925 had 2,010 mployees, and share, loan and reserve capital amounting to L,964,000; this capital represented about £24 per member. The L31 societies in Scotland had 147 employees, and capital amounting o £54,000, or about £5 per member.

II. PRODUCE SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these ocieties in Great Britain for the years 1914–1925 :---

Year.	Number of Societies.	Member- ship.	Sales.†	Surplus or Loss (–) on Year.	Wages.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	129 140 159 228 300 334 338 307 296 278 286 284	$10,401 \\ 11,943 \\ 13,701 \\ 25,384 \\ 41,067 \\ 46,523 \\ 45,688 \\ 42,023 \\ 40,042 \\ 39,733 \\ 36,564 \\ 37,094 \\ \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds\\ 935,552\\ 1,186,001\\ 1,641,359\\ 2,917,867\\ 4,575,991\\ 7,193,150\\ 8,011,406\\ 6,075,542\\ 4,317,519\\ 3,462,295\\ 3,775,980\\ 3,989,136\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 16,890 \\ 25,987 \\ 21,517 \\ 56,646 \\ 68,330 \\ 48,077 \\ -114,009 \\ -8,063 \\ 1,343 \\ -8,392 \\ -11,704 \\ -64,769 \end{array}$	£ 37,482 36,941 43,998 71,306 108,632 187,544 265,209 222,785 175,260 182,986 192,508

See reference in next column as to sales of produce included here.
 f See reference in next column as to sales of requirements included here.

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In the aggregate, sales for 1925 showed an increase of £213,000 on the 1924 figure, and the total loss for the group was some £53,000 more than in 1924. This latter increase was largely attributable to

The 190 societies in England and Wales in 1925 had 1,283 employees, and share, loan and reserve capital amounting to f824,000, equivalent to about £26 per member; the 94 societies in Scotland had 340 employees, and capital amounting to £330,000 or nearly £68 per member. This high figure for Scotland is mainly due to several large dairy farmers' associations.

The sales of various kinds of produce for the years 1924 and 1925 are shown in the following Table :---

Description of Droduce	England a	and Wales.	Scotland.		
Description of Produce.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	
Milk and Dairy Eggs and Poultry Live Stock Fruit and Market Gardon Dead Meat Sundry*	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 1,282,339 \\ 308,746 \\ 23,911 \\ 98,809 \\ \end{array} \right\} 927,835 \left\{ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 1,220,448 \\ 318,174 \\ 22,423 \\ 104,620 \\ 1,010,940 \\ 241,813 \end{array}$	£ 783,138 65,721. 43,070 52 9,847	$\begin{cases} & \pounds \\ & 799,255 \\ & 56,468 \\ & 39,711 \\ & 61 \\ & \\ & 17,338 \\ & 7,060 \end{cases}$	

In addition to their sales of produce, these societies in 1925 supplied their members with requirements to the amount of £113,685 in England and Wales, and £37,140 in Scotland. The sales of the requirement societies (group I), on the other hand included produce of the following descriptions and values :--

Description of Produce.	England	and Wales.	Scotland.		
Description of Froduce.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	
Milk and Dairy Eggs and Poultry Live Stock Fruit and Market Garden Dead Meat Sundry*	£ 172,682 77,082 471,250 127,271 } 98,319	$ \begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 156,098 \\ 84,285 \\ 555,425 \\ 109,950 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 25,518 \\ 51,255 \end{array} \right\} \end{array} $	£ 2,329 50 	£ 2,452 23 2,453 {37	

In addition to the societies classified as "agricultural" and fishing," 176 industrial societies had farming and dairying departments. In 1925 they employed in these departments 2,822 persons, to whom $\pm 290,000$ was paid in wages; and the value of produce in these departments amounted to $\pm 1,679,000$. Societies in England and Wales were responsible for about 64 per cent. of this produce.

III. SERVICE SOCIETIES.

In addition to service societies, which perform such operations as threshing, and small holdings and allotments societies and credit societies, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, this group includes certain societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, viz., cattle insurance societies, agricultural credit societies, and societies for the promotion of horticulture and agriculture. Small holdings and allotments societies are responsible for the bulk of the figures tabulated (see subsequent Special Table). The following Table gives particulars of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1914–1925 :---

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Surplus or Loss (-) on Year.†	Wages.‡
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	346 353 353 432 596 750 937 976 981 974 974 974 915	29,954 31,604 33,901 54,680 99,215 123,307 153,046 168,525 176,911 178,036 177,112 171,200	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 4,294 \\ 4,031 \\ 5,736 \\ 13,742 \\ 16,712 \\ 26,019 \\ 9,872 \\ -3,042 \\ 10,185 \\ 9,438 \\ 6,587 \\ 11,305 \end{array}$	£ 5,991 7,991 8,399 10,554 16,576 24,982 30,964 34,768 34,003 34,307 35,029 42,048

Whilst the number of societies and the membership for the group further declined in 1925, the aggregate surplus exceeded that for 1924 by nearly £5,000. Much better results were shown by several societies in the group, particularly by two auction marts in England, and a miscellaneous agricultural society in Scotland. A loss of £3,800, however, was sustained by a newly registered society in Somerset, formed in connection with the development of the flax industry; this society was responsible for a large part of the increase in wages for the group. Societies in England and Wales in 1925 had share, loan and reserve

capital amounting to £403,000, equivalent to about £2 8s. per

* The sundry produce in 1925 represented mainly fish and wool. Separate figures for dead meat are not available for 1924. † Exclusive of profit or loss on year for Cattle Insurance Societies and Societies formed for the promotion of horticulture and agriculture registered under the Friendly Societies Act, for which particulars are not available. ‡ Exclusive of wages in respect of Small Holdings and Allotments Societies, Credit Societies, and Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, for which particulars are not available.

member. This low figure is due to the small holdings and allotments societies, whose capital per member is proportionately very small. The societies in Scotland had capital amounting to £99,000, or £34 per member.

Credit Societies were comparatively few in number, and their business was on a small scale. During 1925 two more societies, one of which was in Scotland, were registered for the purpose of obtaining advances under the Agricultural Credits Act, 1923. Of the 15 credit societies furnishing returns for 1925, 4 were connected with the fishing industry, and Il with agriculture. Five of the latter have now terminated, and 5 had received State advances amounting to about £6,000 up to the end of 1925. It has been suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that procedure under Section 2 of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1923, should be abandoned, and that, where co-operative credit is needed, similarly constituted societies, instead of borrowing from the State, should assist their members to obtain credit by backing their promissory notes in respect of advances from banks.

Small Holdings and Allotments Societies.—Additional particulars of small holdings and allotments societies included in this group are given in the following Table :—

Year.	Number	Acreage let a			ates, &c. le by—	Value of Land and
	of Societies.	Small Holdings.	Allot- ments.	Societies.	Tenants.	Buildings owned by Societies.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922	180 178 181 254 406 551 724 763 774 771	12,597 13,029 13,129 13,161 13,514 13,576 15,723 17,473 17,635	1,651 1,682 1,780 2,778 4,510 5,916 8,063 9,712 10,013	£ 26,074 28,633 29,989 31,784 39,108 45,174 59,321 76,201 80,292 77,917	£ 30,156 33,304 34,910 38,989 50,246 57,202 74,579 96,949 104,062	£ 34,025 34,774 34,299 39,337 51,449 67,125 137,160 187,240 178,524 161,162
1923 1924 1925	771 734 704	17,336 16,876 16,055	10,572 10,303 9,860	77,813 75,732 72,583	104,369 99,283 95,900	161,162 144,742 156,056

In 1925 these societies had 146,086 members, of whom nearly 100,000, or about 68 per cent., were tenants. The operations for the year resulted in a surplus of $\pounds 6,270$ on the small holdings and allotments and trading departments, as against a surplus of £9,000 for the preceding year. The bulk of the increase in the value of land and buildings during the year is attributable to the transfer of classification of one society, whose land, instead of being developed for building purposes as was anticipated, is being used as allotments.

GENERAL.

The following Table shows the sales in 1925 for all Requirement and Produce Societies (including the industrial societies above mentioned) :-

		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
a good and a frid materia	23.4	£	£	£
gricultural Requirements		7,672,587	£ 485,798	8,158,385
Agricultural Produce :		1,376,546	799,255	2,175,801
Eggs and Poultry		402,459	58,920	461,379
Live Stock Dead Meat	••••	577,848 1,036,458	39,734 17,338	617,582
Fruit and Market Garden Sundry (including Farm Prod		214,570	2,514	217,084
of Industrial Societies)		1,373,431	606,119	1,979,550
Total Sales		12,653,899	2,009,678	14,663,577

The total sales for 1925 exceeded those for 1924 by £544,000, there being an increase in requirements of $1 \cdot 4$ per cent. (£112,000), and in produce of $7 \cdot 1$ per cent. (£432,000). The increase in the value of requirements sold by societies in England and Wales was £90,000, and by societies in Scotland £23,000. Whilst the value of produce sold by societies in England and Wales increased by £437,000, exciting in Scotland £23,000. societies in Scotland showed a decrease of nearly £6,000.

As compared with a total surplus of £32,000 for 1924, societies in England and Wales sustained an aggregate loss of £57,000 for 1925. Societies in Scotland returned an aggregate surplus of nearly £27,000.

nearly £27,000. The total membership of all societies at the end of 1925 was about 303,000, or 7,000 less than in 1924; the small-holdings and allotments societies alone showed a decline of some 6,000. Share, loan, and reserve capital decreased by £55,000, to £3,674,000, at the end of 1925. Apart from liquidations, which cause heavy fluctuations in the figures from year to year, several societies wrote down their share capital heavily in 1925 in order to extinguish accumulated adverse balances.

PROFIT SHARING, ETC.

The returns for 1925 show that of the 478 requirement societies, 43, employing 434 persons and paying £63,443 in wages, allotted bonuses to their employees amounting to £2,788, or 11d. in the \pounds on wages. Of the 284 produce societies, 16, employing 227 persons and paying £62,054 in wages, ellotted here amounting to £607 and p ng £22,954 in wages, allotted bonuses amounting to £697 or 7d. in the £ on wages. Of the service societies, 4, paying £8,545 in wages, allotted bonuses to their employees amounting to £239, or 7d. in the £ on wages. Of the 176 industrial societies with farming departments, 10, employing 118 persons and paying wages in these departments amounting to £13,047, allotted bonuses of £319, or 6d. in the £ on wages.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT IN 1926.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for 1926,* the total number of British settlers who were assisted, under the Empire Settlement Act, to go overseas in 1926 was 66,103 (including 21,436 men, 18,668 women, and 25,999 children) as against 39,559 in 1925. The increase is attributed largely to improving conditions overseas, and to further facilities for assisted passages. The largest increase (12,535) is shown in the numbers assisted to Canada; the numbers assisted to Australia and to New Zealand show increases of 10,205 and 3,698 respectively. The figures for each of the Dominions were as follows :--

			1925.	1940.	
Australia	 	 	22,527	32,732	
New Zealand	 	 	8,097	11,795	
Canada	 	 	8,809	21,344	
South Africa	 	 	126	232	
Charlen St. I. alter			70 550	CC 107	
Total			39 559	66.103	

The Report refers to the discussions on oversea settlement at the Imperial Conference, 1926. The Conference adopted a resolution Imperial Conference, 1926. The Conference adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that the problem of oversea settlement is one of paramount importance, and noting the steps that have already been taken to accelerate the desired redistribution of population between the various parts of the Empire, while recognising the impossibility, owing to financial, economic, and political considera-tions, of promoting mass movements of population. Another section of the Report refers to the visit to Canada last year of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee. A

separate Report on this subject has been published.⁺

Among other subjects dealt with in the Report are the setting up of the Development and Migration Commission by the Government of Australia; the question of the preparatory training in the United Kingdom for men and women who wish to settle overseas, with special reference to the valuable results which are being obtained from the courses at present available at Catterick, Claydon, and Brandon; the tour of Australia made by boys from public and secondary schools in the United Kingdom; the scheme of group settlements in Western Australia, etc.

EFFECT OF EYESTRAIN ON OUTPUT.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have published a Report‡ on the effect of eyestrain on the output of linkers in the hosiery industry.

Some industrial occupations involving close and constant, visual inspection are liable to cause eyestrain, even if the best illumination inspection are liable to cause eyestrain, even if the best illumination is provided; and such strain can only be relieved by the use of suitable glasses. For some occupations special aids to vision are absolutely necessary: the watchmaker's glass is a familiar example; but in any work involving very close inspection suitable glasses will reduce the fatigue of eyes even of quite normal vision. The operation of "linking" in hosiery was indicated by the Home Office as one requiring special investigation from the point of view of illumination; but a preliminary inquiry showed that the problem would not be entirely solved by high illumination, and that visual aids were required. The matter was accordingly referred to the Committee on required. The matter was accordingly referred to the Committee on Physiology of Vision of the Medical Research Council, and the present Report embodies the result of an investigation made under their supervision.

"Linking" is a process necessary to complete the work of the circular knitting machine. The hose as it comes from this machine contains a gap across the toe portion, which must be closed by linking together two rows of stitches or loops. The machine used for linking consists of a slowly rotating dial, provided with a number of radial needles on which the loops of the hose have to be placed.

The output of three operatives (two experienced and one learner) was recorded for a period of four weeks in order to determine the normal rate of working under existing conditions. The operatives were then examined and fitted with suitable glasses, and their output recorded during a second period of four weeks. The result was to show that the use of the glasses increased the rate of output; with few exceptions a saving of time was effected during each period of the day when glasses were worn. It was also found that, whereas in the pre-glasses period there was evidence of progressive fatigue in the afternoon spell, this effect was eliminated when glasses were worn. The average time taken for "linking" and its associated operations (cutting hose apart after linking, booking work, collecting new work, and delivering finished work) was reduced by over 10 per cent. in the case of the two experienced workers, and by nearly per cent. In the case of the two experienced workers, and by heary 27 per cent. in the case of the learner. A number of direct timings of net linking time (exclusive of the subsidiary operations) were also made, and these showed a net saving of 7.36 per cent. and of 6.29per cent., respectively, in the case of the two experienced workers; from which it would appear that the glasses enabled the subsidiary experience to be performed with a proportionately greater saving operations to be performed with a proportionately greater saving of time than the actual linking, while, owing to the reduction of ocular fatigue, probably fewer voluntary pauses were made during day than was the case when no glasses were worn. No discomfort was experienced by the workers wearing the glasses, and they all continued to wear them after the investigation was completed.

* Cmd. 2847. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. † Cmd. 2760. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. A review of this Report appeared in the December, 1926, issue of this GAYETTE, page 438. ‡ Industrial Fatigue Research Board: Report No. 40. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

May, 1927.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to the Agricultural Statistics for 1926 (Part 1),* which have been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the total number of workers returned as employed on agricultural holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales on the 4th June, 1926, was 794,899, as compared with 803,338 in 1925 and with 806,463 in 1924. As compared with 1923, however, there was an ncrease of 22,512. The returns do not include the occupier or his increase of 22,512. The returns do not include the occupier or his wife, or domestic servants; but they do include members of the occupier's family (sons, daughters, etc.) working on the holding. The following Table gives the totals for each of the last three years. It will be seen that the decline was in regular male workers under 21 years of age, and in casual workers; regular male workers 21 years old and over, on the other hand, and female regular workers,

red an increase

			1926.	1925.	1924.
Regular Workers :	10. 816	amey Maria	part de la caj	the moreau	module due
Males:					The states
21 years old and over			455,904	441,944	441,491
Under 21 years old			135,508	137,469	140,772
Women and girls			62,949	59,940	62,276
Casual Workers :					12 28 22
Males:				Allen and the	No. P. S.
21 years old and over			79,193	90,870	88,533
Under 21 years old			19,738	23,878	
and the second data in the second			41,607		26,461
Women and girls			41,001	49,237	46,930
Grand Total			794,899	803,338	806,463
Giulia 100at	3.87.64	1.000	154,055	000,000	000,403

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN. KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

THE latest returns show that there are approximately 27,500 emof working-class food consumption. overs on the King's National Roll. Enrolled employers include Government Departments and Government industrial establish-ments, local authorities, railway companies, electricity, gas and water authorities, and most of the large industrial and commercial Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages (or Comparative Purchasing Power of Money-Wages) in London and certain Cities Abroad at 1st January, 1927. ndertakings in the country. The number of disabled ex-service men employed by enrolled

employers is approximately 375,000.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 26th April, 1927, the number of men in training was 291. and the number awaiting training, 76. Since August, 1919, 100,057 men have terminated training.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.†

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recently combe boot and shoe industry of that country in 1926. The data were collected from the pay rolls of 154 establishments situated in 14 different States, and cover 52,695 workpeople. The particulars given relate generally to a week within the period from July to tober, 1926.

The following Table shows the average full-time weekly hours of our, the average hourly earnings, and the average full-time weekly earnings of workpeople in certain leading occupations represented in the statistics given in the source :---

Occupation.	Average full-time hours per week.	Averag earning per hou
MALES. Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand	48.9	Dollar • 808
shoe, machine Cutters, trimmings, hand Edge trimmers Last pullers Treers	49·4 49·3 49·2 49·5 49·2	·658 ·516 ·785 ·494 ·611
All occupations, males‡	49.0	·622
FEMALES. Cementers and doublers, hand and machine Folders, hand and machine Lining makers Top stitchers Yampers Repairers (not cobblers)	49·3 48·7 49·3 49·3 49·1 49·0	- 340 - 453 - 413 - 486 - 531 - 388
All occupations, females; '	4.8 . 5	• 398
All workpeople‡	48.8	· 526
* H.M. Stationery Office;	price 1s. 3d. net.	Buroou

Monthly Labour Review, March, 1927. U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. shington. Including certain occurations not shown in the Table.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

330 L.M.					
ge gs ur.	Average full-time earnings per week.				
	Maria Strategy				
3.	Dollars. 39·51				
	$\begin{array}{r} 32 \cdot 51 \\ 25 \cdot 44 \\ 38 \cdot 62 \\ 24 \cdot 45 \\ 30 \cdot 06 \end{array}$				
12.28	30.48				
	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 76 \\ 22 \cdot 06 \\ 20 \cdot 36 \\ 23 \cdot 96 \\ 26 \cdot 07 \\ 19 \cdot 01 \end{array} $				
	19.30				
	25.67				
22000					

Index numbers compiled from the data collected for 1926 and previous years show that the average full-time hours per week decreased slightly over 11 per cent. between 1913 and 1926, average earnings per hour increased 118 per cent., or more than doubled, and average full-time earnings per week increased approximately 94 per cent. during the same period.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES ABROAD.

THE series of computations of comparative "real wages" in London and in certain cities abroad, compiled by the Inter-national Labour Office from returns supplied by official statistical departments in the various cities, is carried down to 1st January, departments in the various cities, is carried down to 1st January, 1927, in the April, 1927, issue of the *International Labour Review*, published by that Office. Corresponding index numbers for 1st October, 1926, were reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for February last (p. 80). For particulars of the origin, method of compilation, significance and limitations of these index numbers, reference should be made to the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1924. These figures have for their object a comparison of working-class real wages, so far as these can be gauged by of working-class real wages, so far as these can be gauged by the purchasing power (in terms of food) of the wage paid for an hour's work at the normal time rate (i.e., apart from extra payment for overtime) to male adult workers in certain typical occupations which are common to large cities. In the index numbers shown in the following Table, which is taken from the *International Labour Review*, an attempt has been made to measure the purchasing power of wages in each city, not only by the working-class standard of food econymption of the community with the state. of food consumption of the country in which the city is situated, but also by corresponding standards appropriate to the various groups of countries, and, finally (columns 7 and 8), by an international standard

Average for all Occupation	s covered by the	e Inquiry.	(London = 100.*)
----------------------------	------------------	------------	------------------

		D.S. (Frederick				and the second	The set		
14 - 16 1 = 0 - 10 1 = 0		Incof	Index food	Index					
City.	Solo P. C. S.	Belgium and France.	Central European Countries.	Great Britain.	Southern European Countries.	Scandinavian Countries.	Countries (Can- ada, U.S.A., etc.)	General Average Inde Nos. (based on food only).	General Average Index Nos. (with allowance fo rent).
	1. 2. 1	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ondon msterdam erlin russels openhagen ublin isbon† dz adrid ilan ilan ilan ilan iladelphia rague ookholm‡ ookholm‡ daney ullinn enna enna arsaw§		$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 86\\ 60\\ 43\\ 107\\ 101\\ 33\\ 44\\ 57\\ 46\\ 142\\ 56\\ 168\\ 48\\ 44\\ 47\\ 85\\ 130\\ 42\\ 37\\ 40\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 95\\ 72\\ 40\\ 126\\ 103\\ 30\\ 51\\ 63\\ 49\\ 148\\ 59\\ 169\\ 48\\ 59\\ 169\\ 48\\ 50\\ 86\\ 50\\ 86\\ 119\\ 42\\ 48\\ 45\\ \end{array}$	100 79 63 43 117 107 32 38 53 45 157 53 183 47 47 47 47 45 45 45 45	100 85 64 41 109 97 31 45 56 49 145 58 158 158 50 49 88 49 88 141 44	$100 \\ 94 \\ 76 \\ 142 \\ 103 \\ 355 \\ 48 \\ 57 \\ 52 \\ 63 \\ 193 \\ 52 \\ 103 \\ 52 \\ 108 \\ 125 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 125 \\ 55 \\ 52 \\ 43 \\ 125 \\ 55 \\ 52 \\ 43 \\ 125 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 43 \\ 125 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 5$	100 86 69 423 103 33 45 56 50 168 55 189 51 52 50 98 150 51 41	100 87 42 120 102 32 45 55 48 153 57 175 49 92 49 92 136 46 46 44	$100 \\ 87 \\ 45 \\ 120 \\ 111 \\ \\ 49 \\ 151 \\ \\ 175 \\ 52 \\ 53 \\ 51 \\ 90 \\ 136 \\ 48 \\ 50 \\ 42 \\ 100 \\ 10$
arsaw§		40	45	35	42	43	41	41	42

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

* Although London is taken arbitrarily as base (= 100), the ratios would

 \dagger 4The figures for Lisbon and Rome are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in the Southern European countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table.

[‡] The figures are based on wages in the building, furniture-making, and printing industries only. For other cities the metal industry is also included. § Based on a weighted average wage. For other cities an unweighted average has been used.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th APRIL.*

Summary: Average Increases si	nce Ju	ly, 1914.
All Items included		64%
Food only		54%

FOOD.

During April there was a further slight decline in the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food. This was mainly due to reductions in the average prices of milk, butter and eggs. On the other hand, fish and potatoes were slightly dearer at the end than at the beginning of the month.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 54 per cent. at 30th April,* 1927, as compared with 55 per cent. a month earlier and 58 per cent. a year ago.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st April and 30th April, 1927 :--

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 30th April, 1927 as compared with			
An the lines manager from the four antioner are not the purchases	July, 1914.	lst April, 1927.	30th April, 1927.	July, 1914.	lst April, 1927.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. $0 \ 10$ $0 \ 6\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 43 0 94	s. d. 1 4ª 0 9 ¹ / ₄	s. d. + 0 6 ³⁴ + 0 2 ⁴	s. d. 	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7 1 0 4 3	0 9 ¹ / ₂ 0 5 ¹ / ₄	0 9 ¹ / ₂ 0 5	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 2 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$	- 0 01	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 6 1 0 10	1 6 1 0 10	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6 ³ 0 4 0 11 ¹	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 5 \end{array}$	0 111 0 41 1 5	$+0$ $4\frac{1}{1004}$ +0 $0\frac{1}{1004}$ +0 $5\frac{1}{100}$	····	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Fea Sugar (granulated) Wilk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	1 5 ^{1/2} 9 ¹ /4 ²	1 5 ¹ / ₂ 4 9 9 4 2 4 3 4 3 4 3 5	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7 \\ + 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	 - 0 01	
Butter— Fresh Salt Uncese; Margarine Sggs (fresh) each Cotatoes per 7 lb.	1 2 ¹ / ₂ 1 2 ¹ / ₄ 0 8 ³ / ₄ 0 7 0 1 ¹ / ₄ 0 4 ³ / ₄	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 94-100 1 80-100 0 744-100 0 180 0 8	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} -0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ -0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ -0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ \dots \\ +0 & 01 \end{array} $	

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

		Average 1 30th Ap	Corre- sponding		
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for lst Apr., 1927.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		Per cent. 69 39	Per cent. 66 39	Per cent. 67 39	Per cent. 68 39
Beef Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank		32 2	31 8	31 5	32 7
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—		74 55	75 52	75 53	75 53
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†		68 17 52 127	60 20 52 103	64 19 52 115	65 20 52 106
Flour Bread		62 66	68 65	65 65	66 66
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk		· 51 94 58	59 82 68	55 88 63	55 89 7 3
Butter- Fresh Salt Cheeset		47 45 45	53 46 48	50 45 47	54 48 50
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes		10 22 79	5 13 50	8 7 18 65	8 21 62
All above articles of (Weighted Percer Increase)		55	53	54	

* As 1st May fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 30th April, in accordance with the usual practice. † If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price

of another kind is seidon 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.

May, 1927.

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 (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 30th April, 1927, was approximately 51 per cent. Of the total increase about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges, and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth. As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both

now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 30th April the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In the *fuel and light* group, prices of coal showed a further decline,

and at 30th April were, on the average, between 85 and 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The price of gas remained at an average of about 70 per cent. dearer than in July, 1914. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 30th April, as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 30th April is, approximately, **64 per cent.**[†] over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. at 1st April, 1927, and 67 per cent. at 1st May, 1926.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1927 as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1927 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 readjustments 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 those 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: 1918 TO 1927.

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, 1918 :--

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

Month.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Jan Feb	85–90 90	120 120	125 130	165 151	92 88	78 77	77 79	80 79	75 73	75 72
Mar April May	90 90-95 95-100	115 110 105	130 132 141	141 133 128	86 82 81	76 74 70	78 73	79 75	72 68	71 65
June	100	105	150	119	80	69	71 69	73 72	67 68	64
July	100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69 ·	70	73	70	
Aug Sept	110 110	115 115	155 161	122 120	81 79	71 73	71 72	73 74	70 72	
Oct Nov	115-120 120-125	120 125	164 176	110 103	78 80	75 75	76 80	76 76	74	
Dec	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	79	

Figures for dates prior to 1918, together with the average increases for each of the five main groups of items (*i.e.*, food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other items) month by month from January, 1915, to December, 1925, are published in the "Eighteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics" (Cmd. 2740).

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.

* See note * in previous column. † 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.

May, 1927.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the iron and steel trades employment was slack, on the whole, EMPLOYMENT during April, although declining somewhat at the time and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate trade employment was fairly good, but showed a decline of the Easter holidays, showed a renewed improvement by the and of the month. as compared with the previous month; in the steel sheet trade it showed an improvement. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of April was 541, as compared with 550 The improvement over the month as a whole was most marked in March, 1927, and with 469 in April, 1926.

in shipbuilding, where, however, employment remained very bad. There was a further seasonal improvement in the building and clothing industries, and the numbers unemployed also decreased in general engineering and in the construction and repair of motor vehicles, cycles, etc. On the other hand there was a decline in encies, cycles, etc. On the constraint in tinplate manufacture. In coal mining the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed showed further decrease, but this was more than counter-balanced by the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. Employment was good in most branches of the clothing ndustry, in brick, tile and cement manufacture, and fairly good in the printing, publishing and stationery industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 12,000,000, and working in practiand grate, wire, cutlery, file, and needle and fishing tackle trades; slack in the edge tool, metallic bedstead, and jewellery and plated cally every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th April, 1927, (including those ware trades, and bad in the chain and anchor trade. temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 9.4. as compared with 9.9 at 21st March, 1927, and 9.1 at 26th April, Textile Trades.-Employment in the cotton trade showed a slight as compared with 9.9 at 21st march, 1927, and 9.1 at 20th April, 1926. For males alone, the percentage at 25th April was 10.8as compared with 11.2 at 21st March, 1927; for females the corresponding figures were 5.7 and 6.2. The percentage wholly unemployed declined from 7.9 at 21st March to 7.2 at 25th April. decline, except in the weaving department. In the wool textile trades the slight but general improvement recorded during March was maintained during April, and in the woollen section there was, on the whole, a further slight improvement. Short time working The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at continued prevalent in the majority of centres. Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change; in the silk and artificial silk trades taken together, employment was fair or fairly good; in the lace trade it was slack generally; in the 25th April, 1927, was approximately 1,075,000, of whom 867,000 were men and 144,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 28th March, 1927, it was 1,115,000, of whom 905,000 were flax and jute industries employment showed a further improvement and was fair, on the whole. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment was still slack, and short time working was men and 153,000 were women; and at 26th April, 1926, it was 1,034,000, of whom 800,000 were men and 172,000 were women. The following Table shows, month by month since April, 1926, the percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern general.

