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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during August, apart from fluctuations due to the holiday season, showed little change on the whole as compared with July. A marked decline occurred in the pig iron industry and in the manufacture of glass bottles, and there was a further seasonal decline in the motor vehicle industry and in the tailoring trade. On the other hand there was a slight improvement in coal mining, in the wire manufacturing in dustry, and in jute manufacture. In the chief staple industries there was very little change.

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 was $9\cdot4$ at 22nd August, 1927, as compared with $9\cdot3$ at 25th July, 1927, and $14\cdot0$ at 23rd August, 1926.

The percentage wholly unemployed rose from $6 \cdot 6$ at 25th July to $6 \cdot 8$ at 22nd August, while the percentage temporarily stopped fell from $2 \cdot 7$ to $2 \cdot 6$.

The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th August, 1927, was approximately 1,076,000, of whom 845,000 were men and 161,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 25th July, 1927, it was 1,055,000, of whom 838,000 were men and 153,000 were women, and at 30th August, 1926, it was 1,606,000, of whom 1,205,000 were men and 306,000 were women. The figures for August, 1926, were, of course, affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry.

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 August resulted in an increase of about $\pounds 26,600$ in the weekly full-time wages of 285,000 workpeople. and in a reduction of $\pounds 11,500$ in those of 133,000 workpeople.

The principal increase in wages consisted of a special bonus of 2s. a week granted to men of 21 years and over employed on plain time work in the engineering and certain other metal industries. There were increases in the minimum rates of wages fixed under the 'Trade Boards Acts for workers engaged in chain making and in the brush and broom trade, and for piece workers in the boot and shoe repairing trade.

There were reductions in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, South Staffordshire and Somerset, the amount of the reduction, compared with the total rates previously in force, varying from

about 4 to 7 per cent. There were also reductions in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands and West Scotland, silk workers at Leek, and glass bottle makers in Yorkshire.

During the eight completed months of 1927 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases of £30,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 287,500 workpeople, and in net reductions of £319,000 in those of 1,709,000 workpeople. Of the net increase, the engineering, shipbuilding and other metal trades accounted for £21,700, and of the net reduction, the mining and quarrying industries accounted for £229,000. In the corresponding period of 1926 there were net increases of £14,900 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 131,000 workpeople and net reductions of £92,900 in those of 950,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September 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 65 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. a month ago and 72 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 57, 56 and 62 respectively.

The rise since the beginning of August was mainly due to increases in the average prices of eggs and butter, partly counterbalanced by further reductions in the prices of potatoes.

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 August was 22. In addition, 12 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 19,000; and the aggregate duration of all disputes during August was about 169,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 25,000 workpeople involved and 104,000 working days lost in the previous month. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first eight months of 1927 was about 954,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 87,000.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

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THE fifty-ninth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Edinburgh on the 5th September and the five following days. The President was Mr. G. Hicks, Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 646; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with a membership of about 98,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 170,* with a membership of approximately 4,164,000. In the following Table these figures are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by this Department for its annual statistics of membership

and the substitution of the second		19	26.	. 10	19	27.2011
Group of Organisations.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.
Agriculture Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Conveyances,	1 8	7 162	30,000 832,641	1 8	4 166	30,000 830,355
etc Textile Clothing	45 28* 8	118 98 33	627,664 414,884 168,428	44 29* 8	86 101 29	549,329 423,251 162,288
Woodworking and Furnishing Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Con- tracting, etc	7 13 9	10 23 31	59,494 170,280 297,786	7 13 9	10 22 29	56,408 95,277 299,564
Food, Pottery, and Other Manu- facturing Industries Railway Service	13 3	15 29	47,822 454,786	13 3	15 25	47,202 433,803
Other Transport Commerce and Finance Government Entertainments and Miscel-	7 8 13	58 22 25	402,692 166,356 162,886	6 8 13	48 24 21	397,142 164,652 167,916
General Labour	7 3	7 57	36,735 493,165	5 3	8 58	34,189 472,618
10 Minstig on bornings	173	695	4,365,619	170	646	4,163,994

The Chairman, in his opening address, reviewed the progress of the trade union movement for the past year. Amongst other matters he touched upon the desirability of much fuller use being made of the machinery for joint consultation and negotiation between employers and employed.

Considerable space in the General Council's Report was devoted to the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act; and on this question the General Council submitted one resolution, while other resolutions, and an amendment to the General Council's resolution, were submitted by various trade unions. The first and the last two paragraphs of the General Council's resolution (which was passed unanimously, the amendment having been withdrawn) were as follows :-

"This Congress emphatically protests against the action of the Government in its attack upon the Labour Movement by forcing the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill through the House of Commons without any attempt at impartial preliminary inquiry or mandate from the people.

*

"This Congress hereby affirms its determination to maintain in their entirety the rights and liberties which the past efforts of the organised workers have secured, including the full right of combination by all workers, and the application of the strike, to be used as and when and in what manner may be found necessary, either to secure improvements in their working conditions, to establish a rightful status of labour in the economic life of the country, or to resist any attempts to depress the workers' economic conditions.

This Congress pledges itself to work steadfastly for the repeal of this iniquitous measure, and calls upon the working class of Great Britain to exercise its fullest political power to remove from office the present Government, which, dominated by organised capital and hereditary class privilege and prejudice, has so unscrupulously used its position to injure the industrial and political organisation of the workers."

The other resolutions were grouped into two : the first condemned Section 5 of the Act, on the ground that it seeks to divide the membership of unions having part of their members employed in the Civil Service and part in private employment and to segregate the unions of Civil Servants from the Congress; while the other called upon the General Council to set up a Standing Advisory Committee to advise affiliated unions on the effect of the Act on any contemplated disputes.

Six resolutions had been submitted on the question of trade union organisation; but the debate took place on a report from the General Council, which had had the matter under consideration for some three years on a reference instructing them to examine the problem of organisation by industry. This report showed that careful of organisation by industry. This report should concluded by consideration had been given to the matter, and concluded by stating that "it is impossible to define any fixed boundaries of industry." The advocates of this form of organisation sought to have this point referred back, but were defeated on a membership ("card") vote by 2,062,000 to 1,809,000.

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

Another proposal was brought forward to reject a section of the General Council's Report relating to trades councils that are affiliated to the Minority Movement, and stating the decision of the General Council to refuse recognition to such councils. The motion was defeated by 3,746,000 votes to 148,000. A resolution on unemployment was carried, in the following

terms :-

"That this Congress views with grave concern the continued failure of the Government to deal with the problem of unemployment; it reiterates its firm conviction that the problem can be satisfactorily dealt with only by drastic economic changes on the lines laid down by the Labour Movement; pending a satisfactory solution of the problem it demands full recognition of the principle of work or maintenance.

"This Congress further protests against the exclusion of home and out-workers from the benefits of the Unemployment Acts, and instructs the incoming General Council to support legislation that will enable such workers to participate in the benefits of these Acts on an equality with workers employed on the premises of the employer.'

The question of the British trade union movement's relation to the Russian movement was very fully discussed. The question arose on the consideration of a supplementary statement which was submitted by the General Council during the sittings of the Congress which was The statement dealt at some length with the proceedings of the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council. It reviewed the great difficulties under which consultations had been conducted, because of the apparent inability on the part of the Russian representatives on this Council to give any heed to the democratic basis upon which British trade unionism was built; also to the abuse which followed any difference of opinion expressed by the British representatives. Under the circumstances, the General Council " advised the Congress that no useful purpose will be served by continuing negotiations with the All Russian Council of Trade Unions so long as their attitude and policy are maintained." The reference back of this statement was defeated by 2,551,000 votes to 620,000. The statement was then endorsed.

Another resolution, deploring the breaking off of diplomatic relations and the termination of the trade agreement with Russia, was passed unanimously.

An official reply to the Prime Minister's appeal for fuller cooperation between employers and workers was submitted by the General Council and carried, after a discussion in which the proposer and seconder spoke of the possibility of those engaged in the various industries meeting together for the discussion of their own problems. Its terms were :-

"This Congress, having noted the repeated appeals of the Prime Minister to the leaders of Labour on the subject of collaboration for industrial peace, points out that no section of the community is more desirous of industrial peace than the workers. It is compelled, however, to inform Mr. Baldwin that the greatest hindrance to a response to these appeals is the legislative and industrial policy pursued by him and his Govern-ment, and especially their attacks on the wage standards and liberties of the workers, their action in lengthening the miners' hours, and the deliberate class bias displayed in the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act.

The immediate repeal of such repressive legislation would be the best evidence of the sincerity and honesty of Mr. Baldwin and his Government. Failing this, Congress declares that the country should be given an immediate opportunity of pronouncing a verdict upon the present Government's policy.

On the question of the Blanesburgh Report, a strongly worded resolution was passed protesting against the action of the Labour representatives on the Blanesburgh Committee (the Committee on Unemployment Insurance) in signing the Report. One of the members of the Committee defended her action, but the resolution was carried by 1,836,000 votes to 1,419,000.

A resolution condemning the Government for their continued refusal to ratify the Washington Hours Convention was carried unanimously.

The Chairman submitted a recommendation, which was adopted, to the effect that, in view of the situation that had arisen out of the Paris Conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the General Council should be given power to review the whole question of the international relationships of Congress and to take such action as the Council might deem necessary. Another resolution, pledging the Congress to assist in the setting up of one United Trade Union International, and protesting against the attitude of the International Federation of Trade Unions, was rejected by 2,211,000 votes to 1,068,000.

A resolution was passed unanimously calling on the General Council to approach the Government with a view to obtaining alterations and amendments to the Factories Bill, to secure, among other objects, a maximum working week of 48 hours. Resolutions were also adopted refusing to allow the affiliation of "break-away" trade unions.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives submitted a resolution requesting the General Council, in conjunction with the Labour Party, to conduct an inquiry into all aspects of the importation of commodities manufactured in other countries under conditions that are below those obtaining in this country. The resolution was carried unanimously. Other resolutions were carried on the question of the effect of tariff restrictions on trade, etc., and on trusts and cartels.

A debate arose on a motion which sought to instruct the General Council to further a policy having for its object the creation of

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a European public opinion in favour of Europe becoming an economic entity. On a card vote, this was agreed to by 2,258,000 to 1.464,000 votes.

An attempt to suspend Standing Orders so that the action of certain unions in giving financial support to the miners' non-political union might be discussed was, on the initiative of the General Council, defeated on a show of hands by 291 votes to 63. The

question was left to the General Council. Other resolutions dealt with the observance of the Fair Wage In a general survey of industry during the year it is stated that Clause in contracts for public bodies; the establishment of munithere were many indications of a general improvement up to the time of the General Strike. The effects of this strike, though serious cipal banks; the proposed abolition of the Ministry of Transport; the undermanning of trailers attached to mechanically propelled enough, were short-lived; but it was far otherwise with the longvehicles; the admission of trades councils to Congress; employcontinued dispute in the coal industry. The areas which felt the effects of the coal shortage most acutely appear to have been South Wales, South Yorkshire, the North-East Coast and Lanarkshire. ment of blind persons; proposed deputation to India to report on labour conditions; codification of factory legislation; extension of Workmen's Compensation Act; health research; repeal of Coal Mines Act, 1926; improvement of young workers' conditions; shop hours; abolition of night baking; continuance of the Rent Act; encouragement of building of houses "to let"; and the amendment of the Theatrical Employers' Registration Act. The election of the General Council resulted in the return of all "On the other hand," the Report continues, "many of our industries were able to carry on and employ most of their workers throughout the entire strike. This was largely due to the great electricity-producing companies and gas companies being able to supply both power and light. Foreign coal mainly enabled this to be done, but a great deal of outcrop was utilised in certain districts, the old members, with the exception of Mr. Robert Smillie, M.P., representing the mining and quarrying group, who retired and and in South Wales it is estimated that over 100,000 tons of coal dust, which had been carried down by the streams from the coal was replaced by Mr. A. J. Cook. During the week, the annual Conference of Trade Union Women washeries further up the valleys and deposited at bends in the rivers, was held, when resolutions dealing with factory legislation were adopted, condemning the Factories (No. 2) Bill, and urging the were recovered and used as fuel. In addition, many firms introduced oil as a substitute for coal, and, in certain cases, with good results. adoption of a maximum of 48 hours per week, the prohibition of overtime (subject to certain conditions), the abolition of the two-It was found, for instance, in the pottery industry particularly successful in the firing of electrical porcelain. The output was increased, due to shorter time in firing, and there was a substantial

shift system for women and children, and the provision of proper welfare arrangements. Another resolution called attention to the drop in the percentage of losses per oven. necessity for improved organisation of women.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION.

THE principal measure affecting labour passed during the first part of the present session of Parliament, which closed on 29th July, was the *Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act*,* a detailed summary of which appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 286). The following is a brief review of the other measures affecting labour enacted during the session :--

The Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Act, 1927, † which The Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Act, 1927,[†] which received the Royal Assent on 29th March, provides that the assess-ments imposed and levied for the relief of the poor in Scotland shall extend and be applicable to relief to the destitute dependants of any destitute able-bodied person who is out of employment owing to his being directly involved in a trade dispute. It also provides that poor relief afforded in Scotland under the Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland), Acts to a destitute able bodied Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Acts to a destitute able-bodied person unable to find employment, or under the new Act to the destitute dependants of a destitute able-bodied person who is out of employment owing to his being directly involved in a trade dispute,

may be given by way of loan. - Fuller particulars of the provisions of this Act were given in the April, 1927, issue of this GAZETTE (page 133). Three other Acts received the Royal Assent on the 29th July :----

The Police (Appeals) Act, 1927,[‡] provides that a member of a police force who is dismissed, or required to resign as an alternative to dismissal, may appeal to a Secretary of State. Thereupon the Among industries that have shown activity the Report mentions the manufacture of motor cars, of accumulators (mainly for motor cars), and of wireless apparatus and electrical equipment of various kinds; while there has been wider use of electric welding. In Secretary of State, unless it appears to him that the case can properly be determined without taking oral evidence, is to appoint one or the beet sugar industry fourteen factories were reported in operation. There have also been extensions in the tinplate trade more persons to hold an inquiry; and, after considering the docuof South Wales, and in foundries engaged in the light casting trade ments submitted and the report (if any) on the inquiry, shall either allow or dismiss the appeal or vary the punishment. in Scotland.

The Poor Law Act, 1927,§ is an Act to consolidate the enactments relating to the relief of the poor in England and Wales; and, as such, repeals sixty earlier Acts entirely, and thirty-nine other Acts areas and authorities]; (ii) relief of the poor; (iii) irremovability, settlement, and removal; (iv) financial provisions; (v) acquisition and disposal of property; (v) London; (vii) central administration (powers of Minister of Health, inspectors and inquiries, &c.); and (viii) general. It relates to England and Wales only.

The Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Funds) Act, 1927, was passed to give effect, so far as this country is concerned, to a resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference last year, recom-Three new Codes of Regulations for dangerous trades came into operation in 1926, viz., those for grinding of cutlery, for vehicle painting with lead paint, and for building operations. The Woollen and Worsted Textiles (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations were mending that arrangements should be made between the different parts of the Empire whereby sums awarded under the law relating to workmen's compensation in one part of the Empire to beneficiaries revised, the amended code taking effect from January 1st, 1927. Two other codes were issued in draft, applying to woodworking machinery (amending the existing Order), and to lead paint, under resident or becoming resident in another part of the Empire may, at the request of the authority by which the award is made, be transferred to and administered by a competent authority in that part of the Empire in which such beneficiaries reside. the Lead Paints (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926. For the purpose of giving effect to this resolution the Act provides Sixty-four Orders (against eighty-seven in 1925) were made under that, in the event of any such arrangement being made between Section 2 of the Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, Great Britain and any other part of H.M. dominions, rules of court may be made for the transfer of moneys to that part of H.M. allowing two separate shifts to be worked during the day Accidents -The following Table shows the number of accidents reported during 1926, together with comparative figures for 1925, dominions and for the receipt and administration by a county cou of moneys transmitted therefrom. extracted from the Report for that year :---

17 & 18 Geo. 5, cap. 22: H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.
17 Geo. 5, cap. 3. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
17 & 18 Geo. 5, cap. 19. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.
17 & 18 Geo. 5, cap. 14. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net.
17 & 18 Geo. 5, cap. 15. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1926 has been issued.*

"Certain industries would actually appear to have benefited temporarily by the coal strike; thus there was general activity in the making of oil stoves and heaters, in the manufacture of cooked foods, and in the production of engines of the Diesel-oil type; and lack of coal stimulated a great number of small employers throughout the country to cut up home-grown timber for domestic fires.'

Some of the woollen mills in the West Riding, which have run for over a hundred years, are now empty, and it is very doubtful if they will ever restart. The lace industry has been particularly depressed. On the other hand, the Report states that there appears to have been something of a revival in the silk industry and in the manufacture of tweeds, reps, damasks, tapestries, and similar fabrics, and in the making of bindings and ribbons, and of gloves. The Report also refers to further developments in the artificial The Report also refers to further developments in the antitation silk industry. Remarkable activity is reported in a variety of trades associated with the building industry, as, for example, in brick making, cement manufacture, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, stoves, grates and spouting, paints and colours, window fittings, locks and domestic ironmongery, linoleum and furniture. Equipment for the mass production of building bricks has greatly increased since the war, and many works are on night and day shifts.

Notwithstanding the trade difficulties of the year the industrial development in the outer suburbs of London and the Home Counties, referred to in the Report for 1925, has continued. These developments are taking place especially along the routes of new roads and extensions of the railways.

The number of registered factories† has again risen slightly from 144.361 in 1925 to 145,411 in 1926, and the number of registered workshops has dropped from 128,793 to 121,861. The decrease of workshops is most marked in the rural industries, and is particularly noticeable among tailors, milliners, dressmakers, joiners, blacksmiths and saddlers, and in the North of England in clog making. There has been a marked decline in the use of hand frames for making hosiery, and for the weaving of horsehair cloth. On the other hand, garages where motor repairs can be carried out have been opened in recent years in many villages and along the main motor traffic routes. The making of straw ropes for packing earthenware and china, which were formerly almost entirely supplied by foreign makers, has been revived in the South of England.

* Cmd. 2903. H.M. Stationery Office; price 23. 6d. net. † "Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; "workshops" are not so equipped.

: 290H2MAOW C	(fatal a	cidents nd non- al).	Fatal Accidents.		
ORT.	1926,	1925.	1926.	1925.	
Textile-	of wide	1.61 20 44	ero/i lot	on A and	
Cotton	8,374	9,837	22	37	
Wool, worsted and shoddy	2,743	2,877	25	14	
Other textile industries	1,985	2,108	7	. 6	
Non-Textile—	Vide Charl	10 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		3. 新花子。	
Conversion of metals (including roll-	1.51 10 80	Matraber		1412 2398	
ing mills and tube making)	13,447	18,329	46	70	
. Founding of metals	9,655	10,633	32	32	
Light metal trades	6,778	7,493	15	27	
Machine making	7,396	8,482	15	23	
Railway and tramway carriages,	a leant a	nations 1		in which the	
motor and other vehicles	10,582	11,928	29	24	
Shipbuilding	7,003	10,485	55	84	
Other non-textile industries	61,152	66,739	320	368 .	
Docks and Warehouses, Buildings and		1. 1. 1. 2. 2			
Railways, under Sections 104-106	and that	a for alter	a anam s	1212211221	
of the Factory Act, 1901	10,848	10,782	240	259	
of one companies being and the	The second		antistie . ?	the states	
Totals	139,963	159,693	806	944	

The Report states that the decrease, as would be expected, is chiefly confined to the districts and the industries which were most affected by the prolonged coal stoppage, notably the heavy metal trades. The substantial drop in fatal accidents is to be explained mainly by the fact that the industries which experience has shown to be the most prolific in serious accidents, such as blastfurnaces, iron and steel rolling mills, and shipbuilding, were working much below their normal capacity, and in certain cases hardly employing for months any workers at all.

Among the industries in which the largest number of fatal accidents occurred, building operations were accountable for 124, docks for 102, shipbuilding for 55, metal conversion and iron and steel rolling for 46.

Summarised by age and sex the accidents of the year 1926 were distributed as shown in the following Table :---

	doida <u>r</u> h viev	agibit Si di b		the way	All Accidents.	Fatal Accidents.
Adults- Male		has i ates th	instra.	he in	105,286	734
Female Young Pers Male	ons—				11,403 17,517	15 51
Female	• •••	at	in ret	la "ine	5,757	6
Male Female					122,803 17,160	785 21
. T	otals		• •••		139,963	806

Industrial Poisoning, etc.—The Report of the Senior Medical Inspector includes the following Table showing the number of noti-fications under Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as compared with the previous year :--

	Ca	ses.	Deaths.		
Disease.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	
Lead poisoning	242	326	28	13	
Phosphorus poisoning Arsenical poisoning			•••	17 (MARCE)	
fercurial poisoning	4	53	i	these or	
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	33	31	ï	"ï	
hronic benzene poisoning oxic jaundice	12				
Epitheliomatous ulceration	187	160	49	55	
Throme ulceration	55 38	54 45		9	
Totals	568	632	85	79	

In regard to the decrease in the cases of lead poisoning, the Report states that some of this diminution is undoubtedly due to the adverse conditions of trade; although in electric accumulator works, from which 21 fewer cases were reported, the reduction may have been partly due to the greater protection afforded by the code of regulations which came into force in March, 1925.

"Safety First."-It is stated that inspectors have found it difficult to arouse interest amongst either employers or workers in "Safety First "organisations, and that progress in this direction has been disappointingly slow. There seems, however, to be a general opinion that, on the whole, more interest is being taken in accident prevention, and less inclination to regard accidents as inevitable. In this connection reference is again made to the fact that only a comparatively small proportion of accidents are due to unfenced machinery. Only 34,833 of the total of 139,963 accidents reported were machinery accidents; in other words, more than three-quarters of the accidents had nothing to do with machinery at all.

Hours of Work, etc.-The Report states that there has been no change in the general basic week, which remains at not more than A large number of the complaints received in regard to 48 hours. A lai hours assume that 48 hours is now the legal weekly limit, showing that these hours are becoming increasingly universal and are in harmony with public opinion. In certain industries, however, where trade has been brisk, or where there is a seasonal pressure at certain periods of the year, hours in excess of 48 are worked : the laundry trade and the baking trade are mentioned as examples; also the linoleum industry in Scotland, brick works in Lancashire, the light

leather industry at Walsall and the cycle trade (in their respective busy seasons), and the tailoring and dressmaking trades, though here the hours are not nearly so long as formerly. Advantage is still taken, though to a very much less extent than formerly, of the provision which allows overtime for women, beyond

the full legal periods, in certain seasonal trades, such as aerated water manufacture, fruit preserving, Christmas present making, etc. Generally speaking, however, the state of trade during the year was not conducive to overtime, though some cases to the contrary were reported; where, for example, an employer was eager to take advantage of a rush order, and the workpeople were glad to earn a little extra money after a long spell of short time and consequent reduced earnings. This was especially the case after the coal dispute. It is stated that rest pauses during spells of work are becoming more common as their value is felt. The five-day week is gaining in popularity in some parts of the country. Welfare.—A Welfare Order applicable to herring curing in Scotland

was made during the early part of the year, and became operative before the beginning of the fishing season. Two other Welfare Orders, one relating to bakehouses, the other to sack cleaning works, were issued in draft; and the first of these was made effective at the beginning of 1927.* During discussions with employers with regard to the Welfare Order relating to bakehouses it was agreed to make the baking of biscuits the subject of a separate Order.† Enquiries were made during the year into conditions existing at some of the fish-curing centres not covered by the Welfare Orders relating to Norfolk and Suffolk and to Scotland, and in some cases unsatisfactory reports were received.1

Interesting developments in voluntary welfare work were reported from the linoleum and the paper industries in Fifeshire, from the cotton and the biscuit trades in Lancashire, and from miscellaneous engineering works in London.

Labour-Saving Appliances .- One chapter of the Report gives an account of the extent to which appliances for reducing labour have been adopted in recent years. It is stated that, while few entirely new devices have been developed, the designs of those in use have been improved and their application extended. The increase in the use of labour-saving appliances, however, has not been quite so great as might have been expected, owing to the initial cost, unsuitable premises, and the fact that in many cases only intermittent use can be made of such appliances. The design and general arrangement of the factory premises is the first and most important step in con-

Certificates of Fitness.—The number of young persons examined for certificates of fitness in 1926 was 327,442. Of these, 18,530 were rejected or certified conditionally, as shown in the following Table :

in whe is one of employments	Num		
Defect.	Rejections.	Certificates under con- ditions or advice.	Total.
Medical reasons Non-medical reasons	7 070	8,826 371	14,289 4,241
Totals	. 9,333	9,197	18,530

Of those rejected for non-medical reasons, nearly 70 per cent; were rejected for non-production of certificate or other evidence

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON IN 1926-27.

THE London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment have issued their third Annual Report, relating to the twelve months nded 31st March, 1927.§

The Report states that the industrial troubles of the year have had no lasting effects on the employment situation so far as juveniles in London are concerned. The total number of boys and girls placed through the local Juvenile Advisory Committees, during the fifty weeks ended 21st March, 1927, was 62,120, as compared with 65,054 during the fifty-two weeks ended 5th April, 1926. The numbers registered as desiring employment were 4,079 on 22nd March, 1926, and 4,330 on 21st March, 1927. The increase in 1927 was almost wholly in the number of girls desiring employment. The Advisory Council welcome the recommendation of the Com-

mittee on Education and Industry with regard to the issue of working certificates to juvenile workers. || They felt it desirable and possible, however, without waiting further, to re-establish lost contact with those boys and girls who, after seeking the assistance of the local Juvenile Advisory Committees in obtaining employment, fail to renew their registrations or to make known that they have found work through other channels. Accordingly they decided to ask the local Committees in London to consider the possibility of utilising the services of voluntary workers to obtain the necessary information in these cases by approaching the School Care Committees and, if necessary, by visiting the homes of the juveniles. In the majority of cases investigated the boys and girls were found to be in more or less suitable employment; but, in view of the importance of maintaining

* A Welfare Order relating to sack cleaning has now been issued. See page 361 of this GAZETTE. † This has now been issued. See page 321 of the August, 1927, issue of this

T This has now been issued. See page 52101 the August, 1527, issue of this GAZETTE.
‡ A Welfare Order relating to England and Wales (excluding Norfolk and Suffolk) has since been issued. See page 361 of this GAZETTE.
§ H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.
|| The Report of this Committee has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s. 6d. net). A review of the Report appeared in the December, 1926, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 435-6.

contact with all juvenile applicants for work, it was decided to continue the procedure for a period, pending the introduction of a system of working certificates.

Owing to the extra work thrown on the staff of the Employment Exchanges during the year under review the number of visits paid In the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1926 (page 83), particulars were given of the new basis on which, as from January, 1926, the monthly statistics relating to the numbers of workpeople employed to employers for the purpose of inquiring as to the progress and prospects of young workers placed by the Committees decreased from 42,000 in 1925–26 (52 weeks) to 36,000 in 1926–27 (50 weeks). During 1926–27 it was only possible to keep one Juvenile and the amount of wages paid in the wool textile industry would be compiled. Unemployment Centre open, as compared with twelve in 1925–26. As a result it was not practicable to require juvenile claimants to benefit throughout London to fulfil the conditions relating to As the number of workpeople included in the returns rendered by employers in this industry has, since January, 1926, represented approximately three-fifths of the total number employed in the

dustry, and is well distributed over all the districts in which the attendance. industry is carried on, these statistics form a valuable index to the changes in employment and earnings in the industry as a whole, and in each of the principal sections and districts. For this purpose From the statistical Tables appended to the Report it appears that approximately one-third of the juveniles who make claims to benefit do not complete the waiting period, while 46 per cent. draw less than the percentage changes recorded month by month have been linked three weeks of benefit. Over 40 per cent. of the total placings effected by Juvenile Advisory Committees were in the age group 14-15 years, and 75 per cent. of the total placings related to these who had been placed not more than twice. together to compile a series of index numbers indicating the relative position as regards numbers employed and wages paid in the latest month as compared with that ascertained for January, 1926. These index numbers have been published month by month in this GAZETTE in the articles dealing with employment in the wool textile industry. and those relating to August of this year appear on page 341 of CONCILIATION MACHINERY this issue.

FOR RAILWAY SHOPMEN.

An agreement was signed on 15th August, 1927, between the Railway Companies and the Trade Unions which include in their membership each section of the industry; and the following Table gives the index numbers for the worsted, woollen, and carpet sections, and for the industry as a whole, from January, 1926, to August, 1927, inclusive. employees in the railway workshops, providing for the establishment of machinery for dealing with questions affecting wages, hours and conditions of service of male wages staff employed under shop condi-The figures are based on returns relating to one week in each month, free from holidays, breakdowns, etc.; the totals shown by the returns tions. The Unions which are signatories to the agreement are received relating to January, 1926, the first month covered by the the National Union of Railwaymen, the Amalgamated Engineering statistics on the expanded basis, are expressed as 100.0, and the Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the United Patternmakers' figures for subsequent months as percentages of those for that date, the percentage changes from one month to the next being calculated Association, the National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers, the National Union of Foundry Workers, the United on the basis of returns supplied by identical firms for the two Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association, the Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Machine, Engine and Iron months. Grinders and Glazers' Society, the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, the Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. The agreement provides for the establishment of a Shop Committee

The agreement provides for the establishment of a Shop Committee in each shop where not less than 75 workpeople are employed, consisting of a number of representatives of the employees, and of representatives of the Company not exceeding the number of employees' representatives. Provision is made for the grouping of shops for the same purpose where less than 75 workers are employed. At any works or depôt where, in the same Department, there is more than one Shop Committee, a Works Committee is to be set up. A third type of body. a Line Committee is also to be be set up. A third type of body, a Line Committee, is also to be established for each Department, for the purpose of dealing with matters affecting detached bodies of workers in the same Department at centres where the number of employees is not large enough to enable a Shop Committee to be formed.

Any employee, or group of employees, desiring to raise a question within the scope of the scheme, may make representations in the first place to the foreman of the shop. If the answer is not satis-factory reference is to be made to the Shop Committee, or if there is no such Committee the question may be discussed with the Local Management Matters not satisfied by a Shop Committee may be Management. Matters not settled by a Shop Committee may be referred to the Works Committee or discussed between the District Staff Officer of the Trade Union and the Local Management or referred by the Shop Committee to the Head of the Department. At places where there is no Shop Committee the question may be referred to the Line Committee. If the employees in two or more shops desire to raise a general question the matter is referred to the Local Management, and failing satisfaction, to the Works Committee. In the carpet section of the industry the index numbers have been Employees at different centres where there are no Shop or Works revised for the months May, 1926, to July, 1927, since their Committees wishing to raise a question collectively are to refer in the publication in previous issues of this GAZETTE, owing to the disfirst place to the Head of the Department, and failing satisfaction, to the Line Committee. Matters which are not settled by the Works or covery of errors, extending over four months, in the returns received from one of the more important firms. Line Committees may be discussed between the District Staff Officer As explained in the article of March, 1926, referred to above, it is possible to carry the series of index numbers back, through of the Union and the local management, or between headquarter officials and the General Manager of the Company. If the trade previous years, by linking together the percentage changes recorded each month by the smaller number of returns received prior to 1926. The following Table gives on this basis the series for the unions wish to raise a question of a national character they are to take up the matter with the General Managers, and a National Railway Shopmen's Council is to be established to deal with such year 1925 for the woollen and worsted sections of the industry, the corresponding figures for January, 1926, being taken as 100:---matters. Any questions which the Company or Companies may wish to raise are to be referred to the employees' secretary of the appropriate Committee or of the National Council. Provision is made for the expediting of cases referred to the new Index Numbers of Monthly Changes in Numbers Employed and bodies, and also that, where the parties concerned desire to submit Wages Paid. (January, 1926, taken as 100.00.) a question to arbitration, the reference is to be to the Industrial Court. No withdrawal of labour or unauthorised action is to be taken pending negotiations on the lines set out in the agreement.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE latest returns show that there are approximately 27,500 employers on the King's National Roll. Enrolled employers include Government Departments and Government Industrial Establishments, Local Authorities, Railway Companies, Electricity, Gas and Water Authorities, and most of the large industrial and commercial undertakings in the country. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by enrolled

employers is approximately 380,000. At 30th August, 1927, the number of men in training was 169, and the number awaiting training, 75. Since August, 1919, 100,263

men have terminated training.