Ireland, and the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, ., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :-

		Percentage Unemployed (at or near end of month) among Insured Workpeople.							
Month.	in second	and the second second	Male	es and Fen	nales.	and Unin- sured) registered at Em-			
-	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porarily Stopped.	Total.	ployment Exchanges, etc.			
1926. April June July August September October December December	10.0 14.9 15.4 15.1 14.9 14.7 14.8 14.8 14.8 13.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.7\\ 12.6\\ 12.2\\ 12.7\\ 11.6\\ 11.0\\ 10.3\\ 10.0\\ 8.4 \end{array} $	7.6 8.7 9.0 8.9 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.3 9.4 9.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	9.1 14.3* 14.6* 14.4* 14.0* 13.7* 13.6* 13.5* 11.9*	1,034,000 1,675,000* 1,699,000* 1,664,000* 1,582,000* 1,582,000* 1,545,000* 1,555,000*			
1927.JanuaryFebruaryMarchApril	13·3 12·2 11·2 10·8	8·5 7·5 6·2 5·7	9·5 8·8 7·9 7·2	$2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 2$	12·1• 10·9 9·9 9·4	1,375,000 1,208,000 1,115,000 1,075,000			

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed an improvement and Mining and Quarrying.-In coal-mining employment continued was fairly good; with coachbuilders, and with mill-sawyers it also slack. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at improved and was fair on the whole; with coopers and packing-30th April, 1927, was 1,028,687, an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with March; the average number of days worked in the case makers it continued bad. week ended 30th April was 5.04, as compared with 4.89 in March. Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Bookbinding.-In the paper trade employment continued fair, on the whole. With letterpress Week ended 30th April was 5.04, as compared with 4.89 in March. In the iron mining industry the number of workpeople employed continued to increase in all districts. The average number of days worked by the mines covered by the returns received was 5.71 in the week ended 30th April, 1927, 5.78 in March, 1927, and 5.54 in April, 1926. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease printers employment was moderate; with electrotypers and stereo-typers it was very good in London and at Edinburgh, and generally good elsewhere; in the lithographic section employment showed an improvement, and was fair on the whole; it was reported as good of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared at Birmingham, and bad at Liverpool and Manchester. In the with the previous month, but an increase of 4.3 per cent. as compared bookbinding trade employment continued moderate generally. with April, 1926. At limestone quarries employment in the Weardale district continued good; in the Clitheroe district it was reported Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trade in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline; the Easter holidays were extended in many cases, and though certain sections were well employed, much short time was worked in the industry. In the glass trade employment showed a decline and was slack. as fair. At slate quarries in North Wales it continued fairly good. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it was fair, showing an improvement as compared with the previous month. At chalk quarries it continued very slack. At tin mines it remained good; at china clay quarries it was only moderate.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.-In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further slight improvement. Of a total of 464 furnaces the number in blast at the end of April, 1927, was 189, compared with 178 in February, 1927, and with 147 in April, 1926.

* In the coal-mining industry only those unemployed persons who were not disgualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the trade dispute were taken into account in the unemployment statistics. ment. Dock Labour and Seamen .- Employment with dock labourers † For insured workpeople and for numbers registered the figures relate to 20th December 1926 continued moderate generally; with seamen it was also moderate, on the whole. ember, 1926

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—In the engineering trades employment was slack on the whole, but showed a further improvement in nearly all sections, while in the motor vehicle and electrical sections it was fairly good. Little short time was reported in the railway engineering section; but on textile machinery much time was lost, and in marine engineering employment was still very bad. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment showed a further improvement and was substantially better than in April, 1926. In the other metal trades employment showed a further slight improvement, and was moderate, on the whole. It was fairly good in the latch and key, nut and bolt, and tube trades; fair in the sheet-metal, and hollow-ware trades ; moderate in the brasswork, stove

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade showed a further seasonal improvement, and was fairly good generally. In the wholesale bespoke and ready-made branch of the trade there was also an improvement, and employment was good on the whole; a shortage of skilled labour was reported in the drage some districts. Seasonal improvement was reported in the dressmaking and millinery trades, and employment was fairly good. In the corset and shirt and collar trades employment was fairly good, and better than in the preceding month. In the felt hat trade employment continued good, on the whole, though some short time working was reported in certain districts. In the boot and shoe industry employment was generally moderate and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month.

Leather Trades.—In the tanning and currying section employment was fair; in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section it was moderate; with saddlery and harness makers it was slack.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades continued to improve, especially in the painting and decorating section; it was generally good at most centres with skilled operatives and moderate with unskilled workers. It was very good with bricklayers in many districts; generally good with plasterers and painters; good with carpenters and joiners; fairly good with masons and slaters, and moderate with plumbers. With builders' labourers it continued moderate. With brickmakers employment was good.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour at the end of April was equal to the demand; in the potato growing areas the necessary casual labour for planting was usually obtainable. In Scotland also, skilled workers and casual labour were generally sufficient for requirements. In the fishing industry employment was moderate and showed an improve-

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemploy-ment among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. It will be seen that in Great Britain the rates of unemployment continue to be highest in the areas which include the greatest proportions of coal mining and the heavy iron and steel inductries and steel industries :-

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1926.		tage Unemp at h April, 19	Decreas Total Pe as con	e (+) or e (-) in arcentages apared th a	
	(Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	$\begin{array}{c} 2,105,400\\ 840,200\\ 810,900\\ 1,777,400\\ 2,020,500\\ 2,145,700\\ 1,323,100\\ 626,800\\ 266,000\\ 125,000 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	3.93.64.46.97.26.65.25.26.10.5	$5 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.6 \\ -0.1 \\ +1.3 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.8 \\ -1.4 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.2 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.1 \\ +3.0 \\ +1.7 \\ -0.8 \\ -2.9 \\ +3.4 \\ -9.1 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $
TOTAL	12,041,000	10.8	5.7	9.4	-0.5	+0.3

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

TABLE SHOWING, BY DIVISIONAL AREAS, THE NUMBER OF APPLICA-TIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1927.

and the state of the second	1.0.1.1	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.		
Area.	Men.				Num- ber.	Per- centages of numbers insured at July, 1926.	
South-Eastern : (a) London	1,478	4,717	2,062	4,499	12,756	0.61	
(b) Rest of South Eastern South-Western	1,254 1,169	2,299 1,862	757 844	1,705 1,373	6,015 5,248	0.72	
Midlands North-Eastern North-Western	990 1,393 1,177	3,609 4,657 3,813	867 1,232 1,405	3,138 2,875 3,506	8,604 10,157 9,901	0·48 0·50 0·46	
Scotland Wales	988 413	3,292 1,704	952 419	2,526 591	7,758 3,127	0·59 0·50	
GREAT BRITAIN	8,862	25,953	8,538	20,213	63,566	0.55	

The above figures are exclusive of cases in which, as the result of systematic search, duplication of applications has been discovered.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

teratular has ernessed	Workpeople included	Amril	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a			
Trade.	in the Returns for April, 1927.	April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron " Shale	1,028,687 6,732 2,718	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5 · 04 5 · 71 5 · 82	Days. + 0.15 - 0.07 - 0.05	Days. - 0.53 + 0.17 + 0.06		
Pig Iron Finplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	 75,098	Furnaces in Blast. 189 Mills working. 541 Shifts Worked (one week). 406,921	Number. + 11 - 9 Per cent. - 0.9	Number. + 42 + 72 Per cent. + 1.6		

(b) OTHER TRADES. Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. Number of Workpeople Employed. Week ended 30th April, 1927. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Weel Trade ended 30th April, 1927. Month Year before. before. Month Year before. Per Per Per Per Textiles :--Cotton ... Woollen... Woollen... ... Worsted... ... Carpet Boot and Shoe ... Pottery Brick

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Thick Curve	= 1927.
Dotted Curve	= Mean of 1922-26.
Thin Curve	= 1926.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1922-1926.

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PER CENTAGE UNEM PLOYED	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL M	AY JU	ie jul	Y AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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20											
19					1.000				1919		_
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14		and it	1. 1.	1922	× 1926;	-	1926	1926	926	100	
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-0-	NEWZ .								1		

Note.—From May to December, the curve for 1926 and the curve showing the mean for the years 1922-26 are influenced by the heavy increase in unemployment in those months due to the stoppage in the coal-mining industry of last year. The diagram shows that while the percentage rates of unemployment in January and February, 1927, were higher than those for the corresponding months of 1926, this difference had almost disappeared in March and April, and for the whole period of four months the rates months of 192 were well below the mean for the past five years. The figures for the first two months of 1927 were still affected in some industries by the results of the coal-mining dispute and also by a comparatively high rate of unemployment in coal mining itself. The influence of the latter factor remained during March and April.

May, 1927.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed 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.

GI

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued slack. Insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17 1927, as compared with 16.8 at 21st March, 1927 26th April, 1926.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 30th April, 927, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent., as compared with 6th March, 1927, but a decrease of 7.1 per cent., as compared with 1000 Experimentation of the second seco 4th April, 1926.

The average number of days worked in the week ended 30th April, 927, was 5.04, an increase of 0.15 of a day as compared with 6th March, 1927, but a decrease of 0.53 of a day as compared with 4th April, 1926.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the week ended 30th April, 1927, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals :---

	Wage Ea	l Numberners on Books at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	30th April,				(-) as c	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	1927.	Month before.		30th April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland	55,015	$\operatorname{Per cent}_{+0.5}$	Percent	Days. 5.14	Days. + 0 · 29	Days. - 0.34	
Northumberland Durham	134,492	+1.5	-13.7	5.08	-0.07	-0.01	
Cumberland and West-	ALL 1927.	3A 1.10	13 a. 6. 21	· · · · · ·	tetts affi	dia dear	
morland	11,770	+ 1.5	+ 1.8	5.52	-0.01	-0.17	
South Yorkshire	120,784	+ 0.8 - 1.0	-2.1 -2.9	$5.08 \\ 4.36$	+0.35 +0.06	-0.50 -1.39	
West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire	64,049 90,761	-0.1	- 5.8	4.50	+0.00 +0.01	-1.39 -0.87	
7. 1. 1.	60,482	- 0.1	- 4.2	4.02	+0.01 +0.21	-1.45	
Notts and Leicester	67,481	- 1.8	- 1.2	4.21	+0.11	-1.34	
Warwick	19,294	- 0.5	- 2.8	5.23	-0.14	-0.70	
North Staffordshire	33,039	- 0.4	- 6.8	5.14	+0.16	-0.52	
South Staffs., † Worc.		and the second		1200			
and Salop	34,313	- 1.1	- 3.8	4.94	-0.14	-1.01	
Glouc. and Somerset	11,684	+ 0.9	-13.9	4.86	+0.02	-0.91	
Kent	2,198	- 1.9	+17.4	4.86	-0.08	+ 0.04	
North Wales	15,989	+1.0	- 9.5	5.84	+0.14	+ 0.11	
South Wales and Mon.	196,022	+1.8	- 9.3	5.79	+0.39	-0.05	
England and Wales	917,373	+ 0.5	- 6.6	5.03	+0.17	- 0.56	
SCOTLAND :	THE REAL POINT	1.		TANK MARK	and the second	Carlos and Carlos	
Mid & East Lothians	13,902	+ 0.5	- 7.7	5.57	+0.18	+ 0.27	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,401	+ 2.0	-15.8	5.10	+0.18	- 0.32	
Rest of Scotland	74,011	- 1.0	- 9.9	5.04	-0.06	-0.36	
Scotland	111,314	- 0.2	-11.0	5.12	+0.02	- 0.28	
GREAT BRITAIN	1,028,687	+ 0.4	- 7.1	5.04	+0.15	- 0.53	

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the week ended 30th April, 1927, was 0.75 of a day, of which 0.71 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 26th March, 1927, were 0.90 of a day per week, of which 0.87 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 24th April, 1926, the average time lost was 0.19 of a day per week, of which 0.12 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties, and 0.06 of a day to disputes. The average non-winding time for the periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week in the week ending 30th April, and in the fortnight ending 26th March, 1927, and one-quarter of a day per week in the fortnight ended 24th April, 1926.

The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 30th April, 1927, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,118,200 tons, as compared with 21,097,400 tons in the four weeks anded 26th March, 1927, and with 19,599,500 tons in the four weeks ended 24th April, 1926. The output for the periods ended 30th April, 1927, and 24th April, 1926, was affected by the Easter olidays.

The export of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal-equivalent of coke and manu-actured fuel, amounted to 5,669,800 tons in April, compared with 5,494,000 tons in March, 1927.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during April. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 189 furnaces were in operation at the end of April compared with 178 at the end of March and 147 at ed workpeople in the the percentages unemployed among insu espective areas are shown in the following Table :--the end of April 1926.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

he	pe	rcent	age	of
		emple		
7.8	at	25th	Ap	ril,
7, a	nd	with	7.9	at

2 4	Unen	centage ployed pril, 19	at	, i	n percent compared	ages as	e (—)=
Area.	Wholly			Month	before.	Year	before.
2	Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tempo- rarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porarily stop- ped.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porarily stop- ped.
GLAND AND WALES:			BI		-10/10	Taun 25	
Northumberland Durham	$\begin{array}{r} 8\cdot7\\ 18\cdot1 \end{array}$	$3.5 \\ 1.0$	$12 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 1$	$- 0.9 \\ - 1.1$	+ 0.3 - 0.9	+ 0.9 + 3.0	+ 3.4 + 0.9
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire	3·5 3·3	0.1 13.4	$3 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 7$	- 0.2 + 0.2	- 0.1 - 4.0	- 4.3 + 1.0	+13.2
Lancs. and Cheshire	5.8	8.6	14.4	- 0.4	- 2.0	+ 0.3 + 1.5	+ 7.8
Derbyshire Notts and Leicester	2·7 2·2	35·8 18·3	38·5 20·5	+ 0.1 + 0.4	$+22 \cdot 0$ $+10 \cdot 2$	+ 1.5 + 1.3	+35.7 +18.2
Warwick Staffs, Worcester and Salop	2·5 4·5	0·0 8·4	$2 \cdot 5$ $12 \cdot 9$	-0.2 + 0.3	+ 6.4	$+ 1 \cdot 2$ + 0 \cdot 1	 + 8·1
Glos. and Somerset	9.3	12.2	21.5	- 0.1	+ 9.8	+ 3.0	+11.2
Kent Wales and Mon- mouth	3·0 13·8	3·7 4·1	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	- 0.9 - 1.4	-16.3 - 2.7	- 0.2 + 4.2	+ 3.7 + 3.2
England and Wales	9.0	9.0	18.0	- 0.6	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	+ 8.5
OTLAND	11.4	5.2	16.6	- 0.9	+ 3.6	+ 1.7	+ 3.9
REAT BRITAIN	9.3	8.5	17.8	- 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 2.0	+ 7.9

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed continued to increase during April in all districts, and showed a substantial improvement compared with April, 1926.

with April, 1926. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and iron-stone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.6 at 25th April, 1927, as compared with 10.9 at 21st March, 1927, and 16.1 at 26th April, 1926. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

weight Your .	peop	mber of Wo ple employed hes include the Returns	d at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Week ended 30th	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Week ended 30th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	April 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	
112-12-12-12-15-14 1-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Cleveland	3,124	+ 9.7	+32.5	5.46	- 0.14	- 0.38	
Cumberland and Lancashire	2,706	+ 2.3	+ 8.8	6.00		+ 0.62	
Other Districts	902	+ 12.9	-13.8	5.74	+ 0.04	+ 0.51	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,732	+ 7.0	+14.3	5.71	0.07	+ 0.17	

SHALE MINING.

According to the returns received, 2,718 workpeople were employed in the West Lothian mines during the week ended 30th April, 1927, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, but an increase of 4.3 per cent. compared with April, 1926. The average number of days^{*} worked per week by the mines from which returns were received was 5.82 in April, 1927, compared with 5.87in March, 1927, and 5.76 in April, 1926.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

Returns received from 79 firms employing 20,597 workpeople at the end of April showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with March and 16.1 per cent. compared with April 1926.

* See footnote * in previous column

C

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated The percentage of institut workpeople and improved as the improved was by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $13 \cdot 5$ on 25th April, 1927 (including $3 \cdot 7$ per cent. temporarily stopped), compared with $12 \cdot 5$ on 21st March, 1927 (including 2 $\cdot 1$ per cent. temporarily stopped), and with $13 \cdot 3$ on 26th April,

1926 The following table shows the number of furnaces in operation at at the end of April, 1927, March, 1927, and April, 1926 :---

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Number of Furnaces in Blast. Total Number District. of April, Month Year 1926. before. before. Furnaces. April, 1927. Mar., 1927. ENGLAND AND WALES. 47 38 + 9 Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. 107 47 ... 12 + 1 + 4 45 16 15 15 15 10 + 5 34 ... 33 15 30 14 33 13 + 3 + 169 23 + 2 Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-16 10 15 8 10 8 $\begin{vmatrix} +1 \\ +2 \\ +2 \end{vmatrix} + 2$ 55 33 wick ... South Wales Ingland and Wales 366 152 144 124 + 8 + 28 37 34 23 + 3 + 14 98 Scotland Total ... 464 189 178 147 +11 +42

The production of pig iron in April amounted to 680,000 tons, as compared with 671,800 tons in March, 1927, and 539,100 tons in April, 1926.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in April was slack on the whole and showed a decline

EMPLOYMENT in April was slack on the whole and showed a decline as compared with March, but was better than a year before. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.3 on 25th April, 1927, as compared with 15.4 on 21st March, 1927, and 20.3 on 26th April, 1926. According to returns received from firms employing 75,098 work-people in the week ended 30th April, 1927, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople apployed

in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried combined with the humber of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 0.9 per cent. as compared with March, but showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with a year before. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.4 in April, 1927, as compared with 5.5 in March, 1927, and 5.4 in April, 1926.

ter is the a sec in 1991 has seen	emple	f Workpe oyed by f ting retur	irms	Aggre	gate numb Shifts.*	er of
rior Insider and	Week ended 30th	Dec.	+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 30th Apr.,	Inc. (+ Dec. (- compa with	-) as ared
P. Sand Star	Apr., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	1927.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.	117 -2	Per cent.	Per cent.	:1	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Pudding Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	8,742 2,823 27,718 3,545 8,299 8,281 15,690	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4 \cdot 8 \\ + & 13 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 3 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 5 \\ - & 12 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 5 \cdot 6 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 13 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	50,813 11,654 141,754 18,467 47,893 46,803 89,537	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 7 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 7 \\ - & 6 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 8 \cdot 9 \\ - & 16 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 13 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
TOTAL	75,098,	- 0.1	+ 1.2	406,921	- 0.9	+ 1.6
DISTRICTS.	6 6 8 2 5 8 8 8			203	en abital erranete	
Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother-	16,541	- 1.1	+ 1.6	92,470 105.673		+ 1.2 + 5.4
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs.and	19,689 2,055	+ 3.5 - 0.8	$\begin{array}{c} + 4 \cdot 0 \\ + 7 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	11,083	- 1.4	+ 6.8
Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	7,469 6.118 3,578 6,934	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 9 \cdot 1 \\ + & 7 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ - & 12 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ 9.0 - 4.6 - 7.1 - 14.9	37,580 31,976 19,875 39,593	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 3 \\ + & 8 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 10 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	+ 5.8 - 5.8 - 6.4 - 11.1
Total, England and Wales Scotland	62,384 12,714	+ 0.7 - 4.2	$\frac{-0.0}{+7.6}$	338,250 68,671	- 0.1 - 4.7	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 8 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
TOTAL	75,098	- 0.1	+ 1.2	406,921	- 0.9	+ 1.6

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 850,100 tons in April, 1927, as con bared with 949,600 tons in March, 1927, and 661,000 tons in April, 1926.

* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the numbers of men employed. No account is taken of the time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

May, 1927.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate trade during April was fairly good, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month. At the end of April 406 tinplate mills were reported to be in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 421 at the end of March and with 345 in April, 1926. Employment in the steel sheet trade showed an improvement as compared with a month before. At the end of April the number of mills in operation was 135, as compared with 129 at the end of March and with 124 in April, 1926. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.9 on 25th April, 1927, as compared with 5.0 on 21st March, 1927, and with 16.0 on 26th April, 1926.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at

antiper des	Numbe	er of Works	Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
Works.	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	74 13	- 2 	+ 8	406 135	-15 + 6	+ 61 + 11	
TOTAL	87	- 2	+ 8	541	- 9	+ 72	

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1927, amounted to 107,000 tons, or 8,327 tons less than in March, 1927, but 12,640 tons more than in April, 1926.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during April was slack on the whole, but showed a further improvement in all sections, while in the motor vehicle and electrical sections it was fairly good. Little short time was reported in the railway engineering section; but on textile machinery work much time was lost, while in marine engineering conditions were still very bad.

Compared with a year before employment was better in all sections except motor vehicles, where there was little change; the improvement being most marked in Scotland. In the South Eastern and South Western Divisions a slight decline was shown

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 25th April, 1927, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :--

	-	1000		1	1		STREET				
		Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th April, 1927.									
Divisions.	Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding,	or De		uctional eering.	eering. etion and of Motor i, Cycles, ircraft.	eering. etion and of Motor freraft.	uctional teering. of Motor dircraft.	Constructional Engineering. onstruction and tepair of Motor fehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	of Motor , Cycles, ircraft.	or Deci as con	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
	Engineerin Engineers' Ir and Steel Founding.	Elec	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engin	Constru Repair Vehicles and A	and a	Month before.	Year before.			
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	5,436 2,104 1,935 5,789 20,691 18,003 9,632 1,023 1,298	440 281 146 1,218 556 1,431 229 16 16	65 177 595 38 4,765 162 2,552 30 2,004	514 958 143 810 130	1,070 1,664 5,773 857 1,383 746 133	7,634 3,705 4,393 13,332 27,827 21,122 13,969 1,332 3,484	$\begin{array}{r} - 529 \\ - 88 \\ + 700 \\ -2,115 \\ -1,117 \\ -1,355 \\ -2,142 \\ + 74 \\ + 108 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 678 \\ + & 539 \\ + & 1,242 \\ - & 104 \\ - & 1,328 \\ - & 1,039 \\ - & 6,348 \\ + & 74 \\ - & 206 \end{array}$			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	65,911	4,333	10,388	2,835	13,331	96,798	-6,464	- 7,848			
Contractor Office	and a second	Perce	ntages	Unem	ployed a	t 25th A	pril,1927	1.			
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern[Ireland	6.5 5.0 5.4 6.4 16.6 12.9 11.4 15.0 17.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	5.7 4.5 6.3 6.2 16.0 11.7 11.5 13.2 23.5	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 1.0 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.7 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.6 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 5.0 \\ + & 1.2 \\ - & 1.1 \end{array} $			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	10.7	5.6	17.8	10.3	6.0	9.7	- 0.6	- 0.7			
Ditto, Mar., 1927 Ditto, Apr., 1926	11·3 11·2	6.2 6.6	18·9 22·2	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \end{array} $		10·3 10·4					

On the North-East Coast employment was still very bad in general and marine engineering, but showed continued improvement in the latter section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire an improvement was shown, but conditions were still bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained bad on the whole, but maintained an upward tendency; at railway works employment was fair; at textile machinery works much short time was reported.

In the Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton district further improvement was experienced, especially in the motor vehicle section, and employment was fairly good generally. In the Notting-ham, Derby and Leicester district conditions remained moderate, May, 1927.

but tended to improve. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment continued fair on the whole, and was good in the electrical and motor sections. In the South-Western Counties employment, although remaining fair, showed a falling off. Conditions in Wales continued bad, and showed some decline. In Scotland employment remained bad, but continued to improve in all sections. In Northern Ireland employment was still very had, showing a decline in marine engineering and an improvement in other sections.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further improvement on the whole, the supplies of steel being more adequate than during the previous month. It was still, however, very bad in all the principal districts. Compared with a year ago there was a substantial improvement, the percentage unemployed showing a decrease in almost every district.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 25th April, 1927, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st March, 1927, and with a year before :---

Divisions.	l Number of d Workpeople mployed at April, 1927.	Decrea	se $(+)$ or se $(-)$ as pared th a	ercentage mployed at April, 1927.	Decreas percent com	e (+) or e (-) in tage as pared h a
alin bas and	Total Insured Unem 25th A	Month before.	Year before.	Per Unem 25th A	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,015 892 3,463 39 21,758 8,363 14,487 2,793 4,219	$\begin{array}{r} - & 304 \\ + & 247 \\ + & 498 \\ + & 4 \\ - & 3,236 \\ - & 261 \\ - & 3,501 \\ + & 40 \\ - & 376 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1,086 \\ + & 271 \\ - & 514 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 8,851 \\ - & 2,246 \\ - & 9,774 \\ - & 1,693 \\ - & 1,972 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ + 2.8 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 5.1 \\ - 5.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 2.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 7 \cdot 2 \\ + 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 11 \cdot 1 \\ - 6 \cdot 5 \\ - 13 \cdot 1 \\ - 14 \cdot 8 \\ - 4 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	58,029	- 6,889	- 25,867	25.9	- 3.1	- 8.8

The greatest improvement was shown in Scotland and on the North-East Coast, in which district, however, employment was still very bad, more than one-third of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. In the Southern Counties the percentage unemployed showed an increase, but remained lower than in other districts.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE slight but general improvement recorded in this industry during March was maintained during April, and in the woollen section there was on the whole a further slight improvement. Shorttime working continued prevalent in the majority of centres. the working continued prevalent in the majority of centres. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.4 on 25th April, as compared with 9.4 on 21st March, and with 9.7 on 26th April,

In the worsted section of the industry there was little change as compared with the previous month. Employment in the wool sorting, combing and preparing departments was slightly better than a month earlier, but about 28 per cent. of the workpeople in these departments covered by the returns received worked short time in the week ended 30th April, with a loss of about 10 hours each on the average; on the other hand, nearly 5 per cent. worked 73 hours each on an average in overtime. In working 7¹/₄ hours each, on an average, in overtime. In worsted spinning also there was a slight improvement in most districts; about 27 per cent. of the spinners covered by the returns received lost $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, on an average, in short-time working during the week ended 30th April.

In worsted weaving there was on the whole no improvement, and a the dress goods trade of Bradford a downward tendency was vident. With fine cloth makers in the men's wear trade of Bradford and Keighley, and in the worsted manufacturing sections of Halifax and Huddersfield some improvement took place, but in the botany serge section of the Leeds district there was no aprovement. The returns received from employers for the week anded 30th April showed that about 20 per cent. of the worsted weavers worked short time, with a loss, on the average, of about 01* hours each.

In the worsted section of the industry, taken as a whole, the eturns received from employers showed that in the week ended 30th April, 25 per cent. of their workpeople were on short time, with a loss on the average of about 10* hours each, while 4 per tent. were working overtime to the average extent of 6½ hours each. In the woollen section of the industry there was a little improve-

ment, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. In the spinning section about 22 per cent. of the operatives covered by the mployers' returns worked short time in the week ended 30th April, with a loss on the average of nearly 10 hours each; th gures for the weaving section were 28 per cent. and 9 hours. On the other hand, 11 per cent. of the spinners were on overtime to the extent of 11 hours on the average, while about 3 per cent. of the

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

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weavers worked on an average 8 hours per week overtime. Taking the woollen section as a whole, about 25 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 9* hours each in short time working, while 6 per cent. worked an average of about 10 hours each in overtime.

In the Huddersfield, Calder Vale, Yeadon and Guiseley woollen districts the improvement of last month was fully maintained and in some cases firms were more fully employed. In the Heavy Woollen District there was a slight improvement, but employment was still slack. With woollen workers in the Stockport district employment continued good, and no short time working was reported

With blanket manufacturers employment was still poor in Yorkshire, but at Witney the operatives continued to be well employed. There was a slight improvement in the rag and shoddy trade, but employment was still very poor. In the flannel trade of Rochdale and Saddleworth employment continued fair on the whole.

In Wales employment in the Aberystwyth district was reported as good; at Llanidloes the majority of the workers were on short time, and a slight decline was reported at Newtown.

In Scotland employment on the whole continued good.

In the carpet trade employment was about the same as a month earlier. At Kidderminster employment continued good and some overtime was reported. At Sowerby Bridge and Halifax the operatives were well employed, but at Liversedge some irregular time was reported. Taking the carpet trade as a whole, the em-ployers' returns for the week ended 30th April showed 24 per cent. of the operatives working short time, with a loss on the average of about 8 hours each; about 4 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of 6 hours each on an average.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :---

a super strength of the second of the second se	and a second process of the second proces of the second proces of the second process of	and the surger light light to				
	7	Number o Workpeop	of le.	Tota all	l Wages pa Workpeoj	aid to ple.
	Week ended 30th April, 1927.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 30th April, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	former
epartments : VORSTED SECTION :	otra ind and gange	Per Cent.	lati erezi Ligaz ozli	£	Per Cent.	1 30 82 1 (1 32 14)
Wool Sorting and CombingSpinningWeavingOther Depts.Not specified	11,393 42,806 22,015 12,293 2,080	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	103·2 99·4 99·9 99·5 105·4	28,854 67,213 45,119 29,924 4,203	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1.9 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.0 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 4.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 8 \\ 99 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 98 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
Total-Worsted	90,587	+ 0.7	100.0	175,313	+ 0.6	99.8
Voollen Section : Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	1,074 14,387 27,035 18,398 2,558	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	2,615 32,179 51,228 43,114 5,566	+	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \end{array} $
Total-Woollen	63,452	+ 1.5	102.4	134,702	+ 3.2	110.5
ARPET SECTION	8,017	- 0.1	100.4	14,901	+ 0.8	87.1
otal—Wool Textile Industry	162,056	+ 1.0	100.7	324,91 6	+ 1.6	103.3
istricts†: VORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Keighley (Dewsbury, Bat- Uewsbury, Bat-	41,666 10,160 10,238 9,188 8,774	+ 1.0 + 0.8 - 0.2 + 0.8 + 0.4	99.8 104.9 95.2 100.7 101.7	84,268 22,766 17,507 16,403 16,677	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0.3 \\ + & 2.6 \\ + & 1.1 \\ - & 1.4 \\ + & 1.2 \end{array} $	96.6 110.2 92.8 98.4 114.9
ley, etc.) Total, West	3,485	+ 2.7	100.1	5,561	+ 1.8	104.3
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancs	83,511 4,961 344	+ 0.8 + 0.2 + 0.9	100·2 99·0 119·7	163,182 8,823 665	+ 0.7 - 0.4 + 0.9	100.0 92.1 116.2
Scotland	1,771	- 2.3	96.3	2,643	- 1.9	116.9
Total—Worsted	90,587	+ 0.7	100.0	175,313	+ 0.6	99.8
Oollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	12,955 12, 458	+ 0.7 + 3.3	101·1 100·8	31,351	+ 0.5	107.4
Leeds Ialifax and Calder	8,412	+ 2.0	104.3	26,408 18,277	+ 6.3 + 3.7	113.4 118.8
Vale Bradford	2,810 1,605	+ 1.9	97.0 107.0	5,694 3,704	+ 2.9 + 2.9	90·7 106·7
Total, West Riding Lancs West of England	38,240 6,164	$^{+1.8}_{+1.3}$	101·4 102·1	85,434 12,977	+ 3.2 + 1.3	109·8 111·4
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,342 14,522 184	+ 1.9 + 0.7 - 2.6	$107 \cdot 1$ $102 \cdot 8$ $202 \cdot 5$	7,883 28,161 247	+ 5.8 + 3.4 - 12.7	116·9 110·8 190·6
Total—Woollen	63,452	+ 1.5	102.4	134,702	+ 3.2	110.5
ARPET SECTION	8,017	- 0.1	100.4	14,901	+ 0.8	87.1
otal—Wool Textile Industry	16 2,056	+ 1.0	100.7	324,916	+ 1.6	103.3

* See note * in previous column. † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

THERE was a slight decline, except in the weaving department, as compared with March. As compared with April of last year there was a slight improvement, principally in the spinning department.