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September, 1927. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

In view of the value of this series of figures, it has been thought of interest to bring together in one Table the index numbers for

Index Numbers of M	Ionthly Changes in	Numbers Employed and
Wages paid.	(January, 1926,	taken as $100 \cdot 0.$)

	Nu	mber of	Workpeo	ple.	Total Wages Paid.				
Month.	Wor- sted. Section.	Wool- len Section.	Carpet Section.	Total.	Wor- sted Section.	Wool- len Section.	Carpet Section.	Total.	
1926. January February March April June July September October November December	98.7 96.2 95.7 95.9 98.2 98.3 99.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \\ 99 \cdot 5 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 2 \\ 99 \cdot 2 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$100.0 \\ 99.9 \\ 100.4 \\ 100.5 \\ 99.5 \\ 98.3 \\ 99.2 \\ 99.0 \\ 99.0 \\ 99.6 \\ 100.3 \\ 100.4$	100.0 99.6 99.9 100.4 96.0 96.3 96.3 96.3 96.8 98.7 99.4 99.5	100.0 100.4 100.6 102.8 93.5 84.8 86.2 86.1 93.1 94.8 97.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 93 \cdot 8 \\ 94 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	100.0 98.6 98.6 100.7 85.8 84.7 78.2 87.5 88.5 88.2 90.7 93.1 92.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 93 \cdot 2 \\ 88 \cdot 7 \\ 90 \cdot 7 \\ 92 \cdot 1 \\ 97 \cdot 0 \\ 96 \cdot 1 \\ 98 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	
1927. January February March April June June July August	99·3 100·0 100·0 99·2	99.8 99.2 100.9 102.4 103.5 103.3 102.7 102.2	99.8 98.5 101.3 101.2 101.8 101.6 101.7 102.0	99.1 98.4 99.9 100.9 101.4 100.9 100.2 99.9	96.3 96.6 99.2 99.8 99.5 98.4 97.7 95.1	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	91.5 93.2 98.7 99.4 101.3 98.9 100.4 100.0	$\begin{array}{c} 98 \cdot 8\\ 99 \cdot 0\\ 102 \cdot 3\\ 104 \cdot 0\\ 105 \cdot 2\\ 104 \cdot 1\\ 104 \cdot 0\\ 102 \cdot 2\end{array}$	

	Woollen	Section.	Worsted Section.			
Month.	Number of Workpeople.	Total Wages Paid.	Number of Workpeople.	Total Wages Paid.		
1925. January February March April May June July July September November	$\begin{array}{c} 103\cdot 51\\ 103\cdot 16\\ 102\cdot 33\\ 102\cdot 04\\ 101\cdot 25\\ 100\cdot 05\\ 98\cdot 92\\ 98\cdot 98\\ 99\cdot 83\\ 100\cdot 19\\ 101\cdot 03\\ 101\cdot 25\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot 59\\ 104\cdot 76\\ 103\cdot 60\\ 100\cdot 22\\ 98\cdot 61\\ 95\cdot 47\\ 94\cdot 69\\ 94\cdot 93\\ 100\cdot 46\\ 102\cdot 55\\ 102\cdot 61\\ 103\cdot 37\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 70 \\ 101 \cdot 21 \\ 99 \cdot 76 \\ 98 \cdot 94 \\ 97 \cdot 83 \\ 97 \cdot 03 \\ 96 \cdot 40 \\ 96 \cdot 30 \\ 98 \cdot 01 \\ 101 \cdot 03 \\ 102 \cdot 22 \\ 101 \cdot 96 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99 \cdot 76 \\ 97 \cdot 59 \\ 93 \cdot 88 \\ 95 \cdot 09 \\ 93 \cdot 37 \\ 90 \cdot 67 \\ 91 \cdot 73 \\ 87 \cdot 04 \\ 98 \cdot 33 \\ 102 \cdot 36 \\ 104 \cdot 34 \\ 102 \cdot 95 \end{array}$		

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EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF WORKPEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1927 (pages 250-252) a summary was given of the main results of the Enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1924. Among the statistical Tables included was one giving the average

earnings of (a) all workpeople (male and female) covered by the returns received, and of (b) males and (c) females, so far as shown in the returns. It was explained that, as some employers were unable to separate the earnings of males from those of females, the particulars given under headings (b) and (c) were less compre-hensive than those given under heading (a).

Since the publication of those figures, supplementary particulars have become available, in regard to the earnings of workpeople employed in 1924 in certain Government Industrial Establishments, which enable separate averages for males and females, respectively, to be computed in respect of the whole of the 100,027 workpeople for whom general averages were given. The averages for males and for females, on this wider basis, differ from those previously published and are given below, together with the averages for "all workpeople," which remain unaltered :---

Government Industrial Establishments.	16.3
---------------------------------------	------

1947, and the second se	Number	A	verag wo	e earn rked)	in th	(for the week	ime a k end	ctuall led	У	Aver of t	he
	work- people covered.*	19 Ja		12 Ap		12 Ju		18 00		earnin in the four weeks	
Males Females	97,430 2,597	8. 57 37	d. 8 2	8. 59 39	d. 3 3	s. 60 38	d. 2 1	8. 62 38	d. 4 4	s. 59 38	d. 11 3
All workpeople	100,027	57	2	58	8	59	7	61	8	59	4

The figures for males and for females given in this Table should accordingly be substituted for those given in regard to Government Industrial Establishments in Sections (B) and (C) of the first Table on page 251 of the July issue of the GAZETTE.

It should be observed that, as explained in the article referred to, the above particulars do not cover non-industrial employees in the Government service, such as clerical staffs, office messengers, telegraphists, postal sorters and postmen. Moreover, they exclude manual workers employed at certain of the smaller out-stations; the number of such manual workers, however, is not large, and the number included in the returns is sufficient to render the figures representative.

The general averages for males and females in all industries and services covered by the Enquiry, as given in Sections (B) and (C) of the Table on page 251 of the July issue of the GAZETTE, are not affected by the foregoing revisions of the figures for Government Industrial Establishments.

POOR-LAW RELIEF (ENGLAND AND WALES).

SECOND QUARTER OF YEAR 1927.

A STATEMENT[†] has been issued by the Minister of Health showing the number of persons[‡] in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1927, and giving some par-ticulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief.

The total number of persons (men, women, and children) in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday in June, 1927, was 1,171,000, equivalent to 300 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 1,241,000 in March, 1927; with 2,421,000 in June, 1926, when the dispute in the coal mining industry was in progress; and with 618,000 in June, 1914. Nearly the whole of the reduction as compared with June, 1926, occurred in the 78 Unions in which coal mining is an important industry; there were also reductions of 105,000, all told, in 301 other Unions; while in 253 Unions there were increases, amounting in all to 16,000. The net reduction, therefore, in the country at large, outside the 78 coal mining Unions, was 89,000. Practically the whole reduction as compared with June, 1926, was in domiciliary relief.

The totals given above include large numbers of persons who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The following Table gives comparative ires for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales for the months of May, 1927, and May, 1926; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months :---

* Average of the numbers employed in the four weeks. + H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. t Excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals.

. To ask whether the printer, but we are	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (A.)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (i.e., per-	a seen an al 13-15	NALAP IN
sons holding the appropriate form issued by an Employment Exchange)	106,000	27
 (B.)—Wives and dependent, children of above persons	259,000	66
their dependants	36,000	9
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants	88,000	23
4. Totals of above three classes : May, 1927 May, 1926 5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary	489,000 1,363,000	125 351
relief :	466,000 495,000	119 127
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief) :	955,000 1,858,000	244 478

The 489,000 persons recorded in the first three classes in May, 1927, included 135,000 men, 116,000 women, and 238,000 children. Statistics relating to the numbers of persons receiving poor-law relief (indoor and outdoor) in certain districts of England and Wales, and of Scotland, in August, 1927, are given on page 356 of this GAZETTE.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN 1926.

THE Ministry of Transport have issued the Annual Returns* relating

THE Ministry of Transport have issued the Annual Returns' relating to railway accidents in Great Britain during the year 1926. The returns distinguish *train accidents* (collisions, derailments, etc.); other accidents caused by the movement of vehicles (shunting operations, men killed or injured while working or standing on the line, etc.); and accidents not connected with the movements of railway vehicles. The numbers of railway and contractors' servants killed in these three classes of accidents in 1926 were two, 159 and 37 respectively; and the numbers injured were 98, 2,882 and 15,493, respectively. It should be noted that, while all accidents to persons other than railway servants are included, only those accidents to railway servants which cause the servant injured to be absent from his ordinary work for at least one whole day are required to be reported.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants among whom the largest number of accidents occurred in 1926 :---

Class of Service.	"Train" and "Movement" Accidents.			ther idents.	Total.		
faturation the Shinted of	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Engine drivers and motormen Firemen Engine cleaners Locomotive shedmen	17 9 1 1	358 486 72 39	 1 	702 810 555 424	17 10 2 1	1,060 1,296 627 463	
Guards (goods and mineral) and brakes- men Porters (goods) Shunters, yardsmen, etc. Loaders and sheeters Checkers	13 4 11 1 	479 139 579 22 15	1 3 1 3	327 2,626 290 826 783	14 7 11 2 3	806 2,765 869 848 798	
Carriage cleaners Carters and vanguards Guards (passenger) Labourers Mechanics and artisans Permanent-way men Porters (passenger) Signalmen All other classes	1 12 4 15 44 7 5 16	11 5 77 43 29 139 136 20 321	 6 6 5 3 2 3	316 641 130 749 826 2,849 1,011 230 1,314	1 6 12 5 21 49 10 7 19	327 646 207 792 855 2,988 1,147 250 1,635	
Totals, railway ser- vants	161	2,970	36	15,409	197	18,379	
Contractors' servants		10	1	11. 84	1	94	
Totals, 1926 Totals, 1925	161 256	2,980 3,668	37 42	15,493 17,635	198 <i>298</i>	18,473 21,303	

Fatal accidents among railway servants in 1926 showed a substantial decrease as compared with 1925 (2.9 per 10,000 persons employed against 4.1 per 10,000 persons employed, respectively), and exceeded one per thousand persons employed in the case of capstanmen and passenger guards only. The average rate for all was 26.9 in 1926 compared with 30.6 in 1925. The highest rates occurred among goods porters (123 per thousand employed); loaders and sheeters (98 per thousand); engine cleaners (67 per thousand); capstanmen and capstanlads (66 per thousand); checkers (64 per thousand); horse drivers, shunting (63 per thousand).

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

WORKING CERTIFICATES OR WORK BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE Malcolm and Salvesen Committees on Education and Industry, in their recent Reports*, recommended that a system of working certificates for boys and girls of 14 and 15 years of age should be annual investigation into wages in various industries in Sweden. The following particulars, which are of a preliminary nature as regards the year 1926, are based, as in previous investigations, on information supplied by employers, and relate to two groups of workers: (a) non-manual or salaried employees, such as technical or office staffs and shop assistants; and (b) wage earners in manuintroduced in this country as a procedure for ascertaining the occupations which such boys and girls enter and for ensuring, if hey become unemployed, that they are enabled to take advantage facturing industries, transport, communication and commerce. The first of the two Tables below, based on returns in 1926, of the facilities offered by the Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and that they are, as far as practicable, relating to 48,015 non-manual workers, shows the average salaries paid in 1913, 1921 (in which year salaries reached their highest level) under discipline and instruction until they again find work. Systems of a somewhat similar character are in operation in and 1926, and the percentage rise since 1913. certain States in America and in a number of other countries, including

Belgium, France, Germany, Holland and Italy. In America many States have, under Child Labour Laws, made it a statutory obligation upon young persons to obtain employment certificates and upon employers to demand their production before any engagement can take place. Generally, the main objects of the various schemes are :-

(a) to restrict or prevent the entry into industrial employment of children under the maximum age for compulsory school

attendance (14 years in most States); (b) to limit the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 years to such as have attained a certain educational standard and are physically fit to work.

In some States, provision is also made for the prevention of the entry of the child into unsuitable or illegal employment, for part-time attendance during employment at a continuation school, and for longer attendance at school during unemployment. There is, however, a considerable variety in the different States in the conditions attached to the issue of certificates. In New York is 14 years; and a certificate of physical fitness, a minimum educational standard, and a minimum attendance (increased during tional standard, and a minimum attendance (increased unring unemployment) at a continuation school are required. Similar legislation is in force in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio, although this legislation differs in details, and increased attendance at school during unemployment is not required in all these States. These, however, are the requirements found in States where the control of child labour has reached its highest The next Table, which relates to the average earnings of manual workers, by the year and by the hour, is based on returns covering 263,025 persons in 1926. development.

In Belgium, boys under 16 and girls and women under 21 may not be employed unless they possess a booklet issued to them by the communal authorities. The employer is required to keep a register showing particulars of the employee's age, etc., as indicated in the booklet.

In France, the Labour Code requires that a "Labour Book" shall be supplied by the Mayor of the locality to the parent, guardian or employer of every child under 18 years of age employed in any industrial or commercial establishment. The date of admission to, and the date of leaving, employment has to be inserted in the Labour Book by the employer, who is further required to keep an independent register showing all the particulars required to be inserted in the individual Labour Books.

In Germany, under the Industrial Code, the employment of minors is conditional upon the production of a Labour Book to the employer, It thus appears that average yearly earnings per worker in 1926 increased by 119 per cent. as compared with 1913, while the average earnings per hour increased by 165 per cent. The disparity in the percentage increase between yearly and hourly earnings is stated to be due to the decreased number of working hours per annum, the result objects of the introduction of the 8-hour day and the working who is required to retain it during the period of employment and produce it to duly authorised officials on demand and to return it on the termination of the contract of service to the minor. The books are issued by the Police Authority on the production of evidence that the minor is exempt from compulsory elementary school attendance. Employers are required to insert the dates of commencement and termination of employment and the nature of result chiefly of the introduction of the 8-hour day and the working of short time owing to industrial depression. of short time owing to industrial depression. The above figures relate to changes in the level of money wages only. When allowance is made for the rise in the cost of living, which was 72 per cent. higher in 1926 than in 1913, it is found that real wages in 1926 were higher than in 1913 in approximately the the work. No entries may be made concerning conduct or efficiency. An important and comprehensive Bill on the employment and vocational training of young persons over 14 and under 18 years of age has been drafted by the German Government. If this Bill becomes law, not only will the existing machinery for the control and following proportions :-supervision of the employment of young persons be coordinated and rendered more effective, but also the young persons themselves will be under strict supervision during the early years of their industrial

In Holland, under the Labour Acts, the head of an undertaking may not employ a young person under 18 unless he holds a Work Card, in a form prescribed by the Minister of Labour, in respect of that young person. The Work Card is issued by the Mayor of the Commune in the first instance, who has to satisfy himself that the boy or girl is not bound to attend school and that the employment is not illegal.

In Italy, young women and girls and boys under 15 may not be admitted to industrial employment unless they are furnished with a book and with a medical certificate to the effect that they are in good health and are fitted for the work which they desire ACCORDING to the recently published results of the census of 1st October, 1925,* the total resident population of Japan was on that date 59,736,822, as against 55,963,053 on the occasion of the census taken in 1920. There was a slight excess of male over female inhabitants, the former numbering 30,013,109, and the latter 29,723,713. The population of districts classified for census purposes as urban is given as 12,896,850, as compared with a total of 46,830,972 in rural districts, so that it would appear that the are in good health and are fitted for the work which they desire to take up. For boys or girls under 15 the book must also show that they have passed the final examination of the elementary school course. The employer is responsible for the custody of the Work Books and is required to enter in them the dates of commencement and termination of employment, and the name of the continuation school at which the child is completing his or of 46,839,972 in rural districts, so that majority of the population is still engaged in agricultural occupations. These figures relate to Japan proper, and not to the whole of the her education.

*Committee on Education and Industry (England and Wales): First Part of Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net. Committee on Education and Industry in Scotland: First Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. Notices of these Reports appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1926 (pages 435-6), and for March, 1927 (pages 91-2), respectively. Japanese Empire. * Résultats Statistiques du Recensement Général de la Population effectué le le octobre, 1925. Tokio, 1926.

September, 1927. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN SWEDEN, 1913-1926.

THE June number of Sociala Meddelanden, the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, contains the results for 1926 of the annual investigation into wages in various industries in Sweden.

Categories.		Averag	ge Yearly	Increase as compared with 1913.		
Catchorn		1913.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.
Technical Staff : Men Women	0 600 0 	Kronor. 3,131 1,204	Kronor. 6,716 2,981	Kronor. 5,589 2,882	Per cent. 115 148	Per cent. 79 139
Both Sexes		3,025	6,584	5,502	118	82
Office Staff : Men Women		2,309 1,257	5,417 3,300	4,262 2,702	135 163	85 115
Both Sexes		2,064	4,807	3,796	133	84
Shop Assistants : Men Women		9.91	3,495 2,455	3,057 1,994	166 179	133 126
Both Sexes	····	1,163	2,937	2,418	153	108
Total : Men Women		2,346 1,135	5,625 3,085	4,567 2,524	140 172	95 122
Both Sexes	atteries de	. 2,049	4,950	4,002	142	95

Indiana and milder		e Yearly nings.	Increase 1913-	Average Earn	Increase 1913-	
a now rearry b	1913.	1926.	1926.	1913.	1926.	1926.
Men over 18 Women Juveniles	Kronor. 1,241 651 485	Kronor. 2,678 1,561 1,043	Per cent. 116 140 115	Kronor. 0·45 0·24 0·18	Kronor. 1·18 0·72 0·49	Per cent. 162 200 172
Total	1,093	2,392	119	0.40	1.06	165
Sex not stated	1,079	2,033	88	0.30	0.76	153
All Workers combined	1,091	2,388	119	0.40	1.06	165

Non-manual workers	(both	sexes):	Yearly	salary	••••	Increase. 14
Manual workers :			expande.	*11025237)		53
Hourly earnings			a inde		•••	Contraction and the second
Yearly earnings		d	1 :01	•••	••••	27

JAPANESE CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE International Labour Office has issued a Report on Industrial Relations in the United States,* prepared by Mr. H. B. Butler, C.B., the Deputy-Director of the Office. The Report is largely based on information obtained by Mr. Butler during a visit to the United States and Canada in the autumn of 1926.

The General Background ; Economic Conditions .- The Report opens with a description of the general background of American industry. The United States is not a country but a continent, having great varieties of climate within its borders. Each of the 48 States composing the Union has its own legislature, and labour legislation falls almost exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States, Congress possessing effective power of regulation only in regard to railways and maritime matters. The consequence is that there is no uniformity in such matters as workmen's compensation, the employment o women, the scope and underlying principles of minimum wage laws, and the efficiency of factory inspection. Moreover, the written constitution of the United States has proved a bar to social legislation, much of which has been declared unconstitutional by the State or Federal Supreme Courts or Courts of Appeal.

Other factors which have a profound influence on the industrial situation are the mixture of races, the existence of a large negro population, and the strong tradition of individualism among both employers and workmen.

Many examples are given in the Report of the great prosperity of the United States during the last ten years. The average number of wage earners, in sixteen groups of industries, increased from 7,023,685 to 8,778,156, or by 25 per cent., between 1914 and 1923; the value of their production increased in the same period from 24,217 to 60,556 millions of dollars, or by 150 per cent.; and their wages from 4,068 to 11,009 millions of dollars, or by 171 per cent. Thus, even allowing for the rise in prices, there has been a great increase in individual output, while earnings have risen in even greater proportion. Higher wages have meant higher purchasing power, which, in turn, has stimulated the further growth of the demand to maintain and enlarge production.

Although the standard of living of all classes, including large sections of the working class, has undoubtedly risen substantially during the last few years, this prosperity has not been evenly distributed. The distinction between the skilled and the unskilled worker is perhaps sharper in the United States than elsewhere; and the wages of the skilled man are highest in those trades where a high degree of organisation exists, notably the building and the printing trades. The general conclusion is that, while the skilled man, if he obtains steady employment throughout the year, can be sure of a fair standard of living, the unskilled worker with a family, whose wages range from \$20 to \$25 a week, will usually be living near the "minimum of subsistence level," and is likely to fall below it if sickness or enforced idleness overtakes him.

Trade Unionism .- In 1926, there were 4,443,523 trade unionists in the United States, of whom 3,383,997 were in the American Federation of Labour. This represents less than 25 per cent. of the industrial wage earners, and the greater part of this 25 per cent. are skilled men, the unskilled being unorganised in most industries.

The building, printing and clothing trades have attained a high degree of organisation. Out of a total railway personnel of about 1,200,000, approximately 740,000 are organised—435,000 in the four great Railway Brotherhoods, 200,000 in the American Federation of Labour and 105,000 in independent unions. The miners, though greatly reduced in strength since 1920, still claim 500,000 members. or about half the mining population. On the other hand, out of 790,000 skilled and semi-skilled operatives in the textile industries, only about 60,000 are organised, of whom one-half are affiliated to the American Federation of Labour. In iron and steel, automobiles, and electrical equipment, also, the percentage of trade unionists is small. Some of the craft unions, such as the machinists, moulders and blacksmiths, are fairly strong; but the great mass of semiskilled and unskilled workers in the metal trades, reckoned at nearly 11 millions by the 1920 Census, are practically without organisation.

The American Federation of Labour was formed in 1881. As at present constituted, the Federation consists of 107 self-governing national and international† trade unions, which form its main body. In addition, however, it comprises 380 local and Federal trade unions, which receive a charter from the Federation and are governed directly by it; while any local body of workers of sufficient importance not possessing a national union may become directly affiliated. By the recruitment and recognition of these secondary bodies, the foundations are often laid for the eventual formation of a national organisation; and they also enable negro workers, who are debarred from membership of some national and international unions, to be incorporated. In 1926, there were 29,417 local unions representing a heterogeneous collection of occupations scattered widely over the country and affiliated to national or international unions. This variety of organisation shows the immense difficulty of building a national trade union structure in so large an area as the United States. In order to preserve some measure of common policy and action among the different trades, there exists in each of the 48 States a State Federation of Labour, composed of all the local unions and City Central Bodies affiliated to the American Federation of Labour in the State. Its functions are to watch over the activities

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of the State Legislature and generally to promote trade union interests in the State. In the larger industrial centres, there are bodies known as "Central Labour Unions" or "City Centrals," composed of the local unions, which take an active part in directing local trade union politics. In 1926, they numbered 833.

The Federation has been criticised for neglecting the organisation of the unskilled workers. Though this may once have been good policy from the point of view of the skilled workers, this, it is suggested, is no longer the case. "The machine is breaking through the ranks of the skilled workers, and hordes of the unskilled workers are pouring in through the breach."* The membership has declined since it reached its maximum point in 1920 (4,078,740). This decline is attributed to various causes, e.g., the unsuitability of the Federation's structure and the policy of employers to which reference is made below

Outside the American Federation of Labour there are about a million workers organised in independent unions, including the Railway Brotherhoods and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The latter body embraces the great majority of workers of all classes, both male and female, in the men's clothing trade. Its membership is largely Jewish and foreign, its official organs being issued in English, Yiddish, Italian, Czech, Polish, Lithuanian, and Russian. Since it was first formed twelve years ago by a group seceding from the American Federation of Labour, it has made remarkable progress, and now counts 150,000 adherents. The conversion of the men's clothing industry from a "sweat-shop" to a factory industry has been largely due to its efforts. It can also claim that the 44-hour week is now generally recognised, while the average wage for all occupations in the industry is \$41.50, or nearly three times the pre-war level.

American trade unionism at the present time is practising two very different methods. On the one hand, it is still engaged in a keen struggle to establish the right of organisation and collective bargaining. But where this right has been admitted, it is disposed to co-operate with employers in improving production through joint bodies, which give the workers a voice in determining their conditions and some share in the responsibilities of industry.

Some account is given in the Report of the insurance and banking activities of the trade unions. The former take the place to some extent of State-provided sickness, invalidity, and unemployment insurance, which are unknown in America; even workmen's compensation is not quite universal, and old age pension laws are in effective operation in only five States.

The labour banks for the most part conduct ordinary banking business on orthodox lines, though they make special efforts to meet the needs of their members, e.g., they make small loans to them at a low rate of interest, and give them advice on money matters. Some of their advocates, however, regard them from a wider standpoint, as showing a desire on the part of Labour "to assert itself. and to use its economic power to advantage," at the same time accepting responsibility in the management of industry.

Employers' Organisations and Policies .- The majority of American employers are not organised. The American employer is very individualistic, and believes that he has the right to manage his business in his own way, without any interference from the State, the trade union, or his brother employers.

The two largest national bodies of American employers are the United States Chamber of Commerce (which is a federation of chambers of commerce, and is not primarily concerned with labour affairs), and the National Association of Manufacturers. This Association in 1920 had 5,700 members, employing six million persons. Since then, it has declined in numbers, and its members at the present time probably employ about a quarter of the industrial population.

The main body of American employers are either actively or passively hostile to trade unionism. For twenty-five years the juestion of the "open shop" has been the chief bone of contention between employers and trade unions. The National Association of Manufacturers has the maintenance of the "open shop " as one of its principal objectives; it "declares its unalterable antagonism to the closed shop (i.e., to the obligation imposed upon the employer by agreement to employ none but union men), and insists that the doors of no industry be closed against American workmen because of their membership or non-membership in any labour organisation." Generally, the term " open shop " implies non-discrimination between unionists and non-unionists; but some employers go further, and require their employees to bind themselves not to join or encourage the union. In any case, the "open shop" policy precludes any collective bargaining as usually understood in this country.

The big employers' associations also bring pressure on the State and Federal legislatures, and promote or oppose legislation as the case may be. They have often effectively contested labour legislation, and in particular the attempts of the American Federation of Labour to secure an alteration in the law relating to injunctions. The League for Industrial Rights, founded in 1902, has fought many cases in the law courts, limiting the action of trade unions and exposing them to legal penalties in such matters as picketing, union responsibility, the strike, and the boycott.

Since about 1920, however-that is to say, roughly from the time of the second Industrial Conference convened by President Wilson-there has been a tendency among American employers to adopt a new attitude towards labour. That Conference had reported in favour of "employee representation," i.e., organised co-operation between employers and employees within each works. "Such organisation," it was said, "should provide for the joint action of managers and employees in dealing with the common interests. It should emphasise the responsibility of managers

* Quoted from the report of a German trade union delegation to America in 1926.

to know men at least as intimately as they know materials, and the right and duty of employees to have a knowledge of the industry, its processes and its policies. Employees need to understand their relation to the joint endeavour, so that they may once more have a creative interest in their work. . . ." Employee representation "organises the relations of employer and employee so that they regularly come together to deal with their common interests. It is operating successfully under union agreements in organised shops. It is operating in non-union shops, and it is operating in shops where union and non-union men work side by side. In plants working under union agreement it adds to collective bargaining an agency of co-operation within the plant. It is itself an agency of collective bargaining and co-operation where union agreements do not obtain."

There are, therefore, two concurrent policies at the present time, among employers as among trade unions in the United States. On the one hand, the old fight against unionism and in favour of the "open shop" is still being vigorously prosecuted in many quarters. There are still many employers, especially in the south and in new industrial centres like Detroit, who reject any sort of collective dealing with their workpeople, and who maintain their own unqualified right to decide every question relating to their employment without any consultation or advice. On the other hand. there is a new movement in the direction of enlisting the co-operation of the workers by means of joint bodies within the works. While it is sometimes adopted as a means of forestalling trade unionism, in other cases it is being carried forward in agreement and collaboration with the unions

The New Labour Policy .- What is described as "the New Labour Policy" did not, it is stated, spring from philanthropy, but from an intensive re-examination of all the problems of management. One of the strongest incentives towards more scientific methods of personnel management was the desire to reduce the labour turnover, which is often excessive in American industry. Its extent may be judged from a statement quoted in the Report to the effect that "the average annual turnover rate (voluntary 'quits' only) in manufacturing plants employing 300,000 wage earners was 161 per cent. in March, 1920; 97 per cent. in February, 1923; and only 41 per cent. in August, 1926. . . The importance of such reduction can be realised when we know that one large company employing over 40,000 workers reports that the cost of hiring and training each new employee is over \$81." Other motives towards more scientific methods of personnel management were the avoidance of industrial strife and the promotion of contentment. Most of the large corporations, such as the Standard Oil Company and the International Harvester Company, now employ a labour manager to supervise the industrial relations throughout the whole of their plants. He is responsible for the avoidance of trouble and for bringing about general contentmer among tens of thousands of men in many different places. He has an important department under his orders, and it is his business to consider the effect on the firm's relations with its employees of

every phase of its policy. The improved methods of labour management have mostly followed three lines: (i) the scientific determination of working conditions; (ii) the establishment of life insurance, pension, and sickness funds, and of employee stockholding schemes; and (iii) the establishment of works committees or other representation schemes. The stock held by employees is calculated to have been more than 700 million dollars in 1926. This sum, however, represented only 15 per cent. of the common stock and less than 2 per cent. of the preferred stock issued by the employing companies. In most cases, moreover, the stock carries no voting rights, and the instances in which the purchase of stock has led to effective participation in management are very few.

The institution of employee representation has been hailed as a much more radical departure from previous practice than either 'personnel management" or sickness and insurance funds and employee stockholding. There were 814 employee representation schemes in existence in 1924, covering about 1,177,000 workers; the latter number has since increased by 230,000, but even so not more than 10 per cent. of American industry is under the new régime. It is particularly the large corporations that have adopted

Of the employee representation schemes, some are and others are constructive part in the machinery of production not introduced in agreement with the trade unions. The latter, which are the more numerous, are condemned by the American Federation of Labour; it is argued that the men's representatives on the works councils cannot have complete freedom of action when INTERNATIONAL LABOUR they are dependent upon the employers and have no outside organisation to support them, and that they cannot have the general CONFERENCE. training and experience of a trade union official. On the other hand, employee representation, even on a non-union basis, does bring RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION. together all grades in the works, and give a hearing to skilled and THE Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference at unskilled alike. In numerous works councils, white and coloured, Geneva adopted, on 5th June, 1926, a draft Convention concerning men and women, participate on an equal footing. In many cases, the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. The London Gazette for 30th August, 1927, contains the text of their common or their competing interests have been thrown open for mutual examination and discussion for the first time. Moreover, the works council gives to the unskilled, who were never previously organised, an opportunity of collective approach to the management such as they had not hitherto enjoyed. It is an initiation in collective

an Order of the Privy Council, dated 27th August, 1927, stating that this draft Convention has, in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, obtained the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, and that such action bargaining, which may have considerable developments. pecessary to make the provisions of the said draft Convention Works councils and other similar arrangements deal with grievances, conditionally effective therein has been taken. They therefore safety, welfare, and kindred subjects; and the general testimony order that the draft Convention be confirmed and approved; of employers and managers who have tried the system is that it has subject, however, to the proviso that such confirmation and approval greatly reduced the number of grievances, and has conduced to the shall not take effect until the draft Convention has been ratified. peaceable and agreed settlement of those that arise. As regards without reservations by France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, wages, the powers of works councils are usually more limited. Sometimes wages are altogether excluded from their purview, while in the Norway and Spain.

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majority of cases, where discussion is permitted, the final decision is absolutely reserved to the board of directors. Still, most schemes allow of negotiation, enabling the employees to put forward their claims and requiring the management to advance their reasons for not accepting them where they are rejected.

The mere existence of joint consultation in the works has inevitably led to the communication of a good deal of information by managements on the state of business. Some firms make a practice of laying their balance sheet before their works council, and explaining it in detail through their financial officers. Others, without going so far, afford regular information as to their trade conditions, and bring full statements to the discussion of wage problems. Again, quite apart from questions of wages, managements often try, with considerable success, to educate their employees through their representatives in the importance of the work of each department in the general scheme of production. The communication of information to works councils and the sharing with them of some of the anxieties of management has led to a better understanding of the problems of industry by the workers, just as contact with the latter has made their difficulties and desires better realised by the management.

Detailed particulars are given in the Report of such organisations as exist for the purpose of co-operation between employers and trade unions. On the railways, elaborate special machinery was set up in 1926 by statute, which forbids any change in working conditions without due notice, so that, if a dispute is threatened, sufficient time is provided for full inquiry before hostilities can begin. In the building trades of New York there is a joint organisation of employers and workers in the industry, and of architects, investors, suppliers of material and others, which encourages apprenticeship and craftsmanship, promotes safety, studies the trend of business advocates winter building, and generally aims at better co-operation among all branches. In the printing trades, comprehensive machinery has been set up " to promote the spirit of co-operation, and to deal with the problems of the industry in a way to insure the protection of the interests of all concerned.'

In conclusion, Mr. Butler remarks that, after a period of conflict, the creed of combat is being challenged by a new doctrine of cooperation. An attempt is being made in America to raise the study of industrial relations to the dignity of a science, comparable to the study of politics and economics.

The voluntary assumption by employers of heavy social charges is remarkable. If the total cost of these charges could be calculated, it would be found to amount to an enormous sum. On the other hand, the durability and soundness of the schemes are not proved beyond doubt. They do not offer the same measure of security to the workers as is afforded by State insurance, and there can be no certainty that they can, or will, be continued in a period of depression. Some companies have already abandoned their schemes, while others might easily be forced to do so, either because they are not secured on a sound actuarial basis or because the burden involved may become too heavy when trade slackens. Moreover, the smaller establishments cannot as a rule afford to cover their employees.

The attempt to restore contact and co-operation between employers and employees can only be effected through some form of representation, and it must be evolved out of existing institutions. For this reason, the Report suggests a doubt as to the stability of works councils on a non-union basis. "If workers still feel the need of trade unionism, it cannot be affirmed with any certainty that a system which ignores trade unionism, and in some cases is deliberately intended to eradicate it, will ultimately command their confider and assent. . . . The experiments in co-operation with trade unions which are now taking place in the United States are therefore of peculiar interest, on account of the new attitude which is implied on the part both of employers and of trade union leaders. . . . The present leaders of the American Federation of Labour have definitely accepted the doctrine that greater production is as much in the interest of the worker as of the employer, provided that the former has an effective voice in determining its conditions and in the allocation of its proceeds. On their side, large numbers of the employers have accepted the view that it is to their own advantage to afford as good wages and conditions as the industry will bear, seeing that only on this basis can unstinted collaboration with their workpeople founded, without which the maximum of efficiency is unattainable. Moreover, those who practise co-operation with the unions have recognised that the latter are capable of playing an important and

WORKING HOURS IN BELGIUM.