On the recommendation of the Cotton Yarn Association a majority of the firms spinning American cotton extended the holiday stoppage at Easter; and firms spinning the lower counts of American cotton have been recommended to reduce their production, as from April 25th, by 20 or 25 per cent., according to circumstances. In the section spinning Egyptian cotton the operatives, speaking generally, continued to be fully employed.

The improvement in the weaving department reported last month was maintained, but (taking one centre with another) not substan. tially increased.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $6 \cdot 8$ on 25th April, 1927, as compared in the temployment exchange of the temployment of the temployment books are as the temployment exchange of temployme with 5.9 on 21st March, 1927, and with 9.8 on 26th April, 1926.

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning department was slack, and worse than in March. The Easter holidays were extended to ten days or more, instead of the usual three days, by a large number of firms. In the manufacturing department employ. ment on the whole was bad. A shortage of piecers was reported in the Ashton district. The improvement at Stockport reported last month was not maintained. At Stalybridge there was a decline, particularly in the spinning department; there continued, however, to be a pronounced demand for little piecers and other juvenile workers, and for weavers.

At Bolton employment continued good with cardroom workers and fair with spinners; with weavers it was fairly good, and better than in March. At Leigh it was good in the spinning and in the weaving departments, but showed a decline with spinners and with cardroom workers. At Rochdale employment with spinners was slack, and worse than in March. At Bury some firms in the manufacturing department extended the Easter holidays, and short time was still being worked in that department at the end of the month.

At Preston a further improvement was reported, except with firms supplying the China market; a considerable number of operatives re-started work during the month, and employment was more regular. At Chorley there was a shortage of weavers for fine work. The improvement at Blackburn reported last month was fairly well maintained, though many firms extended the Easter stoppage, and there was still a serious amount of underemployment with firms supplying the China market. At Great Harwood all the mills were working full time. At Accrington and at Darwen employment remained good, and there was again an unsatisfied demand for weavers.

At Burnley employment was described as moderate; the improvement reported last month was not fully maintained. At Colne and Nelson there was an improvement; some weavers who had had only two or three looms running were able to revert to four.

At Todmorden there was a further improvement, and employment was reported to be better than at any time since 1921. At Sowerby Bridge several mills spinning American cotton closed for a week at Easter, but all had resumed full time working at the end of the month. Full time was also worked by the operatives (with some exceptions) at Hebden Bridge. Some improvement was reported in the Hudder field distinct the Huddersfield district.

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

Nation , Stranger Z. 19		umber of orkpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
The Ta Month astalists	Week ended	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 30th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
hatters warm and goint	30th April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	£	£ Per cent.		£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing	10,632	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	18,249	- 1.7	+ 3.5	
Spinning	20,406	+ 0.7	+ 3.9	36,940	- 0.8	+ 7.7	
Weaving	33,324	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	59,894	+ 0.6	+ 3.5	
Other	7,253	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	17,460	- 0.4	- 1.5 - 1.3	
Not Specified	8,608	+ 0.2	- 2.6	17,213	$ -2\cdot 1 $	- 1.	
TOTAL	80,223	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	149,756	- 0.5	+ 3.3	
DISTRICTS.				7,550	+ 2.5	+: 10.2	
Ashton	4,273	+ 0.7	+ 3.9	1,550	T 4.5	T-10	
Stockport, Glossop and	7,518	+ 0.7	+ 2.0	13,561	+ 0.5	+ . 8.6	
Hyde	8,727	+ 0.0	+ 5.4	17,344	- 3.7	+ 8.0	
Oldham	13,797	+ 1.1	+ 2.1	24,751	+ 0.9	+ 1.	
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	10,101	10000000000	101-961		CONTRACTOR OF	Real Property	
wood, Walsden and	hours alle	and sections in	Martin Asse	111111111111	sileenr		
Todmorden	7,897	- 0.7	- 1.5	13,875	-° 2.5	+ 2.2	
Manchester	5,149	+ 5.4	+ 8.4	8,469	- 1.8	+ 4.6	
Preston and Chorley	6,325	+ 2.7	+ 0.0	11,361	+ 2.5	- 0.0	
Blackburn, Accrington		0.7	0.4	10 401	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	
and Darwen	7,920	- 0.3	- 2.4	16,421	T 0.0	T	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne	0 475	+ 0.9	- 1.3	20,430	- 1.8	- 1.	
and Nelson	9,475 2,542	- 2.0	+ 2.0	4,442	+ 0.9	+ 1.1	
Other Lancashire Towns	4,031	+ 4.3	+ 1.1	7,174	- 2.0	- 0.	
Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,569	+ 1.4	+ 2.5	4,378	+ 2.8	+ 10.	
Other Districts	2,000		- Internet		- Dealer of the second second		
TOTAL	80,223	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	149,756	- 0.5	+ 3.	

May, 1927.

Returns from firms employing nearly 78,000 workpeople in the week ended 30th April showed that about 14 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 11 hours each 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 25th April, 1927 :---

Ta abum di en	narer (s <u>.</u> 141 - Lebel - 126 - Lebel -	Numbers (excludin 25tł	g Casual April, 1	s) on the 2 1927.	Register	at
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp			
and the	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	398 1,798	1,138 887	1,536 2,685	618 3,669	3,402 3,438	4,020 7,107	5,556 9,792
ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes	381 806 315	678 1,196 90	1,059 2,002 405	741 833 241	4,348 2,132 191	5,089 2,965 432	6,148 4,967 837
Total	3,698	3,989	7,687	6,102	13,511	19,613	27,300

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st March, 1927 :---

A MARSH	Whol	lly Unemj	Temporar			
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	w	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 55 - 17	+ 139 + 49	+ 194 + 32	+ 157 + 988	+ 1	
and Warp- ing Weaving Other Pro-	-16 -64	+ 57 - 20	+ 41 - 84	$+ 102 \\ - 183$	+ 3	
cesses	- 42	+ 16	- 26	- 19	+	
Total	- 84	+ 241	+ 157	+ 1,045	+ 3	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 179,879,000 lbs. in April, 1927, compared with 179,024,200 lbs. in March, 1927, and with 117,996,800 lbs. in April, 1926.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 17,327,600 lbs. in April, 1927, compared with 19,270,800 in March, 1927, and with 14,436,400 lbs. in April, 1926.

The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 316,947,700 square yards, as compared with 393,928,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 281,777,000 square yards in April, 1926.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

THERE was little change, on the whole, in this industry during April, and employment remained generally moderate. In some centres there was increased activity for a week or two prior to the Easter holidays, but after the holidays short-time working again became prevalent. As has been the case for a considerable period, the greatest depression was in the heavy boot manufacturing centres. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.1 on 25th April, the same as on 21st March: this compares with 7.2on 26th April, 1926.

Employment in London was generally fair, but below the level of April, 1926. At Leicester it was fair, though not so good as so a year ago; there was practically no unemployment among fully-skilled machinists, but over two-fifths of all the operatives covered by the returns received were losing nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week in short-time working. There was a further slight improvement at Northampton until Easter, when a number of factories closed for periods ranging from seven to ten days; employment was less regular after the holidays, and nearly one-quarter of the operatives were losing an average of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each in short-time working during the week ended 30th April. Employment showed a further improvement and was good generally in the Higham and Rushden area; some overtime was worked before Easter in order to cope with orders. At Wellingborough also there was some overtime before the holidays, and employment was better on the whole than for some considerable time; unemployment was mainly confined to the less skilled women workers. In the Raunds, Finedon and Irthlingborough areas employment was fairly good on the whole. At Kettering a little overtime was worked before the holidays; there continued, however, to be much unemployment at this centre.

Employment continued fairly good at Stafford. At Norwich it was fair, and slightly better than in March; but a considerable The exports of boots and shoes in April, 1927, amounted to 103,401 number of operatives, chiefly in the sew-round department, were dozen pairs, or 15,876 dozen pairs less than in March, 1927, and still unemployed. There was a further decline in the Bristol and 12,110 dozen pairs less than in April, 1926. Kingswood district, and employment was generally slack and below the level of a year ago; but factories producing light footwear were fairly busy. Employment at Street continued fair. At Leeds it was * Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages in fair with light shoe factories, but still poor at heavy boot factories; some cases.

toritor series and realized from the product the still of the real states and a second to the balance balance.	emp	ntage Inc. bloyed as co signifies " r ure, signifie	month. no change "	ith the pre	vious out a
A los de la companya la la companya de la companya	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spin- ning.	Weav- ing.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).
WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley	+ 1.5 - 1.8 - 0.3 - 4.8 + 0.9	+ 1.9 + 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.5 + 0.8	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 2.5 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$\begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	+ 2.3 + 0.4 + 1.4 + 1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
TOTAL	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	- 0.0	+ 0.7
Woollen SEOTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woolen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Seotland Wales	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \\ - 8 \cdot 6 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 2 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \end{array} $	$ + 1 \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot 9 + 2 \cdot 3 - 0 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 9 + 0 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 5 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 5 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 2 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ $
TOTAL	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	+ 2.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.5

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed, in the

week ended 30th April, 1927, by firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the numbers employed by the same firms in

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 25th April, 1927 :---

	at 2501 April, 1921.								
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	100a <u>1</u> .		
Wool Sorting	111	2	113	72		72	185		
Wool Washing and Preparing	236	147	383	444	284	728	1,111		
WW 1 (1 1 1	122	67	189	406	275	681	870		
Wool Combing	304	41	345	493	82	575	920		
Woollen Spinning	231	43	274	264	166	430	704		
Worsted Drawing and		1		A TOPEL		Dectorated			
Spinning	241	485	726	273	1,400	1,673	2,399		
Wool Winding and		100.000	Read-	A THE	1000	1000	A Linko		
Warping	66	12	78	192	83	275	353		
Worsted Winding and									
Warping	50	88	138	175	407	582	720		
Woollen Weaving	72	162	234	92	1,668	1,760	1,994		
Worsted Weaving	115	319	434	160	1,781	1,941	2,375		
Other Processes	563	35	598	623	166	789	1,387		
TOTAL	2,111	1,401	3,512	3,194	6,312	9,506	13,018		

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st March, 1927 :--

	Wholly Unemployed.					Temporarily Stopped.						Total.	
Department.	Men.	Wo	men.	To	otal.	1	len.	w	omen.	То	tal.	10	ua1.
Wool Sorting	+27	+	1	+	28			1	1		1	+	27
Wool Washing and Preparing	-11	+	2	-	9	-	22	-	77	-	99	-	108
Wool Combing	-25	-	4	-	29	+	166	+	19	+	185	+	156
Wool Carding	- 57	-	5	-	62	-	22	-	32	-	54	-	116
Woollen Spinning	- 59	1.75	2	-	.61	-	99	+	1	-	92	-	153
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	- 62	_	10	_	72	+	33	+	23	+	56		16
Wool Winding	02			Alca)		1		1.00				1.523	
and Warping	- 4	-	10	-	14	-	. 4	-	14		18.	-	32
Worsted Winding					~~		70	1200	100	1.389	07	1997	105
and Warping	- 9		13 88		22 107	+	.39	-	122 483	-	83 543	-	650
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	-19 + 11	-+	58		69	+	43	17	671	+	714	+	. 783
Other Processes	-72		8	-	80	-	297	-	83		380	-	460
TOTAL	-280	1000	79	1	359	-	223	12	92		315	-	674

The imports less re-exports of raw wool (sheep's or lamb's) were 53,461,900 lbs. in April, 1927, compared with 88,300,400 lbs. in March, 1927, and 67,524,900 lbs. in April, 1926.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,761,600 lbs, compared with 3,958,500 lbs. in March, 1927, and with 2,246,200 lbs. in April, 1926.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 9,479,100 square yards, compared with 13,275,200 square yards in March, 1927, and 9,135,200 square yards in April, 1926.

The exports of blankets were 70,557 pairs, 106,495 pairs and 87,534 pairs in April, 1927, March, 1927, and April, 1926.

the week ended 26th March, 1927 :---

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ily Stopped. Total. omen. Total. 16 - 3 - 29 3,497 + 4,542 + 4,699 as with other centres, there was a certain amount of increased activity immediately before Easter. There was some improvement in the shoe and slipper trade of the Rossendale Valley, and less short time was generally worked, although there was some slackness at Rawtenstall.

In Scotland there was no marked change; employment was poor on the whole.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers :-

	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.		Wages pa Workpeo		
The local state of the second	Week ended 30th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 30th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
The second states states	April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.*	
England and Wales : London Leicester Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton	1,816 7,995 1,895 6,370	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ Per cent. -10 \cdot 1 -6 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 $	£ 4,157 21,294 4,578 15,834	$ Per cent. - 3 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 8 + 0 \cdot 6 $	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -10.3 \\ -14.3 \\ +5.3 \\ -2.3 \end{array} $	
Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and	7,843 3,447 2,633 3,699	+ 0.7 + 1.1 + 0.8 + 1.3	+ 0.1 + 2.1 + 0.6 + 3.4	18,317 8,906 5,756 8,337	+ 0.0 - 1.1 - 1.3 + 5.1	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.6 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 18.6 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array} $	
District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1.628 1,828	-4.5 + 0.2	-2.5 -0.9	2,694 4,08)	-8.0 +0.3	-9.0 -0.8	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	5,182	+ 6.7	+ 1.5	12,250	+11.0	+ 5.4	
trict Other parts of England	936	- 0.8	- 4.8	1,797	-2.0	-17.1	
and Wales	1,419	- 0.6	-1.3	2,655	-5.2	- 4.9	
England and Wales	46,691	+ 0.5	- 0.8	110,655	+ 0.3	- 4.7	
Scotland	2,282	- 3.8	+ 0.0	4,767	+ 3.4	- 1.1	
Great Britain	48,973	+ 0.3	- 0.7	115,422	+ 0.2	- 4.6	

Returns from firms employing over 39,000 operatives in the week ended 30th April showed that 27 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 9 hours each on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 25th April, 1927 :---

and the state of the	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 25th April, 1927.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed,	Temp	Tetal						
The state of the	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-				1. 1920	A Star	1.3	n Iona				
facture :											
Preparing Depart-				a diana	17 Maria	18 miles					
ment	106	14	120	32	26	58	178				
Rough Stuff De-		-		100							
partment	288	2	290	102	4	106	396				
Clicking Department	414	705	415	391	10	401	816				
Closing Department		365	378	11	591	602	980				
Making Department	1,297	27	1,324	934	46	. 980	2,304				
Finishing Depart- ment	866	198	1,064	470	57	527	1 501				
Slipper Making	352	32	384	341	325	666	1,591				
Clog Making	9	Contraction of the second	9	2		2	1,050				
Repairing and Hand-		•••		4	•••	4	11				
sewn Work	367	2	369	26		26	395				
conta norta m		1999			1						
TOTAL	3,712	641	4,353	2,309	1,059	3,368	7,721				

The following table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st March, 1927 :-

	Whol	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	orarily Ste	opped.	Total.
Department.	Men.	Men. Women.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture: Preparing Depart- ment m. Rough Stuff De- partment ClickingDepartment Closing Department Making Department Finishing Depart-	+ 21	+ 6 + 1 + 67 + 5 - 27	+ 13 + 14 + 4 + 67 + 26 - 74	+ 6 - 16 - 2 + 5 + 12 + 116	+ 3 - 15 + 2 + 128 + 9	+ 9 - 31 + 133 + 21	+ 22 - 17 + 4 + 200 + 47
ment Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	-47 -69 -6 -74	-10^{-10}	- 74 - 88 - 6 - 75	+110 - 153 - 4 - 9	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 13 \\ - & 227 \\ \cdots \\ $	+129 - 380 - 4 - 9	+ 55 - 468 - 10 - 84
TOTAL	-151	+ 32	- 119	- 45	- 87	-132	-251

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued good, and showed an improvement compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $5 \cdot 5$ at 25th April, 1927, as compared with $6 \cdot 3$ at 21st March, 1927, and $6 \cdot 0$ at 26th April,

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

		Number o forkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	30th April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	30th April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York- shire. Lancashire and	2,053	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	£ 5,529	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + 3.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + 3.6 \end{array}$	
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern Counties.	5,289	+ 1.6	+ 1.8	15,534	+ 3.6	+ 9.1	
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,647	+ 1.2	- 2.9	4,157	+ 1.1	191 Sec. 6 (1)	
Scotland	169	+ 1.2	+ 6.3	448	- 4.9	+10.1	
TOTAL	9,158	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	25,668	+ 2.9	+ 5.2	

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve during April, especially in the painting and decorating section; it was generally good, at most centres, with skilled operatives and moderate with unskilled workers. Employment showed a decline, on the whole, as compared with April, 1926, but there was some improvement in the London Area and in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations, employment continued to improve with bricklayers and was very good at many centres; it remained generally good with plasterers; a shortage of these classes of operatives, especially of bricklayers, was reported from a number of districts. Employment showed a further improvement with carpenters and joiners and with masons, and was good in most districts with the former and fairly good, on the whole, with the latter; it remained fairly good with slaters and moderate with plumbers; it showed a further seasonal improvement with painters

pumbers; it showed a further seasonal improvement with painters and was good generally. Employment continued moderate, on the whole, with builders' labourers. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 25th April, 1927, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with April, 1926 :—

124	Estimated Number of Insured Work-	mber of Unem- nsured ployed Column		Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with			
	people at July, 1926.	at 25th Apr., 1927.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.		
OCCUPATIONS.		1. 1.		and and				
Carpenters Bricklayers	126,460 72,150	5,983 1,446	177 71	4·7 2·0	$-\frac{1\cdot 1}{0\cdot 8}$	+ 1.1 + 0.7		
Masons	25,240	1,482	66	5.9	- 1.1	+ 2.1		
Slaters	5,710	302 697	20 16	5.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3 + 2.3		
Plasterers Painters	19,720 112,930	5,515	86	4.9	- 5.5	+ 2.3 + 0.3		
Plumbers	31,860	2,582	79	8.1	- 0.1	+ 1.3		
Labourers to above All other occu-	245,860	24,775	546	10.1	- 1.5			
pations	161,110	19,408	629	12.0	- 0.9	+ 0.4		
Total	801,040	62,190	1,690	7.8	- 1.7	+ 0.5		
T						anaka 👘		
DIVISIONS.	162,020	11,041	19	6.8	- 2.6	- 0.3		
South-Eastern	123,470	4,257	24	3.4	- 0.9	+ 0.3		
South-Western	98,750	5,516	45	5.6	- 1.2	+ 0.2		
Midlands North-Eastern	91,230 103,190	6,660 11.879	435 552	7.3	-1.2 -1.5	$+ \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 2$		
North-Western	104,350	9,603	369	9.2	$-\frac{1}{2}\cdot 0$	+ 0.6		
Scotland	73,690	5,401	98	7.3	- 2.1	- 1.6		
Wales	29,310	4,108	143	14.0 24.8	-2.1 -2.1	+ 3.7 - 6.0		
Northern Ireland	15,030	3,725	5	24.0	- 2.1	- 0.0		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	801,040	62,190	1,690	7.8	- 1.7	+ 0.5		

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council Area), with a total population of 15,986,000, show that in April, 1927, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,395,300, as compared with £5,358,800 in March, 1927, and £5,702,600 in April, 1926. Of the total for April, 1927, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,692,600; factories and workshops for £320,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £284,600; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1.097,200.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade during April remained fair on the whole. In some districts it was good, but in others, particularly in parts of Lancashire, and in Kent in the hand-made trade, short time was worked.

In the letterpress printing trade employment was again moderate on the whole. A decline was reported in London, and employment remained bad at Birmingham and Liverpool. It was again reported as good at Derby and Nottingham. With electrotypers and stereo-typers employment was very good in London and at Edinburgh, and generally good elsewhere and generally good elsewhere.

In the lithographic printing trade employment was fair on the whole, showing a slight improvement compared with March. It was reported as good at Birmingham, and bad at Liverpool and Manchester. With lithographic artists employment continued fair generally; an improvement compared with March was reported at Liverpool and Manchester.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued moderate generally, but was worse than during April, 1926.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was $4 \cdot 9$ at 25th April, compared with $5 \cdot 2$ at 21st March and $4 \cdot 2$ at 26th April, 1926. In the paper and paper-board industry, the percentage was $6 \cdot 5$ at 25th April, compared with $7 \cdot 0$ at 21st March and $4 \cdot 5$ at 26th April, 1926. In the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery trades, the percentage was $5 \cdot 2$ at 25th April compared with the same precentage at 21th March and $4 \cdot 7$ compared with the same percentage at 21st March and 4.7 at 26th April, 1926.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade Unions :---

	No. of Members of Unions at end of April, 1927.] Unemj	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
		April, 1927.	March, 1927.	April, 1926.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties,	41,080	6.1	5.8	2.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.8
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	17,400	4.2	4.4	2.9	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	11,046 6,462 11,201	2 · 8 5 · 2 3 · 7	$2 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.7 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.7 \end{array} $	+ 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.8	$+ 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0$
Total	87,189	4.9	4.7	2.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,684 20,581	3·8 4·8	4·0 4·7	2·9 4·1	- 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.9 + 0.7

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline; the Easter holidays were extended in many cases, and, though certain sections were well employed, much short time was worked in the industry. At Worcester and Derby employment was good; at Bristol it was fair. In the stoneware section in Scotland it was reported to be slack, and worse than during the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.0 at 25th April, as compared with 11.7 at 21st March, 1927 and with 13.2 at 26th April, 1926.

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

the state and states of		Number Vorkpeoj		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
and the large state of the s	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-			
	30th April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	30th April, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.		
inter printered one pri	o High	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,295 8,150	-2.2 + 0.3	$- \frac{4 \cdot 1}{- 2 \cdot 9}$	2.420 15,061	$\begin{array}{c} -7\cdot 8\\ -3\cdot 2\end{array}$	- 5.3 - 4.7		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,848	+ 0.7	- 0.3	3,513	- 0.4	- 1.3		
TOTAL	11,293	+ 0.1	- 2.6	20,994	- 3.3	- 4.2		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,545 2,748	$+ 0.2 \\ - 0.3$	-3.0 -1.6	14,701 6,293	-3.8 -2.1	- 4.8 - 2.8		
TOTAL	11,293	+0.1	- 2.6	20,994	- 3.3	- 4.2		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,065 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,693, or 27 per cent., were working on an average about 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 30th April, 1927.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

May, 1927.

EMPLOYMENT during April remained moderate generally. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, $25 \cdot 0$ per cent. were unemployed at 25th April, 1927, as compared with $26 \cdot 9$ per cent. at 21st March, 1927, and with $27 \cdot 9$ per cent. at 26th April, 1926.

London.—Employment was still slack. 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 :-

and the state of a second	Average D Docks a	aily Numl nd at Prin	ber of La	bourers em harves in L	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			- Aller Martin
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— 2nd April, 1927 9th " 16th ", 23rd ", 30th ",	4,648 3,988 3,854 3,915 4,166	2,025 2,510 1,973 2,803 1,985	6,673 6,498 5,827 6,718 6,151	8,131 8,341 8,284 8,291 8,481	14,804 14,839 14,111 15,009 14,632
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th April, 1927	} 4,131	2,250	6,381	8,307	14,688
Average for Mar., 1927	4,529	2,404	6,933	8,173	15,106
Average for April, 1926	4,144	2,420	6,564	8,093	14,657

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed luring April was 1,030, compared with 871 in March, and with 1,119 in April, 1926.

East Coast .- Employment at the North-East Coast ports with coal trimmers and teemers was fairly good, though not so good as in March; with other classes of dock workers it was fair on the Tyne, and rather better than in the previous month; it remained moderate on the Wear and at Blyth. At Middlesbrough employment was exceptionally good. It declined on the Humber, and remained fair generally at the East Anglian ports.

Liverpool.—Employment continued fair generally. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th April was 15,627, compared with 15,165 in March, and with 15,615 in April, 1926. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £38,169 in the four weeks ended 29th April, compared with £40,532 in March, and £39,598 in April, 1926.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports continued fairly good. At Avonmouth it was quiet, and at Bristol fair. It was slack at Plymouth and other southwestern ports, but fair at Southampton, where there was an improvement.

Scottish and Irish Ports .- At Dundee employment declined and was slack. At Glasgow it improved and was fair. It continued moderate at Leith and Granton. At Belfast it remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING April employment continued moderate on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 25th April, 1927, was 16.2, compared with 16.8 at 21st March, 1927, and 17.8 at 26th April, 1926.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate in the first half of April, but showed a considerable improvement afterwards. It was fairly active on the Tyne, but there was a falling-off in the closing stages of the month; it was poor to moderate on the Wear. The demand was slack on the Tees, and moderate to fair at Hull. It was active at Southampton, but a temporary decline was reported in the third week of April. At Bristol the demand was good at the commencement of the month, but a gradual decline occurred, and it was described as quiet in the closing stages; at Avonmouth it was fairly good. The demand at Newport was mainly brisk; at * It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate Cardiff it fluctuated from fair to poor. A shortage of deck hands engagements, and not of separate individuals. was experienced at Swansea, where the demand was fair to good. † Including Birkenhead and Garston. Employment was fairly good on the Mersey, and generally fair at ‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead. Manchester. On the Clyde the demand was quiet to moderate § Including Barry and Penarth. on the whole; it was quiet to fair at Leith, and generally quiet at || These groups, which include miscellaneous industries, correspond with nose under the same headings in the Tables on pages 186-189. Belfast.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 April :—

star successful space 12.	nan Ludorenan	Number of	Seamen* sl	nipped in		
Principal Ports.	Apr.,	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Four Months ended		
thiner of builder (ch)	1927.	Month before.	Year before.	Apr., 1927.	Apr., 1926.	
ENGLAND & WALES : Liverpool [†] Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Newport, Mon Cardiff [§] Swansea	11,653 735 8,166 10,685 2,450 436 280 1,087 1,024 891 2,444 .864	$\begin{array}{c} - & 986 \\ - & 109 \\ + & 68 \\ + & 2,134 \\ + & 498 \\ + & 123 \\ - & 87 \\ - & 6 \\ + & 40 \\ + & 13 \\ - & 161 \\ + & 199 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 376 \\ - & 105 \\ + & 510 \\ + & 681 \\ + & 427 \\ + & 141 \\ - & 21 \\ + & 263 \\ - & 117 \\ - & 176 \\ - & 395 \\ + & 83 \end{array}$	44,557 3,191 32,351 33,431 9,378 1,262 1,302 4,973 4,080 3,139 11,012 3,028	43,264 3,197 32,062 32,895 7,496 1,121 1,565 5,211 4,033 4,238 10,207 3,251	
SCOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	435 385 2,644	+ 151 + 27 + 701	+ 177 - 98 - 69	1,443 1,192 9,331	1,343 1,411 9,870	
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast TOTAL for above Ports	210 44,389	- 6 + 2,599	+ 11 + 1,688	880 164,550	490 161,654	

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 25th April, 1927, differed from the figures for 21st March, 1927, to the extent of 1,000 or more. The Table shows the increases and decreases for males and females separately, together with the total net variation for all insured industries.

Industry.	Numbers at 25th	(+) or Decrea recorded as U April, 1927, as h 21st March,	nemployed compared
179 m 129 m	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building Distributive Trades Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Hotel, Boarding House, Club	$ \begin{array}{r} -13,657 \\ -4,166 \\ -6,880 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 25 \\ - & 4,543 \\ - & 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -13,682 \\ -8,709 \\ -6,889 \end{array} $
Services Tailoring General Engineering, Engineers'	-2,208 -2,217	-3,369 -2,254	- 5,577 - 4,471
Iron and Steel Founding Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	- 3,394 - 3,524	- 185	- 3,579 - 3,532
Public Works Contracting, etc Local Government Other Road Transport Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye-	$\begin{array}{r} - & 2,376 \\ - & 2,058 \\ - & 1,874 \end{array}$	- 5 158 - 3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2,381 \\ - 2,216 \\ - 1,877 \end{array} $
ing, etc Construction and Repair of Motor	- 1,095	- 774	- 1,869
Vehicles. Cycles, and Aircraft Railway Service Dress and Mantle Making and	- 1,508 - 1.448	- 47 - 28	- 1,555 - 1,476
Millinery Other Metal Industries Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Linen	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 154 \\ - & 625 \\ - & 638 \\ - & 50 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & -1,187 \\ - & 624 \\ - & 473 \\ - & 987 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1,341 \\ - 1,249 \\ - 1,111 \\ - 1,037 \end{array} $
Manufacture of Tin Plates Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling	+ 1,673	+ 200	+ 1,873
Mills and Forges Cotton Coal Mining	+ 3,653 + 1,213 + 12,620	+ 20 + 3,737 + 61	+ 3,673 + 4,950 + 12,681
Net variation for above industries	- 28,713	- 10,661	- 39,374
Total Net Variation for all insured industries	- 40,302	- 14,390	- 54,692

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

were unemployed on the 25th April, 1927, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed com-pared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two years ago, respectively.

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

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

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

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

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on the 25th April, 1927, and the increase or 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 189 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 numbers 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 are definitely without a job) and those who are temporarry 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 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 corre-sponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH APRIL, 1927.

LANG RECORDED AND	历日何	CIE NI	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.		anizati ek	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOL (INCL	LY UNEMP UDING CAS	DOYED UALS).	Темро	RABY STO	PPAGES.	niliare ton onit ton t	TOTAL.	nituros e gresticos	TEMPO	AY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES
and the second in the second s	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	3,454	127	3,581	95	28	123	3,549	155	3,704	3,514	155	669
Mining :	113,574	594	114,168	104,004	370	104,374	217,578	964	218,542	217,476	964	218,440
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	1,283 468 2,443 108	6	1,283 468 2,449 108	183 3 393 15		183 3 394 15	1,466 471 2,836 123		1,466 471 2,843 123	1,456 471 2,620 122		1,456 471 2,627 122 1,747
State Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	1,441	54	1,495	301	8	309	1,742	62	1,804 704	1,685 667	62	678
Digging	641	6	647	52	5	57	693	11	704	001		010
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	1,009	18	1,027	80	1	81	1,089	19	1,108	1,087	19	1,106
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	1,644	69	1,713	328	15	343	1,972	84	2,055	1,963	83	2,046
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	815 3,552 1,690	24 373 1,574	839 3,925 3,264	146 499 2,494	102	147 601 6,316	961 4,051 4,184	25 475 5,396	986 4,526 9,580	928 3,823 4,171	25 475 5,396	953 4,298 9,567
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals,	2,072 2,291	256 139	2,328 2,430	527 492		586 508	2,599 2,783	315 155	2,914 2,938	2,590 2,782	315 155	2,905 2,937
etc. : Chemicals Manufacture	4,789 812	681 475	5,470 1,287	540 55		661 103	5,329 867	802 523	6,131 1,390	5,275 865	800 523	6,075 1,388
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	633	132	765	32	14	46	665	146	811	664	146	810
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	3,666	805	4,471	849	170	1,019	4,515	975	5,490	4,494	955	5,449
Metal Manufacture:	2,389	10	2,399	893	3	896	3,282	13	3,295	3,280	en an bo	3,293
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	16,216	131	16,347	16,997	166	17,163	33,213	297	33,510	33,197	-	33,494
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc	3,000 892 2,017		3,192 947 2,132	952 2,245 1,928	269	989 2,514 1,948	3,952 3,137 3,945	324	4,181 3,461 4,080	3,875 3,134 3,942	324	4,104 3,458 4,077
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	1,697	228	1,925	1,441	65	1,506	3,138	293	3,431	3,133	293	3,42
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	49,142 3,142 10,030 2,477	592	50,457 3,734 10,064 2,506	15,123 434 323 328	165 5 1	15,454 599 324 329	3,576	757 35	4,333 10,388	62,970 3,560 8,349 2,804	757	4,31
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	1. 1. 217. 2	alt fraction	the time	1.8	1.0 10	End win	ikin san	Anonio Z	the bean	The us	1 LOOG.	
Construction and Repair of Motor	10,770	999	11,769	1,389	9 173	1,562	12,159	1,172	the mark that	11,998	Surr Beck	- Contiers
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	1,456 2,473	1 the Bridger	1,579 2,490	273	ab the	304 654	34113 (P. S.	The and the state of the	12 - 2 (2) - 20	001.00	1. 12. 3. 1. 1. 2.	(pada)

	Mersing Maria	1407 81	GREAT B	BITAIN AN	D NORTH	HERN IRE	LAND.	- Carlos	201114	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP luding Cast		TEMPOR	ARY STO	PPAGES.	Care Section	TOTAL.		TEMP	LY UNEME DRARY STO IND CASUA	PPAGES,	
TELESCONT : S BRATADEL	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	56,937	139	57,076	945	8	953	57,882	147	58,029	53,668	142	53,810	
Metal Trades :— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	5,840	468	6 308	1 712	754	2.066	7 559	000	0.974	F 400		0.000	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	933	29	6,308 962	1,712 69	354	2,066 69	7,552 1,002	822 29	8,374 1,031	7,460 970	822 29	8,282 999	
Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	3,651 2,656	2,132 811	5,783 3,467	523 2,057	484 431	1,007 2,488	4,174 4,713	2,616 1,242	6,790 5,955	4,164 4,710	2,616 1,242	6,780 5,952	
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	1,241	815	2,056	668	189	857	1,909	1,004	2,913	1,909	1,004	2,913	
facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	1,578 438	997 28	2,575 466	414 65	315	729 65	1,992 503	1,312 28	3,304 531	1,988 502	1,312 28	3,300 530	
etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	1,814 7,527	1,137 4,282	2,951 11,809	660 2,431	693 1,572	1,353 4,003	2,474 9,958	1,830 5,854	4,304 15,812	2,441 9,841	1,829 5,850	4,270 15,691	
Textile Trades :	6,932	8,327	15,259	7,733	16,259	A STREET	065,6	A COLOR	His 200	5 Lass les	and same		
Woollen and Worsted Silk	4,244 757	3,644 659	7,888	5,602 908	10,255 10,427 1,851	23,992 16,029 2,759	14,665 9,846 1,665	24,586 14,071 2,510	39,251 23,917 4,175	14,658 9,810 1,663	24,584 14,051 2,510	39,242 23,861 4,173	
Linen Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	2,941 1,178	3,047 1,293	5,988 2,471	301 182	596 288	897 470	3,242 1,360	3,643 1,581	6,885 2,941	408 1,357	710 1,581	1,118 2,938	
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	497 553	605 2,135	1,102 2,688	169 695	339 4,132	508 4,827	666 1,248	944 6,267	1,610 7,515	532 1,233	819 6,222	1,351 7,455	
Lace Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries	487 331 789	241 343	728 674	718 284	393 488	1,111 772	1,205 615	634 831	1,839	1,205 613	634 830	1,839 1,443	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	3,716	1,841	2,630	180 8,922	931 2,098	1,111	969 12,638	2,772 3,195	3,741 15,833	870 12,160	2,436	3,306	
Leather and Leather Goods :	2,127	477		Pare 1	18 1 1 2 10) obelate	i onin e i	Char .	- Ballan D	an na latria Sala sala	12 1. 1. 12 1. 14 14 14 14 14	21723	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	1,109	433 804	2,560 1,91 <u>3</u>	842	186 274	1,028	2,969 1,296	619 1,078	2,374	2,964 1,268	619 1,076	3,583 2,344	
Clothing Trades :	c i kv	0.104	-	There is	.7		1008,40	Cus.s.		19721.30	Sautroli' el	Anterio Con	
Dress and Mantle Making and	2,815	2,124	4,939 2,777	191 17	1,158 308	1,349 325	3,006	3,282 2,500	6,288 3,102	2,816 592	3,198 2,386	6,014 2,978	
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	454	347	801	109	187	296	563	534	1,097	561	532	1,093	
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries	333 607	1,436 385	1,769 992	15 117	632 252	647 369	348 724	2,068 637	2,416 1,361	266 714	1,082 636	1,348 1,350	
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	5,656	1,409	7,065	3,150	1,575	4,725	8,806	2,984	11,790	8,638	2,969	1,350	
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	7,185 1,538	2,567 152	9,752 1,690	258 335	227 52	485 387	7,443	2,794 204	10,237	6,893	2,768	9,661	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	1,755	2,493	4,248	455	3,179	3,634	1,873 2,210	5,672	2,077	1,798 2,196	198 5,670	1,996	
Drink Industries	4,447	4,552 1,607	8,999 6,261	336 166	710 173	1,046 339	4,783 4,820	5,262 1,780	10,045 6,600	4,670 4,424	5,228 1,761	9,898	
Manufacture	568	1,118	1,686	8	657	665	576	1,775	2,351	478	1,703	2,181	
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:	4,373 1,135	153 133	4,526	172	14	186	4,545	167	4,712	4,365	165	4,530	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	4,928	737 318	1,268 5,665 1,893	212 358 412	24 109 122	236 467 534	1,347 5,286 1,987	157 846 440	1,504 6,132 2,427	1,312 5,143 1,861	157 835 420	1,469 5,978 2,281	
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Making	1 450	400	/		-			1		and to glass	an and the	Constraints	
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,459 985	400	1,859 2,322	1,169 104	583 558	1,752 662	2,629	983 1,895	3,611 2,984	2,600 1.067	976	3,576 2,891	
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	128	76	204	4	36	40	132	112	244	132	112	2,001	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	120 7,973	105 3,710	225 11,683	13 252	16 566	29 818	133 8,225	121 4,276	254 12,501	133 8,066	121 4,195	254	
Building and Construction of Works:-		12.8.1	- 12	2.5	1 10		DIE.S.	diss.ste	Antenine an	ALL	The Part of the	12,261	
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	60,322 27,706	178 14	60,500 27,720	1,678 731	12 1	1,690 732	62,000 23,437	190 15	62,190 28,452	58,278 26,855	187 14	58,465 26,869	
Other Manufacturing Industries :	2,547	1,353	3,900	414	462	876	2,961	1,815	4,776	2,957	1,811	4,768	
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-	706 471	115 183	821 654	19 120	8 99	27 219	725 591	123 282	848 873	724 568	122 282	846 850	
ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	466 1,510	207 170	673 1,680	24 529	16 75	40 604	490 2,039	223 245	713 2,284	487 2,032	221 245	708	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	340	231	571	104	63	167	444	294	738	442	294	736	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	9,289	124	9,413	309	7.	316	9,598	131	9,729	9,284	128	9,376	
Transport and Communication:		ANR A		1-1-5 -5-5	-10 00		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	007,201			a sti tatas	Line Day	
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport	7,422 3,922 17,925	153 177 148	7,575 4,099 18,073	426 225 569	48 10 7	474 235 576	7,848 4,147 18,494	201 187 155	8,049 4,334 18,649	7,603 4,108 17,788	196 187 153	7,799 4,295 17,941	
Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	20,041	331	20,372	536	6	542	20,577	337	20,914	20,042	335	20,377	
Service Other Transport and Communication and Storage	46,175 2,146	91 82	46,266 2,228	1,024 52	7	1,031 59	47,199 2,193	98 89	47,297	46,605 2,176	98	46,703	
Distributive Trades	56,383	23,102	79,485	1,862	1,318	3,180	58,245	24,420	82,665	55,502	23,884	79,386	
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	4,435	856	5,291	62	11	73	4,497	867	5,364	4,391	852	n system	
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:-	2 2.0	1.1	2 6-1	2.2		A actual	Date	Denta	Tracilla sel	NATIO CARS	Salation (5,243	
National Government Local Government Professional Services	8,347 19,127 2,332	841 298 799	9,188 19,425 3,131	170 602 72	33 20 31	203 622 103	8,517 19,729 2,404	874 318 830	9,391 20,047 3,234	7,680 18,787 2,345	822 316 812	8,502 19,103	
Entertainments and Sports	4,124 9,057	1,580 12,185	5,704 21,242	83 99	42 256	125 355	2,404 4,207 9,156	1,622 12,441	5,829 21,597	4,084 8,863	1,605 12,291	3,157 5,689 21,154	
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services	1,037 22,727	3,059 1,329	4,096 24,056	23 633	429 450	452 1,083	1,060 23,360	3,488 1,779	4,548 25,139	1,017 22,561	3,323 1,722	4,340	
TOTAL	742,192	119,437	861,629*	208,554	62,907	271,461	950,746	182,344	1,133,090	921,929	175,997	1,097,92	
100 - 100 - 100 - 42.0 - 2	8- 194	1 6:0			52,001	2.1,101	000,110		-,-00,000	1 542,023	110,001	1,031,92	

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

187

May, 1927.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

A CONTRACTOR DI ANNO 1995	11302			(FREAT	BRITAI	IN AND	NORTH	HERN]	RELAN	D.		Torrado .			GREA
Salar Salaria Trial.	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF		····· ···		JNEMPI	OYED A	AT 25T	H APR	IL, 1927	7.	DECH	EASE (- REASE (-) IN	BRITAL ONLY TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY.	INSUF	ED PERSO ULY, 192	NS AT	UN (ir	WHOLLY EMPLOY Icludin asuals).	ED	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.			r	AL PER AGES A PARED	S	CENTAC UNEM PLOYE AT 25TH	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21st MAR., 1927.	26тн Арк., 1926.	27TH APR. 1925.	APR., 1927
Fishing	26,090	880	26,970	13.2	14.4	13.3	0.4	3.2	0.4	13·6	17.6	Sin (P)	-1.8 + 1.0	SAMPLE AND	Manuall.	13·7 17·8
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	1,220,550 15,280	7,320 40	1,227,870 15,320	9·3 8·4	8.1	9·3 8·4	8·5 1·2	5.1	8·5 1·2	17·8 9·6	13·2	9.6	- 1.3	- 6.5	- 8.1	9.6
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	5,250 40,820	40 330	5,290 41,150		 1·8		$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.1 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.1 \end{array} $	0·3	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	9·0 8·9 1·1	2.1	8·9 6·9 1·1	+ 0.3	- 0.1	$- \frac{6 \cdot 7}{+ 1 \cdot 3}$ - 2 \cdot 9	8.9 6.6 1.1
Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	10,860 17,920	10 1,630	10,870 19,550	8.0	3.3	7.6	1.7	0.5	1·6 0·4	9·7 4·6	3·8 6·5	9.2	-0.5 -0.2 +0.1	AUTHORN ST.	2091 2.7	9·:
Digging Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	14,960	170	15,130	4.3	3.5	4.3	0.3	3.0	alle i	A Page		9.5	- 2.4	- 2.0	- 4·1.	9.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	11,560 15,230	160 1,230	11,720 16,460	8·7 10·8	11·3 5·6	8·8 10·4	0·7	0·6 1·2	0·7 2·1	9·4 12·9	11·9 6·8	9·5	- 0.3	-1.0	- 3.8	12.
facture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	17,970	950	18,920 82,910	4·5 4·7	2·5 4·9	4.4	0.8	0·1 1·3	Q·8 0·8	5·3 5·4	2.6 6.2	5.2	$+ 0.2 \\ - 0.8$	$+ 0.5 \\ - 0.5$		5.
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	75,230 35,220	7,680 38,590	73,810	4.8	4.1	4.4	7.1	9.9	8.6	11.9	14.0	20.210	+ 1.3	- 0.2	- 2.2	13.
Glass Trades :	3,195	SUDJUS .					1.116,1		1.01	10.0		11.0	+ 1.2	1 1.6	- 2.0	10.
tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	21,320 15,910	5,270 2,100	26,590 18,010	9·7 14·4	4·9 6·6	8.8 13.5	$2.5 \\ 3.1$	$1 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 8$	2·2 2·8	12·2 17·5	6·0 7·4	16.3	+ 2.2	+ 1.0 + 1.1	- 4.3	16.
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :	72,680	21,850	94,530	6.6	3.1	5.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	7.3	3.7	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9		6.
Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	12,520	6,070	18,590	6·5 4·7	7·8 3·4	6·9 4·4	0.4	0.8	0.6	6·9 4·9	8·6 3·7	7.5	-0.1 -0.5	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$	the halters	7. 4.
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	13,450 59,550	3,900 20,850	17,350 80,400	6.2	3.9	5.6	1.4	0.8	1.2	7.6	4.7	6.8	1 202 1	- 0.3	- 1.4	6.
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	24,210	280	24,490	9.9	3.6	9.8	3.7	1.0	3.7	13·6	4.6	13.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	- 6.9	13
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	189,980	3,870	193,850	8.5	3.4	8.4	9.0	4.3	8.9	17.5	7.7	17.3	+ 1.9	- 3.0	- 9.4	17
and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc	39,120	3,370	42,490	7·7 3·3	5·7 1·2	7.5	2·4 8·2	1·1 6·0	2·3 7·9	10·1 11·5	6·8 7·2	10.9	-0.6 + 5.9	- 5.1	-25.9	9 10
Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-	27,290 26,580	4,500 1,760	31,790 28,340	7.6	6.5	7.5	7.2	1.2	6·9 6·0	14·8 15·1	7.7	14.4	+ 0.6	- 1.6	- 4.4	14
facture	20,830	4,240	25,070	8.1	5.4	7.7	7.0	1.2	0.0	19.1	0.5	15 1			and a state	and a
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	572,820 61,240	43,100 15,760	615,920 77,000	8·6 5·1	3·1 3·8	8·2 4·8	2.6	0·7 1·0	2.5	11·2 5·8	3·8 4·8	10·7 5·6	- 0.6			10
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	57,370 26,370	1,000 1,060	58,370 27,430	17·5 9·4	3·4 2·7	17·2 9·1	0·5 1·2	0·1 0·1	0·6 1·2	18·0 10·6	3·5 2·8	17·8 10·3	$- \frac{1 \cdot 1}{- 0 \cdot 9}$	- 4·4 - 2·2		15- 10-
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :		00.000	224,040	5.3	4.5	5:3	0.7	0.8	0.7	6.0	5.3	6.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.3	5
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc	201,780 19,350	22,260 2,350	21,700	7.5	5.2	7.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	8.9	6.6	8.7	- 0.6	+ 0.6	- 2.1	8
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	54,970 220,820	1,320 3,300	56,290 224,120	4·5 25·8	1·3 4·2	4·4 25·5	1·2 0·4	0.3	1·2 0·4	5·7 26·2	1·3 4·5	5·6 25·9		+ 0.4 - 8.8	$-\frac{1\cdot 2}{-5\cdot 5}$	5 25
Metal Trades :	100 A	123. 1258	10 6 10					1	1.5	ETE		a shiped			2 - 1.5	9
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	82,160 12,740	8,330 1,170	90,490 13,910	$7 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 3$	5.6 2.5	7·0 6·9	2·1 0·6	4.3	2·3 0·5	9·2 7·9	. 4 M .	7.4	l — 0·5	$-1\cdot 2$	2 - 0.4	7
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	56,030 24,620	31,880 10,520	87,910 35,140	$\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 5\\ 10\cdot 8\end{array}$	6·7 7·7	6·6 9·9	0·9 8·3	1·5 4·1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	7·4 19·1	8·2 11·8		-0.9 + 0.4		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ - \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \cdot 3$	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	15,020	11,380	26,400	8.3	7.2	7.8	4.4	1.6	3.2	12.7	8.8		1.	+ 0.8 + 1.3	10 (2013) 20	
facture	19,180 6,610	11,980 490	31,160 7,100	8·2 6·6	8·3 5·7	8·3 6·6	2·2 1·0	2.7	2·3 0·9	10·4 7·6	5.7	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	9 - 1.9	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	25,400 117,970	20,070 68,450	45,470 186,420	7·1 6·4	5·7 6·3	6·5 6·3	2·6 2·0	3·4 2·3		9·7 8·4				+ 0.4	$\frac{-2.3}{-2.5}$	
Textile Trades :	210,730		579,190	3.3	2.3		3.7	4·4 7·0	4.2				1	- 3.	$3 - 7 \cdot 2$	
Woollen and Worsted Silk	106,380 21,350 28,000	29,870 61,590	254,750 51,220 89,590	4·0 3·5 10·5	2·5 2·2 4·9	2.8	4·3 1·1	6·2 1·0	5·4 1·0	7·8 11·6	8·4 5·9	8.2	2 + 0.8 - 1.1		$3 -27 \cdot 3$	a state
Jute	13,430	28,130	41,560	8.8	4.6	a station			4 A.L. (1)	8.9	7.7	8.2	2 - 0.9	- 5.	8 - 6.6	
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery Lace	7,490 21,190 8,110	76,700 10,890	97,890 19,000	2·6 6·0	2.8	2.7	3·3 8·9	5·4 3·6	5.0	5·9 14·9	8.2	9.1	$7 + 1 \cdot 3 - 0 \cdot 3$	$3 - 4 \cdot$	7 - 7.9 7 - 2.9	
Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	10,730 13,360		26,240 44,520		2.2	5.9	1.4	3.0	2.5	7.3	8.9	. 8.4	4 - 0.2	1 - 1.	$9 - 3 \cdot 8$ $4 + 0 \cdot 3$	a la la la
etc	86,540	32,740	119,280	4.3	3.4	4.0			1			3 11 2	anarin		all use	
Leather and Leather Goods :	and a compared		40,530			in low				1 1 2	1 to set	e la contrational	9 + 0	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & +0 \end{array}$	26 223 34	
Goods Manufacture Clothing Trades :	13,750	27世代 社会代表:	26,720									***		121242	18 11 (1395) 14 (1395) 14 (1395)	
Dress and Mantle Making and	66,830 11,740	1111200.02	193,760		6 1 202		No. The	Che mail	A Part	1 1 3 2			C 231	3 - 0	a stent	al al al a
Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	13,400	0 000.30	1 Barret	N. E	21-11	12 8 10		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	190000	11112		200 10 miles	2 - 1.	The state	10000	
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making	10,52	17.830	28,350	5.8	3 2.	2 3.5	5 1.]		4 1.		3.		$ 3 - 0 \cdot \\ 8 - 0 \cdot \\ 1 - 0 \cdot \\ 1 - \cdots $			
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	92,07		146,000	6.1		6 4.8	3 3.5	2.9	9 3.	3 9.6	5 5.	2 8.	<u> </u>	1- 0.	- 2.	

INDUSTRY.

Food, Drink and Tobacco:---Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Makir Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and S Manufacture

Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwo Sawmilling and Machined Wood Wood Box and Packing Case Ma Furniture Making, Upholstering, Other Woodworking

Stationery and Typewriting Req (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbi

Building and Construction of Wor Public Works Contracting, etc.

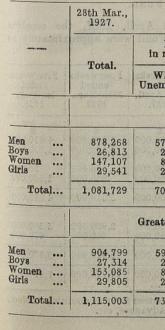
Service Other Transport and Communic and Storage... ...

Distributive Trades ...

Commerce, Banking, Insurance Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services : National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Totestainments and Sports ... Hotel, Boarding House, Club Ser Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Clea Other Industries and Services

TOTAL ...

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

AT L	国际机业			G	REAT]	BRITAI	N AND	North	ern II	RELAND).	2011-10	energi	HERES	april 1	GREAT
FRE	Temper	TED NUM		Р	ERCENT	CAGE U	JNEMPL	OYED A	T 25T	H APR	п., 192	7.	INCH	EASE (+) OR	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
der net der net	INSUR	ED PERSO ULY, 192	ONS AT	UN (WHOLL EMPLO includin Jasuals	YED		MPORAR OPPAGE		(1. 11) 1. 151	TOTAL		TOT	REASE (TAL PEI TAGES A PARED	RCEN-	PER- CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT
Suria Suria	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21st MAR., 1927.	26TH APR., 1926.	27TH APR., 1925.	25TH APR., 1927.
ting Con-	94,280 28,020	51,550 3,580	145,830 31,600	7·6 5·5	5·0 4·2	6·7 5·3	0·3 1·2	0·4 1·5	0·3 1·3	7·9 6·7	5·4 5·7	7·0 6·6	- 0.8 - 0.7	- 0.7 + 1.2	-2.7 +1.6	6·9 6·5
	27,110 56,430 87,950	49,630 57,750 23,180	76,740 114,180 111,130	6·5 7·9 5·3	5·0 7·9 6·9	5·5 7·9 5·6	1.7 0.6 0.2	6·4 1·2 0·8	4·8 0·9 0·3	8·2 8·5 5·5	11·4 9·1 7·7	10·3 8·8 5·9	+ 0.3 - 0.8 - 0.8	+ 2.7 - 0.2 + 0.2	-0.9 -2.9 -1.1	10·3 8·7 5·7
Snuff	15,040	29,620	44,660	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	2.2	1.5	3.8	6.0	5.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	- 4.6	5.1
odwork Jaking ag, etc. 	55,090 11,170 88,170 19,270	2,940 1,950 19,640 5,680	58,030 13,120 107,810 24,950	7·9 10·2 5·6 8·2	5·2 6·8 3·8 5·6	7·8 9·7 5·3 7·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.4 \\ 1.9 \\ 0.4 \\ 2.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	8·3 12·1 6·0 10·3	5·7 8·1 4·3 7·7	8·1 11·5 5·7 9·7	-1.0 -0.9 -0.5	- 0.8 $+ 0.1$ $+ 0.5$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	7.9 11.4 5.6 9.3
g	40,780	15,190	55,970	3.6	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	- 0.5	+ 2.0	- 0.5	6.4
s and Paper	19,840	37,230	57,070	5.0	3.6	4.1	0.5	1.5	1.1	5.5	5.1	5.2		+ 0.5	- 1.8	5.1
quisites	4,000	1,390	5,390	3.2	5.5	3.8	0.1	2.6	0.7	3.3	8.1	4.5	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.3	4.5
oinding	2,220 163,700	2,910 88,850	5,130 252,550	5·4 4·9	3·6 4·2	4·4 4·6	0·6 0·1	0.6 0.6	0.6 0.3	6·0 5·0	4·2 4·8	5·0 4·9	- 0.5 - 0.3	- 0.7 + 0.7	$- 2 \cdot 4 - 0 \cdot 5$	5·0 4·9
orks:—	793,170 162,820	7,870 1,330	801,040 164,150	7·6 17·0	2·3 1·1	7·6 16·9	0·2 0·5	0·1 0·0	0·2 0·4	7·8 17·5	2·4 1·1	7·8 17·3	$- \frac{1 \cdot 7}{- 1 \cdot 5}$	+ 0.5 + 1.4	- 0.5	7·4 16·9
acture	34,760 12,470 5,940	25,540 2,380 4,800	60,300 14,850 10,740	7·3 5·7 7·9	5·3 4·8 3·8	6·5 5·5 6·1	1·2 0·1 2·0	1·8 0·4 2·1	$1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0$	8·5 5·8 9·9	7·1 5·2 5·9	7·9 5·7 8·1	-1.6 + 1.3 + 0.3	+ 0.9	-1.9 + 0.6 - 2.4	7·9 5·7 8·0
acture	14,440 19,870	7,970 4,680	22,410 24,550	3·2 7·6	2·6 3·6	3.0	0.2	0.2	0·2 2·5	3·4 10·3	2·8 5·2	3·2 9·3	- 0.7 + 0.2		-1.5 + 2.2	3·2 9·3
uisites	5,970	5,390	11,360	5.7	4.3	5.0	1.7	1.2	1.5	7.4	5.5	6.5	- 1.0	1 milerie	- 4.2	6.5
Supply 	178,820	6,560	185,380	5.2	1.9	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.4	2.0	5.2	- 0.2		- 1.2	5.1
e	152,630 124,450 155,930 123,590	8,020 5,290 4,770 5,820	160,650 129,740 160,700 129,410	4.9 3.2 11.5 16.2	1.9 3.3 3.1 5.7	$4 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 2$ $11 \cdot 2$ $15 \cdot 7$	0·2 0·1 0·4 0·4	0.6 0.2 0.1 0.1	0·3 0·1 0·4 0·5	5·1 3·3 11·9 16·6	2·5 3·5 3·2 5·8	5·0 3·3 11·6 16·2	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.2 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 1 \\ - 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	4.9 3.4 11:4 16.2
arbour	186,860	2,250	189,110	24.7	4.0	24.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	25.3	4.4	25.0	- 1.9		- 6.1	25.2
cation	19,040	2,040	21,080	11.3	4.0	10.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.5	4.4	10.8	- 0.5	- 2.0	- 6.2	10.8
	914,270	596,580	1,510,850	6.2	3.9	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.4	4.1	5.2	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 1.7	5.4
e and	149,040	71,120	220,160	3.0	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.2	2.4	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 1.2	2.4
ervices eaning	123,040 242,390 68,800 42,060 107,490 23,430 89,680	28,430 18,860 47,420 22,900 185,890 98,800 32,360	$151,470 \\ 261,250 \\ 116,220 \\ 64,960 \\ 293,380 \\ 122,230 \\ 122,040$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.8\\ 7.9\\ 3.4\\ 9.8\\ 8.4\\ 4.4\\ 25.3 \end{array} $	3.0 1.6 1.7 6.9 6.6 3.1 4.1	6·1 7·4 2·7 8·8 7·2 3·4 19·7	0·1 0·2 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.9 \end{array} $	6·9 8·1 3·5 10·0 8·5 4·5 26·0	3·1 1·7 1·8 7·1 6·7 3·5 5·5	6·2 7·7 2·8 9·0 7·4 3·7 20·6	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 1.9 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 4 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	5.8 7.5 2.8 8.9 7.3 3.6 20.4
	8,843,800	3,197,200	12,041,000	8.4	3.7	7.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	10.8	5.7	9.4	- 0.5	+ 0.3	- 1.5	9.3

WORK OF EMPLOYMENT **EXCHANGES.***

AT 25th April, 1927, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,044,757; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,075,103. Comparative figures for men, boys, women and girls, separately, for 28th March, and 25th April, are given below† :--

	The state of the s	Real And Street Street	
	25th April,	1927.	
Persons i regular en	normally mployment.	Persons normally	and here and the
holly nployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.
Gre	at Britain.		
72,117 25,683 80,943 27,564	202,103 6,024 57,609 4,386	67,536 127 633 26	841,762 31,834 139,185 31,976
06,307	270,128	68,322	1,044,757
t Britain	and Norther	n Ireland.	e chaom gai grannag
94,432 26,185 84,686 27,762	202,746 6,033 58,495 4,437	69,541 127 633 26	866,719 32,345 143,814 32,225
33,065	271,711	70,327	1,075,103

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 25th April, 1927. Of the 90,398 vacancies filled, 46,155 were for men, 23,430 for women, and 20,813 for juveniles :---

			ions from oyers.		Number
Week ended		During Week.	At end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.‡	ot Work- people on Registers.†
28th March, 1927		28,078	21,262	23,096	1,115,003
11th ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,		29,338 28,187 15,642 32,374	22,563 22,789 21,340 22,329	24,475 24,329 14,372 27,222	1,106,325 1,109,740 1,138,265 1,075,103
Total (4 weeks)		105,541		90,398	