SINCE the last note in this GAZETTE (July, 1926, page 249) on extensions of working hours in Belgium, a large number of Decrees* have been promulgated providing for the regulation of working hours in a number of industries in accordance with the relevant clauses of the Belgian Eight Hour Day Act of 14th June, 1921. The Decrees (the dates of each of which are given below in parentheses) may be classified as relating to (1) railways; (2) printing and bookbinding; (3) seasonal industries; (4) retail shops and commercial undertakings; (5) electrical undertakings; (6) non-application of the Act to persons in confidential positions; and (7) provision of Saturday half-holiday.

(1) Railways (Decrees of 29th August, 1926) :---

(a) In virtue of Section 9 of the Act of 14th June, 1921, which permits of deviations from the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week on "work essentially of an intermittent nature," such work on railways is defined as that " in which, after account has been taken of all the service obligations imposed by regulations and instructions, there remain, distributed over a period of eight hours, repeated intervals sufficient to amount to a total of two hours, it being understood that the worker is free to dispose as he likes of his time at his post of duty, subject to the obligation to respond, if necessary, to calls for service." In such cases the period on duty may exceed eight hours a day. A list of employments which are to be regarded as essentially intermittent, and the total period of time on duty permitted for them, are given in the Decree.

(b) In virtue of Section 5 of the Act of 14th June, 1921, which deals with industries for which the normal hourly limits are recognised to be inapplicable, an extension of working hours to ten a day is permitted, provided that, calculated over a period of six weeks, the average of 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week is not exceeded, for the following classes of workers :--(i) workers in maintenance of way gangs who have to travel to their place of work by train or trolley; (ii) workers employed in the permanent way service generally who are called upon to work on the system as a whole or on a special group of lines, or on a line or section of a line comprising several stations; (iii) workers in the employ of the electricity service; (iv) workers in the transport and supply service engaged, as required, in the repair of strong boxes, weighbridges, cranes and rolling stock.

(c) In virtue of the same Section of the Act of 14th June, 1921. the working hours of navvies or other maintenance of way workers charged with the opening of barriers at level crossings are regulated as follows:—(i) the opening of a barrier between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. is to be counted as 15 minutes' work, and between 5 a.m. and 10 p.m. as 5 minutes' work; (ii) the total effective working time of such workers may not exceed an average of 8 hours a day calculated over a period of 3 months.

(2) Printing and bookbinding (23rd May, 1927).—Under Section 6 of the Act of 14th June, 1921, which admits of extensions of hours in industries in which the period necessary for the execution of work cannot definitely be determined in advance, or in which the materials used are liable to deteriorate during the process of manufacture, 52 supplementary hours per annum are permitted in the above trade, subject to a maximum of 2 hours a day. Compositors on daily newspapers are excluded.

(3) Seasonal industries.—All decrees in this section are issued under Section 5 of the Act of 14th June, 1921, dealing with seasonal industries, etc. Hours in the industries mentioned below may be regulated as follows :--

(a) Egg-preserving by cold storage (8th November, 1926).— $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day for the periods from 15th March to 31st May and from 1st October to 31st December, on condition that not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day are worked during the periods from 15th January to 28th February and from 1st June to 30th September.

(b) Lemonade and mineral waters (27th June, 1927).-9 hours a day for the period from 15th June to 15th September, on condition that not more than 7 hours a day are worked during the period from 15th November to 15th February.

(c) Coastal electric tramways (27th June, 1927).—(i) drivers, conductors, and the staff of sub-stations, 9 hours a day for the period from 15th July to 15th September, on condition that not more than 7 hours a day are worked during the period from 15th December to 15th February; (ii) office staff, 9 hours a day from 1st July to 30th September, on condition that not more than 7 hours a day are worked from 1st January to 31st March.

(d) Patisseries at Bruges and seaside resorts, workers engaged in making cakes, etc. (27th June, 1927).—9 hours a day from Easter to 31st July and from 1st to 30th September, 10 hours a day during August, on condition that average working hours during the whole period of exemption do not exceed the number normally permitted by law.

(e) Laundries in holiday resorts (27th June, 1927) .- 9 hours a day in July and from 1st to 15th September, and 10 hours in August, on condition that not more than 7 hours a day are worked from 15th November to 1st March.

In all the above five cases, if Saturday afternoon is observed as half holiday, the maximum daily by one hour on the first five days of the week.

(4) Retail shops and commerical undertakings :---(a) Butchers' shops (29th August, 1926).-The provisions of the

Righ 'Hour Day Act are extended to persons, other than clerical workers, employed in butchers' shops, with the following deviations:-* Revue du Travail, various dates in 1926 and 1927. Brussels.

(i) Sunday work may be added to the 48 hours worked on the other days of the week, on condition that a weekly total of 52 hours is not exceeded, and that, in addition to the rest periods provided for by the Sunday Rest Act of 17th July, 1905, compensatory holidays of at least 13 full days a year are granted; (ii) the 48 hours of work authorised for the six working days of the week may be unequally distributed, but in such a manner as not to exceed nine hours a day.

(b) Shops in general.—A Decree of 27th December, 1926, extends the provisions of the Eight Hour Day Act to the staff, other than clerical employees, of retail shops. In shops employing 3 persons or more in which Sunday work is permitted under the Sunday Rest Act, the staff may be employed for four hours on Sunday, Arest Act, the start may be employed for four neurs on summary, and the 48 hours may be unequally distributed on the same conditions as those laid down for butchers' shops by the Decree summarised in (4) (a) above. Shops employing less than 3 persons may work 9 hours a day and 54 hours a week and, in addition, four hours on Sunday, on the same conditions as those laid down for shops with a larger staff.

(c) Pátisseries (22nd June, 1927).—Shops employing three or more persons may work 52 hours a week, and those employing less than three persons, 58 hours a week, distributed over seven days a week, provided that a maximum of 9 hours a day is not exceeded, and that the staff, in addition to the rest periods prescribed by the Sunday Rest Act of 17th July, 1905, are allowed compensatory holidays amounting to at least thirteen full days in the year.

(5) Electrical undertakings (29th August, 1926).-Under Section 6 of the Act of 14th June, 1921 (vide (2) above), the legal working hours of electricians employed by the Reception Committee and the Testing Department of the Electricity Board may be exceeded by 200 hours per annum, with a daily maximum of 10 hours. Time spent in travelling to the place of work by rail and returning therefrom is counted as effective work. The supplementary hours are paid for at 25 per cent. above the ordinary rates.

(6) Non-application of the Act to persons in confidential positions (29th August, 1926).—Section 2 of the Act of 14th June, 1921, prescribes that the Act shall not apply to persons invested with confidential functions, and that such persons are to be defined by Royal Order. The Decree of 29th August, 1926, gives a list of officials of the State Railways and the Electricity Board who are to be regarded as invested with confidential functions

(7) Saturday half-holiday.—According to Section 2 of the Act of 14th June, 1921, it may be provided by Decree, as the result of an agreement between the majority of the employers and the majority of the workers in any industry, that Saturday afternoon shall be observed as a holiday and working hours on the other working days be extended by a maximum of one a day. Such an arrangement was introduced in all the branches of the Railway, Marine, Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Air Departments by a Decree of 29th August, 1926.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN ITALY IN 1926.

A RECENT number of the Bollettino del Lavoro,* the official organ of the Italian Ministry of National Economy, gives the results of an inquiry into the normal working hours of 1,834,411 workers employed in various industries at September, 1926. This inquiry showed that, at that date, 199,790 persons (or 10.9 per cent.) were working less than 48 hours a week, 1,088,512 (or 59.4 per cent.) 48 hours a week, and 506,676 (or 27.6 per cent.) more than 48 hours a week.

The following Table gives the corresponding percentages for twenty separate industries covered by the inquiry :----

deni etti tabnit ei ajionk Inteni tati Tati alugiat	Percent	Weekly			
Industrial Group.	Less than 48 Hours a Week.	48 Hours a Week.	More than 48 Hours a Week.	Hours not stated.	
Metal Mines Furniture Flour Milling Paper Blast Furnaces and Metal Works Shipbuilding Brickmaking Pottery Works Building Building Silk Manufacture Sugar Refining Tobacco Manufacture Printing Printing Finitog Manufacture Printing	Per cent. 7.9 8.7 9.6 12.9 16.1 7.1 4.8 8.5 6.1 11.1 1.0 19.1 13.0 8.2 16.9 12.5 7.8 12.0 12.9 12.9 16.1 7.1 2.9 16.1 7.1 1.0 12.9 16.1 7.1 1.0 12.9 16.1 7.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.}\\ 68\cdot8\\ 50\cdot1\\ 50\cdot5\\ 56\cdot7\\ 69\cdot5\\ 78\cdot6\\ 69\cdot7\\ 60\cdot1\\ 47\cdot4\\ 41\cdot5\\ 71\cdot7\\ 67\cdot4\\ 40\cdot3\\ 64\cdot1\\ 67\cdot7\\ 65\cdot9\\ 68\cdot1\\ 72\cdot4\\ 70\cdot3\\ 36\cdot5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Per cent.}\\ 21\cdot0\\ 40\cdot0\\ 38\cdot6\\ 29\cdot5\\ 13\cdot0\\ 13\cdot7\\ 24\cdot2\\ 29\cdot1\\ 46\cdot4\\ 44\cdot8\\ 20\cdot7\\ 13\cdot0\\ 43\cdot1\\ 27\cdot2\\ 14\cdot5\\ 20\cdot2\\ 19\cdot3\\ 11\cdot8\\ 14\cdot1\\ 57\cdot5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	
Total (all industries, including those not enumerated above)	10.9	59+4	27.6	2.1	

* Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, 30th April, 1927. Rome.

All Items included Food only ...

FOOD

At 1st September the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was slightly higher than a month earlier. This was mainly due to increases in the average prices of eggs and

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held butter, partly counterbalanced by further reductions in the prices by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different of potatoes. articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st September, the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so 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 57 per cent. at 1st September, 1927, as statistics was about 57 per cent. at its beptember, 1221, as compared with 56 per cent. a month ago and 62 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 2nd August, and 1st September, 1927 :-far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 110 and 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indicat he nearest {	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 1927, as compared with			
Article.	July, 1914.	2nd August, 1927.	1st Sept., 1927.	July, 1914.	2nd Aug., 1927.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 4 ³ 0 9 ¹	s. d. 1 4 ³ 0 9 ⁺	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ + 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	s. d. ;	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 71 0 41	0 9 3 0 51	0 9 ³ / ₄ 0 5 ¹ / ₄	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		
Mutton, British- Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 6 0 9 ⁸	1 6 0 9 ³ / ₂	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$		
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 ² 0 4 0 11 ¹	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{4}{1} \\ + 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 10^{\frac{1}{10}} \\ 0 & 5^{\frac{1}{24}} \\ 1 & 6^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} $	1 54444 0 9414 2 344 0 544 0 544	1 5 ⁸⁴ / ₃ 9 4 3 0 2 0 5 0 5	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 4 \\ + 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	 	
Butter- Fresh Salt Cheese† Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2 ¹ 1 2 ¹ 0 8 ⁴ 0 7 0 1 ¹ 0 4 ⁴	1 9 ¹ 1 8 ¹ 1 0 ² 0 7 ¹ 0 1 ³ 0 9 ¹	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 2 \end{array} $	

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

The state of the state of the state of the	ST 15 8 19 19 19 19 19 19	1	12 1 1 2 1 2 L 19 L 1	Ling of the state of the	to which	trustwor	thy stat	istics	are I	lot av	anab	10.			
	1st Sept	Percentage In ., 1927, as co th July, 191	mpared	Corre- sponding General	TOUR LOOK		-		1						
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 2nd Aug., 1927.	SUMMARY TABLE: 1918 TO 1927. The following Table shows the average percentage increas compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in statistics, at the beginning of each month since January, 1918				ncreas ed in	1 the					
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 70 36	Per cent. 66 38	Per cent. 68 37	Per cent. 68 38		erage Pe		Increa	ase si	nce Ju	uly, 19	914-	All I		1120
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	38 4	34 11	36 8	35 7	Month.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	71 50	73 49	72 50	73 50	Jan Feb	85 -90 90	120 120	125 130	165 151	92 88	78 77	77 79	80 79	75 73	75 72
Mutton, Frozen Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	68 16 51 119	60 20 50 97	64 18 50 108	64 18 50 108	Mar April May June	90 90-95 95 100 100	115 110 105 105	130 132 141 150	141 133 128 119	86 82 81 80	76 74 70 69	78 73 71 69	79 75 73 72	72 68 67 68	71 65 64 63
Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	65 70 51 86 58	70 68 59 75 66	68 69 55 81 62	67 69 55 81 60	July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	100-105 110 110 115-120 120-125 120	105-110 115 115 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75 75 77	70 71 72 76 80 81	73 73 74 76 76 77	70 70 72 74 79 79	66 64 65
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	48 49 10 80	55 48 51 5 75 38	53 48 50 8 77 46	47 42 48 8 45 91	Figure for each fuel and to Dece	es for dat of the f light, an mber, 19	ive main d other i 25, are	tems) publis	nps of mon shed	i item th by	s (i.e. mont	, food h from	d, ren m Jar	nt, clo nuary,	thing, 1915,
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	57	56	57	56	Labour	Statistics	" (Cmd	. 2740)). NOT	Έ.			100 23		

If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.
 The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.
 The change in average price, as compared with a month earlier, was small, but sufficient to alter the average, as expressed to the nearest farthing.

14		1.20
6	10	100
1.12	22	1

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. 65% 57%

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st September, 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.

In the fuel and light group, the average prices of coal and gas were approximately the same as a month earlier, viz., 70 per cent. and 60 per cent. respectively above the level of July, 1914. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st September, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 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 pres war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, is, approximately, 65 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. at 2nd August, 1927, and

July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. at 2nd August, 1924, and 72 per cent. at 1st September, 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 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

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during August, apart from fluctuations due to the holiday season, showed little change on the whole as compared with July. A marked decline occurred in the pig iron industry and in the manufacture of glass bottles, and there was a further seasonal decline in the motor vehicle industry and in the tailoring trade.

On the other hand there was a slight improvement in coal mining. in the wire manufacturing industry, and in jute manufacture. In the chief staple industries there was very little change.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 12,000,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd August, 1927 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 9.4 as compared with 9.3 at 25th July, 1927, and 14.0 at 23rd August, 1926. For males alone the percentage at 22nd August was 10.5, as compared with 10.5 at 25th July, 1927; for females the corresponding figures were 6.3 and 5.9. The percentage wholly unemployed rose from 6.6 at 25th July to 6.8 at 22nd August. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at employ-ment exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th August, 1927, was approximately 1,076,000, of whom 845,000 were men and 161,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 25th July, 1927, it was 1,055,000, of whom 838,000 were men and 153,000 were women; and at 30th August, 1926, it was 1,606,000, of whom 1,205,000 were men and 306,000 were women. The figures for August, 1926, were, of course, affected by the dispute in the coal-

mining industry. The following Table shows, month by month since August, 1926, the percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unem-ployment Insurance Acts, and the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) of applicants for employment registered at Employ-ment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :----

Can and the track	Numbers (Insured and Unin-					
Month.	and a shirt	The second	Male	sured) registered at Em-		
anilitan anotas bitat acha ana oltar anotas an	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porarily Stopped.	Total.	ployment Exchanges, etc.
1926. August September October November Decembert 1927. January February March May June July August	14.9 14.7 14.8 13.1 13.3 12.2 11.2 10.8 10.0 10.5 10.5	11.611.010.310.08.48.57.56.25.75.35.45.96.3	9.0 9.3 9.4 9.5 8.9 7.2 6.5 6.6 6.8	5.0 4.7 4.3 4.1 2.8 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.4 2.4 2.6	$14 \cdot 0^*$ $13 \cdot 7^*$ $13 \cdot 6^*$ $13 \cdot 5^*$ $11 \cdot 9^*$ $12 \cdot 1^*$ $10 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 4$ $8 \cdot 8$ $8 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 3$ $9 \cdot 3$ $9 \cdot 4$	1,606,000* 1,582,000* 1,545,000* 1,545,000* 1,357,000* 1,375,000 1,208,000 1,115,000 1,015,000 1,015,000 1,055,000

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.-In the coal-mining industry employment continued slack. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th August, 1927, was 984,528, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. as compared with July; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th August, 1927, was $4\cdot 63$, as compared with 4.43 in July.

In the iron-mining industry there was a further decline in the number of workpeople employed and in the average number of days worked per week in the mines from which returns were received. In the shale mines in West Lothian there was a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed compared with the previous month.

Employment at limestone quarries was good in the Buxton and Clitheroe districts and fair in the Weardale district. At slate quarries in North Wales it continued good, and at chalk quarries very slack. At tin mines employment was again good, and at china clay quarries fairly good.

Manufacture of Pig-iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.-In the pigiron industry employment was bad and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Of the 442 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of August, 1927, was 165, compared with 174 in July, 1927.

In the iron and steel trades employment continued slack; short reported in many district e tinplate and steel sheet trades employment continued bad. The number

• In the coal-mining industry only those unemployed persons who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the trade dispute were taken into account in the unemployment

† The figures relate to 20th December, 1926.

of mills in operation at the end of August, 1927, was 466, compared with 471 in July, 1927, and with 300 in August, 1926.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—In the engineering trades employment remained slack, on the whole, and showed a further decline in the motor and cycle section. It continued fairly good in electrical engineering, and full time was still in operation at most railway works; in marine engineering employment continued bad, and the textile machinery section was still very depressed. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment remained very bad, on the whole, and showed a slight decline on repair work as compared with the previous month. In the other metal trades employment remained moderate, on the whole. It was fairly good in the nut and bolt trade; fair in the hollow-ware, sheet metal, edge tool, tube and file trades; moderate in the needle and fishing tackle, brasswork, lock and latch and cutlery trades; and slack in the stove and grate, key, wire, chain and anchor, jewellery and plated ware, and metallic bedstead trades.

Textile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment showed little general change in August as compared with the previous month. In the section spinning American cotton the recommendation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation that mills should be closed for one week in addition to the annual trade holidays was fairly largely observed. In the section spinning Egyptian cotton practically full-time employment continued, apart from trade holidays in a few districts. In the weaving department employment was poor.

In the wool textile trade employment was moderate on the whole and showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the hosiery trade employment continued fairly good; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it continued fairly good generally; in the lace trade it showed a slight decline; in the

inen trade employment showed a further slight decline; in the jute trade it again improved, and was fair on the whole. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, employment was still slack and much short time was worked.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade was fair generally, but showed a further seasonal decline; short time was worked at a number of centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades a seasonal decline was reported and employment was moderate; in the blouse and light underclothing trade in London it was reported as slack. Employment in the shirt and collar and corset trades continued fairly good. In the felt-hat trade employment continued good.

In the boot and shoe industry employment, taken as a whole, was poor. In the majority of centres there were extended holiday stoppages at the beginning of the month; and a good deal of short time was worked during the remaining part of the month.

Leather Trades.-In the tanning and currying section employment *Leather Trades.*—In the tanning and currying section employment continued fair, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; with saddlery and harness makers it also continued fair, on the whole; in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section an improvement was reported in a few centres, but employment was still moderate.

Building Trades.--Employment in the building trades was generally good with skilled operatives in most districts, and moderate, on the whole, with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, it was very good generally with plasterers; good with bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, masons and slaters; fairly good with painters; and generally fair with plumbers. With tradesmen's labourers it was moderate, on the whole. In the brick trade employment continued good on the whole, but much time was lost owing to bad weather.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers declined slightly but was still fairly good; with coachbuilders it also showed decline

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade was fair, on the whole; with letterpress printers it continued moderate; with electrotypers and stereotypers it remained good generally, but showed a decline in London and at Manchester; in the lithographic printing trades it also showed a decline and was fair, on the whole. In the bookbinding trades it showed a slight improvement, but was still moderate generally.

Pottery and Glass .- Employment in the pottery trade in North Staffordshire remained slack, on the whole; there was much short time working and the August holidays were extended in many cases. In the glass trades employment was slack, on the whole, and showed a further decline, especially in the bottle-making section.

Agriculture and Fishing .- In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was generally adequate to meet the demand, though there was an occasional shortage when the weather was favourable for farming operations. In Scotland the supply of regular workers was generally adequate, but experienced harvesters were rather scarce in some districts. In the fishing industry employment showed a further improvement.

Dock Labour and Seamen .- With dock labourers employment showed little change and was slack on the whole; with seamen it continued moderate to fair.

September, 1927. THE MINISTRY FOF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 industries :-

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1926.		tage Unem at August, 1	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	(Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	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	6.0 4.2 6.9 8.9 14.7 12.1 10.3 21.1 14.8 1.7	3.5 3.6 4.2 8.5 7.5 8.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.5 0.3	$5 \cdot 2 4 \cdot 1 6 \cdot 3 8 \cdot 8 13 \cdot 2 11 \cdot 0 9 \cdot 0 19 \cdot 7 11 \cdot 9 1 \cdot 3 $	$ \begin{array}{c}\\ +0.1\\ +0.5\\ +0.5\\ -0.4\\ +0.8\\ -0.8\\ +0.5\\ +0.1\\\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 5 \cdot 5 \\ - 6 \cdot 7 \\ - 5 \cdot 9 \\ - 8 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 12 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $
-	12,041,000	10.5	6.3	9.4	+0.1	- 4.6

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 AUGUST, 1927.

8-0 SH 2-0-44 9-2	Cherk P	1. 1. 1.			То	
Area.	Men. Boys. Women.		Girls.	Num- ber.		
South-Eastern : (a) London (b) Rest of South Eastern South-Western North-Eastern North-Western Sociland Wales	1,605 1,301 1,045 891 1,173 1,162 702 469	4,867 2,188 2,105 3,642 4,418 4,074 4,018 1,654	2,233 1,000 974 834 1,334 1,490 867 414	4,691 1,587 1,358 3,191 2,917 3,724 2,925 492	13,396 6,076 5,482 8,558 9,842 10,450 8,512 3,029	
GREAT BRITAIN	8,348	26,966	9,146	20,885	65,345	

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. INFORMATION as to employment, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below :-(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

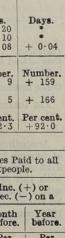
		Workpeople included in the		at	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a			
Trade.	in t Return Augu 192		Augu 192		Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron " Shale ",	91	84,528 6,334 2,639	Days W per w by Mi 4.6 5.2 5.8	eek nes. 3	Days. + 0.20 - 0.10 + 0.08	Days. * + 0.04		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel She Iron and Steel		 56,753	Furnac Bla 16 Mills wo 46 Shifts W (one w 309,	st. 5 orking. 66 Vorked reek).	Number. - 9 - 5 Per cent. - 2.3	Number. + 159 + 166 Per cent. + 92.0		
	(b)	OTHER	TRADES		ing for	intern &		
aliner ang ganat a		r of Work Employed		Tot	al Wages P Workpeo			
Trade.	Week	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a			(+) or (-) on a		
18731 Skilany in P	27th Aug., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug. 1927	, Month			
Textiles :	75,274 66,011 88,120 9,884 45,335 10,699 9,367	Per cent. + 1·1 - 0·5 - 0·2 + 0·3 - 0·4 - 0·2 - 1·0	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 6 \cdot 7 \\ + 4 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 4 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 39 \cdot 6 \\ + 24 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	£ 140,12 142,24 164,82 18,39 104,39 19,44 24,56	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 41 & - & 0.3 \\ 14 & - & 2.5 \\ 96 & - & 0.4 \\ 95 & + & 2.3 \\ 09 & - & 3.4 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 + 11.0 \\ + 10.5 \\ 4 + 14.3 \\ + 6.2 \\ 3 + 43.5 \end{array}$		

* Statistics not available. In August, 1926, there was a gene of work at coal mines and most of the iron mines were closed.

337

26

otal. Per-1 centages of numbers insured at July, 1926. 0.64 0.720.680.480.490.490.640.640.56



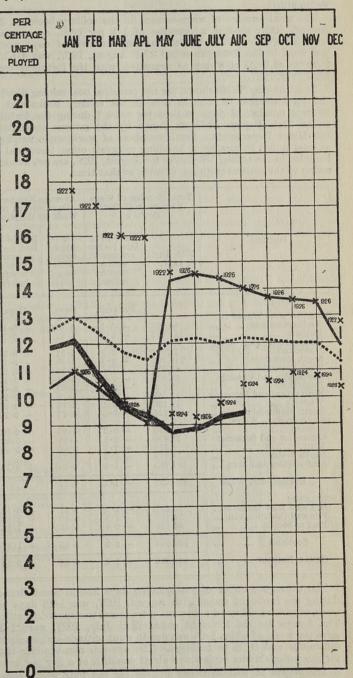
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Thick Curve -	-0		-	1927.
Dotted Curve -	-		=	Mean of 1922-
Thin Curve -		a dia bertatiana	-	1926.

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



Nore .- From May to December, the curve for 1926 and the NOTE.—From May to becember, the curve showing the mean for the years 1922-26 are influenced by the heavy increase in unemployment in those months due to the general 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 by March. The figures for the first two months of 1927 were still affected by the results of the coal-mining dispute in some industries and also by a comparatively high rate of unem-ployment in coal mining itself. The influence of the latter factor had considerably increased by the end of July, but was not so

great in August. For the whole period of eight months, the percentages for 1927 were well below the mean percentages of the previous five years, and, in spite of the heavy unemployment in some important industries, the percentages for May to August were below the minima recorded for corresponding months in that period.

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 relats to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued slack. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.9 at 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 21.0 at 25th July, but this improvement occurred entirely among workpeople who were temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. The percentage wholly unemployed increased from 10.8 to 11.1 during the month.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th August, 1927, showed a decrease of $1\cdot 1$ per cent. as compared with 23rd July, 1927; but the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th August, 1927, was $4\cdot 63$, an increase of $0\cdot 20$ of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1927.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week * during the fortnight ended 27th August, 1927, as shown by the 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. Statistics for August, 1926, are not available owing to the general stoppage of work at that time.

	Earners of	ber of Wage on Colliery ks at	Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.		
Districts.	27th Aug., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.	Fort- night ended 27th Aug., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.	
The second s		Per cent.	Days.	Days.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :	40 500	7 1	4.05	1 0 70	
Northumberland Durham	46,569 123,878	-3.1 -2.3	4·87 4·91	+ 0.18	
Cumberland and West-	123,010	- 2.3	4.91	+ 0.28	
morland	11,737	- 1.2	5.01	+ 0.02	
South Yorkshire	119,782	- 0.3	4.50	- 0.10	
West Yorkshire	61,015	- 1.5	3.85	- 0.25	
Lancashire and Cheshire	88,415	- 0.8	3.81	- 0.12	
Derbyshire	59,826	- 0.1	3.99	- 0.40	
Nottingham and Leicester	67,288	+ 0.0	4.19	- 0.24	
Warwick	19,120	+ 0.5	5.44	- 0.03	
North Staffordshire South Staffs†., Worcs. and	32,728	- 0.5	4.77	+ 0.20	
Salop	33,360	- 0.3	4.99	- 0.08	
Gloucester and Somerset	11,495	- 2.1	4.58	-0.08 -0.04	
Kent	2,578	+ 7.7	5.68	- 0.01	
North Wales	14,479	- 0.3	5.32	0 01	
South Wales and Mon	187,755	- 1.9	4.91	+ 0.18	
England and Wales	880,025	- 1.2	4.57		
SCOTLAND :			- Internet	and the second	
Mid and East Lothians	13,221	- 1.1	5.11	+ 0.91	
Fife and Clackmannan	22,464	- 1.3	5.40	+ 2.59	
Rest of Scotland	68,818	+ 0.4	5.04	+ 1.82	
Scotland	104,503	- 0.2	5.13	+ 1.87	
GREAT BRITAIN	984,528	- 1.1	4.63	+ 0.20	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th August, 1927, was 1.16 days per week, of which 1.08 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1927, were 1.37 days per week, of which 1.04 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.28 to holidays. The average non-winding time for the periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended

27th August, 1927, which was affected by holidays, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,851,800 tons, as compared with 18,939,400 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1927.

The *export* of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,240,400 tons in August, as compared with 5,888,500 tons in July, 1927.

The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 22nd August, 1927, and the increases or decreases in the percentages as compared with 25th July, 1927, are shown in the following Table :—

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

	Uner	nployed ugust,	at	in percentages as compared with					
Area.	Wholly Unem-	Tem- porary	Total.	A m	or e.	Two years before.			
	ployed (incl. Casuals).	stop- pages.		Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Total.		
ENGLAND AND WALES :			1.5						
Northumberland	18.4	1.0	19.4		- 4.9	- 4.9	- 3.5		
Durham	21.1	6.4	27.5	+ 0.1	- 8.5	- 8.4	+ 4.1		
Cumberland and	and the second	and the second	and the	and plan all	the second state	1912			
Westmorland	4.5	18.9	23.4	+ 0.9	- 2.6	- 1.7	- 0.1		
Yorkshire	4.5	8.6	13.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	+ 3.0	- 4.6		
Lancs. and		the start	- Water						
Cheshire	5.8	19.9	25.7	- 0.1	+ 4.5	+ 4.4	-11.3		
Derbyshire	2.8	12.0	14.8	- 0.1	- 5.1	- 5.2	- 1.2		
Notts and	1011月1日本国	THE TRANSPORT	111 2 3 3	1.150 0.70 1875	Section 1	100	a shift in		
Leicester	2.3	7.5	9.8		+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.9		
Warwick	2.3	0.0	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1		
Staffs, Worcester	1.100		A REAL PROPERTY	Section and Sec	100000	0.000000	Maple And States		
and Salop	5.2	5.9	11.1	- 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	- 1.1		
Glos. and	A Marganatha C	M.C. To	112 Barris	C. Star 18 1	ALL SHAY SK	and the second second	1022 2 Ela		
Somerset	8.7	12.1	20.8	+ 0.8	+ 5.5	+ 6.3	- 3.6		
Kent	5.1		5.1	+ 2.4		+ 2.4	+ 2.5		
Wales and Mon-			15.000.00	U.S. Caller	The Part	and the second	Contraction 1		
mouth	16.3	12.1	28.4	+ 1.3	- 1.0	+ 0.3	- 0.8		
England and									
Wales	11.0	9.8	20.8	+ 0.5	- 1.2	- 0.7	- 1.8		
Course in the	10.7	1.5	17.0		7.0	7.0			
SCOTLAND	12.3	1.5	13.8	- 0.6	- 3.2	- 3.8	- 8.5		
GREAT BRITAIN	11.1	8.8	19.9	+ 0.3	- 1.4	1 1	0.7		
GREAT DRITAIN	11.1	0.9	13.3	+ 0.3	- 1.4	- 1.1	- 2.7		

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

THERE was again a decrease in the total number of workpeople employed in the mines from which returns were received, notably in the Cleveland district, where several mines were idle and considerable short time was being worked.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.7 at 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 9.5 at 25th July, 1927, and 66.5 at 23rd August, 1926.

The following Table summarizes the information received from those employers who furnished returns for July and August, 1927. In August, 1926, most of the mines were closed owing to the stoppage of work at coal mines.

	people Mines	er of Work- employed at included in Returns.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
Districts.	Fort- night ended 27th August, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.	Fort- night ended 27th August, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.	
		Per cent.	Days.	Days.	
leveland umberland and Lan-	2,402	- 16.0	4.28	- 0.46	
cashire	2,699	- 0.1	5.95	+ 0.05	
ther Districts	1,233	- 3.3	5.60	+ 0.06	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,334	- 7.4	5.25	- 0.10	
		The survey of the lates of		A STATE AND A STATE	

SHALE MINING.

According to the returns received, 2,639 workpeople were employed in the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 27th August, 1927, showing a decrease of 1.8 per cent. compared with the previous month, and no appreciable change compared with August, 1926. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines from which returns were received was 5.86 in August, 1927, compared with 5.78 in July, 1927, and 5.82 in August, 1926.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August was bad and showed a decline as compared with July. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.9 on 22nd August, 1927, compared with 12.6 on 25th July, 1927.

* See footnote * in previous column.

September, 1927. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers 165 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, compared with 174 at the end of July Returns received from 79 firms employing 18,552 workpeople at the end of August showed a decrease of 4.8 per cent. as compared with July.

District.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blas		In De
	of Furnaces	August, 1927.	July, August, 1927. 1926.		Mon befo
ENGLAND AND WALES.		and and the second		Extraction of the	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	99	36	41	4	-
Lancs Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including	44	13	13		••
Sheffield)	33	12	14		-
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	64 24	31 15	31 15	1	
Worcester and War- wick South Wales	55 28	13 9	15 9	1	
England and Wales	347	129	138	6	-
Scotland	95	36	36		
Total	442	165	174	6	-

The production of pig iron in August amounted to 596,100 tons, as compared with 645,800 tons in July, 1927, and 13,600 tons in August, 1926.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued slack, on the whole ; shorttime working was reported in many distrticts.

time working was reported in many districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.0 on 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 18.2 on 25th July, 1927, and 56.4 on 23rd August, 1926, when employment was affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry. According to returns received from firms employing 56,753 work-people in the week ended 27th August, 1927, the volume of employ-ment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 2.3 per cent. as compared with July, but increased by 92.0 per cent. as compared with a year before. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.4 in August, 1927, the same as in the previous month. the previous month.

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

	emp	of Workpe loyed by i king retur	arms	Aggreg	gate numb Shifts.*	er of		
	Week ended 27th	ended compared ended		ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
and Anna and	August, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	August, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.	lentryn (Gilet yn 7	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
penHearth Melt- ing Furnaces iddling Forges olling Mills orging & Pressing ounding therDepartments	5,743 1,531 20,337 3,072 7,549 7,180	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 325 \cdot 7 \\ + & 200 \cdot 8 \\ + & 87 \cdot 3 \\ + & 55 \cdot 4 \\ + & 10 \cdot 9 \\ + & 68 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	33,015 6,742 103,993 16,075 43,240 40,977	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} + 359 \cdot 2 \\ + 203 \cdot 3 \\ + 98 \cdot 4 \\ + 62 \cdot 4 \\ + 15 \cdot 0 \\ + 68 \cdot 8 \end{array}$		
chanics, Labourers	11,341	- 0.1	+ 115.1	65,026	- 0.3	+ 137.4		
TOTAL	56,753	- 2.4	+ 82.9	303,068	- 2.3	+ 92.0		
DISTRICTS.					-14 TV			
orthumberland, Durham and Cleveland heffield & Rother-	14,336	- 2.7	+ 117.6	81,518	- 2.6	+ 130.3		
ham	17,814	- 1.2	+ 63.0	94,819	- 0.3	+ 64.0		
eeds, Bradford, etc,	1,685	- 11.8	+ 28.9	9,000	- 12.5	+ 24.7		
and Cheshire	7,420 5,753	+ 0.8 - 3.4	+ 181.7 + 144.1	39,454 30,619	$+ 2 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 6$	$+ 205 \cdot 9$ + 155 \cdot 0		
ther Midland Counties	3,409	- 2.5	+ 103.9	19,216	- 3.2	+ 184.0		
Tales and Mon- mouth cotland†	6, 3 03	- 4.9	+ 14.1	34,442	- 6.0	+ 19.3		
Total, England and Wales	56,753	- 2.4	+ 82.9	309,068	- 2:3	+ 92.0		

* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 644,500 tons in August, 1927, as compared with 687,100 in July, 1927, and 52,100 tons in August, 1926.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued bad; many mills were temporarily closed and much short time working was reported. At the end of August 466 tinplate and steel-sheet mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 471 in the previous month and with 300 in August, 1926. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.9 on 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 24.0 on 25th July, 1927, and with 54.3 on 23rd August, 1926. Employment in August of last year was seriously affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry

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

STATES &	Numbe	r of Works	Open	Number of Mills in Operation				
Au	At end	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	of August, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	August, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	63 13	+ 1	$^{+21}_{+6}$	342 124	$+ \frac{3}{8}$	+130 + 36		
TOTAL	76	+ 1	+ 27	466	- 5	+166		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August, 1927, amounted to 97,580 tons, or 10,437 tons less than in July, 1927, but 44,657 tons more than in August, 1926.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained slack on the whole, showing little change compared with the previous month except in the motor and cycle section, where a further decline was experienced. Employment continued fairly good in electrical engineering, and full time was still in operation at most railway works. Conditions remained bad in marine engineering, and the textile machinery section was still very depressed.

section was still very depressed. Conditions generally were, however, much better than in the corresponding period of last year, when employment was suffering from the effects of the dispute in the coal mining industry. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd August, 1927, and the increase or

decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :--

Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed

Delay manage tan		Itumb.	ai	t 22nd	August,		1927.			
Divisions,	Engineering, agineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding. Electrical Bigineering. Marine Engineering, etc.		Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a			
	Engine Engine and Foun	Elec Engi	Marine Engineering, e	Constr Engir	Construction Repair of Mo Vehicles, Cyc and Aircraf	in do Ni Inferio Inferio	Month before.	Year before.		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4,267 1,563 1,700 6,387 16,839 15,271 7,445 1,087 997	397 212 138 1,134 534 1,094 187 24 26	61 209 574 37 3,724 107 1,644 15 1,228	35 55 439 623 140 614 5 93	664 126	6,389 2,868 3,863 21,820 22,600 18,553 10,554 1,345 2,422	$\begin{array}{r} + & 109 \\ - & 116 \\ + & 231 \\ + & 3,155 \\ + & 94 \\ + & 718 \\ - & 675 \\ + & 187 \\ - & 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	55,556	3,746	7,599	2,079	21,434	90,414	+ 3,673	- 73,470		
or many because		Percen	tage U	nemp	loyed at	22nd Au	igust, 19	27.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3.7 4.8 7.0 13.5 10.9 8.8 15.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	9.5 6.2 9.0 2.4 17.1 8.3 9.3 7.1 22.4	5.5 7.1 6.8 8.1 5.7 10.8 12.1	3.2 5.9 14.7 7.8 10.1 6.7 6.6	$ \begin{array}{c c} 4.7 \\ 3.5 \\ 5.6 \\ 10.1 \\ 13.0 \\ 10.2 \\ 8.7 \\ 13.3 \\ 16.3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 4 \cdot 4 \\ - & 12 \cdot 7 \\ - & 9 \cdot 4 \\ - & 12 \cdot 7 \\ - & 24 \cdot 1 \\ - & 11 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND		4.9	13.0	7.6	9.6	9.0	+ 0.3	- 7.		
Ditto, July, 1927 Ditto, Aug., 1926	8.9 17.8	4.9 7.9	12 · 9 30 · 1			8.7 16.3				

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad in both marine and general engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire conditions were again slack and showed little general change. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained ad on th and showed some falling off. It was good in railway engineering and fair in electrical engineering; but there was a further decline in the motor section and the textile machinery section remained depressed.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor and cycle section was slack, and showed

ac. (+) or ec. (-) on a nth Year ore. before. 5 + 32 ... + 13 2 + 12 + 30 + 152 $^{+12}_{+9}$ 9 +123 + 36 9 +159

a further decline, especially at Coventry; employment continued moderate in general engineering and fairly good in electrical engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained fair, with a slight tendency towards improve-ment. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment continued fairly good on the whole and good in the electrical section. In the South-Western Counties it was fair.

In Wales employment remained bad and showed a further falling off. In Scotland conditions were moderate, improvement being observed in both marine and general engineering; but in the motor section employment declined. In Northern Ireland employment improved slightly but was still very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained very bad on the whole, and showed a slight decline on repair work in comparison with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, when employment was affected by the stoppage in the coal-mining industry, there was a substantial and almost general improvement.

In Scotland considerable improvement was shown compared with July, the percentage unemployed falling from $19 \cdot 1$ to $15 \cdot 8$, the lowest figure recorded for several years. There was also some improvement on the South Coast and in Northern Ireland. On the North-East and North-West Coasts, the Thames, and the Bristol Channel, a decline was shown.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd August, 1927, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th July, 1927, and with a year before :--

Divisions,		Decrea	se $(+)$ or se $(-)$ as upared th a	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd August, 1927.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with a		
	Total Numb Insured Work Unemploye 22nd August,	Month before.	Year before.	Per Unen 22nd A	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,638 715 2,352 26 17,492 9,477 9,367 3,543 3,069	$ \begin{array}{r} + 555 \\ + 49 \\ - 422 \\ + 1,318 \\ + 879 \\ - 1,951 \\ + 251 \\ - 134 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 434 \\ + & 17 \\ - & 1,127 \\ - & 26 \\ - & 22,012 \\ - & 918 \\ - & 20,145 \\ - & 1,818 \\ - & 3,332 \end{array}$	$23 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 0 $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.9 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 1.7 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 2.8 \\ - 3.3 \\ + 2.4 \\ - 1.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 4 \cdot 7 \\ - 8 \cdot 6 \\ - 35 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ - 34 \cdot 0 \\ - 17 \cdot 2 \\ - 22 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	48,679	+ 545	- 48,927	21.7	+ 0.2	-21.9	

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change in August as compared with July. In the section spinning American cotton, the recom-mendation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to users of American cotton to close their mills for one week in addition to the annual trade holidays (reported in last month's issue of this GAZETTE) was fairly largely observed; and the combined result of this recommendation, of the annual trade holidays and of the continued depression in the American section generally, of the continued depression in the American section generally, was to reduce the total production for the month in this section to little more than the equivalent of half-time employment. On the 6th September the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation strongly recommended spinners of American cotton to curtail production by a Saturday-Monday stoppage, or its equivalent, from 10th September to 31st October, inclusive.

In the section spinning Egyptian cotton practically full-time employment continued, apart from trade holidays in a few districts. In the weaving department there was no general improvement;

employment was poor, and a large number of looms in the principal weaving centres were standing idle.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.9 on 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 9.2 on 25th July, 1927, and with 23.4 on 23rd August, 1926, when employment was affected by the coal-mining stoppage.

Employment with spinners in the Ashton, Stockport, and Oldham districts remained bad; there was a marked decline at Ashton, and several firms at Glossop extended the trade holidays. On the other hand, there was a temporary improvement at Stockport. Short time was very largely worked in all these districts, especially at Oldham, where production was estimated at less than 60 per cent. of normal, and at Middleton, where the mills were reported to be working half time. At Royton, however, some firms continued to run full time during the early part of the month. In the weaving department at Oldham there was no change,

under-employment in various forms continuing to be general. Employment in the spinning department at Bury and at Rochdale remained bad, with much short time, although there was a slight improvement at Rochdale.

ent with spinners was good at Bolton and Leigh, and fair at Chorley; it was fair with cardroom workers at Bolton; with weavers and winders at Bolton it was fair in some sections, but slack in others.

Employment at Preston showed little change. For the first time for some years none of the firms in this district found it necessary to extend their annual holidays. Several large manufacturers at Preston who have hitherto woven plain goods have adapted themselves for the weaving of other goods for which there is now a better demand. Employment at Blackburn was very irregular; there was a slight reduction in the number of mills entirely closed, but under-employment was very prevalent. Underemployment was also reported from Great Harwood, which had been exceptionally well employed earlier in the year. There was a decided decline at Accrington; some sheds were closed down for two or three weeks during the month, and weavers and winders were being played off for indefinite periods. There was also a decline at Darwen, especially in mills engaged on grey shirtings; employment with weavers of fancy goods was fair. Several mills were closed for varying periods, and the preparation departments were very irregularly employed. Employment at Burnley declined, and was slack; there was an increase in the number of workpeople temporarily stopped. On the other hand, there was an improvement at Padiham, where employment was described as fair; at Colne there was a slight decline, and at Nelson no change; at both these places there was much under-employment. In Yorkshire there was no general change; a number of firms

extended their annual holidays. As in July, employment was good at Hebden Bridge, with full time nearly universal, and irregular at Sowerby Bridge, where small numbers of women workers were suspended for short periods. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :--

		umber o orkpeop			Wages 1 Workped	
June 101 200 of Loto	Week ended 27th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 27th		(+) or -) on a
of and the Al fam.)	Aug., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.	UTVA	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	9,372 19,444 33,319 7,366 5,773	$\begin{array}{r} + 3.0 \\ + 2.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 1.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 7 \cdot 0 \\ + 10 \cdot 1 \\ + 3 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	15,671 34,214 60,869 17,579 11,787	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{cent.} \\ + & 9 \cdot 4 \\ + & 15 \cdot 9 \\ + & 19 \cdot 3 \\ + & 7 \cdot 8 \\ + & 9 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
TOTAL	75,274	+ 1.1	+ 6.7	140,120	+ 0.3	+ 14.8
DISTRICTS.	NE COLO	tu grine	101 201 4	attolia.e	NI Jond	Sectorian.
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	3,302	- 5.3	+ 6.7	5,709	-10.8	+ 23.3
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	8,144 6,937 13,317	+ 6.3 + 2.7 + 0.0	+ 0.8 + 0.1 + 4.2	14,507 13,189 23,825	+10.2 - 0.1 - 0.3	+ 2.7 + 7.4 + 10.8
wood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Plackburg Access atom	5,777 4,765 6,618	+ 5.1 - 1.6 + 0.6	+ 1.8 + 13.8 + 8.4	9,969 7,820 11,818	+ 2.7 - 3.7 - 0.8	$+ 22 \cdot 4$ + 21 \cdot 5 + 20 \cdot 4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	8,277	+ 0.7	+ 9.6	17,030	- 2.6	+ 14.2
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	9,531 2,233 3,889 2,484	+ 0.1 - 0.6 + 0.2 + 1.0	+18.7 - 1.2 + 9.1 + 8.0	21,146 3,881 7,111 4,115	+ 2.6 - 5.0 - 0.5 + 2.4	+ 24.8 + 4.5 + 11.8 + 31.6
TOTAL	75,274	+ 1.1	+ 6.7	140,120	+ 0.3	+ 14.8

Returns from firms employing 72,000 workpeople in the week ended 27th August showed that about 12 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, with a loss of nearly 17 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 22nd August, 1927 :---

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 22nd August, 1927.									
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	and they be					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Totál.	Total			
ard and Blow- ing Room pinning eaming, Wind-	446 2,112	1,360 1,191	1,806 3,303	816 6,222	5,446 4,999	6,262 11,221	8,068 14,524			
ing and Warp- ing Veaving ther Processes	439 975 293	790 1,360 82	1,229 2,335 375	1,026 1,294 236	6,006 5,581 111	7,032 6,875 347	8,261 9,210 722			
Total	4,265	4,783	9,048	9,594	22,143	31,737	40,785			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th July, 1927:—

	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped.					
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women. Total.	Total.
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming,	+ 11 +176	- 45 - 143	-34 +33	- 152 - 865	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 844 - 977
Winding and Warp- ing Weaving Other Pro- cesses	+ 77 +199 + 20	Same inter		1 to dutes	+ 30 + 207 + 1,856 + 2,004 + 17 + 39	+ 236 + 2,378 + 75
Total	+ 483	- 45	+ 438	- 670	+ 1,100 + 430	+ 868

September, 1927. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 46,930,700 lbs. in August, 1927, compared with 49,950,200 lbs. in July, 1927, and with 66,606,700 lbs. in August, 1926. The exports of cotton yarn were 16,646,900 lbs. in August, 1927,

compared with 13,986,600 lbs. in July, 1927, and with 12,513,300 bs. in August, 1926.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 362,891,500 square yards, as compared with 336,166,500 square yards in the previous month, and with 297,933,000 square yards in August, 1926.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry remained at about the same general level as in July, slight improvements in some branches and in some districts being counterbalanced by declines in others.

As for many months past, the woollen section was in a better position than the worsted. Employment was only moderate on the whole, with a good deal of short time working and with a considerable percentage of machinery idle; it was, however, much better than in August of last year, when production suffered from

the effects of the coal-mining dispute. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.2 on 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 9.3 on 25th July, 1927, and with 21.1 on 27nd August 1926. 23rd August, 1926.

Worsted Section.—Employment was moderate with wool sorters, and showed a slight decline; with wool combers it was fair in the merino section but still bad in the cross-bred section. On the whole, the sorting, combing and preparing branches of the industry suffered a decline during the month, and short time working was extremely prevalent; about 47 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns during the week ended 27th August. With worsted drawers and spinners there was no marked general change, though spinners of coloured yarns for the Huddersfield fine cloth trade and for the Bradford coating trade were better employed, and there was also an improvement at Alloa. Of the operatives in these branches covered by the employers' returns 29 per cent. were reported to be working short time in the week ended 27th August, with a loss, on the average, of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the weaving branch there was a slight improvement at Huddersfield and at Halifax, but elsewhere the position was about the same as in July; in particular there was no improvement in the dress goods trade of Bradford and Keighley, which remained very slack. At Silsden, however, where much artificial silk is used, employment was still good. About 24* per cent. of the weavers covered by the returns received worked short time in the week ended 27th August, with an average loss of about 12* hours each.

The returns received from employers in the worsted section of the industry, taken as a whole, show that in the above week nearly 29* per cent. of the operatives worked short time, to the extent of about 11¹/₂ hours each, on an average; about 3 per cent. worked overtime to the average extent of 6 hours each.

Woollen Section. — Employment varied as between different districts, but, taken as a whole, there was no marked change as compared with July. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th August showed that 22 per cent. of the operatives in the spinning branches and 25* per cent. of those in the weaving branches worked short time, the average loss being 81 hours and 9* hours respectively; on the other hand there was some overtime, 12 per cent. of the spinners working an average of 9 hours each, and 5* per cent. of the weavers working an average of about 5* hours each. Taking the woollen section as a whole, about 22* per cent. of the operatives lost 9* hours each in short time working; while 8 per cent. worked about 8 hours each in overtime.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district there was little change as compared with July; some firms worked short time The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the week ended 27th August, 1927, by firms who supplied returns for while others were on overtime, and in one or two cases night shifts were in operation. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), Batley, etc.) and at Leeds employment was moderate, and slightly as compared with the numbers employed by the same firms in the below the level of July; it was fairly good at Morley, Yeadon, and Guiseley, and at Stockport. In the rag and shody trade of Dewsbury and Batley there was a further slight improvement, and employment was reported to be moderate. In the flannel trade of the Rochdale district some firms made extended stoppages. week ended 23rd July, 1927 :--Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with the previous month. (... signifies " no change" ; -, without a four examines " no non-intercole relationed") in addition to the usual stoppages for annual holidays. At Saddleworth employment continued fair. With blanket and rug manufacturers there was no marked general change; employment was good, and showed a slight improvement, in the Yorkshire factories, while at Witney full time continued to be worked.

Tweed mills in Scotland remained generally well occupied, with some overtime; and there was an unsatisfied demand for weavers and winders in the Galashiels district. In the woollen industry in Wales there was some improvement, and employment generally was fairly good.

Carpet Section.—Employment was fairly good in most districts; it was good at Kidderminster and above the usual level for the time of the year, while at factories in Yorkshire it was generally fair, though short time continued at Halifax and Brighouse. Employment was also good generally in Scotland.

Taking the carpet trade as a whole, the employers' returns for the week ended 27th August showed 17 per cent. of the operatives working short time, to the extent of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average;

* The figures for previous months have been revised-see article in column about 2 per cent. worked 4 hours each in overtime. 2 on page 329. † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case. * These figures do not take into account other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps" and tending one instead of two looms.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers as to the numbers of operatives employed and the wages paid to these operatives :---

MANANA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN		Tumber of orkpeople	100 W 2007200		Wages pa Workpeop	
	Week ended 27th Aug., 1927.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 27th Aug., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 -*100.)
Departments : WORSTED SECTION :		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,659 43,061 21,307 11,293 1,800	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 5 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	98.9 98.6 96.9 99.4 96.1	24,188 67,342 42,404 27,191 3,689	$\begin{array}{c} - & 9 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 14 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	87·3 98·1 94·3 96·7 96.9
Total-Worsted	88,120	- 0.2	98.2	164,814	- 2.7	95.1
WoolLENSECTION: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,095 15,082 28,339 19,266 2,229	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	100·5 99·2 106·8 98·9 99·7	2,732 33,925 54,271 46,384 4,929	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	110·4 113·6 116·0 108·6 106·0
Total-Woollen	66,011	- 0.5	102.2	142,241	- 0.8	112.3
CARPET SECTION	9,884	+ 0.3	102.0*	18,396	- 0.4	100.0
Total—WoolTextile Industry	164,015	- 0.3	99.9*	325,451	- 1.7	102.2
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	39,306 9,771 10,114 8,728 9,463 3,482	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.6 \\ + & 1.2 \\ - & 1.9 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 1.8 \end{array} $	97.4 102.4 94.6 95.6 102.4 100.0	73,591 21,544 17,741 15,781 17,917 5,508	$ \begin{array}{c c} - 5 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	87.6 106.6 94.1 94.5 115.8
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands	80,864 4,920	- 0.4 + 2.1	98·1 99·2	152,082 8,996	+ 4.9	94·6
Lancs Scotland	336 2,000	+ 1.8 + 0.5	116·9 100·4	612 3,124	+ 2.5	106·9
Total—Worsted	88,120	- 0.2	98.2	164,814	- 2.7	95.
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,966	+ 0.8	98•3	30,216	+ 2.6	101.
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	12,831 9,994		104·4 106·2	29,545	5 - 2.7	127· 121·
Vale Bradford	2,824 1,383	+ 1.0 - 1.1	94·7 106·7	6,182 3,114	2 + 4.5 + - 2.8	95· 104·
Total, West Riding Lancs	39,998 6,138		101·8 103·4	91,513 12,979	$\frac{3}{9} - \frac{1 \cdot 3}{- 0 \cdot 9}$	112- 113-
West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,499 15,157 219	- 0.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 165 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	29,109	$9 + 1 \cdot 0$	110.
Total—Woollen	66,011	0.5	102.2	142,24	1 - 0.8	112
CARPET SECTION	9,884	+ 0.3	102.0	* 18,39	6 - 0.4	100
Total—Wool Textile Industry	1104 010	5 - 0.3	99.9	* 325,45	1 - 1.7	102

LEAP AND REAL	figur	e, signifies	" no workpe	opie return	rea.)
and a second sec	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).
VORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huldfax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Sectland	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 15 \cdot 9 \\ - \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 8 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.4 \\ + & 3.5 \\ + & 2.8 \\ - & 3.8 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 1.6 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 7 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 6 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot \theta \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
TOTAL	- 2.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2

OLLEN SECTION : Luddersfield Leavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) eeds Lalifax and Calder Vale radford	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing. - 2.4	Spin- ning.	Weav- ing. + 1.9	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied). + 0.8
uddersfield eavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) eeds alifax and Calder Vale radford	- 2.4	- 0.1	+ 1.9		1 0.8
Vest of England and Midlands	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ \cdots \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ \cdots \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 0 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 4 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 0 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.5 \\ - & 1.2 \\ + & 2.6 \\ - & 2.0 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 12.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ - & 4 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 7 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.8 \\ - \ 2.2 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ + \ 1.0 \\ - \ 1.1 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ \end{array}$

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 22nd August, 1927 :-

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 22nd August, 1927.

					TROUGH STON		
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	e desarato
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Wool Sorting	112	1	113	203	7	210	323
Wool Washing and Preparing	192	67	259	415	175	590	849
Wool Combing	130	53	183	566	475	1,041	1,224
Wool Carding	293	56	349	498	136	634	983
Woollen Spinning	165	30	195	199	152	351	546
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding and	220	550	770	172	1,625	1,797	2,567
Warping	47	11	58	107	65	172	230
Warping	50	82	132	90	504	594	726
Woollen Weaving	69	113	182	182	1,201	1,383	1,565
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	123 398	309 43	432 441	110 428	2,481 159	2,591 587	3,023 1,028
Total	1,799	1,315	3,114	2,970	6,980	9,950	13,064

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th July, 1927

Demostrate	Whol	ly U	nemp	103	ed.	9	Tem	pora	rily S	top	ped.	1	
Department.	Men.	Wo	men.	T	otal.		Men.	w	omen.	T	otal.	T	otal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	- 1	-	2	_	3	+	38	+	6	+	44	+	41
and Preparing Wool Combing	-2 + 19		17 8	-+	19 11	+++	68 245	-+	16 207	++	52 452	++++	33 463
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	+49 + 5	+	8 8 3	+++	57 2	+-	79 80	+	17 39	+	96 41	+-	153 39
and Spinning Wool Winding	- 5	-	46	-	51	+	33	+	197	+	230	+	179
and Warping Worsted Winding and Warping	+ 5	-	2 1	-	2	-	19	-	4	- 1.5	23	-	25
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	-1 + 4	+	20 16	++-	19 12		16 3 45		72 188 356		88 191 401	=	84 172 413
Other Processes Total	-9 +64	+	3 64	-	6	-	54 246	-	15		69 61	-+	75 61

The imports of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 25,121,500 lbs., while re-exports amounted to 26,513,700 lbs. in August, 1927, compared with 44,345,900 lbs. and 23,690,200 lbs. respectively in July, 1927, and with 35,455,200 lbs. and 24,470,900 lbs. in August, 1926.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 5,185,200 lbs. compared with 4,375,700 lbs. in August, 1927, and with 3,415,300 lbs. in August, 1926.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 17,460,300 square yards, compared with 15,977,700 square yards in July,

1927, and 16,521,000 square yards in August, 1926. The *exports* of blankets were 106,053 pairs, 100,035 pairs, and 66,706 pairs in August, 1927, July, 1927 and August, 1926.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT varied as between different districts in August. but, taken as a whole, it was poor and only slightly above the level of a year ago. In the majority of centres there were extended holiday stoppages at the beginning of the month; and a good deal of short time was worked during the remaining part of the month. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.8 on 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 12.3 on 25th July, 1927, and with 13.4 on 23rd August, 1926.

Employment in the London district was moderate or slack, with a tendency to decline in some places. At Leicester there was a further decline and employment was generally slack; about 53 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week

ended 27th August worked short time, losing nearly 12 hours each on an average. At Northampton there was a slight improvement during the latter part of the month, but practically 30 per cent. of the operatives were on short time in the week ended 27th August. In the Higham and Rushden area there was a further decline; at Wollaston employment remained poor, but at Wellingborough a slight improvement was indicated, although short time working was very prevalent; at Raunds and Irthlingborough there was little change, employment being fair on the whole. At Kettering, employment was slightly better than in the previous month and was fair on the whole, with many factories working full time.

Following a sharp decline in July, employment at Stafford showed an improvement during August, and there was a considerable decrease in the amount of short time working. At Norwich there was again much short time working; employment was slack and worse even than a year ago. In the Bristol and Kingswood district conditions were fair, employment showing no marked change as compared with July; the seasonal improvement in the heavy nailed boot trade was maintained, but in some smaller factories, and in those engaged in producing lighter grade footwear, there was some short time working. At Street employment was fair but not so good as in July At Leeds there was a slight improvement in employment as compared with the previous month and a considerable improvement as compared with a year ago. At Bury employment remained fair; at Bacup and Rawtenstall production was largely at a standstill owing to a dispute, which has since been settled (see page 350); at Preston employment in the slipper trade was good and full time working general

In Scotland there was, on the whole, a further slight improvement in employment; at Maybole it was reported as good, with factories working full time, but at other centres it was generally moderate or slack with some amount of short time working.

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

		Number Vorkpeop		Total all	Wages p Workpeo	aid to ple.
and had the last	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 27th		(+) or -) on a
	27th Aug., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales : London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	1,960 7,987	Per cent. - 3.0 - 2.1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 0.2 \\ - 3.2 \end{array}$	£ 4,270 19,206	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
trict Northampton Northampton Country	2,122 · 6,949	+ 0.3 + 0.1	$^{+7.1}_{+2.3}$	4,516 17,343	+ 1.6 + 4.1	+ 6.4 + 4.9
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,750 3,476 2,394 4,044	+ 0.1 + 1.5 + 0.8 - 2.1	+ 2.4 + 3.8 - 0.7 - 8.2	18,117 9,040 5,066 8,023	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 21 \cdot 6 \\ - & 3 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	+ 10.7 + 10.2 - 3.0 - 10.1
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,781 1,892	- 0.3 + 2.3	$-2 \cdot 2 + 9 \cdot 0$	3,749 4,384	$^{+ 2.8}_{+ 6.1}$	$^{+0.5}_{+22.7}$
Rossendale Valley)*						•••
Birmingham and Dis- trict	981	- 0.9	- 5.9	1,991	+ 9.4	+ 3.3
Other parts of England and Wales	1,663	- 0.2	+ 6.7	3,465	+ 5.2	+ 23.4
England and Wales	42,999	- 0.5	+ 0.3	99,170	+ 2.2	+ 5.6
Scotland	2,336	+ 1.5	+1.9	5,225	+ 5.2	+ 18.3
Great Britain	45,335	- 0.4	+ 0.4	104,395	+ 2.3	+ 6.2

Returns from firms employing about 40,500 operatives in the week ended 27th August, 1927, showed that 30 per cent. of these operatives were working short time in that week, losing, on an average, about 11 hours each.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd August, 1927:--

N	umbers (e				e Regis	ter
Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	and the second second
n tuto	The Loss	412 71				
		159950				
121	12	133	42	17	59	192
	1000	100		14 B. S. 10 14		1000
309	5	314	130	2	132	446
789	4	793	349	35	384	1,177
19	1,023	1,042	6	928	934	1,976
1,612	32	1,644	788	13	801	2,445
11.2	Serie and the local	11111	Frank Land		A CARLAN	E BOW
1,168						2,572
	19		82			456
10		10		2	2	12
Transfell.	(attrack)		R. C. S.	at Victoria t		070
247	2	249	23		23	272
4,506	1,590	6,096	2,002	1 4 5 0	3 4 52	9,548
	Whol Men. 121 309 789 1,612 1,168 231 10 247	Wholly Unemp Men. Women. 121 12 309 5 789 4 19 1,023 1,612 32 1,168 493 231 19 10 247 2	at 22n Wholly Unemployed. Men. Women. Total. 121 12 133 309 5 314 789 4 793 19 1,023 1,042 1,612 32 1,644 1,168 493 1,661 231 19 250 10 10 247 2 249	at 22nd Augu Wholly Unemployed. Temp Men. Women. Total. Men. 121 12 133 42 309 5 314 130 789 4 783 449 1,612 32 1,644 788 1,612 32 1,661 582 231 19 250 82 10 10 247 2 249 23	at 22nd August, 1927. Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Sto Men. Women. Total. Men. Women. 121 12 133 42 17 309 5 314 130 2 789 4 793 349 35 19 1,023 1,042 6 928 1,612 32 1,644 788 13 1,168 493 1,661 582 329 231 19 250 82 124 10 10 2 247 2 249 23	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped. Men. Women. Total. Men. Women. Total. 121 12 133 42 17 59 309 5 314 130 2 132 789 4 793 349 35 384 19 1,023 1,042 6 928 934 1,612 32 1,644 788 13 801 1,168 493 1,661 582 329 911 231 19 250 82 124 206 10 10 2 2 247 2 249 23 23

The exports of boots and shoes in August, 1927, amounted to 126,750 dozen pairs, or 19,902 dozen pairs more than in July, 1927, and 2,478 dozen pairs more than in August, 1926.

• Employment in this district during August was affected by a dispute involving a stoppage of work (see page 350).