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employ-ment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

[†] The figures, in addition to those wholly unemployed, 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 superficience. question.

t "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st March, 1927, the average number of such placings was 3,748 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters, during the four weeks ended 25th April, 1927, was 675 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 25th April, 1927. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area :---

Area.	Numl	ber of Pers at 25th Ap	ons on Reg ril, 1927.	Isters	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with
Alca.	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	28th Mar., 1927.
London Division	84,372	18,499	9,327	112,198	- 5,773
South-Eastern Division	27,818 1,272	4,938 264	3,665	36,421 1,852	- 2,454 - 274
Brighton Chatham	2,290 1,542	195 209	553 140	3,038 1,891	$+$ $\frac{357}{62}$
Ipswich Norwich Rest of South-Eastern	2,272 20,442	366 3,904	94 2,562	2,732 26,908	- 91 - 2,508
South-Western Division	45.095	5,894	4,519	55,508	- 3,236
Bristol Plymouth	11,381 4,160	1,627 384	1,098	14,106 5,051	- 207 - 20 - 149
Portsmouth Reading	4,230	375	387 247	4,992	+ 130
Southampton	4,540	345	609 76	5,494 1,036 23,420	+ 69 - 316 - 2,743
Rest of South-Western	18,893 <i>124,599</i>	2,932	1,595 7,973	159,816	+ 11.235
Midlands Division Birmingham	16,469 1,323	6,064	956	23,489	-3,693 -262
Coventry Cradley Heath	3,058 1,590	461 401	143 305	3,662 2,296	+ 773 - 99
Derby Leicester	2,319	1,655 238	79 81	4,053 1,563	+ 19 - 72
Northampton Nottingham Smethwick	5,472 2,275	1,222 775	696 146	7,390 3,196	-149 + 50
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	6,357 4,670	4,396 708	664 350	11,417 5,728	+ 980 + 792
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	2,484 2,949	483 942	157 175	3,124 4,066	+ 238 - 642
Rest of Midlands	74,389	9,589	4,156	88,134	+ 13,300 - 16,219
North-Eastern Division Barnsley	227,236 3,463	24,485 313 3 468	14,077 102 446	265,798 3,878 10,376	-16,219 -1,958 +1,006
Bradford Darlington	6,462	3,468 165 800	446 108 148	3,028 2,226	+ 1,000 - 198 - 93
Dewsbury Doncaster	1,278 9,781	150 510	283 805	10,214 9,479	- 1,637 - 581
Gateshead Grimsby	8,164 3,246 2,146	157 917	297 52	3,700 3,115	- 15
Halifax Hartlepools	5,268	106 676	405 115	5,779 2,271	- 115 - 344 - 225
Huddersfield Hull	10,337	674 2,061	927 384	11,938 12,915	+ 90 - 601 - 136
Leeds Lincoln	1,510 6,565	211 281	138 351	1,859 7,197	- 388
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	13,668 2,241	1,044	911 305	15,623 2,723	- 454
Rotherham Sheffield South Shields	20,246 6,706	2,562 246	2,189 458	24,997 7,410	+ 1,16 - 16
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	4,969	159 472	326 581	5,454 14,508	- 44
Wakefield	2,597 1,810	231 726	340 333	3,168 2,869	+ 1,449 - 19 - 10,099
Rest of North-Eastern		8,379	4,073 11,906	101,071 <i>192,060</i>	+ 33
North-Western Division Accrington	142,222 1,594	37,932 277 792	96 121	1,967 2,771	- 42 - 38
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	1,858 2,409 4,981	176	113 337	2,698 5,535	- 19 + 46
Birkenhead Blackburn	2,454	1,107 293	199 90	3,760 1,214	$ + 67 \\ - 18$
Blackpool Bolton	4,373	1,593	236 58	6,202 2,574	- 51 + 20
Bury	1,202 2,510	850	153 61	2,205 3,059	+ 24 + 1,51
Chorley Liverpool Manchester	35,306 16,703	5,064 4,703	3,653 1,257	44,023 22,663	- 2,66
Nelson Oldham	733 6,910	406 2,603	23 290	1,162 9,803	- 18 + 1,56
Preston Rochdale	2,819 2,439	905	186	4,571 3,418 4,555	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 37 \\ + & 26 \\ + & 43 \end{array}$
St. Helens Salford	4,039	2,035	313 728 230	9,337 3,055	- 23 + 38
Stockport Warrington	1,905	232	354 291	2,379 6,803	+ 1,88
Wigan Rest of North-Western	5,029 34,108		3,043	48,306	- 35
Scotland Division	106,358 3,269	17,412	<i>8,703</i> 109	132,473 3,982	- 6,17 - 59
Aberdeen Clydebank	1,715	234	105 187	2,054 5,010	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 4 \\ - & 18 \end{vmatrix}$
Dundee Edinburgh	9,536	1,984	789 3,934	12,309 49,460	- 4,71
Glasgow Greenock	6,019 1,687	550	196 162	6,765 1,998	- 46
Motherwell Paisley Rest of Scotland	2,109	400	173 3,048	2,682 48,213	- 4.
Wales Division	84,062	2,781	3,640	90,483	- 14,6
Cardiff Llanelly	6,355	5 686 83	481	7,522 3,926 3,431	+ 21
Newport Swansea	3,107	$ \begin{array}{c c} 177 \\ 173 \\ 173 \end{array} $	147 458 2 421	5,178	- 1:
Rest of Wales	66,343	CONTRACT REPORT	2,421	30,346	- 2.9
Northern Ireland Belfast	24,957 17,717	7 3,031	760 598 19	21,352	-1,1
Londonderry Lurgan	1,308	9 229	55	563	
Lisburn	396 476		3	556	-
Rest of Northern Ire- land	4,73	1 993	130	5,854	- 1,3
	1 Contraction of the second		and the second se	A CONTRACTOR OF	The second second

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

May, 1927.

COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

ON page 186 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZHTTE. The following Table gives figures relating to the 25th April, 1927, for the total of each group included in these statistics. Lines 2 to 5 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 5) and including lines 1 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :----

Sta Constant Reality 1	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
	Gall There		1	271129624	Maile
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes	1,618	4	169	8	1,799
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	729,040	11,957	116,079	7,783	864,859
3. Claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	87,208	684	7,698	379	95,969
4. Insured non-claimants on main file	14,898	1,358	1,683	1,534	19,473
5. Uninsured persons on Register	10,616	17,835	13,725	22,280	64,456
6. Two months' file	71,418	3,744	36,908	3,756	115,826
Persons on Register (lines 2-5)	841,762	31,834	139,185	31,976	1,044,757
Books Lodged (lines 1-4 and 6)	904,182	17,747	162,537	13,460	1,097,920

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 to Local Committees, composed, in the main, of representatives of employers and workpeople.

The following Table gives an analysis of the recommendations of these Committees in Great Britain during the period 15th March to 11th April, 1927 :--

C. S.S. CORRECTIONS OF STREET	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applications considered by Committees during period Applications admitted by Committees during	230,993	26,777	257,770
period : (a) For 12 weeks (b) For less than 12 weeks Applications definitely recommended for disallowance during period :	29,769 159,870	1,710 14,388	31,479 174,258
General Conditions: Not normally insurable and not seek- ing to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	1,586	873	2,459
Insurable employment not likely to be available Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding	1,537	279	1,816
Not making every reasonable effort to	15,375	1,536	16,911
willing to accept suitable employ- ment	9,507	2,740	12,247
Single persons residing with relatives	5,180	1,919	7,099
Married women who could look for support from their husbands		1,731	1,731
Married men who could look for support from their wives	361		361
Working short time but earning sufficient for maintenance Aliens	6,417 12	1,207	7,624
Total definitely recommended for disallow-	39,975	10,285	50,260
Applications during the period recommended for postponement for a definite time	1,379	394	1,773

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

During the five weeks ended 30th April, 1927, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table :---

£ 400,000 220,000 30,000	£ 1,250,000 1,100,000 30,000	£ 1,510,000 1,330,000 20,000
050,000	930,000	1,180,000
700,000	3,310,000	4,040,000
250,000 460,000	2,950,000 460,000	3,360,000 470,000
710,000	3,410,000	3,830,000
700,000	24,710,000	7,470,000
	700,000 250,000 460,000 710,000 700,000	250,000 3,310,000 250,000 2,950,000 460,000 460,000 710,000 3,410,000

* Includes refunds at age 60 and compensation for the cost of administration, interest on Treasury Advances, etc.

May, 1927.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate There were increases, usually of ¹/₂d. or ¹/₄d. per hour, in the wages of building trade operatives in certain provincial towns in England. Men employed on works of civil engineering construction had their wages reduced by ¹/₂d. per hour. In industries other than the above there were reductions, under ncrease of about £4,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 27,000 workpeople and in a reduction of about £70,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 560,000 workpeople.

below :-

Group of Industries.	Approx Number of affect	Workpeople	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases		
Mining and Quarrying Metal Partile Building and Allied In- dustries Other	4,000 12,000 10,000 650	253,000 55,000 141,000 38,000 70,000	£ 200 1,650 2,100 100	£ 43,000 4,500 13,600 3,800 4,900		
Total	26,650	557,000	4,050	69,800		

In the mining group there were reductions in the wages of coal miners in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Leicestershire, North Staffordshire, and the Forest of Dean, the percentage additions to basis rates being reduced by amounts varying from an equivalent of about 3 per cent. on total wages in Leicestershire to about 63 per cent. in Yorkshire. Ironstone miners in Cleveland had their wages reduced by an amount equivalent to nearly 3 per cent. on current wages.

The largest group of workpeople in the metal industries whose wages were reduced were iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, the reduction amounting to about 31 per cent. on current wages. Reductions also occurred in the wages of blast-furnacemen in Cumberland and in those of workpeople employed in the bobbin and shuttle making industry in England and Wales. Blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland district had their wages increased by about 8 per cent. on current wages, and there were ncreases for similar classes of workpeople in North and South Staffordshire and Northamptonshire.

The reductions in the textile group were due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. There was a reduction in the bonus paid to hosiery workers in the Midlands of 1d., from 8d. to 7d. on each shilling, and hosiery bleachers, dyers, etc., in the same district also sustained reductions of varying amounts. Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, etc., industry in Yorkshire had their wages reduced by over 4 per cent. on current rates; while the wages of similar classes in Lancashire and Scotland were reduced In the corresponding four months of 1927, there were net increases of £11,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 106,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £33,000 in those of 354,000 workpeople. by 2s. 6d. or 2s. 7d. per week in the case of adult male workers, and 1s. 6d. per week in that of adult female workers.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople,	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
13 to 10. t. with a court iontr. intille iontr. intille to the court terms for light.	West Yorkshire,	1 April	MINING AND QUARRYING.	Decrease of 10.73 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 51.08 per cent. above basis rates for underground workers, and, for surface workers, 49.41 per cent. above basis rates in the Eastern sub-division and 46.08 per cent. in the Western sub- division.1
Light time stall	South Yorkshire	1 April	The subscription of the second s	Decrease of 10.73 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 51.08 per cent. above basis rates. [±]
a par sentert i a harge de list e settersin and	Cumberland	1 April	NOR LES - NESSON - CHI DER HILLER COMMUNICATION -	Decrease of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 30 per cent. above basis rates, subject to the proviso that the wages of an adult day-wage man shall not fall below
and over any of	Leicestershire ,	1 April	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines other than those	6s. 10d. per shift.§ Decrease of 5 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 60 per cent. above basis rates (inclusive of 7.5 per cent. bonus).
Coal Mining {	North Staffordshire .	1 April	whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 8.33 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 46.67 per cent. above basis rates, subject to the proviso that the wages of adult able-bodied day-wage men shall not fall below 7s.
min. Ministering	Forest of Dean	1 April	An elter alegan anext to (20. 4) An entropy of the second to (20. 6) (20. 6)	Decrease of 9 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 6% per cent. on 1921 standard rates), leaving wages 80 per cent. above basis rates (equivalent to 33% per cent. on 1921 standard rates), subject to the proviso that the wages of any adult able-bodied day-wage workman shall not fall below 6s. 1%d. per shift.
	Bristol	1 April	Antonio In-	Increase of 5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 27 per cent. above basis rates for pieceworkers and 29 per cent. above basis rates for other workers.**
Clerks, for which of in the current rate based on normal co † In addition wages have been in	classes the information of wages of agricultur onditions of employment to the numbers quoted increased and reduced by	available is ral labourers t and do not l, wages star y equal amo	, shop assistants and clerks are inclu- take into account the effect of shor and at the same level as at the begin	an 8s. 9d. per shift a subsistence allowance is granted sufficient

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

cost-of-living sliding scales, in the wages of seed crushers and oil millers, packing case makers in London, coal tippers at the principal ports, waterworks employees in London and various provincial districts, workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in the South Midland and South-Western counties, and wholesale warehouse workers at Manchester.

Of the total increase of £4,050 per week, £2,100 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and work-people; £1,700 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiation

between employers and workpeople. Of the total reduction of £69,800 per week, £41,000 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining) or on selling prices; £22,500 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales (including over £5,000 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, and nearly £250 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders); £250 took effect as a result of Trade Board Orders other than those already mentioned, and the remainder was effected by direct negotiation between the parties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1927.

Group of Industries.	of Wor	ite Number kpeople† d by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
The fill grant and an and a second		1 . Level	£	£		
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chem-	198,000	234,000	10,200	57,100		
ical, etc	130	7,000	5	660		
Iron and Steel	24,000	110,000	2,700	7,900		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and	5 000	00 000	380	2,100		
other Metal	5,000	28,000 215,000	5	18,300		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	520	7,000	160	920		
Woodworking, etc	4,750	11,500	430	1,300		
Building and Allied Industries	28,000	30,000	4,500	6,000		
Gas, Water and Electricity						
_ Supply	31,000	250	3,100	20		
Transport	207,000	10,750	10,200	3,150		
Public Administration Services		8,000	1,800	750		
Other	800	23,500	70	1,600		
Total	517,000	685,000	33,550	99,800		
Total	517,000	685,000	33,550	99,80		

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1927.

‡ In the case of adult able-bodied day-wage workmen whose gross wages are less than 6s. 9d. per shift.
to bring wages up to 8s. 9d. per shift, provided that the maximum addition in any instance does not exceed 6d. per shift.
This increase is based upon the proceeds, following the stoppage of work in 1926. The subsistence allowance payable to male workers 18 to 21 years made for determining wages by the proceeds, following the stoppage of work in 1926. The subsistence allowance payable to male workers 18 to 21 years of age is 6s. 3d. per shift (subject to a maximum addition of 3d. per shift) and to women 3s. 7d. per shift a subsistence allowance is granted sufficient [In the case of adult able-bodied day-wage workmen whose gross wages are less than 6s. 9d. per shift. It was also provided that no to bring wages up to 8s. 9d. per shift, provided that the maximum addition in any instance does not exceed 6d. per shift. It was also provided that no to bring wages up to 8s. 9d. per shift for underground men and 7s. 2d. per shift for surfacemen.
If The subsistence allowances (payable up to 30th June, 1927) referred to are as follows:—1s. 1½d. per shift for workers 21 years and over, 10d. per [In the case of 8s. 9d., 7s. 10½d., and 5s. 7½d. per shift respectively.
** The above increase applied to the majority of workpropel in the coalfield, excluding one colliery, which makes independent agreements. A further increase ** The above increase applied to the majority of workpropel in the coalfield, per day for underground workers and ls. per day for surface workers.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1927 (continued).

Classes of Workpeople.

Date from which change took effect.

Locality.

May, 1927.

Particulars of change.

May, 1927. Industry. Local Cloth ture. Bury, Heywood bottom, a shore. and ed ure. Leicester Various d Midland ure. Yorkshire

		Checos.	a set present of the set of Alexand the	an ar such an grasser set at GALES such a specific a	
The second		and Lands, ?	MINING AND QUARRYING (cont	inued).	
Coke, etc.,	South Yorkshire	1 April	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 10.73 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 51.08 per	Carlos Comparine N
Manufacture.	()	11 April	Mechanics	cent. above basis rates. Increase of 4d. per shift in basis rates for men in receipt of basis	Mechanical Cloth
Iron Mining <	Cleveland	25 April	Workpeople employed in and about ironstone mines (including mechanics).	rates of 3s. 9d. per shift and upwards.* Basis rates after change: blacksmiths—ordinary, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; horse shoers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; gear sharpeners, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; joiners, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; tub menders, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 5d.; sawyers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; fitters, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; elec- tricians and bricklayers, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 10d. per shift, plus in each case the current percentage (see below). Decrease of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 69.3 per cent. above basis rates. Rates after change for labourers : under- ground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per shift; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Manufacture. Woollen and Worsted Manufacture.
granter 2002 CC			and the second second	plus 69.3 per cent. plus amounts varying according to base rates from 5d. to 1d. per shift.	Hosiery Manufacture.
A State Barrier	Northamptonshire	20 April	Ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen.	Increase of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 45 ³ per cent. above the standard of 1920. ⁺	
Tood Mining	Banbury and District Wearhead and Allen-	27 April 11 April	Ironstone miners Underground and surface workers	Increase of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 45% per cent. above standard. [†] Decreases [‡] in bonuses of ¹ / ₂ d. or 1d. per shift for lead ore dressers	
Lead Mining	dale.	II Apin	Chderground and surface workers	and of 1d. or 11d. per shift for others. Rates after change including bonus for labourers: underground, 7s. 61d. per shift; surface, 6s. 6d.	Sold distant
Other Mining	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop, and Newark-on-Trent.	April	Gypsum [®] miners, mill hands and stone dressers.	Decreases of 1d. in the £ on earnings. Rates after change : mill hands and stone dressers at Gotham, 64s. per week, less 6s. 7d. in the £; day workers at Cropwell Bishop, 60s. per week, less 6s. 7d. in the £.	and the second second
	South and West Dur- ham.	25 April	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates leaving wages 69.3 per cent. above the standard.	
A CAR AN ALADA	Buxton	25 April	Stone getters employed at limestone quarries.	Increase of 1d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.).	
Quarrying {	Aberdeen and Kem- nay.	1st pay day after 20 April.	Timeworkers employed at granite quarries.		a second a second
	Penmaenmawr, Llan- fairfechan and Trevor.		Settmakers and blockers Other workpeople employed at granite quarries.	Increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	and a start
			IRON AND STEEL INDUSTR	IES.	
	Cleveland and Dur- ham.]3 April {	Blastfurnacemen	Increase [‡] of 9 [‡] per cent. on standard rates, making wages 24 per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for	of groupshase
	Tees-side West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire.	2nd full pay in April.	Cokemen and by-product workers Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work and also labourers) employed at blast-	scale labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 24 per cent. Decreasess in bonuses of amounts varying according to base rates from 1.3d. to 3.5d. per week, leaving total amount of bonuses varying from 2s. 5d. to 6s. 1d. per week.	remedit of the second s
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Staffordshire	lst making-up day in	furnaces.	Increases; of 1.25 per cent. and 7.25 per cent. on the standard rates for day-wagemen and tonnagemen respectively, making wages 61 per cent. above the standard for both day-wagemen	Textile
1.91	South Staffordshire	April. 11 April	Blastfurnacemen	and tonnagemen.¶ Increaset of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 15 per cent. above the standard of June, 1920. Rate after change for labourers, 5s. 6d. per shift, plus 15 per cent.	Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc.
1.1.4.44[04,44]	Northamptonshire	20 April		Increase of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 45 ⁴ / ₂ per cent. ⁺ above the standard. Minimum rate for labourers, 4s, 1d, and 4s, 3d, per shift, plus 45 ⁴ / ₂ per cent.	A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	4 April	Workpeople employed at iron- puddling furnaces and in iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Decrease \$\$ of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard.** Minimum rates after change for labourers : 3s. 10d. per day or shift, plus 50 per cent., plus 10d. per day for day workers and 11d. per shift for shift workers.	inereda zille a
			OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES.	The second se	and an and a star
	Houlan of chance.	[Table and butcher knife hafters, and fork grinders, etc. Spring knife cutlers	Abolition of shop rent and the charge for light and power, with a consequential reduction in bonus of 5 per cent. $(27\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 22\frac{1}{2})$. Abolition of shop rent and the charge for light with a conse-	
1 - in the second			Spring knife grinders and finishers	quential reduction in bonus of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$). Abolition of trough rents and the charge for light, with a conse-	in the second
	The same of the day	- Sep. 21-22	Table and butcher blade grinders	quential reduction in bonus of 10 per cent. (25 to 15). Abolition of trough rents and the charge for light, with a conse quential reduction in plussage of 12½ per cent., leaving	e: constance.
Cutlery	Sheffield	4 April {	Razor makers and scissors workers	5/2 plussage, representing both bonus and poundage.	to per hour or
	the second second second			with consequential reductions of 10 per cent, †† for workpeople who rent a trough and/or pay a charge for light and work	approximent of the
	and have another broad	Code - Mary	a salar a far a salar ana	exclusively for one employer (razor grinders, $27\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$, flat side glazed tangs, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$), and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ^{††} for workpeople who rent a side and/or pay a charge for light,	encettera : a
	The second second second second	an salati Dis No. In anto in tengente	ine colors	and work exclusively for one employer (razor setters-in and	. Is. 614.). and
(England and Wales		Workpeople employed in the bobbin-	whetters, 12½ to 10 on untinned horn, 27½ to 25 on other work). Decreases of 1s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and of 6d. per week for women 18 years and over. Rates after change :	idi.at. consti
- Contraction of the		- Arthorn Line	making industry; also shuttle- makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn.	men—higher skilled, 63s. 6d.; lesser skilled, 54s.; labourers, 44s.; women, 25s. 6d. per week.	o les significants .
Dabbin and	Yorkshire	1st pay		Addition to base rate reduced from 62 to 54 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change : 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour, plus 54 per cent.	i per liner ler s. digit gran
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire	day in April.	Journeymen shuttlemakers‡‡ {	(1s. 4 · 17d. per hour). Addition to base rate reduced§ from 59 to 51 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change : 1s. per hour, plus 51 per cent.	the remain and
	Lancashire		Apprentices to shuttlemakers	(1s. 6·12d. per hour). Addition to base rate reduced§ from 41½ to 33½ per cent. Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 13s. at 16 years, 17s. at 18 years, and to 21s. at 20 years, plus, in each	Boot and Shoe Repairing
Laminated Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield	lst full pay after 18 April.	Laminated spring fitters and vice- men, smiths and strikers.	case, 331 per cent. Decreases of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (7s. to 6s.).	Toballing
	1	- april.	and the second second second second second		Felt Hat Making

* The increase did not apply to men whose base rates were below 3s. 9d. per shift, as all rates below that amount still carry the gratuity granted in 1925, *i.e.*, amounts varying according to base rates from 5d. to 1d. per shift.

† This percentage is arrived at by adding to the selling price sliding-scale percentage a subsistence allowance calculated on varying proportions of the difference between the sliding-scale percentage and the average cost-of-living figure for the period covered by the prices ascertainment. ‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

The reduction of 2½ per cent. applicable to other classes also applied to settmakers and blockers, but a reduction of 10 per cent. affecting the latter in November, 1926, was restored, thus making a net increase of 7½ per cent.
There was no change for labourers, their wages remaining at 67 per cent. above standard rates. In the case of daywagemen whose total wages were so. for under in March, 1926, the bonuses payable since that date, varying from 3d. to 6d. per shift, were reduced by an amount corresponding to the increase new filter.

to the increase now given.

** Men on base earnings of not more than 5s. 10d. per shift have been, since 2nd November, 1925, in receipt of bonuses varying according to earnings from 2d. to 10d. per shift for dayworkers, and from 2¹/₂d. to 11d. per shift for shiftworkers. †† In the case of scissors workers the percentage reduction is calculated on list prices.

‡‡ Excluding workpeople employed by certain firms at Blackburn and Garston.

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Industry.

West Ridin

Great Brita Shoe

Felt Hat Making Atherstone worth.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1927 (continued).

Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
and. Attachming rates o	ni kon ini dan Man propositi	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Rams- bottom, and Helm- shore.	lst pay day in May.*	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of cloth for mechanical purposes.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 24s. 11d. per week to 21s. 4d. for men 21 years of age and over, from 14s. 10d. per week to 12s. 8d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for workers under these age limits.
Leicester	lst pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus reduced f from 34d. to 34d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers—men, 42s. 6d.; women, 25s. 6d., plus in each case, 34d. in the shilling; piece- workers, 25 per cent. above time rates.
Various districts in Midland Counties.‡	Pay day in week ending	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, finishers,	Bonus of 8d. in the shilling on earnings reduced to 7d. in the shilling.
Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire§.	30 April. 1st pay day in May.*	etc.). Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced f from 79 per cent. to 70½ per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 63½ per cent. to 56½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 47½ per cent. to 42½ per cent. for pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers—The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.: men
Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire ; also Scotland.	lst pay day in May.*	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engineers, mechanics, etc., em- ployed in repair and maintenance of plant).	 21 and over, 28s., plus 8 per cent., plus 70¹/₂ per cent. on total, plus 2s. per week; other firms—men 21 and over, 308. 3d., plus 70¹/₂ per cent., plus 2s. per week; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 70¹/₂ per cent., plus 1s. 3d. per week. MALES: Cost-of-living wage reduced[†] from 23s. 10d. to 21s. 4d. per week in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, and from 25s. 11d. to 21s. 4d. per week in Scotland for those 21 years and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21. FEMALES: Cost-of-living wage reduced[†] from 14s. 2d. to 12s. 8d. per week for those 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and from 14s. 2d. to 12s. 8d. per week for those 21 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and for those 21 years and over in Scotland, and by smaller amounts for those under these ape limits in the respective districts. Minimum rates after change. Lancashire—men, 28s., plus 21s. 4d., plus 2s.; women, 18 and over, 18s., plus 12s. 8d., plus 1s. 3d.
Middleton	lst pay day in May.*	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, etc. trade. Workpeople employed in the hosiery	plus 18. 3d. Cost-of-living wage reduced† from 24s. to 21s. 5d. per week for men 21 years and over, from 14s. 10d. to 13s. 3d. per week for women 18 years and over, from 65 per cent. to 60 per cent. for reelers, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles.
Leicester, Lough- borough, Notting- ham, Derby and Hinckley.	Pay day in week ending 30 April.*	bleaching, dyeing, and finishing trades :	 Decreaset of \$d. per hour for those 21 and over, \$d. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and \$d. per hour for those 14 and under 18 years. Rates after change for dyers and scourers: 14 years. 34d. increasing each year to 8d. at 18 and to 18. 24d. at 21 and over. Decreaset of \$d. per hour for menders and male and female auxiliary workers 18 years and over, and proportionate decrease for auxiliary workers under 18. Rates after change: auxiliary workers, Loughborough, and Hinckley, men 18 to 21 94d.; 21 and over, 18. 14d.; women, 18 and over, 84d.
Anne, Comment memory of a factore core apple of the factore core apple of the factor of the memory of the factor of the factor of the of the factor of the factor of the of the factor of the of the factor of the factor of the of the factor of the factor of the factor of the of the factor of the factor of the of the factor of the factor of th		Pieceworkers : Trimmers (other than web or jersey trimmers). Web trimmers and jersey trimmers. Dyers, scourers, menders and other pieceworkers.	qualified menders, 10 ¹ / ₂ d. Bonus of 60 per cent. on list prices reduced [†] to 50 per cent. Bonus of 40 per cent. on list prices reduced [†] to 32 ¹ / ₂ per cent. Decrease [†] of 1s. in the £.
Nottingham	Pay day in week beginning 2 May.*	Lace dyers Workpeople employed in lace dress- ing and finishing trades. Lace dippers and stainers Lace bleachers' dollymen and la- bourers. Vanmen employed in the lace and net dressing, dyeing and finishing trades.	 Decrease t of \$d. per hour for those 21 and over, \$d. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and \$d. per hour for those under 18 Rates after change: 3\$d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 7\$d. at 18 and to 1s. 2\$d. at 21. Decrease t for timeworkers of \$d. per hour for men and \$d. per hour for women, boys, and girls, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change: men 21 and over, 11\$d.; women 18 and over, 7d.; women takers-off and takers-down, 7\$d. Decrease t of \$d. per hour. Rates after change: dolymen, 1s. 3\$d. Decrease t of 28. per week. Rates after change: dolymen, 1s. 3\$d. Iabourers, 1s. 2\$d. Decrease t of 28. per week. Rates after change: horse vanmen—1-horse, 51s. 2-horse, 57s.; motor drivers, 2 tons and over 62s.; 15 evet. to 2 tons, 57s.
West Riding of York- shire. Bolton and Bury Dis-	1st pay day in May.* 1st pay	Mechanics employed in the textile	 Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Bradford. Leeds and Shipley, 63s. 7d.; other towns, 62s. 7d. Cost-of-living wage reduced† from 23s. 10d. to 21s. 4d. per week
tricts. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and	day in May.* Ist pay day in	dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry. Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Total rate after change, 61s. 4d. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 32s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per week for engravers, and from 23s. 10d. to 21s. 4d. per week for turners,
Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land and Belfast.	day in May.* Ist pay day in May.*	Engravers employed in engraving works.	polishers and variishers. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 29s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per week for men, from 17s. 4d. to 15s. 10d. per week for women, with corresponding decreases for youths under 21.
our, ruis after chan		CLOTHING INDUSTRIES,	and the second s
Great Britain	11 April	Male and female pieceworkers	Revised general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for certain operations; and decrease of 2½ per cent in piece prices for certain classes of surgical repair work, leaving wayes 7½ per cent. below list prices. (See page 160 of Apri. GAZETTE.)
Atherstone and Bed- worth.	Week ending 23 April.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 30 per cent. on piece price lists reduced to 27 per cent

* In respect of the preceding pay period. † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. ‡ Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. ‡ Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. ‡ Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. ‡ Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. ‡ Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. † Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. † Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. † Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. † Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. † Leicester, Loughborough, Notingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts. Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation, the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Stubbing Dyers' Association, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers, and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area the change did not apply to workpeople employed in the home dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers.

wollen and worsted manufacturers. I The change applied to workpeople employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were reduced from 68 per cent. to 60 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 61 per cent. to 55 per cent. for hand cutters, from 52 per cent. to 46 per cent. for menders, and from 58 per cent. to 52 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1927.