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during August varied somewhat as between different centres, but it was generally good with skilled operatives in most districts, and moderate, on the whole, with unskilled workers; a little overtime was worked in some localities, mainly on housing schemes. Employment was generally better than in August, 1926, when it was adversely affected by a shortage of materials arising

out of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry. As regards individual occupations, employment was very good generally with plasterers; it declined a little with bricklayers but was good on the whole; an unsatisfied demand for the foregoing classes of operatives was again reported from a number of centres. Employment remained generally good with carpenters and joiners and good, in most districts, with masons and slaters; it showed and good, in most districts, with masons and staters; it showed some improvement with plumbers and was generally fair. The decline which affected painters and decorators during the preceding two months was checked during August and employment was fairly good, in most districts, with skilled men; it was moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 22nd August, 1927, together with the increase or

decrease in the and with Augu	e percenta st, 1926 :-	iges as c —	ompared w	ith the	previous	s month	Column cross forth And darry of		Number Vorkpeop			Wages pa Vorkpeol	
A CONTRACTOR	Estimated Number of	Total Number Unem-	Number included in previous	Per-	Decreas	e(+) or e(-) in stage as	A Part La a martin 20	Week ended 27th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 27th	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
	Insured Work- people at	ployed at 22nd	Column who were Temporarily	centage Unem- ployed.	compare Month	d with a Year	and a second second	Aug., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.
	July, 1926.	1927.	Stopped.	and a	before.	before.	BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers	126.460 72,150	4,258 1,975	120 92 39	3·4 2·7 4·4	$^{+0.2}_{+1.0}$	-1.0 -1.1 -0.5	China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,229 7,541	$\begin{vmatrix} - 0.6 \\ - 0.4 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 25.8 + 50.2	2,350 13,707	$- \frac{6 \cdot 5}{- 3 \cdot 2}$	+ 44.7 + 56.7
Masons Slaters Plasterers	25,240 5,710 19,720	1,108 237 352	79	4·2 1·8	$+ \frac{0.2}{0.1}$	- 0.5	Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,929	+ 0.7	+ 16.0		- 4.4	+ 6.2
Painters Plumbers Labourers to	112,930 31,860	8,680 1,935	129 47	7.7 6.1	- 0.6 - 1.1	-1.8 -1.6	TOTAL DISTRICTS.	10,699	- 0.2	+ 39.6	19,409	- 3.8	+ 43.5
above All other occu-	245,860	24,960 18,709	480 526	10·2 11·6	+ 0.7 + 0.3	-1.5 -2.7	North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,126 2,573	$ +0.0 \\ -1.1$	+ 43.6 + 28.3	13,633 5,776	-3.4 -4.8	+ 48.7 + 32.5
pations Total	801,040	62,214	1,449	7.8	+ 0.3	- 1.6	TOTAL	10,699	-0.2	+ 39.6	19,409	- 3.8	+ 43.5
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Irelan	103,190 104,350 73,690 29,310	10,109 5,099 6,071 6,342 11,720 10,007 5,772 3,972 3,122	5 12 47 347 461 335 88 151 3	6·2 4·1 6·1 7·0 11·4 9·6 7·8 13·6 20·8	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1\cdot4\\+0\cdot3\\-0\cdot4\\-3\cdot4\\-2\cdot0\\-2\cdot4\\-1\cdot8\\-2\cdot9\\-6\cdot2\end{array} $	Returns from emplo that of 10,254 workp 4,481, or 44 per cent., less than full time in t PAPER MANU	were w he weel	employe forking c ended	ed by f on an a 27th A	firms n verage ugust, 1 NTIN	about] 1927.	returns, 14 hours
Great Britain and Northern Ireland		62,214	1,449	7.8	+ 0.3	- 1.6	EMPLOYMENT in the whole. In some distr was worked, but in ot	icts an	improv	rement	occurre	d and i	full time

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 141 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,999,000, show that in August, 1927, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £3,820,700, as compared with £5,603,100, in July, 1927, and £3,556,100, in August, Of the total for August, 1927, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,342,400; factories and workshops for £282,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £348,500; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £847,800.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued good on the whole, but much short-time working due to bad weather was reported. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.7 at 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 5.1 at 25th July, 1927, and 19.9 at 23rd August, 1926 (when the coal-mining stoppage was in progress). The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under

review :		umber o orkpeopl			Wages p Workpeo			No. of Members of Unions		ercentag		Decrea	e(+) or use(-) 1 a
Districts.	Week ended 27th	Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 27th	Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a		at end of August, 1927.	Aug., 1927.	July, 1927.	Aug., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.
Judinianan and be been	Aug., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	Letterpress Printing :	41,028	5.5	5.3	4.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Northern Counties, York-	2,065	Per cent. - 0.4	Per cent. +18.9	£ 5,071	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 7 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 16.0	London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	17,734	3.9	3.8	5.2	+ 0.1	Control by
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern Counties.	5,466		+19.0			+ 16.9	Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	11,038 7,092 11,050	2.6 4.4 3.5	2·9 4·4 3·6	3·2 5·9 3·8	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array} $
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,653 183	and the second	$+47\cdot 2$ $+205\cdot 0$	3,896 482	The state	+ 36.7 + 183.5	Total	87,942	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	and the second
Scotland ···· TOTAL ···	9,367	-	+ 200 0				Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,753 20,529	2·9 3·5	2·8 3·8	3·4 4·3	+ 0.1 - 0.3	-0.5 -0.8

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Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 9,367 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 1 per cent. were working on an average 6 hours less than full time in the week ended 27th August, 1927.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire remained slack on the whole; there was much short-time working, and in many cases the August holidays were extended. In the best china ware and in the sanitary ware sections, however, employment continued fairly good. At Worcester employment was good, though some short time was worked in the earthenware section; at Derby it was reported to be quiet. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was reported to be good, and better than during the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.4 at 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 16.2 at 25th July, 1927, and with 46.0 at 23rd August, 1926, when employment was affected by the coal-mining stoppage. The following Table summarises the information received from

employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

In the letterpress printing trade employment generally continued moderate. It was reported as bad at Liverpool and slack at Birmingham; it declined and was slack at Cardiff, but at Derby and at Edinburgh it was good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained good generally, but was worse than during the previous month in London and at Manchester.

Employment in the lithographic printing trade showed a slight decline but was fair on the whole; at a few centres, including Leicester and Edinburgh, it was reported as bad. With lithographic

artists employment continued fair. In the bookbinding trade during August, employment continued moderate generally and showed a slight improvement compared with both the previous month and August, 1926.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding trades was 4.5 at 22nd August, compared with 4.3 at 25th July and 5.8 at 23rd August, 1926. In the paper and paper Sond Muy and 5.6 at 25rd August, 1526. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was 5.3 at 22nd August, compared with the same percentage at 25th July and 9.0 at 23rd August, 1926. In the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery trades the percentage was 4.0 at 22nd August, compared with 3.8 at 25th July and 5.9 at 23rd August, 1926.

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

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained moderate to fair on the whole.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd August, 1927, was 15·1, compared with 15·8 at 25th July, 1927, and 20·3 at 23rd August, 1926. The demand for men on the Thames was moderate in the first

half of August, and fair to brisk subsequently. It was fairly active on the Tyne, apart from a decline in the middle of the month. It was generally moderate on the Wear, and quiet to moderate on the Tees. The demand at Hull was brisk in the week ended 27th August, but it was quiet during the rest of the month. At Southampton it was fairly brisk throughout the period. At Bristol there was a quiet to fair demand; at Avonmouth the demand was fairly good. At Newport it was fair to good; it was poor on the whole at Cardiff, the number of engagements showing a substantial decline. The demand at Swansea was very good in the middle of August, and fair in the rest of the month, occasional shortages of deck hands being again reported. On the Mersey it was moderate in the first half of the month, and fairly good afterwards. At Manchester the demand was quiet up to the middle of August, and fair subse-quently. On the Clyde the demand fluctuated, being described as very dull at the end of the month. It was poor at Leith at the beginning of August, fair in the middle two weeks, and very quiet in the closing stages. At Belfast it was quiet throughout the month. 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 August :----

East Coast.—Employment remained moderate with coal trimmers on the North-East Coast. With other dock workers on the Tyne it was fair and better than in July. It continued moderate at Blyth and slack on the Wear. At Middlesbrough employment was good at the docks and slack at the wharves. Coal workers continued slack at the docks and slack at the wharves. at Hull, but other dockers were fairly well employed. At Grimsby employment was fair and at Goole, slack. At Ipswich and most of the other East Anglian ports employment continued fair.

Liverpool.—Employment remained generally slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th August was 14,374, compared with 14,519 in July, and with 14,282 in August, 1926. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £37,658 in the four weeks ended 26th August, compared with £38,826 in July, and with £37,892 in August, 1926.

Other Ports in England and Wales .--- Employment continued slack with coal trimmers at the South Wales ports, but was fair and better than in July on general cargoes. At Bristol there was a further improvement, and employment continued good at Gloucester and Sharpness. At Avonmouth it was fair. At Plymouth and other South-Western ports it was slack, and at Southampton fair, and slightly below the level of the previous month.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Dundee and Glasgow, and good at Leith and Alloa. At Grangemouth it was active on timber cargoes and moderate on coal shipping. There was slackening in employment at Aberdeen. At Belfast employment was fair.

-		Num	ber of	Seam	ien* s	hipped in	
Principal Ports.	August,	I	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) on	r a		Months led
	1927.	Mo bef	nth ore.		ear ore.	August, 1927.	August, 1926.
ENGLAND & WALES : Liverpool† Manchester Southampton Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol; Newport, Mon Cardiffs Swansea	13,668 705 11,030 10,234 2,987 421 327 1,498 1,060 950 2,139 846	+ + + + +	467 49 649 965 410 17 119 489 42 78 718 6	+ +	361 628 734 204 2,010 313 5 393 364 517 1,260 320	99,634 6,235 74,121 78,249 20,488 3,092 2,889 10,739 8,537 6,414 21,923 6,594	92,785 6,998 73,282 80,655 11,683 1,490 2,666 11,224 8,736 5,189 13,664 5,859
SCOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	514 291 4,166	+ -+	42 450 650	++++	124 71 840	3,202 3,090 24,612	2,757 2,468 23,427
NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast	111	-	63	_	80	1,584	1,210
TOTAL for above Ports	50,947	-	538	+ 3	3,816	371,403	344,093

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR. EMPLOYMENT showed little change during August and was slack

on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, 21.9 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd August, 1927, as compared with 21.1 per cent. at 25th July, 1927, and with 32.6 per cent. at 23rd August, 1926.

London.—Employment fluctuated during the month, but was fairly good at the close. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received for each week of the month :-

	Average Da Docks an	aily Numb ad at Prin	ber of La cipal WI	bourers em	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.	ALCO ALCO ALCO		And Distant
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 6th August, 1927 13th ,, 20th ,, 27th ,,	4,266 4,230 4,182 4,421	2,359 2,380 1,802 2,261	6,625 6,610 5,984 6,682	7,404 7,471 7,563 7,394	14,029 14,081 13,547 14,076
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th August, 1927	} 4,275	2,194	6,469	7,460	13,929
Average for July, 1927	4,541	2,256	6,797	7,511	14,308
Average for August, 1926	4,550	1,570	6,120	7,214	13,334

Tilbury.-The average daily number of dock labourers employed during August was 890, compared with 719 in July, and with 895 in August, 1926.

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
Including Birkenhead and Garston.
Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
Including Barry and Penarth.,

WORK OF EMPLOYMENT **EXCHANGES.***

AT 29th August, 1927, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,049,261; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,076,356.

Comparative figures for men, boys, women and girls, separately ATA CIVAT

	25th July, 1927.		29th Augus	t, 1927.	
<u>+</u>		Persons in regular est		Persons	tradi danc
	Total.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.
		Gre	at Britain.	21 patie	al nindan
Men Boys Women Girls	816,031 33,062 148,190 29,619	554,286 28,918 78,471 28,713	206,928 6,940 76,990 5,056	62,230 101 620 8	823,444 35,959 156,081 33,777
Total	1,026,902	690,388	295,914	62,959	1,049,261
	the an deside	Great Britain	and Norther	n Ireland.	lot p shi
Men Boys Women Girls	837,645 33,537 153,369 29,993	572,553 29,372 81,897 28,978	208,050 6,982 78,698 5,146	63,951 101 620 8	844,554 36,455 161,215 34,132
Total	1,054,544	712,800	298,876	64,680	1,076,356

The following Table gives particulars relating to certain branches of the work of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the five weeks ended 29th August, 1927. Of the 114,853 vacancies filled, 59,246 were for men, 29,495 for women, and 26,112 for juveniles :-

	40		tions from loyers.		Number
Week ended	or ha pues	During Week.	At end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.‡	of Work- people on Registers.†
25th July, 1927		27,768	19,676	24,752	1,054,544
lst August, 1927 8th " " 15th " " 22nd " " 29th " "		19,974 28,661 28,250 26,634 26,959	19,119 21,369 18,985 18,498 18,206	17,829 22,856 26,824 23,214 24,130	1,146,340 1,051,976 1,049,735 1,071,940 1,076,356
Total (5 weeks)		130,478		114,853	

*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 include, in addition to those wholly unemployed, persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were net actually at work on the date in question.

pass of systematic short that, not certain types of cases (described as Class B t "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtain-ing for an employer former employees, or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 25th July, 1927, the average number of such placings was 3,854 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters, during the five weeks ended 29th August 1927, was 675 per week. the five weeks ended 29th August 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 29th August, 1927. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area :--

Area.	10	Numb a	er of Pers t 29th Au	ons on Regi gust, 1927.	isters
Alea.		Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
London Division .]	75,743	16,738	8,114	100,595
South-Eastern Division Brighton	2	23,429 1,486	5,068 213	3,591 278	32,088 1,977
Chatham Ipswich		1,859 1,289	244 184	452 186	2,555 1,659
Norwich Rest of South-East	ern	2,676 16,119	929 3,498	241 2,434	3,846 22,051
South-Western Divisio		38,827	5,861	4,731	49,419
Bristol Plymouth		9,373 3,828	1,620 386	1,330 491	12,323 4,705
Portsmouth Reading		3,545 759	367 62	403 237	4,315 1,058
Southampton		3,495 780	251 75	466 185	4,212 1,040
Rest of South-West	ern	17,047	3,100	1,619	21,766
Birmingham		104,111 17,789	31,199 7,022	8,313 1,198	143,623
Coventry		2,218	1,164	126	7,349 2,942 1,923
Derby Leicester		1,304 3,481	396 2,486	223 160	6,127
Northampton		1,084 4,866	369	113 634	1,566
Smethwick		2,278 8,007	1,467 762 4,820	185 1,141	3,225 13,968
Walsall		3,868 2,049	675 398	505 141	5,048 2,588
Wolverhampton		3,891 47,339	751 10,291	292 3,347	4,934 60,977
North-Eastern Divisio	122	213,976	25,703	15,533	255,212
		2,119 6,107	854 3,462	148 621	255,212 3,121 10,190
Darlington Dewsbury		1,966 1,192	180 440	216 179	2,362
Doncaster		10,344	227 555	300 564	4,691 11,463 2,371
Grimsby Halifax		2,058 1.817	116 940	197 73	2,830
Hamax Hartlepools Huddersfield		3,843 1,488	105 1,469	452 221	4,400 3,178
Hull		8,858 9,547	573 3,650	926 708	10,357 13,905 1,532
Lincoln		1,125 7,407	255 195	152 373	1.91
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne		14,330 2,485	1,026	1 006	16,363 3,12
Rotherham Sheffield		19 058	2,671	337 2,138 402	23,86
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees		7,197 4,213	254	339	4,68
Sunderland Wakefield		8,687 3,152 1,236	653 217	712 446	10,05
York Rest of North-Eas		1,236 91,583	126 7,302	171 4,852	1,53 103,73
North-Western Divisi	on	160,093 1,237	<i>50,791</i> 918	14,816 78	225,70 2,23
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyn	e	2,311 2,222	1,517	262 202	4,09
Barrow Birkenhead		5,681 2,977	266 2,531	366 303	2,55 6,31 5,81
Blackburn Blackpool		699	96	80 297	87 5,62
Bolton Burnley		3,720 1,633	1,610 1,643 1,392	104 182	3,38
Bury Chorley		1,169 1,507	480	44	2,03
Liverpool Manchester		37,591 15,518 774	4,169 4,761	4,060 1,798	45,82
Nelson Oldham		10.314	500	33 370	1,30 16,04
Preston Rochdale		1,999 2,367	1,168 1,218	150	3,30 3,73
St. Helens		4,838 6,716	2,029	361 929	5,47
Stockport		1,686 1,951	1,667	238 350	3,59
Warrington Wigan Rest of North-Wes	tern	6,844 46,339	1,520	416	8,78
Scotland Division		89.077	17,615	9,040	115,73
Aberdeen Clydebank		3,389 817	532	169	4,09
Dundee		3,082	1,403	850	4,09 1,11 4,73 10,63
Glasgow		8,109 32,769 2,888	5,524	3,562	41,8
Greenock Motherwell		2,143	148	330	2,6
Rest of Scotland		34,045		F	44,0
Wales Division		118,188 6,343	3,106 676		126,8
Cardiff Llanelly		5,883	5 174	184	7,7 6,2 3,3
Newport Swansea Bost of Wales		2,787 5,005 98,170	5 286	528	5,8
Rest of Wales		21,110		851	27.0
Northern Ireland Belfast		15,080	2,710	645	18,4
Londonderry Lurgan		1,354		7	4
Lisburn Newry		260 400			
Rest of Northern land	Ire-	3,83	8 1,26	7 143	5,2
Tanu					

Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 25th July, 1927. - 101 $\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 1,673 \\ + & 465 \\ + & 229 \\ - & 51 \\ - & 139 \\ + & 1,169 \end{array}$ 4,433 860 231 487 37 73 125 2,766 7,671 1,185 1,577 147 218 570 54 570 332 1,364 572 1,364 834 4,540 ++++111++1++++ 12,083 $\begin{array}{c} 16,673\\ 357\\ 494\\ 37\\ 996\\ 6222\\ 575\\ 805\\ 57\\ 414\\ 1,947\\ 1,319\\ 66\\ 1,000\\ 412\\ 722\\ 729\\ 345\\ 853\end{array}$ ++++++++ 76 7,126 4,706 386 206 844 714 849 625 676 112 2,718 1 1 + 1 | 1 + 1 21 7,174 622 1,807 603 151 3,991 892 728 241 302 819 802 547 590 326 995 435 910 + 434 — 504 + 564 — 106 67 48 - 236 356 + 21,812

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

ON page 346 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives figures relating to the 22nd August, 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 :--

to grav yo think entrance.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes	1,477	4	119	3	1,603
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	712,411	15,317	134,056	9,271	871,055
3. Claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	82,434	705	6,710	297	90,146
4. Insured non-claimants on main file	13,950	1,456	2,005	1,373	18,784
5. Uninsured persons on Register 6. Two months' file	10,511 71,464	18,633 3,959	12,611 37,655	22,615 3,545	64,370 116,623
Persons on Register (lines 2-5)	819,306	36,111	155,382	33,556	1,044,35
Books Lodged (lines 1-4 and 6)	881,736	21,441	180,545	14,489	1,098,21

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 12th July to 8th August, 1927 :---

THEFT PRODUCT BEACHING	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applications considered by Committees during period Applications admitted by Committees during	199,944	25,323	225,267
period : (a) For 12 weeks (b) For less than 12 weeks Applications definitely recommended for disallowance during period : General Conditions :	24,589 143,404	2,349 14,172	26,938 157,576
Not normally insurable and not seek- ing to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	1,150	460	1,610
Insurable employment not likely to be available	i,495	243	1,738
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years Not making every reasonable effort to	11,327	1,281	12,608
obtain suitable employment or not willing to accept suitable employ- ment	6,774	2,156	8,930
Single persons residing with relatives	4,170	1,584	5,754
Married women who could look for support from their husbands		1,750	1,750
Married men who could look for support from their wives	266		266
Working short time but earning sufficient for maintenance Aliens	5,836 4	999 4	6,835 8
Total definitely recommended for disallow-	31,022	8,477	39,499
Applications during the period recommended for postponement for a definite time	929	325	1,254

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

During the four weeks ended 27th August, 1927, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table :---

a. 330,2 <u>e</u> stû,ê h	Four weeks ended 27th Aug., 1927.	Five weeks ended 30th July, 1927.	Four weeks ended 28th Aug., 1926.
Contributions (Receipts) : By Employers	£ 1,150,000 1,005,000	£ 1,800,000 1,580,000	£ 1,060,000 930,000
", Service Departments (Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry) , Exchequer	15,000 830,000	20,000 1,340,000	10,000 780,000
Total	3,000,000	4,740,000	2,780,000
Payments : Benefit Other Payments*	2,550,000 420,000	3,090,000 1,060,000	4,460,000 380,000
Total	2,970,000	4,150,000	4,840,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	22,920,000	22,930,000	14,570,000

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on the 22nd August, 1927, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two years ago,

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

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

thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 344 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.

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

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 or suspended from the service of an employer. The figures under the heading "temporary stoppages" include those persons recorded as unemployed on the date of the return who were either on short time or were otherwise stood off or suspended on the definite understanding that they were to return to their former employment within a period of six weeks from the date of suspension. In cases where there was no definite prospect of return within six weeks the individuals have been included in the statistics as "wholly unindividuals have been included in the statistics as "wholly un-employed." The only exception to this rule arises in the small number of cases where, although the expectation of resumption within the six weeks' period was not realised, a definite date for resumption of work had nevertheless been included under the heading "temporary stoppages." The figures given in the grand total columns in both Tables are strictly comparable with the corresponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND AUGUST, 1927.

Tanga para mana tanga		Edit State	GRBAT .	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMI UDING CAS		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.				TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP RARY STOL ND CASUAL	PPAGES
All and an and an an	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	2,010	73	2,083	78	70	148	2,088	143	2,231	2,079	143	2,222
Mining :	136,081	483	136,564	107,309	904	108,213	243,390	1,387	244,777	243,336	1,387	244,723
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	1,313 357 2,166 109 1,188	 2 4 1 50	1,313 359 2,170 110 1,238	330 3 503 247	 19	330 3 507 266	1,643 360 2,669 109 1,435	 2 8 1 69	1,643 362 2,677 110 1,504	1,633 360 2,509 109 1,390	 2 8 1 69	1,633 362 2,517 110 1,459
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	525	2	527	75		75	600	2	602	589	2	591
Nen-Metallifereus Mining Products :	1,122	11	1,133	515	2	517	1,637	13	1,650	1,636	13	1,649
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	1,705	63	1,768	332	34	366	2,037	97	2,134	2,020	96	2,116
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	955 3,515 1,612	25 411 2,127	980 3,926 3,739	450 575 2,966	8 184 4,681	458 759 7,647	1,405 4,090 4,578	33 595 6,808	1,438 4,685 11,386	1,380 3,972 4,576	33 595 6,808	1,413 4,567 11,384
Glass Trades :	1,881 2,300	246 117	2,127 2,417	443 1,353	58 120	501 1,473	2,324 3,653	304 237	2,628 3,890	2,318 3,650	304 237	2,622 3,887
etc. : Chemicals Manufacture	4,720 679	686 247	5,406 926	661 68	99 74	760 142	5,381 747	785 321	6,166 1,068	5,275 743	778 321	6,053 1,064
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	527	127	654	26	9	35	553	136	689	553	136	689
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	3,289	753	4,042	1,117	176	1,293	4,406	929	5,335	4,387	916	5,303
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	3,079	9	3,088	1,532	2	1,534	4,611	11	4,622	4,608	11	4,619
and Forget	15,816	134	15,950	18,916	118	19,034	34,732	252	34,984	34,716	252	34,968
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	2,802 1,724 1,859	170 266 97	2,972 1,990 1,956	844 4,524 1,285	16 460 30	860 4,984 1,315	3,646 6,248 3,144	186 726 127	3,832 6,974 3,271	3,621 6,248 3,142	186 726 127	3,807 6,974 3,269
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	1,623	212	1,835	1,830	58	1,888	3,453	270	3,723	3,450	270	3,720
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron		-	-	11	123,8	4				5	Red to The	an also la
and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	41,211 2,702 7,295 1,748	1,249 547 22 24	42,460 3,249 7,317 1,772	12,610 351 277 283	486 146 5 24	13,096 497 282 307	53,821 3,053 7,572 2,031	1,735 693 27 48	55,556 3,746 7,599 2,079	52,831 3,027 6,344 2,026	1,728 693 27 48	54,559 3,720 6,371 2,074
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	15.004		18.755	7.040	437	4,079	19,466	1.968	21,434	19,302	1,966	21,268
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	15,824	1,531	17,355	3,642	63	4,079	19,400	204	1,836	1,578	204	1,782
Carts, etc Bailway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	1,401 2,169	141 22	1,542 2,191	231 729	2	731	2,898	204	2,922	2,888	24	2,912

September, 1927. TI			GREAT BR		D NORTHE	1			MAN	GREAT	r BRITA	IN ONLY	τ.
INDUSTRY.		UNEMPLO	TED		ARY STOP			TOTAL.		TEMP	LY UNE DRARY S IND CAS	MPLOYE TOPPAGE	ID, ES,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Female	es. To	tal
pbuilding and Ship Repairing	46,968	113	47,081	1,580	18	1,598	48,548	131	48,679	45,479	1	.31 45	,610
tal Trades :	5,668	466	6,134 962	1,599 54	186	1,785	7,267	652 27	7,91	9 7,193 7 943		552 7 27 7	,845 970
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Outlery, Saw, File Making	936 3,158 2,673	26 1,518 1,512	4,676 4,185	452 1,387	269 270	721 1,657	3,610 4,060	1,787 1,782	5,39 5,84	7 3,596 2 4,050			5,383 5,832
Hand Tool, Outlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	990	728	1,718	493	141	634	1,483	A MARINE	2,35		100 100 100 M	A State States	2,351 3,056
facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	1,550 304	912 8	2,462 312	419 .61	178	597 65		12	37	7 36	4	12	376
etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	1,645 7,716	921 4,540	2,566 12,256	392 3,402	346 2,220	738 5,622			17,87	78 11,00	6 6	100 Jap	7,761
Trades : Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk June	7,164 3,850 661 2,412 1,072	9,547 4,267 810 2,923 1,378	16,711 8,117 1,471 5,335 2,450	13,298 4,786 542 1,091 128	27,283 10,552 1,680 3,000 335	40,581 15,338 2,222 4,091 463	8,63 1,20 3,50	5 14,819 3 2,490 3 5,923		55 8,57 93 1,19 26 62	2 14 7 2 0 1 00 1	,771 2 ,489 ,991 ,712	57,289 23,343 3,686 2,611 2,912
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Making Hosiery	445 436	817 2,079	1,262 2,515	100 431	399 3,450 332	499 3,881 755	L 86	7 5,52	9 6,3	96 83 22 75	57 5 52 5	,026 ,492 570	1,468 6,349 1,322
Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	332 305 618	238 349 535	A THE STATE	420 299 134	714 815	1,013	5 60 9 75	4 1,06 2 2,35	0 3,1	.02 7	02 2	2,094 2,516	1,665 2,796 12,143
etc	3,359	76	1	1 2. 2	6 8 8	8,63	201.3	19-9-29	- Alt	514 2,1	and and	478	2,608
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	1,692 968			444		35	11 11		- Actives	928 1,1	38	769	1,907
Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	5,056	3,651	The mathematical	935					and the second	Santo Sul Print	16248234	9,496 4,492	15,169 5,079
Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	571			1122				22 1,1	73 1,	595	21	1,171	1,592
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making	293 481 6,384	37	8 859	92	2 287	3	79 5		65 1,	238 648 12,0	570	1,652 665 6,459	1,894 1,235 18,527
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	1.407			22/			22 6,0 33 1,6	04 1	50 1	,754 1,	527 491	2,125 145 6,013	7,652 1,636 7,719
Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	1,39	5 4,35	7 7,68	2 14	6 345	5 4	30 1,7 91 3,4 47 4,5	71 4,4	02 8	.173 3,	706 418 282	4,682 1,414	8,100 5,696
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	49	1. Carlo and		C. Strange	1 255	2 2	63	i03 1,3	74 1	,877	430	1,258	1,688
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	3.55	1 13 0 71	5 1,13 0 5,21	6 25 0 24	0 4	5 2 7 3	95 1, 78 4,		80 1	431 1, 588 4	636 212 580 685	176 180 835 711	3,812 1,392 5,415 2,396
Printing and Paper Trades:	1,37	0 29	1,66	St The The And	In the second		100		alla Pilling	2,973 2 2,277	,148 800	571 1,407	2,719 2,207
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	10	in a sin a	98 1,84 50 15		70 36 L1	1 4 3		818 1,4 117	53	170	117	53	170
Stationery and Typewriting Requisit (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbindin	es . 11 g 7,10		93 20 71 10,37		18 1 61 61	.0			103 889 11	235 1,250 7	131,216	103 3,808	234 11,024
Building and Construction of Works:- Building Public Works Contracting, etc.			48 60,76 12 25,16	55 1,4 53 8		15 1,	449 62 , 841 25 ,	051 991	163 6 13 2		,930 ,863	162 13	59,092 24,876
Other Manufacturing Industries:	• 2,04	40 1,2	69 4	52	16	7		207 1, 399 750	76	3,734 475 1,101	2,206 398 743	1,523 76 351	3,729) 474 1,094
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufactur	e 3	86 2 98 1	00 7 60 5	58	23	51 34 14	57 254 1	421	194 129	615	418 1,297	193 129	611 1,426
Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games and Sports Requisite Manufacture	. 1,0 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 1,1 32 5			46	156	412	278	690	412	278	690
	l y 7,7	02	91 7,7	93 2	237	4	241 7	,939	95		7,669	93	7,762
Tramway and Omnibus Service .	·· 5,8 ·· 3,2	12	10 5,9 175 3,3	87	366 167 655	7 9 4	176 659 1	5,174 3,379 5,915	117 184 126	3,563 17,041	5,963 3,347 6,239	116 184 123	6,079 3,531 16,362 19,109
Other Road Transport Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbor	·· 16,2 ·· 19,2	246	122 16,3 201 19,4 77 40,5	147	121	11 15	132 1	9,367 1,239	212	19,579	.8,898 10,715	211 92	40,807
Service Other Transport and Communication and Storage	••• 40,4	210	114 44 900	288	50	2	52	2,260	80 1,360	2,340 73,282	2,242	79 20,734	2,321
	50,: nd	2-4 0-1	334 69,	5-0 I	142	0.0	2.01	1,922 2 4,142	715	4,857	4,061	704	4,765
Finance	-			768	77	12	ALSON AL	6,789	615	7,404	6,217	571	6,78
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertaiuments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Servic Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleani	17, 2, 3, es 7, ng	243 020 500 1, 268 10, 953 2,	262 17, 748 2, 426 4, 028 17, 949 3,	505	29	24 17 26 74 203 716 344	506 1 132 135 297 745	7,732 2,126 3,561 7,362 1	279 774 1,500 0,231 3,665 1,545	18,011 2,900 5,061 17,593 4,647	16,847 2,059 3,461 7,162 949 17,986	277 752 1,485 10,138 3,543 1,510	4,49
TOTAL	705,	the last	,455 821,	,904 221	,617 86,	,432 30	8,049 92	27,066 20	2,887 1,1	29,953*	03,177	195,034	1,098,21
		1		1 000 G err	ale (Male	63 486	Females	612).					

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• Including 64,098 Casuals (Males 63,486, Females 612).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	INSU	ATED NUT RED PERS JULY, 192 Females. 880 7,320 40 40	ONS AT 26.		Fo	YED ng).	П	OYED A EMPORA TOPPAGE	RY	1	UST, 19 FOTAL.	27.	DEC To:	REASE (DREASE TAL PE TAGES IPARED	(-) IN RCEN- AS	- GREA BRITA ONLY TOTA PER. CENTA UNEM PLOYE
Wining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Other Mining and Concrete Manufacture Section Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Works Strick, Tile, etc., Making Works Strick, Tile, etc., Making Bass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Immultion, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture se	26,090 1,220,550 15,280 5,250 40,820 10,860 17,920	880 7,320 40			Casuals)).	S1	TOPPAGI	es.		LUIAL.		COT	IPARED	WITH	
Wining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Other Mining and Concrete Manufacture Section Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Works Strick, Tile, etc., Making Works Strick, Tile, etc., Making Bass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Immultion, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture se	1,220,550 15,280 5,250 40,820 10,860 17,920	880 7,320 40			males	Males Fe- matal		Malog Fe- Tatal		Males Fe- Total		25TH 23RD 24TH		AT 22NI AUG		
Wining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Other Mining and Concrete Manufacture Section Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Works Strick, Tile, etc., Making Works Strick, Tile, etc., Making Bass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Immultion, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture se	1,220,550 15,280 5,250 40,820 10,860 17,920	7,3 20 40	26,970		1			males.		mates	males.		1927.	, AUG. 1926.	, AUG., 1925.	, ,
Charrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Other Mining and Experiment Digging Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging Clay, Sand, Gravel and Concrete Manu- facture Coment, Limekilns and Whiting Works Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Centery, Earthenware, etc Hass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making mmunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	5,250 40,820 10,860 17,920		1,227,870		8·3	No. St.	0.3	8·0 12·3	0·6 8·8	8·0 19·9	16·3 18·9	8·3	- 2.0	- 9·1 +11·1	100000	8·3
Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	10,860 17,920		15,320 5,290		5.0	8.6	2·2 0·1		2·1 0·0	10.8	5.0	10.7	+ 1.2	- 55.8	-24.1	10.7
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging Ion-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Coment, Limekilns and Whiting Works Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Cement, Limekilns and Scien- tific Glass Manufacture Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making mmunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture s Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	Na 19	330 10	41,150 10,870	5·3 1·0	1·2 10·0	5·3 1·0	1.2	1.2	1.2	6·9 6·5 1·0	2·4 10·0	6·8 6·5 1·0	$+ \frac{1}{0.5} + 0.2$	$ -11.0 \\ - 8.6 \\ - 1.9$	-0.3 -3.2	
Coke Ovens and By-Froduct Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	ATRAIL.	1,630 170	19,550 15,130	6·6 3·5	3·1 1·2	6·3 3·5	1·4 0·5	ï∹1 	1·4 0·5	8·0 4·0	4·2 1·2	7·7 4·0	+ 0.2 + 0.4	-11·2 - 2·6	ale seeres	3.9
facture	11,560	160	11,720	9.7	6.9	9.7	4.5	1.2	4.4	14.2	8.1		+ 0.4	- 58.1		14.1
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	15,230	1,230	16,460	11.2	5.1	10.7	2.2	2.8	2.3	13.4	7.9	and the second	+ 0.7	- 4.1	1	12.9
lass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making Glass Bottle Making mmunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.:- Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Pig Iron Manufacture Pig Iron Manufacture Ellast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	17,970 75,230	950 7,680	18,920 82,910	5·3 4·7	2.6 5.4	5·2 4·7	2·5 0·7	0·9 2·3	2·4 1·0	7·8 5·4	3·5 7·7	7·6 5·7	+ 1.3 + 0.6	+ 0.9 -14.2		7·6 5·6
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making mmunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	35,220	38,590	73,810	4.6	5.5	5.1	8.4	12.1	10.3	13.0	17.6	15-4	- 0.8	-30.6	- 4.4	15.4
etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Pig Iron Manufacture Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	21,320 15,910	5,270 2,100	26,590 18,010	8·8 14·5	4·7 5·6	8·0 13·4	2·1 8·5	1·1 5·7	1·9 8·2	10·9 23·0	5·8 11·3	9·9 21·6	+ 0.7 + 3.7	- 5·5 -15·1	-2.0 +1.5	9.9 21.6
Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture etal Manufacture S— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	70 600	01.000	04.575		-							and the second	inord i aviitud			Surray P.
 Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture In Manufacture Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, 	72,680 12,520	21,850 6,070	94,530 18,590	6·5 5·4	3·1 4·1	5·7 5·0	0·9 0·6	0·5 1·2	0·8 0·7	7·4 6·0	3.6 5.3			-6.2 -9.6	-3.1 -1.2	6·4 5·7
 Manufacture 5— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	13,450 59,550	3,900 20,850	17,350 80,400	3·9 5·5	3·3 3·6	3·8	0·2	0.2	0.2	4·1 7·4	3.5	4.0	- 0.1	- 1.9	- 1.0	4.0
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	24,210	280	24,490	12.7	3.2	12.6	6.3	0.7	-	Lange -	4.5	6.6		- 2.8	- 0.3	6.6
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	189,980	3,870		8.3						19.0	3.9	in and it	and the	- 45.7	- 5.3	18.9
	39,120	3,370	193,850 42,490	7.2	3·5 5·0	8·2 7·0	10·0 2·1	3·0 0·5	9·8 2·0	18·3 9·3	6·5 5·5	18·0 9·0	- 0.2 $- 0.1$	-38.4 - 9.7	- 8.9 - 2.8	18·0 9·0
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	$\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 0\end{array}$	5·9 5·5	6·3 6·9	16·6 4·8	10·2 1·7	15·6 4·6	22·9 11·8	16·1 7·2	21·9 11·5	- 2.1	-32.4 -18.2	+ 5.5 - 8.3	21·9 11·5
facture	20,830	4,240	25,070	7.8	5.0	7.3	8.8	1.4	7.6	16.6	6.4	14.9	- 1.3	- 9.6	+ 0.2	14.9
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	572,820 61,240 57,370 26,370	43,100 15,760 1,000 1,060	615,920 77,000 58,370 27,430	7·2 4·4 12·7 6·6	2·9 3·5 2·2 2·3	6·9 4·2 12·5	2·2 0·6 0·5	1·1 0·9 0·5	2·1 0·7 0·5	9·4 5·0 13·2	4·0 4·4 2·7	4.9		-17.1	- 3.6 - 0.6 - 9.6	9·0 4·8 12·0
enstruction and Repair of Vehicles :	20,010	2,000	21,430		2.0	6.5	1.1	2.3	1.1	7.7	4.6	7.6		-13.5	- 3.9	7.6
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	201,780	22,260	224,040	7.8	6.9	7.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	9.6	8.8	9.6	+ 1.4	- 1.4	+ 1.9	9.6
Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	19,350 54,970	2,350 1,320	21,700 56,290	7·2 3·9	6·0	7·1 3·9	1.2	2.7	1.4	8.4	8.7		+ 0.7	1111	- 2.9	8.3
Ipbuilding and Ship Repairing	220,820	3,300	224,120	21.3	3.4	21.0	1·4 0·7	0·1 0·6	1·3 0·7	5·3 22·0	1·8 4·0		+ 0.2 + 0.2		-1.4 -13.7	5·2 21·8
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	82,160	8,330	90,490	6.9	5.6	6.8	1.9	2.2	2.0	8.8	7.8	8.8	- 0.2	- 9.4	- 2.2	8.7
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	12,740 56.030	1,170 31,880	13,910 87,910	7·3	2·2 4·8	6·9	0·5	0.1	0.4	7.8	2.3	7.3	- 0.7	- 6.3	- 0.7	7.1
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	24,620	10,520	35,140	10.9	14.4	11.9	5.6	0·8 2·5	0·8 4·7	6·4 16·5	5·6 16·9	6·1 16·6		+12.6	-0.4 + 4.2	6·1 16·6
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	15,020 19,180	11,380 11,980	26,400 31,160	6·6 8·1	6·4 7·6	6·5	3·3 2·2	1·2 1·5	2·4	9·9 10·3	7·6 9·1	in the	- 0·4 -	in march	-4.4 -2.4	8·9 9·8
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	6,610 25,400	490 20,070	7,100	4·6 6·5	1·6 4·6	4·4 5·6	0.9 1.5	0.8	0.9	5.2	2.4	5.3	-	- 1.6	+ 1.0	5.3
Other Metal Industries	117,970		186,420	6-5	6.6	6.6	2.9	1.7 3.3	1·7 3·0	8·0 9·4	6·3 9·9	7·3 - 9·6 +		- 5·5 - - 3·3 -	-3.9 -0.4	7·3 9·6
Woollen and Worsted	210,730 106,380	148,370	579,190 254,750	3·4 3·6	2.6 2.9	2·9 3·2	6·3 4·5	7.4		9·7 8·1	10·0 10·0	9.2 -	- 0.7	-11.9 -	- 3.3	9·9 9·2
Silk Linen Fute	21,350 28,000 13,430	29,870 61,590 28,130	51,220 89,590 41,560	3·1 8·6 8·0	2·7 4·7 4·9	2·9 6·0 5·9	2-5 3-9 0-9	5·6 4·9 1·2	4·3 4·5 1	5·6 12·5	8·3 9·6	7·2 +	- 0.1 -	- 6·0 -	-0.4 -20.1 -7.0	7·2 16·3 7·0
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,490 21,190	12,250 76,700	19,740	5·9 2·1	6.7	6.4	1.4	3.2	2.5	8·9 7·3	6·1 9·9	8.9 -	- 0.5 -	- 7.8 -	- 8.9	8.8
Jarpet Manufacture	8,110 10,730	10,890 15,510	97,890 19,000 26,240	4·1 2·8	$\begin{array}{c}2\cdot7\\2\cdot2\\2\cdot3\end{array}$	2·6 3·0 2·5	2·0 5·2 2·8	4·5 3·0 4·6	4.0	4·1 9·3 5·6	7·2 5·2 6·9	7.0 +	- 0.2 -	- 8·5 - -15·4 -	-12.8	6·5 7·0 6·4
Cextile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	13,360 86,540	31,160 32,740	44,520 119,280	4·6 3·9	4·9	4·8 3·6	1·0 7·7	2·6 6·0	2.2	5.6				-14.1 -	terran	6·9 11·0
ther and Leather Goods :	32,080	8,450	24,6	5.3	e		113,93	E BEZ	at l	11.6			0.4 -	200	- 4.8	and the second
addlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	13,750	8,450 12,970	40,530 26,720	7.0	4·1 4·6	5·0 5·9	1·4 1·4	and the second		6·7 8·4	5·7 5·9	6·4 7·2 +		NEWEN P	- 6:9	6·4 7·2
thing Trades :	66,830	126,930		7.6			nur -						1.11		1 157 0.18	8.0
Tess and Mantle Making and Millinery Lat and Cap (including Straw Plait)			a sub- a nu	1.01	2.91	4.5 1	1 1 1	4.1	3.6	0.0	7.6	0.1.	2.0	. 1.1	- 4.7	
Manufacture	11,740	12 5 12 6 V	193,760 106,800	4.9	2·9 3·2	4·5 3·4	1·4 0·2	4·7 1·7		9·0 5·1	7·6 4·9		· 2·9 -	and a strength of	- 4·7 - 3·0	4.8
ing, etc., Making ther Dress Industries boot, Shee, Slipper and Clog Trades	11,740 13,400 7,240	12 5 12 6 V					0·2 0·4	1·7 0·9	1.5	5·1 3·1	4·9 5·6	4·9 + 4·6 -	0.9 -	- 2·0 - - 2·1 -	- 3.0	

September, 1927. THE

INDUSTRY.

Food, Drink and Tobacco :--Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ... Grain Milling ... Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-fectionery ... Other Food Industries ... Drink Industries ... Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ...

Printing and Paper Trades:--Paper and Paper Board Making ... Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding

Building and Construction of Works :---Public Works Contracting, etc. ...

Other Transport and Communication and Storage... Distributive Trades

TOTAL 8,84

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern I HE following lable indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 22nd August, 1927, differed from the figures for 25th July, 1927, to the extent of 1,000 or more. The Table shows the increases and decreases for males and for females separately, together with the total net variation for all insured industries :---

1 1

Industry.	Nuat
anden ansenn in formanska i Frank	M
oal]Mining	0000
ublic Works Contracting, etc	+

R	MINISTRY	OF	LABOUR	GAZETTE.
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2	2	1	Q	
J	2	5	U	

			G	REAT H	BRITAIN	AND	NORTH	ern II	RELAND	•					GREAT BRITAIN
(J.)		ATA	PE	RCENTA	GE UN	EMPLO	YED AT	e 22nd	AUGUS	ST, 192'	7.		EASE (-		ONLY. TOTAL
INSUR	TED NUME ED PERSON ULY, 1926	TA BR	UN (i	WHOLL EMPLOY includin Casuals	red		MPORAF OPPAGE		-	TOTAL.	100	TOT.	AL PER AL PER AGES A PARED	CEN-	PER- CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT 22ND
ales.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH JULY, 1927.	23RD AUG., 1926.	24TH AUG., 1925.	AUG.,] 1927.
24 ,280 28,020	51,550 3,580	145,830 31,600	6·1 5·0	3·8 3·2	5·3 4·8	0·3 0·7	0.4	0.3	6·4 5·7	4·2 4·2	5·6 5·6	+ 0.1	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \end{vmatrix}$		5·5 5·3
27,110 56,430 87,950	49,630 57,750 23,180	76,740 114,180 111,130	5·1 5·9 5·0	4·2 7·5 5·6	4·6 6·7 5·1	1·2 0·3 0·2	7·9 0·6 0·6	5·5 0·5 0·3	6·3 6·2 5·2	12·1 8·1 6·2	10·1 7·2 5·4	$+ 3.7 + 0.6 \dots$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
15,040	29,620	44,660	3.3	3.8	3.6	0.0	0.8	0.6	3.3	4.6	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 1.1	4.0
55,090 11,170 88,170 19,270	2,940 1,950 19,640 5,680	58,030 13,120 107,810 24,950	6·4 9·0 5·1 7·2	3.8 6.9 3.6 8.0	6·3 8·7 4·8 7·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 2.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 2.0 \end{array} $	2·2 2·3 0·7 5·0	2·2 0·4	6·9 11·2 5·4 9·2	6.0 9.2 4.3 13.0	6·8 10·9 5·2 10·0	+ 1.7 + 0.3	$ \begin{array}{c} - 4.2 \\ - 4.1 \\ - 2.8 \\ - 5.1 \end{array} $	- 3.1	6.7 10.8 5.1 9.8
40,780	15,190	55,970	3.4	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	5.7	4.2	5.3		- 3.7	- 1.8	4.9
19,840	37,230	57,070	3.8	2.9	3.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	4.1	3.9	4.0	+ 0.2	- 1.9	- 1.7	3.9
4,000	1,390	5,390	2.7	3.6	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.9	3.8	3.2	+ 0.5	5 - 1.5	5 - 0.4	3.2
2,220 .63,700	2,910 88,850	5,130 252,550	5·1 4·3	3·2 3·7		0.8 0.2	0.3		5·9 4·5		4.6			$\frac{0}{0} - \frac{0.8}{0.1}$	4·6 4·4
93,170 62,820	7,870 1,330	801,040 164,150	7·6 15·4	1.9		0·2 0·6	0.2				7·8 15·8	+ 0.3 + 0.3	$\frac{3}{7} - \frac{1}{3}$	6 + 0·4	7·5 15·6
34,7 60 12,470 5,940	25,540 2,380 4,800	60,300 14,850 10,740	5·9 3·1 9·9	4·8 2·9 4·2	3.0	0·4 0·1 2·7	0.	3 0.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2 - 0.4	1 -31.1	6 - 3.0	3.2
14,440 19,870		22,410 24,550	2·8 5·3	2·0 2·5		0.1					2.7	7 - 0.2 = 1.2			
5,970	1 - 33	11,360	5.1	4.3	4.7	1.8	0.9	9 1.4	6.9	5.2	6.3	ı	- 3.	$0 - 1 \cdot 8$	6.1
178,820	6,560	185,380	4.3	1.4	4.2	0.1	0.	0 0.1	4.4	1.4	4.	3	- 1.	7 - 1.3	4.3
152,630 124,450 155,930 123,590	5,290 4,770	160,650 129,740 160,700 129,410	3.8 2.6 10.4 15.6	3.3	2·6	0.1	0.	2 0·1 0 0·4	2.7	3.5	2	7 + 0.	3 _ 4.	8 - 0.4	2.8
186,860	a the thereas a	189,110	21.7	3.4	21.4	0-4	0.	7 0.1	5 22·1	4.1	21.	9 + 0.	8 -10.	7 - 8.3	3 22.0
19,040	2,040	21,080	11.6	3.8	3 10.9	0.3	5 O·	1 0.5	2 11.9	3.8	11.	1 + 0.	9 - 5.	1 - 3.	7 11.1
914,270	596,580	1,510,850	5.5	3.2	2 4.6	0.2	2 0.	4 0.3	3 5.7	7 3.6	5 4.	9 + 0.	3 - 1.	9 - 1.	4.7
149,040	71,120	220,160	2.7	1.0	2 2 2	0.1	L 0.	0 0.	2.8	B 1.0	2.	2 + 0.	1 - 0.	8 - 1.	The second s
123,040 242,390 68,800 42,060 107,490 23,430 89,680	18,860 47,420 22,900 185,890 98,800	151,470 261,250 116,220 64,960 293,380 122,230 122,040	7·1 2·9 8·3 6·8 4·1	1. 1. 6. 5. 3.	4 6.7 5 2.4 7.6 4 5.9 0 3.2			$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 7: 1 3: 2 8: 1 6: 4:	3 1 1 1 5 6 8 5 2 3	6 6· 6 2· 6 7·	9 + 0.0 5 - 0.0	3 - 1 1 - 0 7 - 2 3 - 1	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & - & 0 \\ 6 & - & 0 \\ 1 & - & 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
843,80	_	12,041,00			_	_	_		_		and the state	_		6* - 2.	
			10000			П)		11				ALL FRANCE	AND AND AND	A MARKED MARKED

* The figures for August, 1926, were exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who were disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the dispute.

umbers r t 22nd Au	+) or Decreas ecorded as Un gust, 1927, as 25th July, 19	compared
Males.	Females.	Total.

Males.	Fen	nales.	10081.			
- 13,688	+	199	-	13,489		
- 1,148	+	1	+	1,149		

		Silver Marile Color	
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service *Other Metal Industries	+ 1,509 + 964	+ 4 + 578	+ 1,513 + 1,542
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Building	+ 1,547 + 1,986	+ *** 11	+ 1,547 + 1,997
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	+ 324	+ 2,470	+ 2,794
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 2,503 + 1,792	+ 592 + 1,464	+ 3,095 + 3,256
Distributive Trades Cotton Tailoring	+ 1,285 + 1,364	+ 2,465 + 4,121	+ 3,750 + 5,485
Net variation for above industries	+ 734	+ 11,905	+ 12,639
Total net variation for all insured industries	+ 1,945	+ 14,045	+ 15,990
and a starting of the start of the start of the	1	1	1

* This group, which includes miscellaneous industries, corresponds with that under the same heading in the Tables on pages 346-9.

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TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 22, as compared with 22 in the previous month, and 16 in August, 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 6,000. In addition, about 13,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 34, involving about 19,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss of approximately 169,000 working days.

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

		er of Disp ress in Mo		Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	
Groups of Industries.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	3	10	13	9,000	23,000	
Shipbuilding	23	6	8	4,000	11,000	
Clothing	3 4	···; 6	3 10	5,000 1,000	131,000 4,000	
Total, August, 1927	12	22	34	19,000	169,000	
Total, July, 1927	13	22	35	25,000	104,000	
Total, August, 1926	20	16	36	1,015,000†	20,918,000†	

Causes .- Of the 22 disputes beginning in August, 6, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 5, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, and 2 old disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1925 AND 1927.1

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eight months of 1927, as compared with the corresponding period of 1926:—

	Janu	ary to Aug	gust, 1926.	January to August, 1927.			
Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.		Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
General Strike Mining and Quar- rying: General Coal-	1	1,580,000	15,000,000		4 yolaatta		
Mining Stop- page Other Stoppages	1 49	1,050,000 44,000	87,250,000 1,169,000	71	57,000	589,000	
Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	22 31 25	4,000 10,000 15,000	78,000 145,000 182,000	21 27 18	7,000 4,000 3,000	27,000 28,000 22,000	
Clothing Woodworking and Furnishing Building, Public	7 12	500 1,500	6,000 34,000	9	5,000 500	142,000	
Works Contract- ing, etc Transport	26 36 33	3,000 21,000 7,000	26,000 159,000 117,000	23 14 10	8,000 2,000 500	122,000 6,000 11,000	
Total	243	2,736,000	104,166,000	204	87,000	954,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST, 1927.

Occupations	and Locality.§	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.§	Result.§	
		Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.		ababé, Beredine, Jones, Cirk Feyrie Astronomer, Discher and Erst Constru- renter andrétices and Formines	
MINING AND QUA	ARRYING :		Fight 1	No. 19 A. Start	6.4 6.6	a a fan ikist oatat i saiter i	and the second states	
a shirth and a second	Durham (near)	2,044	496	21 May		Refusal to work one shift of 7 ¹ / ₂ hours on Saturdays.	No settlement reported.	
	Burnley	916 800 993 669		15 Aug.	16 Aug.	Dispute respecting working hours	Work resumed.	
Coal miners, etc.	Ystalyfera, Glam.			15 Aug.	23 Aug.	Against employment of non-union-	Non-unionists joined Trade Union.	
	Workington			26 Aug		ists and certain other grievances. Against proposed reduction in rates of wages of piece-workers.	No settlement reported.	
METAL, ENGINE BUILDING IN	ERING AND SHIP- DUSTRIES :							
Rivetters, holders-on, heaters, caulkers, platers and labourers (in shipyards)—Clyde.		3,0	00¶	26 July	3 Aug.	For advance of 25 per cent. on piece- work rates in a price list recently agreed upon between the Em- ployers' Association and Trade Union; or, alternatively, for re- version to the old price list.	Work resumed by instruction o Trade Union in order that negotiations might be re-opened	
COTTON INDUSTR	Y :—							
Cotton weavers twisters, etc	s, winders, beamers, –Accrington.	270	140	9 Aug.	13 Aug.	Objection of weavers to being re- quired to "scrape" looms.	Amicable settlement effected.	
SLIPPER MANUFA	CTURE :	. Alteria	tal serie dan	Dogwert I.		there is a second to be a second to be a second	Loose about an Amil Area Wallow Mar	
All occupations	-Rossendale	5,000	ing B. Luis	20 July– 25 July	7 Sept.	General lock-out following alleged repeated threats of single-firm strikes for wages advances; and actual strike in July of clickers at one firm for reinstatement of a workman suspended on refusal to rectify damaged work.	Lock-out withdrawn on conclusion of agreement establishing alCon ciliation Board for the industry	
		1712100	Per Susan	and a second	Ville La 123	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

* 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. † The general coal-mining stoppage, involving over one million workpeople, was in progress in August, 1926.

[‡] 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, except in the mining and quarrying group in 1926, when about 44,000 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute, and in the case of industries involved in the General Strike in May, 1926.

§ 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. || In the case of the majority of the workpeople involved, the dispute began on 18th June; the dispute caused stoppage of work on Saturdays only.

I Estimated number.

September, 1927. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes of rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £26,600 in the weekly full-time wages 285,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £11,500 in those of of 285,000 workpeople

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Appro Number of affect	Amount of in Weekly		
and the set of a state of the set	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	
Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel Manufac-	in the second second	42,200	£ 	
ture Engineering, Shipbuild-	8,500	75,300	600	
ing and other Metal Other	221,000 55,500	5,000 10,500	22,000 4,000	
Total	285,000	133,000	26,600	

There were reductions in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, South Staffordshire and Somerset, the amount of the reduction varying from about 4 to 7 per cent. on the previous rates. There was also a decrease in the wages of ironstone miners in Lincolnshire.

In the iron and steel industry the rates of wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands were reduced by the equivalent iron and steel millmen in the Midlands were reduced by the equivalent of rather more than 3 per cent. on the previous rates. In the West of Scotland the wages of iron puddlers and iron and steel sheet millmen were reduced by about 1½ per cent. There were also reductions in the wages of higher paid men at blastfurnaces in Lincolnshire and at Siemens steel works in South and West Wales. In West Cumberland blastfurnace workers received an increase. In the engineering and miscellaneous metal trades a special bonus of 2s. a week was granted to men 21 years of age and over employed as plain time workers by members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation. Farriers in Lancashire and Cheshire received an increase, and there was also an increase and Cheshire received an increase, and there was also an increase in the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for chain makers. The principal reduction in wages in this group affected workpeople engaged in galvanising in various districts. In other industries the principal reductions affected silk workers at Leek, and glass bottle workers in Yorkshire. There were increases in the case of silk dyers at Macclesfield, and furniture trade operatives in certain areas in Scotland, and in the minimum rates fixed under

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATE

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		F. C.	MINING AND QUARRYIN	a ,
jun (Long) and a start	Warwickshire	1 Aug.	June 28	Decrease of 8 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 55 per cent. above basis rates ; also minimum gross daily wage previously
nd maai thinta and a maai thinta and a maala shacand	Leicestershire	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in or about	paid reduced from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 4d. for able-bodied underground workers and 7s 6d. to 7s. 4d. for able-bodied surface workers. Decrease of 7.42 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 43.83 per cent. above basis rates, subject to a minimum gross daily wage, inclusive of subsistence allowance, of 7s. 2d. and 7s. 6d. for day-wage surface and underground workers respectively.
Coal Mining	South Staffordshire and East Worces- tershire.	1 Aug.	coal mines, other than those) whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 11 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages at the minimum of 40 per cent, above basis rates, subject to lower paid day-wage men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 2d. per day.
The second	Radstock District Newbury District	4 Aug. July	as no crast indicate, and in the second seco	Decrease of 6 per cent. on basis rates of 1918, leaving wages 35½ per cont. above basis rates § Decrease of 5½ per cent. on basis rates of 1918, leaving wages at the minimum of 30 per cent. above basis rates.§
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West Yorkshire	lst full pay in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 61 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change : ooke fillers, 6s. 2d. per day; rammermen and pipe fitters, 6s. per day; thammers, daubers, winchmen, coke screeners and scrubbers, 5s. 9d. per day; pugmillmen and labourers, 5s. 4d. per day; plus in each case 36 per cent.
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	7 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 33 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Additional bonuses previously paid to lower-paid men increased by 1d.
ording to exclude	of boutses varying act	L HOY TO CARE MERCED	sees all fins and trouble and fills and	per shift, making bonuses 5d. per shift on base rates of 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0id., 3d. per shift on base rates of 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d.,
are principally in			AN AN AN AN AN AN AN	and 1d. per shift on base rates of 4s. 34d. to 4s. 6d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per
and of such the	durowing a parada of	era (contra a	r calear qui un cale qui une receive a	shift, plus 33 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus 5d. per shift.
dania rainandana	land of numbers offect	nome bre be	int of change in weekly wages excl	ude changes affecting agricultural labourers, shop assistants and stics. Where information is available, however, details of changes

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc. † In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 64,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year. ‡ In the case of addit able-bodied day-wage workmen whose gross wages are less than 8s. 9d. per shift, a subsistence allowance is granted sufficient to bring wages up to 8s. 9d. per shift, provided that the maximum addition in any instance does not exceed 6d. per shift. § This applies to the district percentage. Lowest-paid day-wage men receive a minimum of 40 per cent, above base. ¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

the Trades Boards Acts for the brush and broom trade and for

pieceworkers in the boot and shoe repairing trade. Of the total increases of £26,600 per week, £3,400 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, the greater part of this being under sliding scales embodied in Trade Board Orders. Almost the whole of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople. Of the total reductions of £11,500 a week, £10,000 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal-mining industry. Reductions amounting to £600 a week took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales and nearly the whole of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1927. The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1927, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :--

Group of Industries.	of Wor	te Number kpeople† d by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel	19,100 19,050	783,000 124,000	£ 900 1,780	£ 229,000 17,700	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal	214,500 1,720 170 630 670	42,000 231,500 76,500 21,300 20,700	21,700 180 30 200 100	5,250 19,000 8,550 2,280 2,600	
Paper, Printing, etc Building and Allied Industries Gas. Water and Electricity	14,600	26,000 57,000	2,650	1,950 8,200	
Supply Transport Public Administration Other	1,760 6,800 7,750 750	34,000 195,000 58,000 40,000	270 1,800 860 130	3,030 12,870 4,800 3,770	
Total	287,500	1,709,000	30,600	319,000	

In the corresponding eight months of 1926, there were net increases of £14,900 in the weekly wages of nearly 131,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £92,900 in the weekly wages of 950,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The only important change reported during August was an increase of 4 hours in the normal working week of thread workers in Scotland. During the eight completed months of 1927 there has been an average increase of 3.7 hours per week in the normal working time of 18,000 workpeople, and a reduction of 1.3 hours per week in that of 600 workpeople.

S	OF	WAGES	REPORTED	DURING	AUGUST,	1927.
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Changes Wages.

Decreases. £ 4,600 5,600 250. 1,050 11,500

PRINCIPAL	CHANGES	IN	RATES	OF	WAGES	REPORTED	DURING	AUGUST.	1927	(continued).	
and the second sec								and the second		a second and the second second second	

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.	a Magalina and	Appendia to endorstand	Date from which	. come of Tearpelates	Particulars of change.
bria obind	a set har daved ad	took effect.	in Trailer Boards	(Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	(Decreases in italics.)
Glass, etc.,	Yorkshire	CHEMI 15 Aug.	CAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, Glass bottle makers, blowers,	ETC., INDUSTRIES. Decrease of 10 per cent. in percentage payable on price list of 1922, leaving uages approximately 654 per cent. above the list.		- T. ⁴	[daudaes)-4201720201	TEXTL
Glass, etc., Making.	Yorkshire	1 Aug.	gatherers, etc. (machine hands). Engineers employed in glass works	leaving uages approximately 65 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the list. Increase of 2s. per week (59s. to 61s.),	under the Trate	hisen then were lived	Anneology 1	OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES.	Descent of 21 mer cont on standard rates leaving mades 422 a
raba naandir Rai Isa na	Pagent Jornab Lo diller	a equit ence	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTR	IES.	Galvanising	England and Wales*	8 Aug.		Decrease \dagger of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages $42\frac{1}{2}$ p cent. above the standard.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	pay in	Workpeople (excluding skilled crafts- men and bricklayers on main-	Increase in bonuses* of amounts varying according to base rates from 3.9d. to 10.5d. per week, making total amount of bonuses from 1s. 10.5d. to 4s. 7.5d. per week.	AL TRAIS BOARDS	Sheffield and Chester- field.	1 Aug.	Men 21 years of age and over em- ployed as plain-time workers in	Special bonus of 2s. per week granted.
	North Lincolnshire	Aug. 7 Aug.	employed at blastfurnaces. Blastfurnacemen	Decreaset of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent, on standard rates, leaving stages 33 per	Tube Manufacture	Glasgow, Airdrie and	1 Aug.	tube manufacture. Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners,	Special bonus of 2s. per week granted.
	and certain firms in the Leeds District.	pyokgame a	Conduct negotiations borger	cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, and the per- centage payable on output bonus earnings reduced under sliding	L	Coatbridge.	C. War	omployed as plain-time workers	
Pig Iron anufacture.	-TRADEAG PE GADE	NUM ROOM	SUMMARY OF CR	 Decreaset of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 33 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, and the percentage payable on output bonus earnings reduced under sliding scale from 35½ to 33. Additional bonuses previously paid to lower-paid men increased by 1d. per shift, making bonuses 5d. per shift on base rates of 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0½d., 3d. per shift on base rates of 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d., and 1d. per shift on base rates of 4s. 6d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 33 per cent. plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus 5d. per shift. Decreaset of ½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard, plus a tonnage bonus. 	and the reter when	tino and plecevort in	di mininin h	 moulders, blacksmins, blacksm	 Increaset of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and piecework rates as amended under Trade Boards Acts 26th February, 1925. General minimum time rate af change. 6^A/₂d. per hour. (See p. 320 of August GAZETTE.) Increaset of 5 per cent. on general minimum time a piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 19 General minimum time rate after change for lowest pradult workers, 1s. 3^A/₂d. per hour. (See p. 320 of Aug GAZETTE.)
e tre section	a solution vo boloolia	Buslert n	Decreases. Decision and Socilie	shift on base rates of 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d., and 1d. per shift on base rates of 4s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. to 4s. 6d. per shift. Minimum rate after	nation and and a	some and passed salar or some rolling him work	a anarotocol	diameter.	26th February, 1925. General minimum time rate af change, 6150 d. per hour. (See p. 320 of August GAZETTE.)
	North Lincolnshire	7 Aug.	Engineers electricians apprentices	change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 33 per cent. plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus 5d. per shift.		Great Britain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ¹⁴ / ₂ inch diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ¹ / ₂ inch up to and including ¹⁴ / ₂ inch	Increase; of 5 per cent. on general minimum time a piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at Technery, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied
Anton Lan	notion interestion	TAug.	Engineers, electricians, apprentices, improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces	cent. above the standard, plus a tonnage bonus.	the France Dorrig	n main level and	a and and the	iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including 18 inch diameter, and hand hammered shain from iron	extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 19 General minimum time rate after change for lowest p
kaga in We Waga,	(North of England		and in iron and steel works. Iron puddlers	Decreaset of 5 rer cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 37 per cent, above the standard.	Chain Manufacture	tent for store in and	and the set of o	ulametel.	adult workers, 1s. 3 ad. per [hour. (See p. 320 of Aug GAZETTE.)
Root ana	North of England	1 Aug. {	and the set of the set	Decreaset of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 341 per	the Teads Longer	tions total adde onder	of rule inverse	Commercial endwelded dollied and	GAZETTE.) Increaset of 5 per cent. on list prices, making prices 5 per cent below the list of 1922.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and	8'Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron pud- dling furnaces and in iron and	Decreased of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 5s. 10d, per day or shift, plus 42½ per cent., plus 10d. per day for daymen and 11d. per shift for shiftworkers. Decreased of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 37½ per cent. above the standard.	abarT alls Trade	Cradley Heath and District and Ponty-	1st full	those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers Admiralty endwelded chain makers	and the price of t
	South Lancashire.	1 Aug.	steel rolling mills and forges.	per day for daymen and 11d. per shift, plus 42 [±] per cent., plus 10d. per day for daymen and 11d. per shift for shiftworkers. [±]	and the first of the	District and Ponty- pridd.	pay day in Aug.	a second and a second	Increase [‡] of 5 per cent. on list prices, making the prices the set out in the lists of 1922. Increase [‡] of amounts varying according to size, from 2d
	Barrow-in-Furness	8 Aug.	Wire and hoop millmen	cent. above the standard. Decrease't of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard. [‡]	areas di from (c. 12)	1933 results pairs and a larger	Treidendit,	Side welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers	4½d. per cwt. Increaset of 3d. per cwt. Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s.
	Certain districts in England and Wales.§	8 Aug.	Steel-sheet millmen	Decrease [†] of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 42 ¹ / ₂ per	and appropriate the second	Newcastle, Sunder- land, North			Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 18. per hour ; doormen, 1s. 41d.
	Sheffield	1 Aug.	Engineers, warehousemen and other daymen 21 years of age and over	Special bonus of 2s. per week granted to plain-time workers.	thereases of new constants	Shields, and South Shields.	enters creation	tal.	Increases of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, ls. per hour or 70s. 6d. per week; doormen, ls. 51d. per hour
	1 000,V2 000,	E astant	on a 47-hour week employed in heavy and hire rolling mills,	Minimum rates after change : engineers, 49s. per week, plus 12s. per week bonus; labourers, 30s. 6d. per week, plus 12s. per week bonus. Special bonus of 2s, per week granted to plain-time workers.	a frates of maintain	Manchester, Hanley and Stoke-on- Trent.	a bronz for da		per hour or 70s. 6d. per week; doormen, 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per hou 68s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. per week.
	South Yorkshire	1"Aug.	forges, press and tilting shops and crucible steel shops.	Special honus of 2s, per week granted to plain time workers	Farriery	Larger towns in Lancashire and	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Farriers	 68s. 6¹/₂d. per week. Increase³/₂ of ¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, ls. per hour or 68s. 6¹/₂d. per week; doormen, ls. 5d. per hou 66s. 7d. per week.
and	(certain firms). South and West	7 Aug.	maintenance work in steel works. Workpeople (excluding maintenance	Sliding-scale percentage on base rates reduced from 124 to 114.	Famery	Cheshire (except Manchester, Liver- pool and Birken-	8 Aug.		US. II. PET HOM.
ture.	Wales.	State of the	Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Sliding-scale percentage on base rates reduced from 121 to 111. Bonuses paid to men on base rates up to 30s, per week increased from 371 to 381 for adults, leaving total wages for such workers as previously, viz.: 30s. per week, plus 50 per cents	under the Trady	head). Smaller towns in	a the second second	the unployed in the book Indicated	Increase§ of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Bates after change : firemen, 64s. per week; doormen, 61s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. per week.
	anthe of 1926, there are	a nhisisan	and over duting overspond	at 5 per cent, making wages 16 ¹ per cent, above base, plus	and feature you will	Lancashire and Cheshire.¶ with	synthesis females		per week; doormen, ois. ogd. per week.
1.00	weekly wages of 250	edt ni 600.5	infimenation of reductions of 19	3d. per shift. Bonuses paid to men rated over 30s. and up to 50s. to remain as previously (6d. per shift for those at 30s. 1d. to 40s., and 4d. per shift for those at 40s. 1d. to 50s.), subject	Contraction of the second states of the second stat	Kendal and High Peak District. Sheffield	lst full	Laminated spring fitters, vicemen, smiths and strikers.	Decrease [‡] of 1s. per week in flat rate bonus (7s. to 6s.)
		Fours	1 increase pards Acts	to 408, and 4d. per shift for those at 408. 1d. to 508.), subject to the proviso that men on base rates from 30s. 1d. to 37s. 9d. are to have their bonus made up so that they receive the same	Spring Manufacture	a week! a Millinein week	pay after 18 Aug.	AND THE AREA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	Increase of 2s. per week.
(E 8818 11 210	parted darfing Adjust	er extenile te nisk working	this group the out in porta	to the proviso that men on base rates from 30s. 1d. to 37s. 9d. are to have their bonus made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz. 45s.) as men with a base rate of 30s., and men on base rates from 40s. 1d. to 40s. 11d. are to have their	Manufacture	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale.	l l Aug.	Adult male spring makers and grinders employed on plain time work.	
Red +	inenths of 1927 the	baselquio	a workers During the eight	bonus made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz., 47s. 6d.) as men with a base of 40s. Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per	Gas Retort Making, etc.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	l l Aug.	Bricklayers employed by outside contractors on firebrick work in	Scale of extra payments for height money fixed as foll in relation to ordinary rate for retort setters :men emple
18.26.37	duction of Ly3 hours	on și kirin el	REWEITENE CARLESS TO BUSIESS AND	cent. above the standard. Decrease ⁺ of 2 ⁺ / ₂ per cent, on standard rates, leaving wages 57 ⁺ / ₂ per	i la forma eremodal d	The mailenificant and an	10 1.0 per no	connection with retorts in gas works.	from 40 and up to 90 feet from ground level, 1d. per 1 more; men employed from 90 and up to 150 feet, 2d. per 1 more; men employed above 150 feet, 3d. per hour more.
	Taxing .		and the second of the second s	cent. above the standard. Special bonus of 2s. per week granted to plain-time workers.	The phase and the	A second the star of	inter (Dynamic)	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.	and the second second
.520	West of Scotland	1 Aug. {	dling forges and iron-rolling mills.	Special bonus of 2s. per week granted to plain-time workers.	Silk	Leek	. 12 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the silk manufacturing industry.	Decrease: of 2s. per week for male workers 22 years and over 1s. 6d. per week for female workers 18 years and over, and of
-	and the second sec		hammermen, patternmakers,	and stall the new particle of particular building	Manufacture.	the state and the	i on .ht ho	manuacouning industry.	portionate amounts for juniors. Rates after change:
100	actionars of change,		maintenance and upkeep and running of steel plants and mills.	Industry. Locality:	nute amonata fra-	o there has been been and	n def och 311 Gelen bi send	. Densels policiders, ous- 5 per co	throwers, reelers, etc., 47s.; fully qualified braid speeders knitting tacklers, 53s.; weavers, 51s.; female workers—8. 14 years, increasing each half-year to 25s. 6d. at 18.
	Great Britain and	ENGIN 1 Aug.	EERING, SHIPBUILDING AND SH Men 21 years of age and over em-	IP-REPAIRING. Special bonus of 2s. per week granted.**	inte some and	ble nemowbi	. 1 Aug.	Mechanics and hacklesetters em-	
	Northern Ireland.	a mug,	ployed as plain-time workers in the engineering and allied in-	and a production in pairs (No sector ments appreted.	Linen	Belfast	. I Aug.	ployed in the linen industry,	63s. 9d.
an a	Tees - side (certain non-federated firms)	1 Aug.	dustries.¶ Workpeople employed in engineer- ing, boilermaking, bridge build-	Special bonus of 2s. per week granted to plain-time workers 21 years of age and over.	Jute]	Dundee and District	1 Aug.	Timeworkers employed in the me- chanical departments in the jute	
eering,	and the state of the state of the state of the state	1st pay day	ing, etc., shops. Blacksmiths fitters, etc., employed	Increases of 3s, per week for smiths' strikers and machinists and	(1015 ege)	Great Pritain	. 22 Aug.	industry. Workpeople employed in the rope,	Additions and ravisions to the minimum rates fixed unde
nding, uilding,	to entry which in anos	in July.	by members of the Hull Fishing	4s. per week for blacksmiths, fitters, brass finishers and turners.	Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture	Great Britain	. 22 Aug.	twine and net trade.	cent. in the minimum piece rates for female homewoo
pairing,	St. George's District of Shropshire.	1 Aug.	Fitters, turners, machinists, moulders, smiths, patternmakers and boilermakers.	Increase of 1s, per week on basis rates. ^{††}		. Dan week.	10 20800 H	Construction of the second sec	and of from about 4 per cent. to 50 per cent. for female wo employed on hand braiding of certain sizes of trawl, sei other nets from hard fibres. (<i>See also</i> page 360.)
Sectores (Portsmouth	lst pay day after	Mechanics and labourers employed	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change : moulders, 57s. per week; other mechanics, 60s.; labourers, 40s.		a contract and the second	· · · · · · · · · ·	TAND DMHIRDS UNDERTAKINES	A ST MACHAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A
an o mi	at are to experience and an	20 Aug.	etc., trades (except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in some other industry, and those employed in H.M. Dock-	Radalock District 4 Aug.	Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester ·	. 19 Aug.	Elastic web-weavers and braid workers (male workers).	
-toriation	100 The estive a state and	fore basis with of \$3 and in	vards).	Salaria Antonio Distante July a		[Leek	. 12 Aug.	Male workers employed in the silk dyeing industry.	Decrease: of 2s. per week for those 22 years and over and of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for those under 22 years. Rates
vay hops.	Great Central section of the London and	1 Aug.	Railway shopmen whose wages have in the past been regulated by	Special bonus of 2s. per week granted to workers 21 years of age and over employed as plain-time workers, to be subject to	r hours through	P.a. In reason of 11.	Artist and a	ujeme muubuj.	change: dyers and glossers—11s. 6d. at 14 years increasing half-year to 30s, at 18, 49s, at 22 and to 51s, at $22\frac{1}{2}$ ye
	North Eastern Railway, and the Cheshire Lines.	the supervise	movements in the engineering trade.	the same conditions as, and added to, the existing war bonus.	and a state of the second	. Is "d.: geograf et.	an una care	Workpeople employed in the sill dyeing and finishing trades:	adult mixers—51s. to 59s.
in summer	(an) and an an inclusion	men det fa	(Anna)		Silk Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Macclesfield	Pay day	dyeing and finishing trades: Male workers	. Increase: of 3d. per week for those 21 years and over, the for those under 21 remaining unchanged. Rates after cha 15s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 42s. 9d. at 21 ar
nder noet-	of-living sliding-scale arra	an mana an ta		A STATEMENT AND A STATEMENT AND		and the second se	in mool	the second	The for of the voers increasing the 428, 30, ab 41