May, 1927.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN BATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1927 (continued).

PRINCIPA	AL CHANGES	IN RAT	ES OF WAGES REPOR	TED DURING APRIL, 1927 (continued).	PRINCIP	AL CHANC
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality
	Various towns in Yorkshire.*	Pay day in week ending 30 April.	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO Bakers and conjectioners (other than those employed by co- operative societies).	INDUSTRIES. Decreaset of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: fore- hands, 65s. 6d.; doughmakers and ovensmen, 60s. 6d.; table- hands, 55s. 6d.		Certain Under in the Nort
Baking and	Leicester Ayrshire‡	lst pay day after 25 April 1st pay	Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners	Decrease [†] of 3s. per week. Rates after change : ordinary bakeries – forehands, 65s.; singlehands and second hands, 63s ; table- hands, 61s. Decrease [†] of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change. 71s.		Area, Yo Area and th lands.* Leeds Certain Under
Confectionery.	Edinburgh and Leith Vale of Leven, Dum-	day in April. 30 April 25 April	Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners	Decrease† of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 73s. 6d. Decrease† of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 73s. 6d.	Waterworks) Undertakings)	in the Sout lands Area. Certain Under
Seed Crushing and Oil Milling.	barton and Helens- burgh. Great Britain	lst full pay week in April.	Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry (excluding those covered by out-	Decrease [†] of 1s. per week for men 21 years and over, and of 6d. per week for youths and women. Minimum rates after change for labourers ; Liverpool, 49s. 6d. ; Hull, 49s. ; Bristol, 49s.	a shared been	in the Home ties Area. London
	An and All and the	A SUST AVAILABLE	side trade agreements). ODWORKING AND FURNITURE	INDUSTRIES.		
Vehicle Building	Scotland§	1 April	Men employed on night shifts	Payment fixed at the rate of time and a third for a normal week of 47 hours, worked on five nights, with special rates for week- end work.§		Certain Under in Devon an
Mill Sawing	King's Lynn	22 or 23 April,	Workpeople employed in sawmills		and the state of t	wall.¶ Certain Under
Packing Case Making.	London	25 April {	Adult male workers	Decreaset of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for skilled men and \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for labourers. Rates after change: saw doctors, 1s. 7d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 6\$\frac{1}{2}d\$,; nailing machinists (6 and under), docetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 5\$\frac{1}{2}d\$,; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 4\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, hand holers, branders, printers, and borers, 1s. 3\$\frac{1}{2}d\$,; case makers, sawyers, and other skilled men 1s. 5\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, case makers, sawyers,	Electricity	in Scotland.
	North East Coast.	lst full pay week in April.	Apprentices, improvers, and female workers. Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers.	age, for whom there was no change). Decreaset of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Rates after change : french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 7d.; other workers, 1s. 7d. plus $\frac{1}{2}d$. per		t the second
will show making	Birmingham, Sutton Coldfield, West	Week	Timeworkers — cabinetmakers, chairmakers, woodcutting ma- chinists, upholsterers and french	Decrease [†] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for adult workers and of proportionate amounts for boys and youths. Standard rate after change for	Omnibus Service	Leeds
Furniture Manufacture.	Bromwich, Smeth- wick, W o l v e r- hampton, Walsall, and Dudley,	ending } 6 or 7 May.	polishers. Female french polishers and uphol- stresses. Pieceworkers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour for adult workers and of proportionale amounts for girls. Standard rate after change for adults, 9d. Percentage addition to pre-war piecework prices reduced from 70	Railway Service	Northern Irela
	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending 30 April.	Journeymen Labourers Apprentices Workpeople employed in the peram- bulator and invalid carriage	to 612. Decreaset of 1/2d. per hour. Rates after change: Men engaged on skilled processes, 1s. 51/2d.; windsor, cane, and cheap rush-bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 5d. Decreaset of 1/2d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 11/2d.). Decreaset of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Decreasest in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards	Dock, Wharf, etc., Labour.	Various por Great Brita Nottingham
			trade : Timeworkers, 21 and over : Male workers Female workers	and the second s	Road Transport	wantin an a
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 April	Timeworkers under 21 years : Male workers (except porters and labourers). Male porters and labourers	Decreases [†] of from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change : 12s. at 15, increasing to 37s. 3d. at 20. Decrease [†] of [†] d. or [†] d. per hour. Minimum rates after change :		Isle of Man (I Area).
	WERE AND IT MARKET TO A		Female workers Pieceworkers	change: 10s. 6d. at 15, increasing to 26s. 9d. at 20.		West Hartlepo
	Ambleside, Cocker- mouth, Kendal, Keswick, Penrith	A PARTY AND AND AND A	BUILDING AND ALLIED INDUS Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting ma- chinists, slaters, plumbers,	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for craftsmen (ls. 5d. to ls. $\frac{5}{2}d$.), and of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for labourers (ls. 1d. to ls. $\frac{1}{2}d$.).	these frame in a	Leeds Peterborough
	and Windermere. Brentwood	1 April	plasterers, painters and labourers. Building trade operatives	Increase of id. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen,		Certain Aut in the Sout
and the test	Norwich	1 April 15 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and ioiners, woodcutting machinists slaters, plumbers, painters and	labourers. Increase of td. per hour. Bates after change: craftsmen,	Local Government	lands Area.
Building	Leamington and Warwick.		labourers. Building trade operatives	Lis, 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. Increase of ¹ / ₂ d per hour. Rates after change; craftsmen.	Services.	Hastings
	Southampton and Eastleigh.	a president and the	Building trade operatives Building trade operatives	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour for craftsmen (ls. 6d, to ls. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.), and $\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour for labourers (ls. $1\frac{3}{2}d$, to ls. 2d.).	and the set of the set	Paddington
there are the st	Cheltenham	Store Sugar	Building trade operatives	labourers, 1s. 1d.	an diamanan	Greenwich, Ha
dans see . 13 .	Gloucester	1 April	Building trade operatives	Increase of 1d. per hour for crattsmen and 1d. per hour for	The second date	smith, Kens Lambeth, wark and
Civil Engineering	Wick and Thurso Great Britain¶	lst pay day after	Painters Men employed by civil engineering contractors.¶	 craitsmen, 1s, 6¹/₂d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for navries and labourers: County of London 1s 3d.; Class I districts, 1s. 2¹/₂d.; Class II, 1s. 1¹/₂d.; Class IV, 	Waterworks Indus	Newington. e affects those stry. In the Mi
Public Works	London (Metropolitan Police Area).**	20 April. 1 April	Men employed b public works con- tractors.	 11¹/₂d.; Class V, 10¹/₂d. Decrease of ¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change : City and County of London Crowlon, East Ham. West Ham. Burking Town, 	t The workpe	of-living sliding- cople referred to
Contracting.	Police Area).		1140015.	Edmonton, Leyton, Mitcham. and Tottenham—granite masons, 1s. 9d.; blacksmiths, fitters, granite sett dressers, kerb fizers, paviors, street masons, and flag dressers, 1s. 8d.; steam-roller	Industrial Council	(see entry abo
.ton ver 192 al 4	tion and pill of the month	a land to	Criters Bours of	jointers, 18, 14d.; scalpolaers, 18, 64d., plattapers and pro- jointers, 18, 44d. to 18, 54d.; petrol locomotive, roller and air- compressor plant drivers, 18, 54d.; duct or earthenware drain- layers, jointers, pneumatic pick operators, rammermen, screeders, tornot meet timbermen and wood block layers 18, 44d.; concrete	I The underta include :— <i>Grade A</i> Eastbourne Water was due in Grade The underta	akings affected a <i>area</i> : Eastbo works Co. (distr A area, but it akings affected
Asphalting	London	1 April	Asphalte workers	Izcellers and labourers, 1s. 34d. Rest of District—not more than 14. less than the above rotes.	and include Plymo ** This increa which follow the Co., Edinburgh, E Corporation, Ltd.	outh (Zone A), a ase was recomm wages agreemen Electric Supply ((Dollar, Jedbur
* Barnsley, H	Bradford, Bridlington,	Doncaster, H	alifax, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Hull	, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield.	†† The above Ballymena, Ballym	reductions were

* Barnsley, Bradford, Bridlington, Doncaster, Halifax, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† Auchinlech, Dalmellington, Irvine, Kilbirnic, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, etc.
§ The new rates were embodied in an agreement arrived at between the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association and the Trade Unions concerned,
by which ordinary time rates previously fixed were stabilised until 31st March, 1928. Night-shift men were defined as those, other than day-shift men, working
throughout the night for not less than three consecutive nights.
Il Including Newcastle, Pelaw, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Gateshead, Middlesbrough, Stockton, West Hartlepool and Darlington.
¶ The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. It is understood that the rates of wages
agreed upon by the Board are followed by certain public bodies in various parts of the country.
** The change took effect under an award of the Public Works Conciliation Board.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

lity.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
C.D.S. and	G	AS, WATER AND ELECTRICITY	SUPPLY.
dertakings	1st full	Adult male manual workers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers :
orth East Yorkshire I the Mid-	pay in April.	induo mate manual woncers	North East Area, majority rate, 1s. 14d. per hour; Yorkshire Area, 1s. 01d. to 1s. 3d.; Midland Area, minimum rates, Zone A, 1s. 1d.; Zone B, 1s. 0d.*
dertakings outh Mid- ea.§	6 April 1st full pay week in April.	Labourers Adult male manual workers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. ⁺ Decrease ⁺ of 9d. per week for Grade D areas, of 10d. for Grades C and B areas, and of 8d. per week for Grade A areas. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade D areas, 50s. 6d. Conde D 4d. Carde D 48e.
dertakings ome Coun-	lst pay day in April.	Able-bodied manual workers	Grade C, 49s. 7d.; Grade B, 48s.; Grade A, 41s. 7d.§ Decrease† of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A areas, 42s. 9d.; Grade B, 47s.; Grade C, 51s. 3d.; Grade D, 53s. 6d.
	2 Åpril	Able-bodied male manual worker3, 18 years and over, employed by the Metropolitan Water Board.	Decreaset of 1s. 114d. per week, making the bonus 2.3s. 6d. per week for men over 21 years of age, 17s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years of age doing full men's work, and 11s. 9d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years of age not doing full men's work. Rates after change: mechanics, 47s.; stokers, 36s. 6d.; trench- men. 32s. 6d.; jointers, 34s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; labourers 31s. 6d.; plus in each case bonus as above.
dertakings and Corn-	1 April	Adult male workers (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades).	Decrease [†] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Weekly rates after change : general labourers, Zone A, 52s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d.; Zone B, 48s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d.; Zone C, 44s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d.; electrical and mechanical fitters, Zone A, 67s. 3d.;
dertakings nd.**	22 April	Certain classes of semi-skilled work- people (including turbine or engine drivers and assistant drivers, pump attendants, stokers, switchboard attendants, Class 2, and sub-station attend- ants).	Zone P, 63s. 3d. : Zone C, 59s. 3d.¶ Increase of 1d. per hour.** Rates after change : turbine or engine drivers, Group A Undertakings, 1s. 4.22d. per hour, or 64s. 11d. per week; Group B, 1s. 3.65d., or 62s. 7d; Group C, 1s. 3.07d., or 60s. 3d.; assistant turbine or engine drivers and pump attendants, Group A, 1s. 3.07d., or 60s. 3d.; Group B, 1s. 2.77d., or 59s. 1d.; Group C, 1s. 2.20d., or 56s. 10d.; stokers, Group A, 1s. 3.65d. or 62s. 7d.; Group B, 1s. 3.07d., or 60s. 3d.; Group C, 1s. 2.77d., or 59s. 1d.; switchboard attendants, Class 2, Group A, 62s. 6d.; Group B,
Ł		and a set of the set o	6'8. 6d.; Group C, 58. 6d.; sub-station attendants, Group A, 598. 6d. to 698. 7d.; Group B, 578. 6d. to 678. 7d.; Group C 558. 5d. to 658. 7d.
		TRANSPORT.	
	6 April	Junior motor-bus conductors, 18 to 20 years of age, employed by Corporation.	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: 18 years, 30s per week; 19 years, 35s.; 20 years, 40s.
reland	lst pay period in April.	Porters (other than porters in charge of halts, parcel porters, and goods depot porters), porter-signalmen, and porter-guards.	Decrease of 5 per cent. for traffic porters, and proportional reductions for porter-signalmen and porter guards. Rates afte change: Belfast-traffic porters (adults), 42s. 9d.; (junicrs), 11s. 5d. to 28s. 6d.; porter-signalmen, 51s. 2d.; porter-guards 47s. 5d.; Class 2 stations-traffic porters (adults), 40s. 10d. (juniors), 10s. 5d. or 10s. 6d. to 27s. 7d.; porter-signalmen
ports in itain.‡‡	lst full pay week in April.	Coal tippers, teemers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen.	45s. 11d.†† Decrease† of 5 per cent., leaving wages 100 per cent. above pre-way tariffs and payment for incidentals, subject to the minimum wage of 60s. per week previously paid.
1	lst pay day after 25 April.	Road transport workers	Decrease [†] of 1s. per week for those 18 years of age and over and of 6d. per week for those under 18 years. Weelly rates afte: change: one-horse drivers, 52s.; two-horse drivers, 57s. petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 62s.; (15 cwt. to 2 tons) 57s. j (under 15 cwt.), 52s.; electric vehicle drivers (1 ton and over), 59s.; (under 1 ton), 52s.; loaders and garage hands
(Eastern	lst pay day in April.	Carters and labourers	52s. Decreaset of 1s. per week (43s. to 42s.).
	1 Andrews and	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVI	CES.
epool	1 April	Manual workers	Decrease [†] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change : street succeptrs
····	6 April	Non-able-bodied adult workmen employed in the cleansing depart-	1114.; general labourers, 1s. 2d.; roadmen and carters, 1s. 3d Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s. 0d.).
gh	1 March	Manual workers employed in non- trading and water departments.	Decrease [†] of 1s. 2d. per week. Rates after change : labourer scavengers, roadmen and horse-drivers, 43s. 2d. ; refuse collectors 45s. 2d. per week.
uthorities outh Mid- ea.§§	lst pay day after 1 April.	Able-bodied male manual workers	Decrease [†] of ¹ / ₂ th of the minimum basic rates recommended by th Provincial Joint Industrial Council in Noremler, 1921, makin the reduction now applicable to such rates ¹ / ₂ ths, with an addition of 2s. per week. Scheduled minimum ucekly rates after change Grade A1 areas, 48s. 3d.; Grade A2, 46s. 8d.; Grade B1 45s. 1d.; Grade B2, 41s. 2d.; Grade C1, 39s. 8d.; Grade C2 38s.§§
	1 April	Manual workers employed in non- trading and water departments.	Decrease [†] of 2s. per week. Rates after change: road labourer and sweepers, 48s. 7d.; refuse collectors, 50s. 7d.; general yar
Hommon	26 March	Manual workers	and waterworks labourers, 49s. 6d.; pipe layers, 53s. 5d. Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: general yard labourers, 55s., scavengers, 54s., refuse collectors and carters 62s., road labourers, 54s. and 55s. Decreaset of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Rates after change: masons and paviors
Hammer- ensington, , South- nd Stoke	1 April	Masons, paviors, road labourers (not on permanent staff), etc.	1s. 8d.; road labourers, 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1927 (continued).

in the Midlands Area it was agreed to stabilise wages for twelve months from 1st April, and not to put the decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour ings in Zones C and D, where the minimum hourly rates for labourers remain at 11d. and 10d. respectively.

Waterworks Industry. In the Midlands Area it was agreed to stabilise wages for twelve months from 1st April, and not to put the decrease of \$d\$, per hour it to estimate the antinuum hourly rates for labourers remain at 11d, and 10d, respectively.
* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
* The workpeople referred to are also alfected by the decrease of \$d\$, per hour taking effect under the cost-of-living sliding scale of the National Joint Industrial Council (see entry above). The net result of the two changes was thus an increase of \$d\$, per hour, making the rate as shown.
* The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry and include - Grade D. Southampton (country area); Grade C. (granging staff); Faversham Water Co.; Grade T. South wayton (country area).
* The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry and include Plymouth (Zone A), and Exeter (Zone B), but pays id, per hour agreements of the District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry and in Grade A area, but it was agreed that a reduction of 1s, only should be made.
* The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry and in Grade Plymouth (Zone A), and Exeter (Zone B), but pays id, per hour above schedule rates.
** This increase was recommended by the District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Electricity Supply Industry. The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Electricity Supply Industry. The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Electricity Supply Industry. The undertakings affected are those which follow the

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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May, 1927.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL 1927 (continued).

Industry.	Locality. Date from which change took effect.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)				
		PUBL	IC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES	(continued).				
Local Govern- ment Services- (cont.)	Certain Authorities in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.* Ayrshire (Ayr Dis- trict). Ayrshire (Northern District).	lst full pay in April. { 14 Feb. 11 April 4 April	Manual workers Road surfacemen employed by County Council. Labourers .employed by County Council.	Decrease† of 1s. per week. Scheduled minimum rates after change: Grade A Authorities, 52s.; Grade B, 45s.; Grade C, 41s.; Grade D, 39s.; Grade E, 37s.; Grade F, 35s. per week.* Decreaset of 1s. per week (47s. to 46s.). Further decrease† of 1s. per week (46s. to 45s.). Decrease† of 1s. per week (54s. to 53s.).				
	And the second s	: 10 mile /	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.	The second s				
Leather Goods Manufacture.	London	14 March	Male workers under 21 years of age employed in the fancy and solid leather goods trade.	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 12s. at 14 years, increasing each half-year to 32s. at 18 and then each year to 48s. at 20 years. Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards				
Cerement Making	Great Britain	1 April	Female workers	Acts of $\frac{1}{2}$ d, per hour for those under 16 years of age, the rates for those 16 and over remaining unchanged. (See page 160 of April GAZETTE.)				
			Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade :	 Decreases in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively : (See page 203). Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 59s. Decrease of 6d. or 1s. per week (except for those under 17 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: 12s. 6d. at under 15 years, increasing each year to 47s. at 21 				
Milk Distribution	Scotland	25 April	All other male workers; also roundswomen.	for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: 12s. 6d. at under 15 years, increasing each year to 29s. 6d. at 18 ad to 45s 6d or 45s 6d at 21 and over.				
		A Constants (Female clerks	Decrease of 6d. per week (except for those under 18 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: 11s, 6d, the decrease of the second se				
	Croup M. Col. 10		Female shop assistants	there was no change). Minimum rates after change: 9s. at under 15 years, increasing each year to 26s. 6d. at 21 and over.				
			All other female workers (ex- cept roundswomen).	at under 16 years, increasing each year to 24s. 6d. at 21 and				
Wholesale Warehousing.	Manchester	lst pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.).	Decreasest of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week for male workers and of from 3d. to 8d. per week for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—10s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 38s. 6d. at 21, and 51s. 6d. at 23; female workers— 10s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 20s. 6d. at 18 and 29s. at 21.				

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1927.

Industry.	Locality,	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
Local Government Services.	Shoreditch	1 April	Manual workers employed in non- trading departments. [‡]	Increase of 3 hours per week (44 to 47).

* The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services and include :- Grade B: Bideford, Ilfracombe, Newton Abbot, Poole, Weymouth; Grade C: Exmouth; Grade D: Launceston; Grade E: Seaton. The rates paid by some of the Authorities are higher than those shown. † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. ‡ Excluding those whose wages are governed by agreements made by outside bodies (e.g., the Public Works Conciliation Board), whose hours follow those laid down by such agreements.

nort in the incention of protects into any stilling of	Price accordi Audit		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 :	1927.	s. d.	s. d. - 26 13	$+ 12 3\frac{3}{4}$				
Cleveland (No. 3)	JanMar. (JanFeb.	78 2 1 79 10 1	$+ 3 0\frac{1}{2}$	the second se				
Cumberland	Janreb.	78 1		+ 4 5 + 2 7 + 5 111 + 9 51 + 11 91				
(Homatite mixed num-	Feb.	81 31	$+ 0 10\frac{3}{4}$ + 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 5 111				
bers). Nottinghamshire	JanMar.	73 9	$ - 1 8 \pm$	+ 9 5				
North Staffordshire	Jan -Mar.	80 104	- 17 101	+ 11 91 + 10 41				
Northamptonshire	JanMar.	69 51	+ 1 41	+ 10 43				
West of Scotland	JanMar.	85 1	- 6 10	+ 7 3				
Manufactured Iron :			a la secondada	.donaa .				
North of England	JanFeb.	227 10	+ 9 1	- 11 4				
(Bars and angles).		a la contrata						
West of Scotland	JanFeb.	233 11	$ - 2 7\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 6				
(Rounds, flats, tees,		in the second second	States Street 1	Margarille / we				
angles, hoops, and	· · · · · · · ·	The case of the						
rods).	funting annals	C. addition of	Sales and B of	Person specify Ga				
Steel :	JanMar.	126 01	- 5 113	+ 5 8				
South-West Wales	Janmar.	120 01	- 0 114	1				
(Steel tin bars). South Wales and Mon-		and the address of	and a statistical day	No state of				
mouthshire	Dec. 1926-	126 17	- 12 2	- 7 3				
(Steel rails and steel	Feb. 1927		The second second second	and salaring				
tin bars).		and the second	1 1 1 1 4 4 4	and all				

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of

† The Audit referred to covered the period July-December, 1926.

The price of Cleveland pig iron indicated in the Table made the addition to the basis rates of Cleveland blastfurnacemen 24 per cent.* In the case of iron-ore miners in Cumberland, under the terms of a new sliding scale, there was no change in wages during March. The Cumberland ascertainment for January resulted in no change in wages for limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland, but the February ascertainment resulted in increases varying from 1d. to 2¹/₄d. per shift. The ascertainment for January–February made no variation in the wages of Furness iron-ore miners, though in the 24d. per shift. The ascertainment for January-February made no variation in the wages of Furness iron-ore miners, though in the case of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire the same ascertainment warranted a reduction of 3³/₄ per cent. on the standard rates, but this was applied only to the output bonus earnings of keepers, slaggers, and certain other classes of men. Reductions warranted by the Nottinghamshire ascertainment were not enforced. The North Staffordshire ascertainment resulted in the payment of an addition to the standard rates of blastfurnace-men of 61 per cent.* As a result of a new agreement (see page 73 of the February GAZETTE) there was a reduction of ¹/₄ per cent. on standard rates of blastfurnacemen in Northamptonshire in January, followed by an increase of 1 per cent. in April. The ascertainment for West Scotland resulted in a decrease of 6 per cent. on standard rates. cent. on standard rates.

As regards manufactured iron there was an increase in March of 5 per cent. on standard rates for iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, whilst the ascertainment for West Scotland warranted no change. In the case of Siemens steel workers in South West Wales the ascerta cent. on standard basis rates of the higher paid men; and the South Wales and Monmouthshire ascertainment, warranted a decrease which, however, was not enforced.

* The above percentages for blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and North Staffordshire resulted in an increase in wages (see page 192), the previous rates not having been determined by the current price of pig iron.

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of trade disputes Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 16, as compared with 22 in the previous month and 42 in April, 1926. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 1,100. In addition, about 9,100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 20 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 36, involving about 10,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss of approximately 79,000 working days.

working days. working days. The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in April 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 The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first four months of 1927, as compared with the corresponding period of 1926 :---

disputes in progress :		te time	iost dur.	ing the mo	onth in an	luoren	Jan	ary to Ap	ril, 1926.	Jan	uary to Ap	ril, 1927.
		er of Disp ress in Mo		Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	a		Number	Aggregate Duration		Number	Aggregate
Groups of Industries.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	n Days of all Dis- putes in	Industries.	No. of Dis- putes.	Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes.	Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Other	8 5 7	1 6 9	9 11 16	· 9,000 600 600	70,000 3,000 6,000	Mining and Quar- rying Engineering and	48	44,000	1,159,000	28	22,000	399,000
Total, April, 1927	20	16	36	10,200	79,000	Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	10 19 20	4,000 8,000 9,000	52,000 91,000 108,000	11 13 9	500 2,000 2,000	3,000 13,000 11,000
Total, March, 1927 Total, April, 1926	13 26	22 42	35 68	14,000	137,000 424,000	Building, Public Works Contract- ing, etc Transport	16 21	2,000 12,000	9,000 143,000	12	6,000 500	83,000 2,000
Causes.—Of the 16 involving 600 workpec directly involving 300	ple, aros	se on qu	estions	as to wage		Transport Other Total	38 172	8,000	143,000 160,000 1,722,000	13 92	1,000	9,000

Occupations and Locality.‡	Number	ximate of Work- nvolved.	Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
a in an - nata or attain a	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.	(ountrand) : (ountrand) :	Restant a and Goods
Coal miners, etc.—Sunderland (near)	1,705	Cover-	1926. 1 Dec.	1927. 25 April	Against local reduction in piece- work rates of wages offered on termination of national stoppage.	Men accepted employers' offer to postpone the reduction until six weeks after resumption of work.
Coal miners, etcNewport, Mon. (near).	3,000	the state	8 Dec.	14 April§	Against local concessions as to wages, etc., demanded on termina-	Amicable settlement effected.
Coal hewers, fillers, putters, datallers, screenmen and mechanics—Sunder- land (near).	585	1,024	1927. 8 Jan.¶		tion of national stoppage. Dispute respecting Saturday work- ing hours.	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, mechanics, enginemen, etc.—Gateshead (near).	753	67	12 Feb.¶	· ·····	Dispute respecting Saturday work- ing hours.	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, etc.—Blaenavon, Mon	2,	100	29 March	6 April	Refusal to work with non-members of the South Wales Miners' Feder- ation.	Non-members joined the Federa- tion.

* 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. † 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, very slight. [‡] 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.

§ Date of termination at one colliery. At the other, work was resumed in January.

A special article dealing with the statistics of Strikes and Lock-outs in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1926 appears on pages 168-170 of this issue. The figures in this article serve to bring up to date the statistics relating to Strikes and Lock-outs in 1910-25 which were published in the "Eighteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics." (Cmd. 2740.)

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.*

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 11 new disputes, directly involving 600 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 7,700 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 3, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 500 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 5,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one other dispute, directly involving 80 workpeople work was resumed pending negativities. 80 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1926 AND 1927.+

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL, 1927.

T Dispute caused stoppage of work on alternate Saturdays only, one Saturday per fortnight being customarily idle.

TRADE DISPUTES IN 1926.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epithelio-matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during April, 1927, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 67. Twelve deaths* were reported during the month, seven due to epitheliomatous ulceration, four due to lead poisoning and one due to anthrax. In addition, one case of lead poisoning among house plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

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 April, 1927, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 808,091, or $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. less than in the previous month, but 0.6 per cent. more than in April, 1926. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 452, 462, and 450 per 10.000 of the estimated population.

montion of these cases -	0	10,000 of the estimat	rea hoha	1201011.				
ES OF LEAD POISONING. Operatives engaged in—	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING	and for the pair offer States all pair from (1)	Number of Poor	of perso Law Relie in April	ef on one	eceipt day†	Increase Decreas in rate	80(-)
bing of Metals 1 bing and Soldering 1 breaking ing 1 1	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX. Wool 3 Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1	Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out-	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	10,000 of Population as compared with a	
ng of Metals 1 Contact with	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 4	nethough an unbergebert of hank comparison of an example the base with the		door.		mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Iten Lead 3 e and Red Lead 2 orks 2 ry 2 ry 2 ry 2 ry 2 ry 2 ry ous Enamelling ric Accumulator ryss 10	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULOERATION. Pitch Tar Oil TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCEBATION 23	ENGLAND AND WALES. Metropolis. West District North District East District South District	8,993 10,501 2,384 9,854 19,337	6,663 18,938 2,718 66,336 77,952	15,656 29,439 5,102 76,190 97,289	188 286 379 1,169 496	-13 -21 -1 -4 -13	-7 +5 -68 +19 -12
and Colour Works 1	ULCERATION 23	TOTAL, Metropolis	51,069	172,607	223,676	485	- 14	- 4
rubber Works 1	(e) CASES OF CHROME	West Ham	4,555	38,268	42,823	558	- 37	- 365
h and Car Painting 2 building 1 bused in Other lustries r Industries 1 bing of Buildings 6 DF ABOVE 31	ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichro- mates 3 Dyeing and Finishing 3 Chrome Tanning 2 Other Industries 1 TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 9	Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tces District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Wigin and Hudder	2,720 1,243 4,149 1,836 9,193 9,566 1,809	28,129 16,664 9,174 12,647 38,826 63,179 6,526	30,849 17,907 13,323 14,483 48,019 72,745 8,335	609 644 168 318 458 579 224	$ \begin{array}{r} - 29 \\ - 17 \\ + 1 \\ - 5 \\ - 12 \\ + 18 \\ - 7 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -201 \\ +11 \\ +12 \\ +18 \\ +73 \\ +92 \\ +36 \end{array}$
mber of workpeople, othe	IAL ACCIDENTS. r than seamen, reported as killed it in Great Britain and Northern	Halifax and Hudders- field Barnsley District Sheffield Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester Wolverhampton	1,524 2,689 925 2,438 1,743 2,303 2,140 1,181	3,032 10,581 9,967 27,949 14,508 7,548 14,152 3,730	4,556 13,270 10,892 30,387 16,251 9,851 16,292 4,911	121 278 327 586 506 234 345 203 253	$ \begin{array}{c} - 4 \\ - 6 \\ - 12 \\ - 8 \\ - 3 \\ + 40 \\ - 7 \\ - 15 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 9 \\ - & 10 \\ + & 30 \\ + & 35 \\ + & 711 \\ + & 27 \\ + & 36 \\ + & 36 \end{array}$
during April, 1927, was 2 s month and with 188† in	200, as compared with 249 in the n April, 1925. Fatal accidents to 927, as compared with 93 in the	District Birmingham Bristol District Gardiff and Swansea	3,459 7,392 2,470 2,569	15,506 20,587 15,444 18,735	18,965 27,979 17,914 21,304	255 295 432 443	-13 -13 -4 -18	+ 3 + 45 + 63 + 55

THE nur in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April, 1927, was 200, as compared with 249 in the previous month and with 188† in April, 1926. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 43 in April, 1927, as compared with 93 in the previous month, and with 50 a year ago

previous month, and with 50	a ye	ar ago.	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	1	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	s
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued) :	
Guards		Other Metal Trades	
Engine Drivers		Shipbuilding	3
Firemen	1	Wood	4
Guards (Passenger)		Gas	
Permanent Way Men	6	Electric Generating Stations	2
Porters	ĩ	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc	5
Shunters	5	Chemicals, etc	3
Mechanics	2	Food and Drink	2
Labourers	ī	Paper, Printing, etc.	5
Miscellaneous	6	Tanning, Currying, etc	
Contractors' Servants		Rubber Trades	1
contractors pervalus		Other Non-Textile Indus-	-
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	22	tries	
MINES.		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106	
Underground	96	FACTORY ACT, 1901.	,
Underground Surface	5		0
Dullaco	3.	Docks, Wharves, etc	8
TOTAL, MINES	101	Buildings	11
TOTAL, MINES	101	Warehouses and Railway	-
on inner over 20 feet deen	5	Sidings	2
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	5		-
MICHODIES IND WODESHOD		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	.70
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP			-
Cotton		Construction or Repair of	
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	•••		
Other Textiles		Tramway Total (excluding Sea-	
Textile Bleaching and	F	men)	200
Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-	5		
Metal Extracting and Re-	1	SEAMEN.	
fining	Т		0
Metal Conversion, including		Trading Vessels, Sailing	2
Rolling Mills and Tube	0	", ", Steam	29
Making Metal Founding	8	Fishing Vessels, Sailing	
Metal Founding	1	", ", Steam	12
Engineering and Machine	7		
Making	3	TOTAL, SEAMEN	43
Boiler Making and Con-			
structional Engineering			
Locomotives, Railway and		Total (including Sea-	
Tramway Carriages,	-	men)	243
Motors, Aircraft	6	Land and Angel 2011	
* Grass include all attacks not	horted.	during the month and not provide	malar

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. The figure previously published for April, 1926, has been revised.