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
† 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 day workers and from 2¹/₂d. to 11d. per shift for shiftworkers.
§ This change took effect under the terms of an agreement made by the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board. The districts concerned are principally in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire.
I Men in receipt of base rates from 50s. 1d. to 51s. 10d. per week (i.e., those who do not receive a bonus) are to receive a make-up sufficient to bring their gross earnings up to those of men with a base rate of 50s, per week.
¶ Including railway carriage and wagon building (except men employed by railway companies), bridge building and constructional engineering, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making in various districts in Great Britain, drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tool, steel casement, sash window, ammunition, axle and spring, cast iron, hollow-ware, furnace, grate and stove, malleable ironfounding, metal rolling and brass-working, nut and bolt, nall, tank, spring, tube and wire rope, etc., trades in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts, and spindle and flyer makers in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire and at Belfast, except employees of members of the Spindle and Flyer Trades Employers' Association

Association. ** The special bonus referred to took effect under an agreement made between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the trade unions concerned. It is to remain in operation for a period of six months from 1st August, 1927, and is payable to "plain time" workers, 21 years of age and over, and is subject to the same conditions as the existing war bonus, *i.e.*, the bonus where payable will be taken into account in computing overtime, night shift, Sunday and holiday allowances, but is not payable by way of guarantee or otherwise to workmen when employed on any system of payment by results, nor is it payable to those workpeople whose wages fluctuate in accordance with the wages of those employed in other industries. t† This advance is not to affect existing piece prices. These workpeople also receive the special bonus of 2s. per week from 1st August.

* Certain firms-members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.
 This increase was granted as the result of an agreement between the National Master Farriers and Blacksmiths' Association (Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire District) and the Amalgamated Society of Farriers and Blacksmiths (Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire District). The and North Staffordshire District) and the Amalgamated Society of Farriers and Blacksmiths (Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire District). The rates quoted are to remain in operation for 12 months from the date shown.
 Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and Bistrict, Oldham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, Southport, Stockport, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.
 Including Alsager, Bentham, Cheadle, Chester, Clitheroe, Congleton, Crewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich and Tarporley. † Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

Date from which change Particulars of change. Classes of Workpeople. (Decreases in italics.) took effect. OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES. Workpeople employed in galvanis-ing departments (excluding pro-Decrease[†] of 2¹/₂ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 42¹/₂ per cent. above the standard. 8 Aug. Workpeople employed in making to be control of the standard.
Secial bonus of 2s. per week granted.
Special bonus of 2s. per week granted.
Increaset of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rate after change. 64% d. per hour. (See p. 320 of August GAZETTE.)
Increaset of 5 per cent. on general minimum time and piecework rates as fixed, varied or february, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 1st August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest paid and thand-hammered chain from iron th 1 Aug. 1 Aug. 1 Aug. GAZETTE.) Increase; of 5 per cent. on list prices, making prices 5 per cent. below the list of 1922. diameter Commercial endwelded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and lst full pay day in Aug. Increase; of 5 per cent. on list prices, making the prices those set out in the lists of 1922.
Increase; of amounts varying according to size, from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt.
Increase; of 3d. per cwt.
Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 5d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 4½d. cable shackle makers Admiralty endwelded chain makers Side welded chain makers ... 0.... Anchor and grapnel makers 1 Aug. Increase§ of ¹/₄d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, ls. 6d. per hour or 70s. 6d. per week; doormen, ls. 5¹/₄d. per hour or 68s. 6¹/₄d. per week. Increase§ of ¹/₄d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, ls. 5¹/₄d. per hour or 68s. 6¹/₄d. per week; doormen, ls. 5d. per hour or 66s. 7d. per week. Farriers 8 Aug. Increase§ of ¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 64s. 7¹/₂d. per week; doormen, 61s. 8¹/₂d. per week. Decreaset of 1s. per week in flat rate bonus (7s. to 6s.) Laminated spring fitters, vicemen, 1st full pay after 18 Aug. smiths and strikers. Adult male spring makers and grinders employed on plain time Increase of 2s. per week. 1 Aug. Scale of extra payments for height money fixed as follows, in relation to ordinary rate for retort setters :---men employed from 40 and up to 90 feet from ground level, 1d. per hour more; men employed from 90 and up to 150 feet, 2d. per hour more; men employed above 150 feet, 3d. per hour more. work. work. Bricklayers employed by outside contractors on firebrick work in connection with retorts in gas 1 Aug. works. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. Decrease[‡] of 2s. per week for male workers 22 years and over, of 1s. 6d, per week for female workers 18 years and over, and of pro-portionate amounts for juniors. Rates after change: male workers 22 and over—pickers, 45s.; braidworkers, spinners, throwers, reelers, etc., 47s.; fully qualified braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 53s.; weavers, 51s.; female workers—8s. at 14 years, increasing each half-year to 25s. 6d. at 18. Workpeople employed in the silk manufacturing industry. 12 Aug. Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change for mechanics, 63s. 9d, Mechanics and hacklesetters em-1 Aug. ployed in the linen industry. Timeworkers employed in the me-chanical departments in the jute industry. Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: mechanics, 1s. 2¹/₂d. per hour; joiners and patternmakers, 1s. 2¹/₂d. per hour, plus 1s. per week "tool money." 1 Aug. Additions and revisions to the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting, *inter alia*, in increases of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the minimum piece rates for female homeworkers employed on the hand braiding, knotting or baiting fancy nets, and of from about 4 per cent. to 50 per cent. for female workers employed on hand braiding of certain sizes of trawl, seine or other nets from hard fibres. (See also page 360.) Workpeople employed in the rope, twine and net trade. 22 Aug. Bonus reduced; from 14s. to 13s. in the pound. Elastic web-weavers and braid 19 Aug. workers (male workers). Decrease; of 2s. per week for those 22 years and over and of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for those under 22 years. Rates after change: dyers and glossers—11s. 6d. at 14 years increasing each half-year to 30s. at 18, 49s. at 22 and to 51s. at 22½ years; adult mixers—51s. to 59s. Male workers employed in the silk 12 Aug. dyeing industry. Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades: Male workers Increase: of 3d. per week for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged. Rates after change : 15s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 42s. 9d. at 21 and to 48s. 9d. at 22½ years, plus special advance of 2s. for those 21 and over Pay day in week Female workers 18 years and over. Increase; of 2d. per week. Rate after change: 26s. 9d. plus ls. 3d. ending 13 Aug

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods.	Northern Ireland	5 Aug. {	 TEXTILE INDUSTRIES—(continued) Male workers (other than lappers, measurers, sample makers and workers engaged on Swiss em- broidery machines). Female workers employed in punch- hemstitching and punch-spoking of certain kinds of handkerchiefs and on certain operations in fancy linens. 	 Minimum piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, at 10¹/₂d. per hour for those employed in Belfast or in districts not more than 30 miles by rail from Belfast, and at 9¹/₂d. per hour for those employed in other districts. (See also page 319 of August GAZETTE). General minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923. (See also page 319 of August GAZETTE.) 		Hartlepool Certain Authorities the West Riding Yorkshire.
	Scotland	15 Aug.	CLOTHING INDUSTRIES. Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	Differential minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople in specified areas, and differential piece rates based on a time statement fixed for journeymen tailors and tailoresses performing certain classes of work.* (See also page 319 of August GAZETTE.)	Local Government Services (Non-Trading).	York Manchester
Retail Bespoke) Tailoring.	A Departure of the local environment of the local environment of the local departure of		Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade :	New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, resulting in increases of 1s. or 2s. per week for those 17 and under 19 and in decreases of from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week for those 19 and under 22 years, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged. (See also		Deptford
in the series when	Northern Ireland	n Ten a los	Male learners Male apprentices Female learners	page 360.) New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923. (See also page 360.) Scale of minimum rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, cancelled, except for those whose indentures were registered prior to 15 August, 1927. (See also page 360.) New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act	Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain
Laundering	Northern Ireland	15 Aug.	Female workers	New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, resulting in decreases of from 4d. to ed. per hour (except for those in their first year employed outside Belfast and Londonderry, for whom there was no change). (See also page 360.) New scales of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, resulting in decreases of from 4d. to 4d. per hour for those 17 and under 20, and in an increase of 4d. per hour for those 20 and over during the first six months' employment, and in decreases of from 4d. to 14d. per hour for those 17 and under 20 after the first six months' employment, the rates for other workers remaining unchanged. Minimum rates		
Boot and Shoe Repairing, etc.	Great Britain	l Aug.	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade (piece- workers).	rates for other workers remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after changet: 24d., 34d. at under 15 years, increasing to 44d., 5d. at 18 and under 19 years and to 6d., 6fd. at 20 and over. (See also page 319 of August GAZETTE.) Increaset in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 24 per cent. on list prices for bespoke hand sewn, bespoke hand sewn surgical, bespoke pegged and bespoke riveted work, leaving wages 7f per cent. below list prices, and of 5 per cent. for repairing, leaving wages 12f per cent. below the list. (See also page 320 of August GAZETTE.)	Brush and Broon Manufacture.	Great Britain
Baking and Confectionery.	Bristol Bath	6 Aug. 6 Aug.	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners	INDUSTRIES. Increase‡ of 1s. 3d. per week. Minimum rate after change for tablehands, 59s. 9d.	Milk Distribution.	Great Britain
Millsawing	King's Lynn	29 July	OODWORKING AND FURNITURE Workpeople employed in sawmills	Increase [‡] of 1d. per hour for machinemen and labourers and of ¹ d. per hour for sawyers and boys. Minimum rates after change : machinemen, 1s. 3d.; sawyers, 1s. 2 ¹ d.; labourers, 1s. 0 ¹ d.	General Waste Materials Reclamation.	Northern Irelan
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe Beith, Dundee, Glas- gow, Greenock, Kirkcaldy and Lochwinnoch.	Pay day in week ending 27 Aug. 1st full pay week in Aug.	Caners of common bedroom chairs bored 18, 19 and 20. Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, french polishers, ma- chinists, upholsterers, upholstery sewers and sand paperers.	 Decrease[‡] of ¹d. per chair. Rates after change : bored 18, 6¹d.; bored 19 and 20, 7¹d. per chair. Increase[‡] of 1d. per hour for men, ¹d. per hour for women, 5 per cent. for pieceworkers, and proportionate amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change : Beith, Dundec, Kirkcaldy and Lochwinnoch—men, 1s. 5¹zd.; women, 8¹zd. Glasgow—men 1s. 6¹zd.; women, 9¹zd. 	Retail Distribution.	West Lothian D
Paper Box Making.	Great Britain	22 Aug.	APER, PRINTING AND ALLIED I Workpeople employed in the paper box making trade.	Minimum rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts extended to cover workers in those branches of the trade brought within the score of the Trade Board by the Trade	PR	INCIPAL CE
River Authority	Reading, Oxford and Weybridge.	4 Aug.	ORT, HARBOUR AND RIVER A Regular men employed by Thames Conservancy.	Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1925.§ (See also page 360.) UTHORITIES. Increase‡ in bonus of 1s. per week.	Thread, etc., Manufacture,	
Tramway Undertakings.	Manchester	[adjusters, general hands, ollers, washers, advertisement fixers, etc.).	Decrease [‡] of ¹ d. per hour. Revised grading scheme adopted with new schedule of rates,	† The sche rates previously works attendar be reduced by the Authorities	st-of-living sliding- dule referred to we paid were increased its. No change to a further $\frac{1}{2}d$. per h within each Grade ng sliding scale pr
Omnibus Undertakings.	London	.9 Aug.]]	Semi-skilled staff employed in omnibus garages in connection with coach repairs (brush hands, coachmakers' assistants, hammer- men, etc.).	of 1d. per hour for assistant craftsmen and of from 1d to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for general hands; men on early and late shifts to receive an additional increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: assistant craftsmen, middle shift, 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; early and late shifts, 1s. 7d.; general hands, middle shift, 1s. $4\frac{3}{2}$ d.; early and late shifts, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.]] Revised grading scheme adopted with new schedule of rates, resulting, in the case of men on middle shift, in increases of 1d. to $1\frac{3}{2}$ d. per hour, and a further increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for men on early and late shifts. Hourly rates after, change; middle shift, 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; early and late shift, 1s. 7d.]]'	Bolton-upon-D Pontefract, Ad Grade D: Hu Grade G: Bar	ng sliding scale pr pruary, 1928. The earne, Darfield, Gol wick-le-Street, Bin nsworth, Stocksbri nsley R.D.C., Hali the Provincial Joint refore no further in n with three years ons. to of the 1926 Orde

* The minimum hourly time rates now fixed are as follows :--Adult male workers-Grade I, ls. 1d. to ls. 3d.; Grade II, ls. to ls. 2d.; Grade III, 11d. to ls. 1d.; others (after five years), 10d. to ls.; adult female workers-Grade I, 9d. or 9fd.; others (after four years), 7d. or 7fd. The rates previously paid in all districts were from ls. to ls. 5d. (according to Grade) for male workers and from 7fd. to 9fd. for female workers.
the first rate in each case applies during the first six months' employment and the second after six months' employment.
Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
§ The trade as now defined covers, subject to certain provisions, making by any method all types of plain and fancy boxes or containers from paper chip, cardboard, pulp board, or other similar box boards, and includes making jewel, manicure, cutlery, plate, or similar cases and box files, when made wholly or mainly of these materials, together with all operations ancillary to the making, and including the preparation of raw material. (See the November, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 409 and 410.)
If The above increases are embodied in Agreements made between the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd, and the Transport and General Workers' Union (for inside staff) and the National Union of Vehicle Builders (for coach-repair staff). An effect of the Agreements was to eliminate grades previously rated separately and to group them under one class and rate. The Agreements, while making no change in the number of working hours, provided that the day-duty shifts (6 a.m. to 3 p.m., 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 11 p.m.) should remain constant, instead of rotating weekly as previously. Night-duty men are to receive " quarter time" above middle-shift rates. It was provided that the new conditions should apply from the above date in respect of Division B garages; in Division A, within three months from this date, in Division C, within six months from this date.

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th]	Derby	shire	e), W	arwi

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

te from	Address and a state of the state of the	Particulars of Change.
which	Classes of Workpeople.	(Decreases in italics.)
took effect.	and the second se	1002 Martin Electronic Statement Statement Statement
and the second	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SE	VICES.
	The state of the second state of the second state of	Decreases of 1d mer hour Bates after change : general labourers,
1 Aug.	manual worners in the	18. 13d.; roadmen, 1s. 34d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 24d.; street sweepers, 1s. 14d. Revised and enlarged schedule of minimum rates adopted
lst full pay, in	Manual workers	whereby rates were defined for a large humber of occupations
Aug.		hour) were made in the rates for certain of the occupations which were included in the previous schedule. Men con- tinuously on night duty to be paid 2 ¹ / ₂ d, per hour above the ordinary day rate in lieu of 3d, per hour previously paid. [†] Decrease* of ¹ / ₂ d, per hour. Rates after change: labourers, carters
4 Aug.	Manual workers	and refuse collectors, 1s. 21d.; day scavengers, 1s. 13a., night
1 July	Paviors and labourers employed in Paving Department.	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : paviors, 1s. 12u., labourers, 1s. 24d. per hour.
(Manual workers whose wages are regulated by the Joint Industrial Council.	Wages realized so us to teach the London Joint Industrial Council above the Scheduled rates of the London Joint Industrial Council or Grade A workpeople, and 5s. per week above for other classes, resulting in decreases varying from 1s. Sd. to 1s. 11d. per week. Rates after change include : road sweepers, 63s. 4d.; labovrers
5 Aug.	Casual labourers, masons, etc.	and carters, 65s. 4d. Wages reduced so as to leave the present rates 4d. per hour, plus
SAL OL SAL OL SAL OL		Works Conciliation Board, resulting in a decrease of 1s. 111d. per week. Rate after change for labourers; 1s. 31d. per hour, plus 2s. 6d. per week.
1.54	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRI	ES.
lst pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, increased* from 65 to 66, making the rates for timeworkers: skilled—London, 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.; Provinces, 1s. 3d., semi-skilled—London, 1s.; Provinces, 11 ¹ / ₂ d. Increases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards
1.2.2	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade :	Increases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see also page 320 of August GAZETTE):- Increase* of 4d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 24d.).
	Certain classes of male time- workers 21 years and over.‡ All other male timeworkers	Increase* of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for those 16 and under 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17 and under 18, and 19 and over, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged, making minimum rates as follows: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 141 increasing to 114d at 21 and over.
1 Aŭg.	Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Increase* of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for certain classes. Increase* of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for those 16 and under 16 ¹ / ₄ , 17 and under 18, the time rates for those of other ages and the piece- work basis time rate for all workers remaining unchanged, making minimum time rates as follows: 2 ¹ / ₄ d. at under 14 ¹ / ₄ ,
	Female learners (other than pan-setting learners).	Increase* of id. per hour during the fourth three months for those starting at 21 and over, the rates for other learners remaining unchanged.
	Male and female pieceworkers	Increase* in minimum piece rates of 12 per cent., leaving wages
1 Aug.	Apprentices Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade,	Minimum rates previously fixed under the Trate Boards fixed extended to cover workers brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Board (Milk Distributive) Order,
	Male timeworkers	1925.8 (See also page 313 of August onder the Trade Boards Ac New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Ac (Northern Ireland), 1923, starting at 15s. at under 16 years and increasing to 32s. 6d. at 18 and under 22 years, and to 42s. a 22 years and over, resulting in decreases of from 3s. to 9s. 6d per week for those 16 and under 22 years of age (see also page 31)
8 Aug	Pieceworkers	of August GAZETTE).
1 July	Employees of co-operative societie	s August GAZETTE). Decrease* of 5 per cent. Rates after change : assistants an clerks—males, 12s. 8d. during 1st year, increasing to 27s. 2d clerks—males, 12s. 8d. during 1st year, increasing to 27s. 2d
10.878	TO AT LE STORE THE SALES	during lifth year and to 555. Latter the second sec

HANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1927.

		Workpeople employed in thread mills (except male workers in dyeing, bleaching and mercerising departments).	Increase of 4 hours per week (44 to 48).
--	--	--	--

ling-scale arrangements. o was issued by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Non-Trading Services. The occupations for which the minimum creased by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour include dustmen, destructor stokers, steam-roller drivers, grave-diggers, sewage labourers and sewage-creased by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour include dustmen, destructor stokers, steam-roller drivers, grave-diggers, sewage labourers and sewage-e took place in the minimum rates for street sweepers and yard and general labourers. The excess rate for night work is to be hour (to 2d.) from the first full pay in February, 1928. The various Authorities are divided into seven grades as previously; rade are generally the same as before, the principal exception being Doncaster, upgraded to A (an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour); rade are generally in operation is continued, but wages are to be subject to half-yearly revisions in future, instead of quarterly, e previously in operation is continued, but wages are to be subject to half-yearly revisions. Leeds, Rotherham, Wakefield, The Authorities affected include :—*Grade A areas*: Batley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Leeds, Rotherham, Wakefield, Golcar, Honley, Linthwaite, Meltham, Queensbury, Rothwell, Saddleworth, Yeadon, Rotherham R.D.C. *Grade B*: Keighley, goldanden Foot, Midgley, Spenborough, Whitwood. *Grade C*: Ossett, Altofts, Featherstone, Horsforth, Mirfield. Bingley, Luddenden Foot, Midgley, Spenborough, Whitwood. Grade C: Ossett, Altofts, *Grade F*: Pontefract R.D.C. sbridge. *Grade E*: Clayton, Greasbrough, Haworth, Hipperholme, Oakworth, Penistone, Slisden. *Grade F*: Pontefract R.D.C. eoint Industrial Council and follow its wages adjustments, but in some cases the wages paid are already higher than those oint Industrial Council and follow its wages adjustments, but in some cases the wages paid are already higher than those er increase was made. ears' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship in one or more

to bring within the scope of the Trade Board workpeople engaged in the operation of homogenizing and sterilizing, terilized milk, or in such operations ancillary thereto as were previously covered in respect of fresh milk. (See the b, page 469.)

were increased in proportion to the increase in hours.

HANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1927.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in rates of wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in September : the changes referred to in all cases involve reductions :---Coal miners in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire), Warwickshire and Leicestershire, piece-workers in the boot and shoe repairing trade, and brush and broom workers. Particulars of these and of other changes reported in September will be given in the October issue of the GAZETTE.

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 August, 1927, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 56. Five deaths* were reported during the month, one due to epitheliomatous ulceration and four due to lead poisoning. In addition, three cases of lead poisoning among house plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during August, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF
Among Operatives engaged in-	POISONING.
Smelting of Metals 8	Aniline Poisoning 6
Plumbing and Soldering	this triple as vienously
Shipbreaking 1	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX
Printing	a at analytics waters have
Tinning of Metals	(d) Grand on Enumerrane
Other Contact with	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS
Molten Lead 1	ULCERATION.
White and Red Lead	Pitch 2
Works 1	Tar 2
Pottery† 2	Paraffin
Vitreous Enamelling 1	Oil 7
Electric Accumulator	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS
Works 4	ULCERATION 11
Paint and Colour Works	- and all the aller of
Indiarubber Works 1	(e) CASES OF CHROME
Coach and Car Painting	ULCERATION.
Shipbuilding 3	Manufacture of Bichro-
Paint used in Other	mates
Industries 1	Dyeing and Finishing 3
OUL TIL US AND I	Champand Finishing 5
A PARTY CONTRACT OF CONTRACT OF CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACT OF CONTRACT OF CONTRACT	Chrome Tanning Other Industries 1
Painting of Buildings 11	Other Industries 1
TOTAL OF ABOVE 35	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 4

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported during August, 1927, as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 193, as compared with 213 in the previous month and with 981 in August, 1926. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August numbered 50, as compared with 26 in the previous month and with 44 a year ago.

and the second and the second s		THE STAR PROPER DURALING STREET, WETCH
RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued).
Guards	1	Other Metal Trades 1
Guards Engine Drivers	2	Shipbuilding 16
Firemen	2	Shipbuilding 16 Wood 3
Guards (Passenger)		Gas 4
Permanent Way Men	2	Electric Generating Stations 1
Porters	3	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc.
Shunters	1	Chemicals, etc 1
Mechanics	1	Food and Drink
Labourers		Paper, Printing, etc 2
Miscellaneous	4	Tanning, Currying, etc 1
Contractors' Servants		Rubber Trades 1
	1000	Other Non-Textile Indus-
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE	16	tries 4
A second s	_	
MINES.		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Underground	79	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	7	Docks, Wharves, etc 5
Surface		Buildings 13
TOTAL, MINES	86	Warehouses and Railway
TOTAL, MINES	00	Sidings 1
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	7	and the second second second
QUARKIES OVER 20 feet deep		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 82
The second s	1	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		Construction or repair of :
Cotton	8	Tramway 1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy		Waterworks 1
Other Textiles	2	
Textile Bleaching and	102.1	Total (excluding Sea-
Dyeing		men) 193
Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-	Read I	men) 155
nning	2	SEAMEN.
Metal Conversion, including	2 interes	
Rolling Mills and Tube	12 20	Trading Vessels, Sailing
Making	8	", Steam 46 Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Metal Founding	1	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Making Metal Founding Engineering and Machine	actes	", ", Steam 4
Making	2	to a first of the state of president to and
Boiler Making and Con-	11 11	TOTAL, SEAMEN 50
structional Engineering*	1	and the second states of the
Locomotives, Railway and	19	Total (including Sea-
Tramway Carriages,	and a	men) 243
Motors, Aircraft	2	ST. A TRANSPORTATION CARD LATER CARD AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
		TERMINE THE REPORT OF THE POST
	1 1	

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

1 Revised figure.

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 August, 1927, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 766,118, or 0.8per cent. more than in the previous month, but 33.4 per cent. less than in August, 1926. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 429, 426, and 642‡ per 10,000 of the estimated population.