May, 1927.

+ 70+ 11

+ 11 + 98 - 64

381 - 4 + 31

420 - 8 + 2

962 - 21 - 32

- 8 - 30 + 4

698 - 25 - 1[‡]

452 - 10 + 2

262 308 540

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

May, 1927.

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July, 1924.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
and a second s	1923.		1925.	1926.	Rise.	Date.			
the ce the lifest of	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Linger			
UNITED KINGDOM	cent. 62	cent. 62	cent. 67	cent. 61	cent. 54	1927. 30 Apr			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		alozaji.	1000	e high		S. States			
Czechoslovakia		737	816	776	815	Mar.			
Denmark	88	100	110	59	56	Jan.			
Egypt (Cairo)‡	52	48	58	58	53	Jan.			
Finland	868 221	916 260	1,007	967 474	955 480	Mar.			
France (Paris)‡	249§	300§	321 351§	510	480	Apr. Feb.			
" (other towns‡ Germany	and the second s		54	45	50	Apr.			
Holland (The Hague)		67	76	68	66	Jan.			
TI 1 (361)	396	408	502	554	535	Mar.			
(Domo)	382	369	427	498	467	Feb.			
Norway	118	148	160	98	69	Apr.			
Spain (Madrid)‡	72	82	90	86	94	Mar.			
(Barcelona)‡	65	72	82	63	67	Mar.			
Swedent	60	59	69	56	51	Apr.			
Switzerland	66	70	69	59	56	Mar.			
United States	44	40	56	54	51	Mar.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.	a status		S MARINE	4月1日 理		1. eessag			
Australia	64	49†	56	59	52	Mar.			
Canada	37	34	41	49	46	Apr.			
India (Bombay):			Today -						
Native families	48	51	52	55	51	Apr.			
" European" do		80	78	72	70	Jan.			
Irish Free State	82	85	88	74	78	Jan.			
New Zealand	42	48	51	49	45	Apr.			
South Africa	16	17	20	16	18	Mar.			

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.¶

Country.	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶								
	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July.	Latest figures available.				
	based.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Rise.	Date.			
They and they are	E. 70 M.	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	1 1007			
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN	A,B,C,D,E	cent. 69	cent. 70	cent. 73	cent. 70	cent. 64	1927. 30 Apr.			
COUNTRIES. Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	329	393	409	537	671	Mar.			
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	600 104	589 114	641 119	618 84	638 81	Mar. Jan.			
Finland France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	990 231**	1,032 267**	1,094 301**	1,018 439**	1,065 424	Mar. 1st gr.,			
Greece (Athens) Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	933	1,225	43 1,372	42 1,708	46 1,789	Apr. Dec.'26			
sterdam) Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	74† 387	73† 412	79† 498	71† 549	68 563	Dec '26 Mar.			
" (Rome) Luxemburg	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D	350 340	349 381	395 415	462 509	449 661	Feb. Apr.			
Norway Poland(W'rsaw)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	139†	151†	161† 57	121† 77	101 101	Apr. Feb.			
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	74	71	76	72 62	70 59	Apr. Mar.			
United States BRITISH	A,B,C,D,E	70†	69†	74†	75†	76	Dec.'26			
Dominions,&c. Australia	A,B	56**	48**	54**	58**	57	4th qr.,			
Canada India(Bombay):	A,B,D	46	44	46	50	48	Apr.			
Native families "European"	A,B,C,D	53	57	57	57	53	Apr.			
families Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E		65 83	60 88	59 82	56 82	Jan. Jan.			
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	58§ 30	60§ 32	63§ 33	61 30	62 31	Apr. Mar.			

* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzer-land, June, 1914; Snain South Africa, average, 1914; Commune, 1914; Switzercent., as against an advance of 1.4 per cent. between 1st Febr land, June, 1914; 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; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States, 1913. ** Figure for 3rd Quarter. and 1st March. * Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th May, 1927. Paris. † Reichsarbeitsbatt, 1st May, 1927. Berlin. ‡ "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to pay insurance premiums. During unemployment they are relieved of this obli-gation; hence paying members are assumed to be in employment.

TOER SS. 104–106, BY ACT, 1901. Types, etc 8 	ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922. THE number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during April, 1927, 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 :
	Total Assisted

SCOTLAND. Glasgow District ... Paisley and Gree-nock District ... Edinburgh Dundee and Dun-fermline ... Aberdeen Coatbridge & Alrdrie

TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...

5,877

814 520 382

TotAL for above 31 Dis-tricts in April, 1927... 127,105 680,986 808,091

TOTAL,"OtherDistricts" 61,349 336,884 398,233

TOTAL, Districts in Eng-land and Wales ... 116,973 547,759 664,732

86,650 92,527

5,702 4,845 5,508

897 16,266 17,163 1,642 15,972 17,614

4,888 4,325 5,126

10,132 133,227 143,359

Assisted Passage	Assisted Passages Granted	Total As Passa Grant	ges	Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
Assister Lassage Schemes.	in April, 1927.	1922 to 1926.	Jan.– April, 1927.	in April, 1927.	1922 to 1926.	Jan. April, 1927.
To Australia " New Zealand	2,580 466	113,443§ 35,523§	9,465§ 2,452§		111,716 34,404	10,883 2,456
", Canada : Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario , South Africa Minor Schemes	4,646 14 91	41,163§ 1,367 500 6,752	14,794§ 102 356§	2,080 15 48	40,862 1,356 251 5,927	
Total	7,797	198,748§	27,169§	5,163	194,516	21,081

The figures given include both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages

* The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in asylums, egistered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving out-door

registered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only. † The figures for England and Wales relate to 23rd April, and those for Scotland to 15th April. ‡ The rates previously published for April, 1926, have been revised. § Revised figures.

(a) CASE

Among (

Smeltin Plumb Shipbi Printin

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Coach

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Paint

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Ind Other :

White

Potter Vitreo Electri

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS. [N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the United Kingdom statistics; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 177-178 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).] EBANCE.*

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in April.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 30th April, 1927, was 68,030 (45,524 men and 22,506 women). At the end of March the corresponding total was 86,196. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 7,289 (3,991 for men and 3,228 for women), as compared with 7,125 at the end of March. During the last week of April the Exchanges succeeded in placing 24,018 persons in situations, including 8,626 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 4 foreign immigrants.

GERMANY,[†] Employment in March.—According to the Reichsarbeitsblatt the improvement in the labour market reported in February (see April GAZETTE, p. 157) continued in March in a more marked degree. This was due mainly to seasonal causes, but there were indications that these were not the only ones operating, and that the improvement did reflect a real general advance in industrial conditions. The mining industry alone failed to show an improvement over the preceding month.

Reports to the number of 3,891 were received from employers, relating to conditions in representative industrial establishments in which slightly over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million workers were employed. The estabwhich slightly over 1½ million workers were employed. The estab-lishments with good or fair employment increased on 15th March as compared with 15th February, while the proportion of workers in establishments with bad employment fell from 33 per cent. on 15th February to 23 per cent. on 15th March. The improvement was particularly noticeable in the textile and engineering industries, but the metal, building and clothing industries also reported better employment. Returns relating to 3,641,309 organised workers were submitted

by 39 national trade unions. Of these, 420,550, or 11.5 per cent., were totally unemployed on 26th March, as compared with 15.5per cent. on 26th February, and $21 \cdot 4$ per cent. at the end of March, 1926. In addition, 160,080, or 4.4 per cent., were working short time, as against 5.8 per cent. on 26th February, and 21.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1926.

The following Table gives --particulars of total unemployment among the principal Unions represented in the above totals :---

UNIONS. S.D. = Social-Democratic.	Membership reported on	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.			
H.D. = Hirsch - Duncker (neutral). C. = Christian.	at end of March, 1927.	Mar., 1927.	Feb., 1927.	Mar., 1926.	
All Unions making Returns	3,641,309	11.5	15.5	21.4	
Mining (S.D.) Metal (S.D.) ", (H.D.) Textile (S.D.) "(C) Boot and shoe (S.D.) Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.) Food and drink (S.D.) Tobacco (S.D.) Woodworking (S.D.) Printing (S.D.) Building (S.D.) Building (S.D.) Transport (S.D.) Factory workers (trades not distinguished) (S.D.) K.D.) Factory and transport (S.D.) K.B.D.)	$\begin{array}{c} 175,400\\ 687,700\\ 75,100\\ 75,100\\ 278,800\\ 73,300\\ 66,600\\ 72,200\\ 52,000\\ 68,800\\ 57,800\\ 264,400\\ 51,400\\ 326,400\\ 272,700\\ 352,500\\ 45,600\\ 51,600\\ 193,700\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 4\\ 12\cdot 8\\ 10\cdot 2\\ 6\cdot 5\\ 2\cdot 0\\ 11\cdot 6\\ 11\cdot 8\\ 12\cdot 8\\ 12\cdot 8\\ 5\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 2\\ 17\cdot 9\\ 2\cdot 5\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 22\cdot 8\\ 25\cdot 7\\ 9\cdot 1\\ 11\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 6\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 2\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 9\\ 10\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 2\cdot 3\\ 19\cdot 5\\ 14\cdot 6\\ 13\cdot 1\\ 6\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 5\\ 20\cdot 8\\ 3\cdot 2\\ 9\cdot 3\\ 42\cdot 0\\ 38\cdot 3\\ 10\cdot 2\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 10\cdot 4\\ 9\cdot 6\\ 2\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & - \\ & 24 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	

Figures showing the number of persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment are available for 15th April, 1927, on which date the total was 1,221,254 (including 234,270 entitled to assistance from special relief funds). On 15th March the corre-sponding total was 1,659,024 (including 223,357 from special funds).

On 31st March the Employment Exchanges making returns, reported 1,919,518 persons on the "live register," as against 2,434,611 at the end of February. The number of vacant situations at the end of March was 56,679, as compared with 43,200 at the end

of February. The membership^{\ddagger} of health insurance societies advanced from 13,169,795 on 1st March to 13,946,923 on 1st April, or by 5.9 per

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in March .- According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th April, 1927, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 208,346 at the end of March, as compared with 244,257 at the end of the preceding month. In Vienna alone there were 90,723 persons in receipt of benefit at the end of March, as against 103,122 at the end of February. The total number of applicants for work registered at the employment exchanges at the end of March was 236,261, including 106,007 in Vienna; this total, however, involves some "double counting."

SWITZERLAND.*

Unemployment in March .-- On 31st March, 1927, the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 13,568 (or 10.3 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920), as compared with 19,201 at the end of February (14.6 per thousand) and 14,307 at the end of March, 1926. Offers of situations made by employers on these dates num-bered 3,810, 2,253, and 3,215 respectively.

ITALY.†

Unemployment in January .-- On 31st January 225,346 workpeople (142,898 males and 82,448 females) were reported to be unemployed in Italy, as compared with 181,493 at the end of the preceding month; the increase between the two dates is thus 43,853, or 24.16 per cent. This total includes 61,223 agricultural, etc., workers, 50,568 workers in the building and building materials trades, the construction of roads, etc., and 42,770 in the textile and clothing trades.

DENMARK.‡

Unemployment in April .- Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 274,673 workpeople 23.6 per cent. were unemployed on 29th April as against 26.5 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 16.5 per cent. at the end of April, 1926.

NORWAY.§

Unemployment in February .- Out of 14,602 members of trade unions making returns, 25.5 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of February, 1927. The corresponding figure for the end of January was 26.8 per cent., and that for February, 1926, 22.9 per cent.

SWEDEN.

Unemployment in March .- The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st March, 1927, was $14 \cdot 1$, as compared with $15 \cdot 5$ on 28th February, and $14 \cdot 7$ on 31st March, 1926.

UNITED STATES.¶

Employment in March.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in March, based on returns from 10,661 establishments in 54 industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,099,238 persons em-ployed in March as against 3,082,235 in February. The aggregate wages paid for March show an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with February, and the average earnings per head an increase of 0.9per cent.

Index Number of Employment, March .-- If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for March, 1927, is 91.4 as compared with 91.0 in February, and 93.7 in March, 1926.

CANADA.

Employment in April.**-For 1st April, 1927, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,931 firms, with an aggregate of 795,727 upon their pay rolls. On 1st March the same firms reported 797,289 employed and the total for April thus shows a decrease of 1,562 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st April, 1927 is 96.2, as compared with 96.3 at the beginning of the preceding month and 91.4 on 1st April, 1926.

Trade Union Unemployment in March, \dagger —On 31st March, 1927, 5.7 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 6.5 at the end of the preceding month and 7.3 per cent. in March, 1926.

AUSTRALIA^{‡‡}

Unemployment in First Quarter, 1927 .- The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in the first quarter of 1927, amounted to 3.9 per cent., as compared with 5.7 per cent. in the preceding quarter and 8.2 per cent. in the first quarter of 1926. (These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter.)

Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen, April, 1927. Berne.
Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, 31st March, 1927. Rome.
Statistiske Efterretninger, 11th May, 1927. Copenhagen.
Information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.
Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.
Employment in Selected Industries March, 1927. Washington.
The April Employment Situation, 1927. Ottawa.
Information supplied by the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Department, Melbourne.

Melbourne.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

BUILDING TRADE-ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYERS-REGULATION OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT-ALLEGED "WAGE RATE DEFAULT "-LIBEL.

In this action the plaintiffs, Bovis, Limited, builders, contractors and decorators, claimed damages for alleged libel from Mr. Fred Thorne, late President of the London Master Builders' Association, and from other members and officers of the Association.

The plaintiffs alleged that in April, May, June and July, 1925. the defendants, on behalf of the Association, issued circulars and other documents containing a list of firms said to be in "wage rate default," and that their (the plaintiffs') name appeared therein. The defendants denied the publication, and pleaded justification and privilege.

The case was previously heard before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in July last, when the case was withdrawn from the jury and judgment entered for the defendants. The plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Appeal, and a new trial was ordered, which took place before Mr. Justice Greer and a special jury.

The learned Judge ruled that, so far as the documents were published in certain (specified) circumstances, the occasions were privileged. The jury found that the documents were defamatory, and that the libels were not true; but that the defendants were not actuated by malice. With regard to the publication of the libels on occasions that were not privileged, the jury awarded the plaintiffs £25 damages

Apart from the legal questions involved the case was of interest as throwing light upon the methods adopted by an association of employers in attempting the regulation of wages. In the course of the proceedings the following evidence was given on this subject :--In 1920 nearly 350 employers were members of the London Master Builders' Association. The lack of labour tended to lead to a soaring of prices for building work; but in May, 1920, a national Agreement was entered into, the National Wages and Conditions Council was set up, wages and hours were fixed, and it was provided that both sides (masters and operatives) should adhere to the Agreement. In 1921 and 1922 applications were made by the operatives to vary the terms, and alterations were made in favour of the men. In February, 1923, the Association passed a resolution instructing their representatives on the National Council to press for longer working hours and a reduction in wages. When, however, the matter came before the Council a crisis was caused in the trade, and employers decided to post lock-out notices. Later in that year the plaintiffs, who had previously been members, left the Association. In 1924 trouble started in Liverpool, and there was a lock-out in London. The Council of the Association formed a special committee to consider the question of wage stabilisation, and in November of that year decided to amend the rules. Bye-laws were adopted, and a further special committee was formed to carry out the procedure relating to unfederated firms. A form was sent to all the members of the Association, and to thirteen non-members (including the plaintiffs), firms signing which agreed to pay the standard rate of wages and to carry out the directions and instructions of the Association with regard to all matters relating to trade disputes. Any one who did not sign the form was declared to be in "wage rate default," if it were known that he was in fact paying more than the standard wages.

In March, 1925, the Association, having received information that the plaintiffs were paying more than the standard rate of wages, sent them another form, which called upon them to sign the wages, sent them another form, which cancer upon them to sign the first form (*i.e.*, the form pledging them to pay the standard rate of wages) within seven days. No reply having been received from the plaintiffs the Association decided to declare them in "wage rate default," and to circularise the members of the Association and others interested in building operations informing them of this. The circular notice was sent to the members of the Association, to architects and quantity surveyors in the London area, to public bodies who were likely to invite tenders, and to the secretary of the Surveyors' Institution. It was also sent to the engineers of a number of big companies. The result was that the plaintiffs were to a large extent "boycotted."

The byelaws of the Association provided inter alia for members to be instructed not to tender in competition with firms who were in "wage rate default." The object of the Association's byelaw policy was to force standard wages on all builders whether they were members or not, and to make unfederated firms either come into the Association or undertake the same obligations as members. The Association also sent the circular notice to provincial builders, to prevent them from tendering against firms who were in "wage rate default." When the special committee of the Council was set up after the lock-out in 1924 they came to the conclusion that the only way out of the state of chaos which existed was to insist upon standard wages, and it was with that object in view that the procedure mentioned was adopted.—Bovis, Limited v. Thorne and others. High Court of Justice, 22nd March to 6th April, 1927.

Other Recent Decisions of Interest.

Covenants in Restraint of Trade. A clause in a contract of service prohibiting the servant (a tailor's manager and cutter) after termination of such service from being employed in a similar business for five years within a limit of distance from the employer's places of business held valid as being a reasonable r's protection .- Putsman v. Taylor. Court stipulation IC of Appeal, 22nd March, 1927.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

Workmen's compensation must be measured by the disability of the injured workman in a normal labour market. Regard should not be had to the fact that owing to economic conditions certain pits where the workman would usually have obtained work were closed down.—Several cases in Court of Appeal, 18th and 21st March and 6th April, 1927.

A workman killed by accident left a widow, who ten weeks later rave birth to a child. Under Section 8 (3) (i) of the above Act there is payable, in respect of a dependent child, additional com-pensation, in the calculation of which a factor is the number of reeks between the workman's death and the date when the child will attain the age of 15. The same calculation must be made here even though the child was born ten weeks after the death.—Athey v. Pickering, Limited. Court of Appeal, 8th December, 1926.

Fatal Accidents Act, 1846.

In assessing damages payable to a widow under the above Act in respect of the death of her husband regard should be had to, and The applicant's union stated that he applied for re-engagement upon the settlement of the dispute, but there was no work for him, lamages reduced by the value of, the pension to which she became as the section where he formerly worked was flooded with water. ntitled under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory The union maintained that since the colliery management were Pensions Act, 1925, as such pension was not "a sum paid or payable allowed to employ as many safety men as desired to preserve the on the death of the deceased under any contract of assurance or workings during the stoppage, the flooding was attributable to their neglect. Work had been resumed in the remaining sections of the nsurance" which, under section 1 of the Fatal Accidents (Damages) Act, 1908, need not be taken into account.—Carling v. Lebbon High Court of Justice, 31st March and 1st and 13th April, 1927. colliery.

Mining Industry Act, 1926.

In considering a scheme for "partial amalgamation" of colliery companies under the above Act the Court must be satisfied that the scheme is in the national interest and (ii) its terms are fair nd equitable. But the tendency of the Act being to favour amalgamations the Court ought to adopt a benevolent attitude to applications.-Re the application of Denaby and Cadeby Main ieries, Limited, and others. Railway and Canal Commission, 4th March, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-26.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed "I cannot accept the contention that in the circumstances of a prolonged stoppage the mines should be kept in such perfect condition as to be able to absorb all the men previously employed there immediately the dispute has been settled. aims to benefit. His decisions* are final and conclusive. Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the "The evidence before me does not enable me to fix the actual date when the stoppage at this particular colliery ceased, but I am satisfied that it had not ceased at the date when applicant made his permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The following are recent decisions of general interest :-claim.

Case No. 1303/1927. (11/4/27.) Section 7 (1) (iv) of Principal Act (as amended)—Unable to Obtain Suitable Employment.

PROVISO (a)-BRICKLAYER REFUSED EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE UNION WAS IN DISPUTE WITH EMPLOYER REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF JOINER WHO WAS NOT RECOGNISED BY UNION AS JOINER-VACANCY NOT IN CONSEQUENCE OF STOPPAGE DUE TO TRADE DISPUTE.

The applicant, a bricklayer, had been unemployed and in receipt payment in lieu of unemployment benefit for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, hen, on the 27th December, 1926, he refused an offer of apparently uitable employment in his own trade at the district standard rate of wages. Accordingly his claim for payment in lieu of unemployment benefit was disallowed for six weeks as from the 27th December, on the ground that he was not unable to obtain suitable employment.

The applicant's association stated that in April there was a dispute between the prospective employer and themselves. The employer had not complied with the rules of the association in that he had employed a man as a joiner who was not recognised as a joiner by he association. In consequence, their members were instructed not to accept work with the employer in question, and, following the offer of work, the Employment Exchange were notified on the 27th December that a dispute existed.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be were involved in the mining dispute. The applicants' association appealed against the disallowance to the Deputy-Umpire, who gave the following decision :--lisallowed. The Court were of the opinion that the employment was suitable when it was offered; but, since a trade dispute was otified immediately afterwards, they considered that the period of Decision .-- " On the facts before me my decision is that the claims lisallowance should be limited to one day only, the 27th December. for benefit should be disallowed. The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommenda-"During the stoppage of work due to the mining dispute, by tion that the period of disallowance should be reduced. He was of the opinion that Decision 4893/1920⁺ applied, and referred the case ceason of which the applicants lost employment, they developed

nystagmus, but partially recovered from it before the stoppage of work ceased and, therefore, before the statutory disqualification for to the Umpire, who gave the following decision :--receiving benefit terminated. They claim that from the date of partial recovery they are entitled to the relief from disqualification under Section 4 (1) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act. Decision .-... "On the facts before me my decision is that, if the above-named employed person had made a claim for unemployment enefit, the claim would have been disallowed.

The applicant is a bricklayer, who refused employment at the "They base this claim for relief upon the fact that the management standard rate for bricklayers on the ground that the prospective employer had a dispute with his union. It appears that eight months of the colliery where they had formerly been employed have made a hard and fast rule against employing underground any men who have reviously this employer had been objected to because he employed suffered from this disease, and upon the difficulty of obtaining any man as a joiner who was not recognised as a joiner by the building employment either there or at any other collieries. "Whatever may be the rule at this particular colliery, it is common trades union. The employment offered to the applicant was not in situation vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a knowledge that men who have suffered from nystagmus do resume trade dispute, and I agree with the Court of Referees that the offer work underground in many collieries. It is also well known that was one of suitable employment. I see no reason, however, for a very large number of men who have so suffered are employed as reducing the period of disqualification." surface workers. In both cases they are able to earn and do earn the wages payable to the grades or classes of workers whose occupations they are following. The ease or difficulty of obtaining * Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published y H.M. Stationery Office. Decisions given prior to Alet December 1997 employment has no bearing upon their availability for work or upon

by H.M. Stationery Office. Decisions given prior to 31st December, 1925, have been published in pamphlet form and later embodied in bound volumes, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1925 (H.M. Stationery Office: price 78. 6d. net). Decisions given subsequent to December, 1925, are printed in pamphlet form and may be obtained as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All inquiries and when issued, on payment of this GAZETTE. † See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 24). determining the grade or class to which they belong. "There is no more reason for regarding the applicants as constituting a separate and distinct grade or class than there was for * See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 297 (Pamphlet No. 12/1926).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Case No. 1353/27. (21/4/27.) Section 8 (1) of Principal Act-Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-MINER NOT REINSTATED UPON SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE-SECTION OF PIT IN WHICH HE FORMERLY WORKED FLOODED-FLOODING ALLEGED DUE TO OWNERS' NEGLIGENCE DURING STOPPAGE—STOPPAGE DUE TO DISPUTE NOT TERMINATED.

The applicant, a miner, lost his employment on the 30th April. 1926, in consequence of the national coal mining stoppage, and was not re-instated when a settlement was reached on the 29th November. On the latter day he made a claim for unemployment benefit, which was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that, had the colliery owners availed themselves fully of the provisions made for the maintenance of the pit during the stoppage, the flooding would not have occurred. They considered therefore that, as from the 29th November, the applicant's loss of employment was not due to a trade dispute.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. In his opinion the continued stoppage was due to the dispute. He referred the case to the Deputy Umpire, who gave the following decision :---

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

"The disqualification for benefit imposed by Section 8(1) of the 1920 Act continues until the stoppage of work due to the dispute has ceased. Whether the stoppage has ceased is a question of fact to be determined by regarding the colliery as a whole, and not by con-sidering the position of any particular section or sections of the mine (Decision 4943/26).*

Case No. 1387/27. (27/4/27.) Section 8 (1) of Principal Act and Section 4 (1) of 1924 (No. 2) Act-Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-COLLIERS DEVELOPED NYSTAGMUS DURING STOPPAGE-CLAIMED BENEFIT ON PARTIAL RECOVERY-UNFIT FOR WORK UNDERGROUND, BUT FIT FOR SURFACE WORK-NOT ENTITLED TO RELIEF UNDER SEC. 4 (1) OF 1924 (NO. 2) ACT.

The applicants were colliers, who lost their employment on the 30th April, 1926, owing to the national mining stoppage. They made claims for unemployment benefit at the end of October, which were disallowed under the provisions of Section 8(1) of the principal

It appeared that, during the period of the stoppage, the applicants had a recurrence of miners' nystagmus, from which they had previously suffered in a mild form, and were awarded full compensation. Subsequently, upon partial recovery, the amount of compensation was reduced; and since they were certified unfit for work inderground, and fit only for surface work, which was unobtainable owing to the stoppage, they made claims for benefit.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicants

regarding 'compensation men,' such as colliers who, by reason of accidental injuries, have been compelled to take a less remunerative form of labour on the surface, as a class distinct from surface workers (see Decision 1664/25).*

"Having regard to their capacity to work underground or on the surface, the applicants fail to show that at the date of their recovery they were not directly interested in the dispute; and they also fail to show that they did not belong to a grade or class of workers members of which were participating in or financing or directly interested in the then dispute.

Case No. 1388/27. (27/4/27.) Section 8 (1) of Principal Act-Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-MINERS REFUSED TO WORK INCREASED HOURS "BAFF" SATURDAY-HOURS NOT REGULATED BY 1926 ON AGREEMENT TERMINATING NATIONAL STOPPAGE, BUT SUBJECT OF FURTHER NEGOTIATION-MAINTAINED 1920 AGREEMENT APPLIC-ABLE IN MEANTIME-NOT NEW DISPUTE BUT PART OF NATIONAL DISPUTE.

The employees at a colliery claimed unemployment benefit in respect of Saturday, the 22nd January, 1927; but the claims were disallowed for that day on the ground that employment had been lost owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The claims of two hewers and a repairer were treated as test cases, and disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.

It appeared that, prior to the 30th April, 1926, when the national mining stoppage commenced, coal hewers worked two 6-hour shifts on "baff" Saturday, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the miners' and owners' associations made in 1920. A new agreement made on the 1st December, 1926, terminating the national stoppage, included an increase in the working hours, but only for the first five days of the week. The number of hours to be worked on "baff" Saturday was not then settled, but was to be the subject of further negotiation. Pending a settlement, the owners of the colliery at which the applicants were employed decided to increase the length of the two "baff" Saturday shifts to $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, in proportion to the increase on the other days of the week, the new arrange-ment to commence on the 22nd January. The men, however, refused to work on that date under the new conditions.

The applicants' association stated that there had always been recipil arrangements regarding the hours of work on "baff" special arrangements regarding the hours of work on Saturdays, and that when the national stoppage terminated it was agreed that the working agreement which had existed prior to the stoppage should stand as regards the Saturdays in question. The men were prepared to work on "baff " Saturday on the 1920 agreement until the parties conducting negotiations reached a settlement. They did not know of any other colliery working on " baff " Saturday under any other agreement than that of 1920.

The applicant who was employed as a repairer maintained that, since he was engaged on an 8-hour daily shift, he was not interested in the dispute regarding "baff" Saturday, which concerned hewers

only. Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that "baff" Saturday was a day outside the agreement of the 1st December, 1926, which, on the evidence submitted, was in respect of the first five days of the week only; and that the 1920 agreement had become obsolete when the national stoppage commenced on 30th April, 1926.

The applicants, granted leave by the Court, appealed against the

for benefit should be disallowed. "I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. On

or about 1st December there was a settlement of the principal matters in dispute which had caused a seven months' stoppage of work at this colliery, and some time after 1st December there was a general resumption of work.

"But there was left unsettled a question as to the hours to be worked by hewers on 'baff' Saturdays, and this phase of the dispute resulted in a further stoppage of work on Saturday, 22nd January, by reason of which the applicants lost employment on that day. "One of the applicants claims that as he was a day-shift repair

man he was not directly interested in the dispute, which affected hewers only. In my opinion, however, the question at issue in January was a part of the general dispute which led to a stoppage of work in April, and was not a new dispute affecting only hewers at this colliery

Case No. 1404/27. (29/4/27.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act-Not Unemployed.

APPLICANT CONVICTED ON CHARGE OF RECEIVING BETS-FOLLOWED THIS ILLEGAL OCCUPATION CONCURRENTLY WITH USUAL OCCUPA-TION-RIGHT TO BENEFIT NOT ESTABLISHED WHILE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION IS ILLEGAL.

The applicant, who was usually employed as an iron ore miner, was prosecuted by the police and convicted on a charge of loitering

for the purpose of receiving bets on the 9th October, 1926. The police evidence showed that he had received a number of football betting coupons on the 9th October, and that he had also been seen distributing football coupons on the 23rd September. Accordingly his claim for unemployment benefit, made on the 19th May, 1926, was disallowed as from the 23rd September, on the ground that he was not unen

The applicant stated that for some years, in addition to his usual occupation, he had been engaged in selling football coupons for a bookmaker during the football season; but he sold the coupons only on Saturday afternoons, when the mines were closed and there was no chance of obtaining or seeking employment. His remuneration

* See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 197.

for selling the coupons was at the rate of 5 per cent. of the amount received, together with sixpence for 'bus fares and one shilling for a drink: and he usually sold two and occasionally three pounds' worth of coupons. No corroborative evidence of this was produced. He had £2 5s. 9d. in his pocket when he was arrested.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court did not accept the applicant's evidence in respect of remuneration, and were not satisfied that he was engaged on Saturdays only.

The applicant's association appealed to the Umpire against the disallowance, submitting that the betting business was a subsidiary occupation, which the applicant had carried on for several years during the football season, performing the work only on Saturdays between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m., and receiving remuneration not exceeding 3s. 4d. in respect of each Saturday. He had never sold coupons on any other day of the week; and it was maintained that even if it were decided that he was not unemployed on Saturdays, he should not thereby be penalised for the rest of the week.

Decision .-... "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed up to and including October 9th.

"The applicant was on October 21st convicted of loitering for the purpose of receiving bets on Saturday, October 9th; and there is evidence that he was doing the same thing on Thursday, September 23rd.

I agree with the Court of Referees that from September 23rd to October 9th he was following an occupation from which he derived profit or remuneration; but I cannot assume that after being apprehended on October 9th and convicted on October 21st he continued to carry on this illegal occupation. Punishment is intended to effect reformation and occasionally does so. The applicant, however, alleges that he has for several years ordinarily followed this occupation in addition to his usual employment, and that he does not derive therefrom profit exceeding 3s. 4d. on the daily average.

"It would be contrary to all principles of law to allow a person to rely on his own illegal conduct to establish a right; and however long the applicant has carried on this illegal occupation he cannot be heard to say that he has ordinarily followed such an occupation so as thereby to become entitled to unemployment benefit to which he would not otherwise be entitled. No rights can be acquired by a course of crime, however persistently followed."

INSURANCE YEAR REGULATIONS, 1927.

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Year) Regulations, 1927,* dated 2nd May, 1927, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Sections 35 and 47 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations :---

1. The period commencing on the fourth day of July, 1927 (being the day next after the last day of the preceding Insurance Year), and ending on the first day of July, 1928, shall be an Insurance Year.

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Year) Regulations, 1927, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this second day of May, 1927.

H. J. WILSON, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, HIGHER TECHNICAL STAFF .- Society of Civil Servants v. Board of Education. Difference .- Salary scales -- Claim for revision. Decision.—The Court made no alteration in the present salary scales, but awarded as personal to each of the present holders of the offices of Deputy Keepers and Assistant Keeper the same scales of pay as Deputy Keepers and Assistant Keepers in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Effective as from 1st April, 1927. Issued 11th April, 1927. (1287.)

H.M. FORESTRY COMMISSION-FORESTERS.-Workers' Union v. Forestry Commission. Difference.—Salary scales—Claim for re-vision. Decision.—The Court adjusted scales of pay from inclusive salaries to basic salaries subject to the current Civil Service cost-ofliving bonus, as follows :---

£75— 5—100 Foresters, Grade II
 Foresters, Grade I ...
 ...
 ...
 100-71-130

 Head Foresters
 ...
 ...
 130-10-180

A house or house allowance to be provided also. In assimilating Foresters to the new scales their present inclusive rates of pay shall be taken to be based upon a cost-of-living figure of 70. Issued 11th April, 1927. (1288.)

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1927, No. 418. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d net.

May, 1927.

FOREMEN AND INSPECTORS OF TRADES AND ANALOGOUS GRADES, ADMIRALITY.—Staff Side v. Official Side, Admiralty Administrative Whitley Council. Difference.—Annual leave—Claim for increase. Decision.—The Court decided that the existing leave allowances should not be altered. Issued 13th April, 1927. (1291.) SEWAGE CONTRACT, ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA CONCILIATION BOARD WORKING RULE AGREEMENT .- National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. Jas. Byrom, Ltd. Difference.-Claim by Union that Class I rates should be paid. Decision .- That Lytham-St. Annes comes within the category of Class III towns and that on Contracts 2, 3, 4 and 6 rates applicable to Class III towns should be paid, but that on Contract No. 1 the rate should be $\frac{3}{2}$ d. per hour in advance of the Class III rate. Operative as from the first pay day after the 18th January, 1927. Issued 25th April, 1927. (1292.)

(B.)—CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS, AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION

The scheme, which may be cited as the Metal Grinding Industries Silicosis) Scheme, 1927, will come into force on the 1st July, 1927. APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR. It applies to all workmen employed on and after that date (i) in the grinding of metals by means of a grindstone, including any hacking MOULDERS: MIDDLESBROUGH.-National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. Messrs. Cochrane and Co., Ltd., Ormesby or rodding of the grindstone; or (ii) in any work incidental to the Ironworks, Middlesbrough. Difference.-Claim for increase in base grinding of metals as aforesaid, or in glazing, when such work or rates for Vertical and Horizontal Pipe Moulders. Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C., appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as *Arbitrator* to determine the matter. *Award.*— Claim refused. Dated 1st April, 1927. glazing is carried on in the same room as the grinding; or (iii) in the racing of grindstones for the purpose of grinding metals as aforesaid.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland). Order M.D.S. (12), dated 21st April, 1927, confirming certain CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1921. General Report with appendices. (S.O. publication; price 5s.) variations of rates for male and female workers, and specifying the 25th April, 1927, as the date from which such minimum rates should CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—Third Census of Production, 1924. ome effective.

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales). Proposal M.D. (11), dated 19th April, 1927, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in those branches of the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1926, and to vary minimum rates of wages for certain other classes of male and female workers. bjection period expires 19th June, 1927.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal M.D.S. (13), dated 22nd April, 1927, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in those branches of the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1926. Objection period expires 22nd June, 1927.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N. 17), dated the 14th April, 1927, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.W.R. (N. 6), dated the 12th April, 1927, to fix inimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers, and to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male workers.

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

Lower wages rates have become operative as from the 1st May, .927, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates of wages ublication; price 3d.) MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—Report of the Ministry of Labour for the year 1926. (Cmd. 2856; price 2s. 6d.) (See page 171.) ow applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of , and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below :-

- Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain), D (32) and D (36), col. 3; D (33), col. 2; D (34) and D (36), col. 5.
- Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M (39), (40) and (41), col. 12.
- Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain), P (13), col. 9. Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), B (11), col. 4.
- IV. REGULATIONS AS TO MODE OF GIVING

NOTICE.

The Minister of Labour has issued Regulations as to the mode of ving Notice dated 21st April, 1927, and specifying the 3rd May, 1927, as the date from which such Regulations were to become opera-tive. These Regulations revoke those previously made, and dated 31st October, 1918, 1st August, 1922, and 1st April, 1926.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1925.

Amended Descriptions of "Beat Knee" and "Beat Elbow." THE Home Secretary, on 30th April, 1927, made an Order,* under Section 43 (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, amending the descriptions of the diseases or injuries described in the Schedule * Statutory Rules and Orders, 1927: No. 386. H.M. Stationery Office;

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to the Order of 26th February, 1918, viz., miner's "beat knee' and " beat elbow," to read as follows :-

Subcutaneous cellulitis or acute bursitis arising at or about the knee (beat knee); Subcutaneous cellulitis or acute bursitis over the elbow (beat

elbow). The Order, which may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Industrial Diseases) Order, 1927, will come into force on 1st June,

Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Scheme.

The Home Secretary, on 30th April, 1927, made a scheme of ompensation,* under Section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, to provide for the payment of compensation in the case of death or total disablement of a workman caused by silicosis or by silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis in the metal grinding industries.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Agricultural statistics, 1926. Vol. LXI. Part I. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.)

Includes number of workers employed on agricultural holdings on the 4th June, 1926 and 1925.

Preliminary Reports. No. 8. Paper trade, printing and bookbinding trades, printing and publication of newspapers and periodicals. No. 9. Hosiery trade, glove-making trade, musical instrument trades, needle, pin, fish-hook and button trades. No. 10. Jute, hemp and linen trades, rope, twine and net trades, canvas goods and sack trades, linoleum and oilcloth trades. Board of Trade. (S.O. publications; price 6d. each.)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—Statistical summary showing the opera-tions of co-operative societies (distributive trading), 1915–1925. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.-International Labour Conference. Tenth session, Geneva, 1927. (1) Sickness insurance. (a) questionnaire, (b) Report. (2) Freedom of association : Report and draft questionnaire. (3) Minimum wage-fixing machinery : Report and draft questionnaire. Items I, II, and III on the Agenda. (Inter-national Labour Office, Geneva, 1926-7; price 1s., 2s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d., respectively.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—Reports of Advisory Committees for JUVENILE Employment for the year 1926. (i) Bristol, (ii) Gateshead, (iii) Glasgow, (iv) Great Marlborough Street (London), (v) Neath, (vi) Sheffield. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 9d., 9d., 1s., 6d., 4d., and 6d., respectively.)

LABOUR LAW.—International survey of legal decisions on labour law, 1925. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1926; price 8s.) LABOUR STATISTICS .- Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians held at Geneva, 18 to 23 October, 1926. Studies and Reports, Series N. (Statistics) No. 12. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1926; price 1s. 6d.)

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—List of the principal Acts of Parliament, regulations, orders, instructions and notices relating to merchant shipping in force on the 1st January, 1927. Board of Trade. (S.O.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee or the year ended 31st December, 1926. (Cmd. 2847; price 6d.) (See page 174.)

REST PAUSES.—Rest Pauses in Industry. A review of the results obtained. Report No. 42. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS .- Scheme for establishing scholarships and maintenance grants for the sons and daughters of agricultural workmen and others. Report of the Central Committee. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.)

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.-Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the fifteen years from 1911 to 1925, seventieth number. Board of Trade (in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and the Registrars-General). (Cmd. 2849; price 6s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1926. Decisions given by the Umpire during the year 1926, index. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.-(i) Treaty Series No. 12 (1927). Convention between the United Kingdom and Denmark respecting com-pensation to workmen for accidents arising out of their employment. (Cmd. 2851; price 2d.) (ii) S. R. & O., 1927, Nos. 380 and 386, summarised on p. 203 above.

* Statutory Rules and Urders, 1927: No. 380. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1927.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham : Tar : The South Metropolitan Gas Co., Ltd., London, S.E. -Portsmouth : Portland Cement : The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-H.M. Naval Establishments abroad : Dredger Tumbler and Shaft ; 2 Hopper Barges : Ferguson Bros. (Port Glasgow), Ltd., Port Glasgow.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, 300 K.V.A.: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Alternators, Motor: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Becken-ham.—Anchors, Stockless: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.— Bags, Sugar: A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Beds, etc., Air and Water : Campbell, Achnach & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; William Currie & Co., Edinburgh; J. G. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; James Lyne Hancock, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. G. Ingram & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.-Blankets : Priestley Bros., Halifax.-Blooms, Steel : Lanarkshire Steel Co., Motherwell; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.-Blow Lamps and Fittings : T. E. Bladon & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Parkinson & Cowan (Gas Meters), Ltd., Birmingham; J. Shaw & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Boards, W/T: General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester and Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester. — Boxes, Lamp, Distribution, Section, etc. : Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Holme & Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Basebe, Sadler & Co., Ltd., Croydon; The Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Pinnacle Switchgear, Ltd., Weybridge; Talford, Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.-Brackets, Shaft : J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Wolsingham.—Cable, Chain, and Gear: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Calcium Carbide: Acetylene Corpn. of Gt. Britain, Ltd., London, S.W.; Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs .- Canvas, Hammock : The Boase Spinning Co (1920), Ltd., Dundee.-Carpets, Rugs and Mats : Chlidema Carpet Co., Ltd., Kidderminster; Tomkinson & Adam, Kidderminster. Cases, Suit: David Stocks, Edinburgh; Thos. Thomasson & Co., Worcester .- Castings, Steel (Bedplate) : Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Castings, Steel (Main Engine Column) : Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Castings, Stern : J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle.-Chemicals : Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Compressors, Air, Steam-driven : Ally & MacLellan, Ltd. Glasgow.—Condensers W/T.: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.; Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.— Copper Articles : T. G. Blood, Birmingham; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Hudson Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; J. Stone & Co. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Cork Sheets : Reid, MacFarlane & Co., Ltd., London, E .- Crane, Dismantling and Re-erecting of : Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.-Drawers and Vests : I. & R. Morley, Nottingham .- Drugs : John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., London, S.E.-Fearnought : J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland; James Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.-Fittings, Magazine Lighting : Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.-Flour : J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Vernon & Sons, London, E.C.-Glass, Table : Edinburgh & Leith Flint Glass Works, Edinburgh; Robinson, Sons & Co., Warrington; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Wordsley; Thos. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge.-Gowns, Operation : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Earthenware, Miscellaneous : W. Adams & Sons (Potters), Ltd., Tunstall; G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Stoke-on-Trent; Bishop & Stonier (1926), Ltd., Hanley; Bovey Pottery Co., Ltd., Bovey Tracey; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Pearl Pottery Co., Ltd., Hanley; John Steventon & Sons, Ltd., Burslem; A. J. Wilkinson, I.td., Burslem; Wood & Sons, Ltd., Burslem.-Gunmetal Articles : Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Carron Co., Falkirk; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; G. & W. Purser, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.-Handkerchiefs, Black Silk : J. & T. Brocklehurst & Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield; Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.-Hawsers, Steel Wire : Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.— India-Rubber Goods : Avon India Rubber Co., Melksham, Wilts; J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland, nr. Preston; Clyde Rubber Works Co. Ltd. Renfrew: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.; Rubber Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Stirling; G. Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-India Rubber Tubing : India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.-Installation, Electric Light : Read & Partners, Ltd., London, S.W.

-Iron, Bar: T. Walmsley & Sons, Bolton; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Glasgow.-Leather: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on. Tyne; Joseph Conyers & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; Gomshall Tanneries, Ltd., Gomshall; H. Jeffery & Bros., London, S.E.; Harold Nickolls, Ltd., Leeds; Parker Bros. Ltd., Bristol; John Siderfin & Co., Exors. of, Minehead; Wm. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Western Tanning Co., Bedminster.—Lockers, Steel Kit: Waddell & Wilson, London, E.—Mackintoshes, Blue: Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Mustard : J. & J. Colman Ltd., Norwich.—Oil, Lubricating : Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London S.W.—Oil-fired Cooking Ranges, Plant & Equipment for : Moorwoods Ltd., Sheffield.-Paint, Black : Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol -Panels (W/T) : Radio Communication Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Pepper : J. Travers & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.-Plant, Cordite Mfg. : Masson, Scott & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Plywcod : W. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Projectors, S/L : Sperry Gyroscope Co., London, W.—Pumps, Fire & Bilge : Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —Ragstone, Kentish : W. H. Benstead & Son, Maidstone.—Reps, &c. : Walsh & McCrea, Ltd., Halifax; Glover Bros. (Leeds), Ltd Wortley; R. Maude & Co., Ltd., Halifax.-Rope, Steel Wire: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E. Ropes, Sweeping : British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.-Salt : D. Bumsted & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Sausages, Tinned : C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Serge, Blue : Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd. Wellington.—Shackles, Lugless Joining : Carron Co., Falkirk.-Shirts, White, Dress : Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry. -Shirts, White, Tunic : Young & Rochester, Ltd., Londonderry, -Shoes, White, Buckskin : Crick & Co., Northampton; Manfield Ltd., Northampton.-Shutters, Steel Rolling Battery : Arthur L. Gibson & Co., Ltd., Twickenham.-S/M/Gear : Chlorid Co., London, E.-Tape: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley The Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; E. B. Hamel & S. Tamworth; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Ltd., Wirksworth .- Timber for cases : A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.-Transmission Line, E.H.T.: G. E. Taylor & Co., London.-Trucks & Vans, Morris: Stewart & Arden, Ltd., London, N.W. — Tubes, Naval Brass : J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.— Tubes, Steel : Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves, W/T: Mullard Radio Valve Co., London, S.W.—Vinegar: Hill, Evans & Co., Ltd., Worcester.— Winches, Steam-driven : Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow .- Wire : Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd. London, W.; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Rigby & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetylene, Dissolved : Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, S.W. Automatic Feed Mechanisms : Kynochs, Ltd., Birmingham.-Batteries and Cells : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—Bedsteads, McDonald's : Hill & Smith, Ltd. Brierley Hill, Staffs.—Belts, Waist, Buff : R. & J. Pullman, Ltd. Godalming.-Boilers, Steam, Inspection of : Manchester Steam Users' Assn., Manchester.-Boots, Gum : North British Rubber Co., Edin burgh.-Caps, S.D.: L. Silberston, London, E.; S. Schneiders Sons, London, E.-Coats, Warm : L. Silberston, London, E.; Fainer Bros., London, E. – Coats, Warm : E. Sinderston, London, E.; Fahler Bros., Ltd., Leeds.– Covers, Waterproof : J. H. Peck & Co., Ltd., Wigan.– Dowlas, Tan, 27-in. : A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.– Furnace : G. P. Wincott, Ltd., Sheffield.– Gears, Reduction : H. Wallwork & Co. (1920), Ltd., Manchester.– Harness and Saddlery : D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.-Jackets, S.D.: L. Silberston, London, E.; Limerick Clothing Factory, Limerick; J. Shannon & Sons, Walsall; L. Fox & Sons, -Jackets, Overalls : J. B. Hoyle & Sons, Hebden Bridge.-Jackets & Trousers, O.R. : D. Gurteen & Sons, Heverhill.—Knives, Clasp : Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Manhole Covers & Frames : The United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Leeds.-Wellingborough.-Motor Cycles : Triumph Motor Cycle Co., Ltd. Coventry.--Motor Spares : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Nails, Horse Shoe: F. Ferris & Sons, Bristol.—Ovens, Field : Baker-Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Pipes & Fittings: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.-Rugs, Horse: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. H. Price, London, E.C.-Shoes, Canvas: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Northants; Stead & Simpson, Leicester.—Shoes, Horse, Steel: Guest & Co. (Halesowen), Ltd., Halesowen; Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Carbon, Tool: S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Steel, Bars, Bright : Steel Nut & Jos. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.-Stoves and Boilers : Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert; Gillespies, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—Suits, Discharged Soldiers': J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle.—Tents, Stores, Canvas and Roofs, Outer, for Tents, Marquee : C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Dobbin & Co., London, E.-Tinplates : Brooker, Dore & Co., London, E.C.-Trousers, O.R. : Wallis & Linnell, Kettering.-Vehicles, 1-tracked-Citroen Kegresse, Spares : Citroen Kegresse, Ltd., London, W.—Vehicles, Roadless, Repair & overhaul of : Roadless Traction, Ltd., London, W.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Catterick Camp Recon-struction Work: Sir L. Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Blackpool. Installations : Smallshot, Heating Installation : Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.

May, 1927.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft : Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.-Aircraft. Floats for : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.-Aircraft, Modifications to : Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.-Aircraft Spares : tions to : choster Anorate Co., Ind., Chettenham.—Anterart Spares : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton House, Bristol; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Steel Fuselage for : Steel Wing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Airscrews : Airscrew Co., Weybridge.—Ambulance Bodies : Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Bases and Adaptors for Keys, Magnetic : H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.C. Bombs and Boxes : Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle Vickers, Ltd., Dartford.-Bombs, Baby Incendiary : Tobel Industries, Ltd., Roslin.-Buildings and Works Services Artificers' Work (Kidbrooke): J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Artificers' Work (Farnborough): H. T. Hill, Cove, Hants. Bulk Petrol Installation (Suttons Farm): Simmons & Hawker, London, Elevated Apparatus for Re-fuelling Aircraft (Worthydown): ns & Hawker, London, W.C. Fire and Service Pumps Various Stations): Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa, N.B. ating Nursing Sisters' Quarters (Halton) : Brightside Foundry & gineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Heating Shed "B" Annexe Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birming--Cloths, Table, Damask : York Street Flax Spinning Co. ndon) Ltd., Belfast.—Colours, Identification, Nitro : Nobel mical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—Cord, Elastic, Shock Absorber : itley Exerciser, Ltd., London, S.W.—Direction Finder Land hitlev station : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Dissolved Acetylene: Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, S.W.-Dope Brush Wash: Cellon (Richmond) Ltd., Richmond, Surrey.-Dope Covering Nitro : Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.-Engines, Aircraft : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton House, Bristol.—Engine, Aircraft, Research Running on : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Reversible Stands for : Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Engines, Aircraft Spares : D. Napier & Son, td., London, W.-Engines, Aircraft, Starting Units and Gears for eter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.-Extinguishers, Fire and Refills : General Fire Applicance Co., London, E.C.-Four-Code Stereogoniometer : Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow -Leather, Chamois : John S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W .-Magnetos and Spares : Simms Motor Units, Ltd., London, W .-Magnetos attripping of : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Maintenance of Boundary Marking Lights : Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford.—Plugs for c/o Switches : A. Carter & Co., London, N.-Radiators, Aircraft : Serck diators, Ltd., Birmingham.-Radium Compound : W. Dempster Sons, Ltd., Balloch, Co. Dumbarton.-Serge, Blue-Grey No. 2 : nry Booth & Son, Gildersome, nr. Leeds; Reuben Gaunt & 18, Ltd., Farsley, nr. Leeds; Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley dge, nr. Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, . Leeds; Jas. Warkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks.; W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.—Serge, Blue Grey, J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.—Serge, Bille Grey, No. 3: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley Bridge, nr. Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, nr. Leeds; J. Warkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks.; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.—Switches, C/o: C. A. Carter & Co., London, N.—Transmitters : Gambrell Bros., Ltd., Merton Road, Southfields, S.W.-Tyres : British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Henley's re & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; St. Helen's Cable & ubber Co., Ltd., Slough.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Ltd., Liverpool; Peel-Conner Telephone Works (General ctric Co., Ltd.), Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co, Ltd., London, E.: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Apparatus, Testing, Protective and Miscellaneous : Chamberlain & Hookham, Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Beeswax : Wilkins Campbell & Co., Ltd., West Drayton.-Blocks, Wood : A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs .- Cable, Various : British Insulated es, Ltd., Prescot; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., edere, Kent; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General tric Co., Ltd. (Peel-Conner Telephone Works), Coventry; T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; W. T enley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & illips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., thampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard ephone & Cables, Ltd., London, E.-Capping, Steel: R. A. on & Co., Steel & Engineering, Ltd. (Wesson & Co.), Wednes -Clothing, Waterproof : Geo. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Coils, Loading : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Cycles, Motor : B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Redditch and Birmingham.-Inials, Pole : Henry Workman, Ltd., Woodchester, near Stroud, los.—Ironwork : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; T. W. Lench, Ltd., eath, Birmingham; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston. Kiosks : Croft Granite Brick & Concrete Co., Ltd., Croft, Leicester-; D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Labour Services : Burt, Boulton and Haywood, Ltd., Eling, Southampton.—Lamps, Electric : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; eneral Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.-Lead, Sheet and Strip Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park; Locke Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne: Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.— Oil, Fuel : British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Llandarcy, near Swansea. Rectifiers, Tungar : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby .-Solder : Tyne Solder Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Thread : John olmes & Sons, Ltd., East Ardsley, near Wakefield; H. P. King & Son, Bow Bridge, Dundee; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.— Tools, Instrument : W. Wilkinson & Sons, Penketh, near Warrington.

-Troughing, Wood ; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, S.E. -Waste, Cotton : J. T. Dobbins, Ltd., Manchester.-Wire, Copper : E. & E. Kave, Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.-Wire, Switchboard : Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester.

Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing : London-Uxbridge : Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Conduits-Laying : Garston (Lancs); Leeds (South and West) and Leeds-Stanningley (Guildford St.): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Durley and Beaulieu (Hants); Coatbridge; Portobello (Midlothian): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Stockport (Portwood and Edgeley); West Bromwich Junction : J. F. Hodge, Rednal, nr. Birmingham. Kendal (Westmorland): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. London-Camberley-Bracknell (London District) : T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Altrincham (Hale): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, nr. Warrington. Hythe (Kent): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk); Chesham and Radnage (Bucks) and London-Oxford Main Road : G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. St. Asaph (Flintshire) and Denbigh : Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Blantyre: R. & C. Murray, Paisley. Birmingham (Caroline Street & Summer Row): W. Willetts & Son, Ltd., Kings winford, nr. Dudley. Berkhamstead; Harrow (Gayton Road): J A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Cambridge: J. J. Howes & Son, Norwich. Kilburn (High Road): O. C. Summers, London, N. Maryland (Forest Lane): G. J. Anderson, Poplar, E. Penge (High Street): Westminster Road Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Lifts : Temple Bar Telephone Exchange, W.C. W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.-Radio Station-Power Plant : Humber (Lincs): Austin Lighting Co., Ltd., Banbury, Oxon .-Telephone Exchange Equipment : Doncaster : General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Headingley (Leeds): Automatic Telephone Mnfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Walton (Liverpool): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Harrods, Ltd. (Head Office), S.W.1; Harrods, Ltd. (Estate Office), S.W.1; Cumberland County Council; J. & E. Hall, Ltd. (Dartford); Union Cold Storage Co., Ltd. (Liverpool): Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London,

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; H. & L. Slater, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Cord: R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Envelopes : McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.-Paper of various descriptions : J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd, Airdrie, Lanark; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, nr. Bristol; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; W. Nash, Ltd., St. Pauls Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Dartford; Star Paper Mills Co. (1920), Ltd., Feniscowles.-Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: 12,500 Pads and 625,000 Forms, P.O.S.B.: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Old Bailey. 3,000,000 Repayment Forms, Nat. Savings Certificates : Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hayes. 67,500 Pads and 3,375,000 Forms, P.O.S.B.: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. 839 Books, "Advice Notes," Post Office : Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.-Tape : Bolehall Mill Co., Tamworth, Staffs; J. North, Hardy & Son, Ltd., Manchester.-Waterproof Packing Paper : Packing Materials Association, Ltd., Manchester.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Ambulances : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham. -Armatures : Railway Signal Co., Ltd., Fazakerley, Liverpool.-Hopwood, Ltd., Hitchin, Herts.-Boots : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough; Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Brass containers : Phillips & Hine, Ltd., Aston Brook Street, Birmingham.—Buckets : Wall's, Ltd., Birmingham.— Cable : W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester .--Candles : Price's Patent Candle Co., London, E.C.-Cement : T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Cloth : P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Nr. Leeds. -Clothing : D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.; D. Payne & Son, Hinckley; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; North British Rubber Co., London, W.—Coaches: Sentinel Waggon Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal Tar: J. E. C. Lord (Manchester), Ltd., Weaste, Man-chester.—Cranes: Middleton Bros., Pudsey, Leeds; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.-Cylinders : Consolidated Brake & Engg. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Dog Spikes : Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.-Drill : Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Electric welding sets : Premier Electric Welding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Equipment : Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Explosives : Nobel's Explosives Co., London, S.W .- Fire engines : Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.-Fishbolts & Nuts : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Flannel: J. Sandiford & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; Mains Manfg. Co., Carlisle.—Flooring: Motherwell Bridge & Engg. Co., Motherwell.—Gauze: Johnson & Johnson, Slough, Bucks.— Hose & couplings : Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.— Hydrants : J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks.— Lamps : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Launch : Hugh McLean & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Lorries : Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow .- Machines : Winget (1924), Ltd., London, S.W.; West Hydraulic Engg. Co., Ltd., Luton, Beds.; Dawson Payne & Elliott, Ltd., Otley, Yorks.; A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—Metal : Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Motors : Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.-Motor Car : Rover Co., Ltd.,

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