	Numbe of Poo	er of per r Law Re in Augu	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of			
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	Popul com wi	ation as pared th a
ab add in the states where	al la diche d			Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			1			
Metropolis.	in ad to is			A CARLES	The second	and the
West District	8,789	6,105	14,894	179	+ 2	- 11
North District	10,119 2,249	16,949	27,068	263	+ 1	- 24
Central District East District	2,249 9,670	2,353	4,602	343	- 4	- 27 - 90
South District	18,839	60,690 66,550	70,360 85,389	1,079 434	+ 18 + 1	- 54
TOTAL, Metropolis	49,666	152,647	202,313	438	+ 3	- 44
West Ham	4,333	31,203	35,536	469	- 12	- 312
Other Districts.	Sec. 1		Carlo and	and a disc	Dengle D	Sec. 1
Newcastle District	2,844	26,714	29,558	582	+ 7	- 866
Stockton and Tees	1,229	30 710	18 547	0.75	1 70	100
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,047	16,312 8,440	17,541 12,487	635 159	+ 19 + 5	-160 -32
Wigan District	1,818	13,928	15,746	347	- 13	-1,248
Manchester District	8,785	38.143	46,928	448	+ 7	- 45
Liverpool District	9 369	63,745	46,928 73,114	577	+ 11	+ 42
Bradford District	1,763	8,313	10,076	273	+ 55	- 40
Halifax and Hudders- field	1,507	7 165	1 660	125	1 0	- 4
Leeds	2,641	3,155 10,489	4,662 13,130	275	+ 6 + 6	- 239
Barnsley District	926	10,772	11,698	348	- 2	-2,570
Sheffield	2,448	25,624	28.072	545	- 32	- 287
Hull District	1,768	13,964 8,131 11,725	15,732 10,406	491	-32 + 3 + 2	+ 51
North Staffordshire Nottingham District	2,275 2,089	8,131	10,406	250	+ 2 + 7	- 700
Leicester	1,080	3,988	13,814 5,068	294 210	+ 1	- 945 + 18
Wolverhampton	1,000	0,000	5,000	210	•••	T 10
District	3,402	15,532	18,934	251	+ 1	- 137
Birmingham	7,291	18,565	25,856	277	+ 3 + 5	- 15
Bristol District Oardiff and Swansea	2,480	13,321	15,801	382	+ 5	- 24
	2,510	17,601	20,111	416	+ 1	- 220
TOTAL, "OtherDistricts"	60,272	328,462	388,734	372	+ 4	- 302‡
TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	114,271	5 12,312	626,583	396	+ 3	- 227‡
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,537	85,456	90,993	946	+ 4	- 96
Paisley and Green- ock District	891	14,221	15,112	783	- 23	- 140+
Edinburgh	1,613	15,727	17,340	409	+ 7	-140 -83
Dundee and Dun-	San San San		Section and		anithm	MONTE
fermline	782	4,742	5,524	256	- 7	- 99
Aberdeen	500	4,439	4,939	313	+ 13	+ 51
Coatbridge & Airdrie	348	5,279	5,627	553	- 6	- 608
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9 671	120 964	170 575	670		1101
	9,671	129,864	139,535	679	+ 1	- 112‡
TOTAL for above 31 Dis-	107 040	640 300	700 110	100		
tricts in Aug., 1927	123,942	642,176	766,118	429	+ 3	- 213‡

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during August, 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 :---

Assisted Passage	Assisted Passages Granted Total Ass Passage Granted		ages	Depar- tures	Total Departures	
Schemes.	in Aug., 1927.	1922 to 1926.	Jan.– Aug., 1927.	in Aug., 1927.	1922 to 1926.	Jan Aug., 1927.
To Australia ,, New Zealand ,, Canada :	2,064 646	113,408§ 35,467§	18,226§ 4,275§	1,099 124	111,716 34,404	
Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario "South Africa Minor Schemes	1,219 21 47	40,832§ 1,367 500 6,752	23,210§ 170§ 582§	2,277 22 33	40,862 1,356 251 5,927	
Total	3,997	198,326§	46,463§	3,555	194,516	45,251

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

The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

 [†] The figures for England and Wales relate to 27th August, and those for Sociland to 15th August.

t The figures previously published for August, 1926, have been revised. § Revised figures.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

TRANSPORT OF MALE 12	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*									
Country.	July,	July,	July.	July,	Latest figures available.					
em raigino dent of	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Rise.	Date.				
teres and the state	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	i fraq-				
ITED KINGDOM	cent. 62	cent. 62	cent. 67	cent. 61	cent. 57	1927. 1 Sept				
REIGN COUNTRIES.	E ALLEN IS R.	A ALLER AND	Service Service	TEL STA		Dianes.				
zechoslovakia		737.	816	776	862 53	July July				
enmark	88 52	100 48	110 58	59 58	49	June				
gypt (Cairo)‡	868	916	1,007	967	965	July				
inland rance (Paris)‡	221	260	321	474	439	Aug.				
, (other towns)	249§	300§	3518	510§	472	May				
ermany			54	45	50	Aug.				
(olland (The Hague)	A	67	76	68	72	July				
taly (Milan)	396	408	502	554	424	July				
" (Rome)	382	369	427	498	425	July				
orway	118	148	160 90	98 86	89	Aug. July				
pain (Madrid)‡	72 65	72	82	63	64	July				
" (Barcelona)‡ weden‡	60	59	69	56	52	Aug.				
witzerland	66	70	69	59	57	July				
Inited States	44	40	56	54	52	May				
ITISH DOMINIONS,&C.	203 823	Berry L	156 4.6	的制造的	h dalad	nian/orth				
ustralia	64	49†	56	59	52	July				
anada	39†	34†	42†	51†	49	July				
ndia (Bombay):	48	51	52	55	55	Aug.				
Native families "European" do	40	80	78	72	70	Jan.				
rish Free State	82	85	88	74	66	July				
New Zealand	42	48	51	49	44	July				
Bouth Africa	16	17	20	16	19	July				

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.*

ARA WORESH-	Items on	a- i July, 1923. July, 1924. July, 1925. July, 1926. Latest figures available. per o,E Per cent. 69 Per cent. 70 Per cent. 73 Per cent. 73 Per cent. 70 Per cent. 73 Per cent. 65 Per 1927. 1 Sept. E 329 393 409 537 687 Aug. b,E 600 589 641 618 647 July 1,018 July 1,018 July 1,018 July 1,022 July 2,04 July 439¶ 425 2nd qr. b,E 933 1,225 1,372 1,708 1,815 May b,E 73 79† 71† 67 June					
Country.	which Computa- tion is						
antic simon of	based.					Rise.	Date.
domestigement	rol (mue)						1005
HALLER OF BRIDE PORT							
NITED KINGDOM	A,B,C,D,E	69	70	73	10	65	1 Sept.
OREIGN	10. swels	A sale	TOINE	nerister	lo and	NALS ME	ciast real
COUNTRIES.	A,C,D,E	700	707	400	537	687	Ang
Belgium	A,U,D,M	343	355	405	001	001	Aug.
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	600	589	641	618	647	July
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E						
Finland	A.B.C.D.E						
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E						2nd gr.
Germany	A,B,C,D,E			43	42	47	Aug.
Greece (Athens)	A.B.C.D.E	933	1,225	1,372	1,708	1,815	May
Holland (Am-	TANK DODE	State of State	16 1929	1100000	THE LEADER	9132 A.M.	200 200
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	74†					
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	387					
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	350	349	395	462	406	July
Luxemburg	A,C,D	340	381	415	509	684	Aug.
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	139†	151†	161†	121†		Aug,
Poland(W'rsaw)	A,B,C,D,E			57	77	99	July
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	74	11	68	62	69	July
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	"70t	69+		751	60 73	July
United States	A,B,C,D,E	101	031	141	101	13	June
BRITISH		125	E. 95.55			196 35	A MARTIN
DOMINIONS,&O. Australia	A,B	56¶	481	549	581	56	lst gr.
Canada	A,B,C,D,E						July
India(Bombay)		1		GIGIER SA	ALTER TO		10 mg
Native families	A,B,C,D	53	57	57	57	57	Aug.
"European"	2,0,0,0	ADRIE SE	12 - 30 M	the state	COMPANY .	18 Start	in the second
families	A.B.C.D.E		65	60	59	56	Jan.
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	80	83	88	82	71	July
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	589				61	July
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E		32	33	30	32	July
and the second second	Contract and	Al seast	Ja un	Jucory M	1 TRATE	Incolour .	and the second

• Exceptions to this are : France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzer-land and Luxemburg, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, Australia, Greece, average, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States (all items), Canada, 1913. \dagger Figure for June. \ddagger Fuel and light are also included in these figures. \$ Figure for June. \ddagger Fuel and light are also included in these figures. \$ Figure for August. $\parallel A = Food$; B = House-Rent; $C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. <math>\P$ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

September, 1927. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the 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. 336-337 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. issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in August.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 27th August, 1927, was 29,200 (19,143 men and 10,057 women). At the end of July the corresponding total was 29,203. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on 27th August was 6,462 (3,531 for men and 2,931 for women), as compared with 6,768 at the end of July. During the last week of August the Exchanges succeeded in placing 29,314 persons in situations, including 6,523 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment in industry for 79† foreign immigrants.

UNITED STATES.[‡]

Employment in July.—Figures relating to the volume of employ-ment in July, based on returns from 10,676 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 2,949,682 persons employed in July as against 3,010,279 in June. The number on the pay-roll thus shows a decrease of 2.0 per cent. The aggregate wages paid for July show a decrease of 4.5 per cent. as compared with June, and the average earnings per head a decrease

as compared with sine, and the average earnings per head a decrease of $2 \cdot 5$ per cent. Index Number of Employment, July.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for July, 1927, is 87.3, as compared with 89.1 in June and 89.8 in July, 1926.

GERMANY.§

Employment in July.-The Reichsarbeitsblatt states that the general industrial situation did not change to any appreciable extent during July as compared with preceding months. There was a further improvement in the labour market, and in some employment exchange areas there were no longer any unemployed employment exchange areas there were no longer any unemployed persons in receipt of benefit. In many districts, however, the tendency towards an improvement in the labour market showed signs of falling off, while in others it came to a complete standstill during the slack July period. This was chiefly attributable to the fact that, generally speaking, industrial establishments had an ample supply of labour, and, in many cases, new orders were not received to the same extent as in preceding months, although, especially in the building trades, the metal and engineering industry, the electrical industry and the spinning and weaving industry, an adequate supply of orders was in hand during the month under review. In the handicraft trades the improvement was most marked in the building industry. The changeable weather had, however, an unfavourable effect.

Statistical returns to the number of 3,723 from representative establishments in various industries, covering the period from 15th June to 15th July, show an increase from 1,589,056 to 1,613,467, or 1.5 per cent., in the aggregate number of workpeople employed. Of the latter total 16 per cent. were engaged in establishments of the latter total 16 per cent. were engaged in establishments reporting bad employment (as against 17 per cent. in June), while 30 per cent. were engaged in establishments reporting good employ-ment (as against 28 per cent. in June). The improvement was experienced more particularly in the building and building materials, engineering and electrical industries, and to a less degree in the woodworking, metal, textile, clothing, and food, drink and tobacco industries.

The membership|| of health insurance societies increased from 14,342,896 on 1st July to 14,422,152 on 1st August, or by 0.6 per cent., as against an advance of 0.9 per cent. between 1st June

and 1st July. At the end of July the Employment Exchanges making returns reported 1,040,952 persons on the "live register," as against 1,192,599 at the end of June. The number of vacant situations at the end of July was 81,004, as compared with 70,299 at the end of June.

Figures showing the number of persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment are available for 15th August, 1927, on which date the total was 576,837 (including 156,473 entitled to assistance from special funds). On 15th July the corresponding total was 674,056 (including 181,375 from special funds).

Returns relating to 3,850,524 organised workers were received from 39 national trade unions. Of these 211,380, or $5 \cdot 5$ per cent., were totally unemployed on 30th July, as compared with $6 \cdot 3$ per cent. on 25th June, and 17 $\cdot 7$ per cent. at the end of July, 1926. In addition 99,225, or $2 \cdot 6$ per cent., were working short time, as

Bulletin du Marché du Travau, 2nd September, 1927. Paris. Agricultural workers to the number of 960 also entered France during the * Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries, July, 1927.

[‡] Employment in Selected Interspectrum Washington. § Reichsarbeitsblatt, 20th August and 1st September, 1927. Berlin. [] "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to pay insurance premiums. During unemployment they are relieved of this obligation; hence paying members are assumed to be in employment.

against 2.7 per cent. on 25th June, and 16.6 per cent. at the end of July, 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 July, 1927.	July, 1927,	June, 1927,	July, 1926,	
Il Unions making Returns	3,850,524	5.5	6.3	17.7	
Mining (S.D.)	173,200	1.3	1.4	1	
Metal (S.D.)	725,700	6.5	7.9	21.7	
""(H.D.)	75,200	8.1	9.1	12.5	
Textile (S.D.)	290,600	3.2	3.6	18·4 13·5	
(C)	76,100 68,300	12.5	9.7	33.0	
Clothing (S.D.)	73,500	7.8	9.0	28.9	
Boot and shoe (S.D.)	51,800	10.9	11.6	16.1	
Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.)	70,300	2.2	3.7	5.6	
Food and drink (S.D.) Tobacco (S.D.)	61,300	7.5	8.6	20.1	
TT 1 11 (CD)	273,500	9.9	11.0	28.9	
D-1-Har (CD)	76,600	3.6	2.6	7.9	
Bookbinding (S.D.)	51,600	6.3	6.8	16.3	
Building (S.D.)	367,000	.4.3	5.3	19.7	
Carpenters (S.D.)	96.200	3.2	5.1	20.3	
Transport (S.D.)	299,400	5.9	6.9	8.7	
Factory workers (trades not	Carline all and a second		a sales a s	148, GO G	
distinguished) (S.D.)	391,700	5.2	6.3	14.8	
Engine drivers and firemen					
(8.D.)	45,300	5.7	6.4	13.9	
Factory and transport (C.)	54,400	2.6	3.2	14.4	
Municipal and State workers	11017-8010 SCI-	and the second	a shortella	Rather To	
(8.D.)	187,800	1.1	1.4	1.8	

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in July.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th August, 1927, the number of persons in receipt of unemploy-. ment benefit in Austria was 136,909 at the end of July, as compared with 145,136 at the end of the preceding month. In Vienna alone there were 74,961 persons in receipt of benefit at the end of July, as against 77,754 at the end of June. The total number of applicants for work registered at the employment exchanges at the end of July was 160,484, including 87,437 in Vienna.

SWITZERLAND.*

Unemployment in July.—On 31st July, 1927, the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 8,404.(6.4 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920), as compared with 7,735 (5.9 per thousand) at the end of June and 11,013 (8.4 per thousand) at the end of July, 1926. Offers of situations made by employers on these dates numbered 2,739, 3,068 and 1,876 respectively.

Unemployment among insured workers, 30th June.-Returns from 145 subsidised unemployment funds show that, out of an aggregate of 242,378 members, 3,909, or $1\cdot 6$ per cent., were totally unemployed, on 31st March, 1927, the corresponding percentages (based on returns from 134 funds with 226,882 members) were 2.8 and 3.0.

NORWAY.

Unemployment in July.—According to information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, out of 16,295 members of trade unions making returns 17.2 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of July. The corresponding figure for the end of June, 1927, was 20.6 per cent., and that for July, 1926, 18.9 per cent.

SWEDEN.†

Unemployment in July.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st July, 1927, was 8.2, as compared with 9.5 on 30th June, 1927, and 8.5 on 31st July, 1926.

CANADA.‡

Employment in August.-For 1st August, 1927, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,211 firms, received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,211 firms, with an aggregate of 903,060 upon their pay rolls. On 1st July the same firms reported 898,766 employed and the total for August thus shows an increase of 4,294 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st August, 1927, is 109.2, as compared with 108.4 at the beginning of the preceding month and 104.2 on 1st August, 1926.

Trade Union Unemployment in July.§—On 31st July, 1927, 3.3 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 3.2 per cent. at the end of June, 1927, and 2.3 per cent. in July, 1926.

NEW ZEALAND.

Unemployment in May.-Returns relating to unemployment in the week ending 19th May, 1927, were furnished to the Census and Statistics Office by trade unions having an aggregate membership of 45,192. Of these 4,406, or 9.7 per cent., were out of work for more than three days during the week, as compared with 9.4 per cent. in the corresponding week of February, 1927, and b.b cent. in that of May, 1926. (These returns are published at quarterly intervals.)

- Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen, August, 1927. Berne.
 Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.
 The August Employment Situation, 1927. Ottawa.
 Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.
 Monthly Abstract of Statistics, June, 1927. Wellington.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE-LEAD POISONING CONTRACTED IN

EMPLOYMENT OF FORMER EMPLOYER-LIABILITY FOR COMPENSATION. The appellant contracted lead poisoning in the course of his employment as a painter in the Navy. After being discharged from the Navy in 1918 he worked as a painter for various civilian

employers, including the respondents, with whom he started work as a painter on 23rd October, 1924. He continued in their employment until 12th December, 1924, when he had to give up work on account of illness, which was subsequently diagnosed as lead poisoning. The appellant then made a claim against the respondents for compensation, on the ground that they had last employed him in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due.

The County Court Judge found that the nature of the appellant's employment by the respondents did not give rise to the presumption in the former's favour that the disease was due to that employment. An award in favour of the respondents was made, and this was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Appeal. This was an appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeal.

It was argued for the appellant that he was entitled to com-pensation, since he had proved that, within the period laid down by Section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, he suffered from a scheduled disease, which was due to the nature of his employment as a painter.

The respondents, while admitting that the appellant's lead poisoning had been contracted in a process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds, contended that, since it had been contracted some years before, when he was employed in the Navy, they were not bound to provide compensation in respect of his consequential disablement. They submitted that the appellant had not succeeded in showing that the poisoning was brought to a head or caused by or aggravated by or accelerated by the employment by the respondents.

It was held that it was not necessary for a workman suffering from a scheduled disease to prove that it was the employment with the last employer which, in fact, caused his disablement or suspension. In the course of his judgment Lord Atkinson said :--

'It will, I think, be sufficient for him to prove that his work with his last employer during the twelve months immediately preceding his disablement was of the same nature and character as the work to which his disease is due."

The appeal was allowed, and the case of Dean v. Rubian Art Pottery Company, Limited (1914, 2 K.B. 213) was overruled.— House of Lords, Blatchford v. Staddon and Founds. January 27th, 28th, and April 4th.

Fatal Accidents (Damages) Act, 1908.

ACTION UNDER LORD CAMPBELL'S ACT-DAMAGES-WIDOW AND CHILDREN IN RECEIPT OF PENSION UNDER WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND

OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT, 1925-WHETHER PENSION MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT WHEN ASSESSING DAMAGES.

A labourer earning 50s. a week was killed as the result of an accident, caused by the negligence of the defendant, who was driving a motor mail van. The plaintiff sued for damages under Lord Campbell's Act on her own behalf and on behalf of two children of her deceased husband. The widow was receiving 18s. a week for herself and her children under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925. Negligence was proved.

It was held that this pension had to be taken into account in assessing damages.

By the Fatal Accidents (Damages) Act, 1908, Section 1, it is provided that "In assessing damages in any action . . . under the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, as amended by any subsequent enactment, there shall not be taken into account any sum paid or payable on the death of the deceased under any contract of assurance or insurance, whether made before or after the passing of this Act.'

For the plaintiff it was contended that, though the contributory scheme of pensions under the Act of 1925 was not in form contractual, yet it was so in substance. This argument was rejected by Lord Hewart, who said in the course of his judgment :--

"I do not think that a widow's pension, under the Act of 1925, satisfies the requirements of the Act of 1908. It is not accurate to describe it as 'a sum paid or payable on the death of the deceased,' nor can it be said to be a sum 'payable under a contract of assurance or insurance.' I am therefore driven to the conclusion that this contributory pension, whatever its true value may be, must be taken into account, in the sense of reducing the damages which would otherwise have been payable to the widow and orphans. As the law stands there is no course open to me except to diminish the damages by taking that pension into account."

King's Bench Division-Leeds Assizes. Carling v. Lebbon. March 31st, April 1st and 13th.

September, 1927. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 laims to benefit. His decisions* are final and conclusive.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The following is a recent decision of general interest :--

Case No. 2097/27. (27/7/27). Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Principal Act-Not Unemployed.

ADDITIONAL OCCUPATION AS LICENSEE OF INN-PROFITS DEEMED TO BE RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF LICENSING YEAR.

The applicant, a quarry worker, became the licensee of an inn November, 1924, and carried on this occupation in addition his usual employment. Twelve months later he lost his principal ployment and made a claim for unemployment benefit, but e claim was disallowed under the provisions of Section 7 (1) (ii) the principal Act.

The man declared that his earnings from the inn did not exceed I a week. He kept no accounts, but in support of his declaration abmitted some figures prepared from memory, purporting to cover year's trade. His business was situated in a coal mining area, nd depended solely upon local patronage. A representative of is trade union stated at the hearing before the Court of Referees May, 1926, that there was at that time very little business in district owing to the national mining stoppage which commenced the 30th April, 1926.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should disallowed as from the 9th April, 1926. The Court were satisfied at when the national stoppage commenced there was an appreciable ling off of trade; and suggested allowance of the claim as from he 1st May, 1926, but were in doubt as to the proper period in espect of which the daily average should be assessed. Subse-uently upon production of a statement by the brewers showing volume of business done with the applicant in the year ended at August, 1926, the Court arrived at the conclusion that the plicant's profit during the period of depression due to the coal ppage did not exceed £1 per week. They recommended allowance from the 1st September, 1926.

The applicant's association appealed against the disallowance the Umpire, who gave the following decision :---

Decision .- " On the facts before me my decision is that the aim for benefit should be allowed. It is difficult in the case of public houses and small shops where

proper accounts are kept to say in respect of what period the

fits are received. "In the case of public houses, unless there is in any particular use sufficient reason for taking some other period, I think the rofits must be deemed to be received in respect of the licensing ear, that is, the year for which the excise license is granted, which is

we year from 5th April in one year to 4th April inclusive. "The financial year 1926-7 included the whole period of the oppage of work in the coal trade which is said to have materially the applicant's business. The Court of Referees were atisfied that for the six months from April to September, 1926, he applicant's profits were less than 3s. 4d. on the daily average, nd I think there is sufficient evidence that they were less than 3s. 4d. on the daily average for the whole of the financial year ended 4th April, 1927."

DECISIONS OF THE HIGH COURT.

On the 29th July, 1927, judgment was given in the High Court of Justice on questions referred by the Minister of Labour under Section 10 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as to the liability to insurance of six persons employed by horticulturists or nurserymen, growers of fruit, tomatoes, plants and flowers, which were sold either to florists or to buyers in Covent Garden or other markets. The employees, one man and five women, were employed in connection with the cultivation and preparation for market of these products. The women workers were in some cases engaged for the whole year and in other cases for particular seasons only. Their work consisted in preparing the products of their employers for sale, e.g., by trimming and washing the plants, selecting and bunching cut flowers, grading the fruit and tomatoes, and packing for despatch all these products. The man was employed as a foreman in superintendence over such of these operations as were necessary in the establishment of his particular employers.

The Judge held that the employment of all these persons was employment in horticulture, and was, therefore, excepted from the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts under paragraph (a) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Act of 1920. They were, therefore, not required to be insured.

• Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published by H.M. Stationery Office. Decisions given prior to 31st December, 1926, have been published in pamphlet form and later embodied in bound volumes, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1926 (H.M. Stationery Office: price 7s. 6d. net). Decisions given subsequent to December, 1926, are printed in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All inquiries and applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

In the course of his judgment the Judge intimated that he had been asked by counsel for the Ministry of Labour and counsel for the Farmers' Union that he should, if he found it possible, formulate a general rule applicable to the industries of agriculture and horticulture for the purposes of the working of the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the class of case under reference. In response to this request the Judge laid down the undermentioned formula; but he explained that he did so with some reluctance, as it was difficult, if not impossible, to forecast what cases might arise in future. He also added the reservation that he could only state a working rule such as he would adopt himself, on his present information, and such as he would regard as open to correction and modification if circumstances made it necessary or desirable. The rule is as follows :---

"Persons are employed in agriculture and horticulture when employed upon any operations done about the production, preparation, or transfer of the products of farm or garden or orchard in the best saleable condition to a first buyer or to a salesman or agent for sale, if one be employed, or to a distinct business under one proprietorship, as in Daniels' case. But if the industrial status and occupations of the employed persons are such that, though they are working about or in connection with a farm or garden or orchard they may properly be said to be essentially pursuing their own special occupations, they are not employed in agriculture or horticulture within the meaning

In the Daniels' case mentioned in the rule it was held that a person employed in a factory, sorting peas which were to be sown again for testing purposes, was employed in horticulture. It was pointed out judgment, however, that the employers in this case were in the horticulturists, that is to say, nurserymen and seed growers, and also seed merchants, and that, in common with other seed merchants, they, no doubt, had other employees who were not employed in horticulture.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

SORTERS, LONDON-POST OFFICE.-Guild of Postal Sorters v. Post Office. Difference.—The Guild claimed a general increase in the basic scale of pay and an increase in the amounts of certain allowances. The Postmaster-General submitted a counter-claim for a reduction in the scale of pay for new entrants. Decision .-- The Court made no alteration in the existing scale of pay, save that they awarded a revised scale (being lower than the present scale at the age points of 18 and 19 years) in the case of new entrants. The claim for increased allowances in Travelling Post Offices was referred back to the parties for further consideration of a revised scheme providing for (a) an allowance in respect of the special nature of the services on Travelling Post Offices and (b) subsistence allowances designed to meet the varying conditions under which the staff are placed when employed on this duty. The claim for an increase in the Travelling Post Office "In charge" Allowances was similarly referred back for further consideration by the parties. The Court increased the Language and Translation Allowances. Award issued 28th July, 1927. (1322.)

COUNTER CLERKS AND TELEGRAPHISTS, LONDON-POST OFFICE.-Association of Counter Clerks and Telegraphists v. Post Office. Difference.-Claim of the Association for a general increase in the basic scales of pay of both male and female Counter Clerks and Telegraphists in the London Postal Service, and counter claim of the Postmaster-General for a reduction in the scales of pay in the case of new entrants. Decision.—The scales of pay were amended at the age points up to 20 years and two additional increments awarded on the maxima. Award issued 28th July, 1927. (1323.)

Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists, Etc., Northern Ireland-POST OFFICE.-The Post Office Clerks' Association (Northern Ireland) v. Post Office. Difference.—The classes affected were Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists, female Telephonists, and male Telephonists and Call Office Attendants, employed in Northern Ireland. The Association claimed improved scales of pay, an increase in the allowances for certain special duties (namely, Technical, Dirigeur, and Supervising Allowances), and a re-classification of the offices. The Postmaster-General proposed revised scales of pay for new entrants. Decision.—The Court revised the scales of pay. the allowances on which an increase was claimed are common both to Northern Ireland and to Great Britain; and the Court came to the conclusion that on the evidence in the present case the claims for increases in the allowances had not been established. The Court expressed no opinion in regard to the present basis of classification of offices, but decided, for the purposes of the present case, that the existing classification should not be disturbed. Award issued 28th July, 1927. (1324.)

MANIPULATIVE GRADES, GENERAL POST OFFICE .- Union of Post Office Workers v. Post Office. The Union put forward claims on rs in the Post Office. behalf of various classes of manipulative we namely :---Sorters (London); Counter Clerks and Telegraphists (London); Telegraphists, Central Telegraph Office (London); Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (Outer London and Provinces), and Parttime Assistants, Postal and Telegraph (Outer London and Provinces); Female Telephonists, Part-time Female Telephonists (Outer London and Provinces), Female Telephone Learners, Adult Telephone

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Learners and Girl Probationers; Night Telephonists and Call Office Attendants and Part-time Night Telephonists; Paperkeepers, Money Order and Savings Bank Departments (London); Postmen; Porters (London) and Bagmen (London); Adult Indoor Messengers; Tube Attendants and Night Collectors, Central Telegraph Office (London); Boy Messengers; Auxiliary Postmen and Postwomen, and Allowance Deliverers (Outer London and Provinces); Male Cleaners, Doorkeepers, Liftmen, and Charwomen; and Adult Night Messengers (Provinces). The total number of workpeople included in these grades is about 142,230.

The Union's claims related to (1) scales of pay, (2) increase in allowances for certain special duties, and (3) re-classification of offices. In regard to scales of pay, the Union's proposals involved increased minima, increments and maxima; a shortening of the period within which the maxima are reached; a raising of the age up to which the wage for age principle applies in the different scales; and a change in the existing Civil Service practice of applying new scales to officers at present in the Service. The special duties for which increased allowances were claimed related to the Trip Allowances in Travelling Post Offices. The re-classification of offices affected the London (Outer) district, which it was claimed should be classed with London (Inner); and the Provincial Offices, at present divided into Classes I, II, and III, which the Claimants asked should all be embodied in one Class.

The Postmaster-General asked for revised scales of pay for new entrants to certain of the classes. As part of his counter-claims, he proposed the assimilation of the Outer-London scales to the scales for Class I Offices so far as new entrants are concerned.

The Court, in their Award, stated that, as regards Scales of Pay, they took the view that the broad principle which should be followed in determining the rates of wages of Post Office Servants, is that of the maintenance of a fair relativity as between their wages and those in outside industries as a whole, and as between the various classes within the Postal Service, with due regard to the adequacy of the payment for the work done and the responsibilities undertaken. In general, the Court reached the conclusion that the evidence submitted by the parties in regard to the proposed changes in scales of pay was not of such a nature as to warrant any substantial change in the settlement arrived at in 1920. Modifications were, however, made in the rates of pay of some of the grades in the earlier years of service. Additional increments were given in some cases. In certain grades, the age at which the maximum is reached in Provincial Offices has been made more uniform. Improved pay has been given to some night workers and part-time workers. The Court's decisions on the various grade claims are set out in a Schedule appended to the Award, where also the age points in the various scales of pay and the question of assimilation are dealt with. The Court did not deal with, and made no alteration in, the "efficiency bar" points.

In the matter of Allowances in Travelling Post Offices, which affected Sorters, Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists, Postmen and Porters, the Court came to the conclusion that the basis upon which the allowances are made is not satisfactory and that it is desirable to revise the present system, regard being had to the fact that, while salaries have increased since the date when the present allowances were fixed, no change, apart from cost of living additions, has been made in the basic amounts of the allowances. The Court accordingly withheld their decision on this part of the claim pending consideration by the parties of a revised scheme of allowances providing for (a) an allowance in respect of the special nature of the services on Travelling Post Offices, and (b) subsistence allowances designed to meet the varying conditions under which the staff are placed when employed on this duty.

In regard to Classification of Offices, the Court considered that the evidence was not sufficient to enable them to form a judgment as to how far the respective contentions of the parties were borne out by present day facts; and for the purposes of the present decision they left the existing classification of offices undisturbed. Award issued 28th July, 1927. (1325.)

SUPERVISING OFFICERS, TRAVELLING POST OFFICES.-Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers v. Post Office. Difference .-- Claim by Federation for an increase in, and alteration in the method of computation of, Trip Allowances on Travelling Post Offices. Decision.—The Court consider that the basis upon which the allowances are made is not satisfactory and that it is desirable to revise the present system, regard being had to the fact that, whilst salaries have increased since 1908, when the present allowances were fixed, no change, apart from cost-of-living additions, has been made in the basic amounts of the allowances. The Court withheld their decision pending consideration by the parties of a revised scheme providing for (a) an allowance in respect of the special nature of the services on Travelling Post Offices, (b) subsistence allowances designed to meet the varying conditions under which the staff are placed when employed on this duty. Issued 28th July, 1927. (1326.)

LAMINATED SPRING TRADE.-Laminated Railway Spring Manufacturers' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths, Forge and Smithy Workers' Society. Difference .- Whether the reference to "Overtime" in an Agreement as to working conditions should be read to include "Allowance" time for men engaged on the double day or three-shift system, such as applies nationally to the Engineering Trade. Decision .- The reference to "Overtime" in the Agreement cannot be construed as including "Allowance" time to men on the double day or three-shift system; the question of the allowances to such men is not covered by the Agreement; and the question of what allowances (if any) should be paid falls to be negotiated by the parties. Issued 6th August, 1927. (1331.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R. (46), dated 15th August, 1927, confirming additional general minimum piece rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and confirming the variation of general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers, and specifying the 22nd August, 1927, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B. (13), dated 12th August, 1927, confirming general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying the 22nd August, 1927, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order S.B. (9), dated 1st September, 1927, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying the 12th September, 1927, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.T.R.B. (26), dated 5th August, 1927, confirming certain minimum rates of wages as varied for male and female workers and the cancellation of certain other minimum rates of wages in their application to a class of male workers in the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying the 15th August, 1927 as the date from which the said rates and cancellation of rates shall become effective.

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal B. (14), dated 15th August, 1927, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for female workers. Objection period expires 16th October, 1927.

Corset Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal K. (11), dated 19th August, 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 (Corset Trade, Great Britain) (Amendment) Regulations, 1927. Objection period expires 19th October, 1927.

General Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D.B. (10), dated 23rd August, 1927, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers, and to fix a guaranteed time rate for a certain class of female learner. Objection period expires 23rd October, 1927.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal P.H. (29), dated 6th September, 1927, to vary overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 6th November, 1927.

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 September, 1927, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates of wages now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of

64, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below :--Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain), General minimum piece rates (D (34) and D (36), col. 5. The alteration in the cost-of-living figure does not necessitate changes in the general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates specified or referred to in D (32), D (33) and D (36).

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M (39) and (40), M (41) and M (42), col. 12.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (COLONIES) ORDER, 1927.

THE Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925,* gave effect to certain Draft Conventions, adopted by two International Labour Conferences, relating to (i) an unemployment indemnity for seamen in the case of loss or foundering of their ship, (ii) the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employ-ment as trimmers and stokers, and (iii) the compulsory medical examination of young persons employed at sea. The Merchant Shipping (Colonies) Order, 1927⁺, dated 25th July,

1927, extends the provisions of this Act, with certain modifications and adaptations which are set forth in the Order, to Bermuda, and ada Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica (excluding dependencies), Mauritius, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, and Trinidad.

* 15 & 16 Geo. 5, cap. 42. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. A notice of this Act appeared in the August, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE, page 272. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1927, No. 715. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

September, 1927. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

WELFARE OF WORKERS.

Herring Curing Welfare Order, 1927.

THE Home Secretary has made an Order, dated 2nd September, 1927, under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, for securing the welfare of the workers emloyed in factories and workshops in England and Wales (excluding he counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, for which area there is an Order* already in force), in which are carried on the processes of gutting, salting and packing of herring.

The Order, which may be cited as the Herring Curing Welfare Order, 1927, will come into force on the 1st October, 1927.

Copies of the Order can be purchased from H.M. Stationery ffice at any of the addresses set out on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

Cleaning and Repairing of Sacks.

The Home Secretary has made an Order, dated 7th September, 1927, under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, for securing the welfare of workers employed the cleaning and repairing of sacks.

The Order, which may be cited as the Sacks (Cleaning and epairing) Welfare Order, 1927, will come into force on the 1st vember, 1927. Copies of the Order can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office,

t any of the addresses set out on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

FIRST-AID BOXES OR CUPBOARDS: HOME OFFICE ORDER.

THE Home Secretary has made an Order, dated the 27th June, 1927, prescribing that, as from 1st October, 1927, all materials for 1927, prescribing that, as from 1st October, 1927, all materials for dressings contained in the first-aid boxes or cupboards which are required to be provided in pursuance of Section 29 (1) of the Work-men's Compensation Act, 1923, or Regulation 4 (a) of the Docks Regulations, 1925, or Regulation 47 of the Building Regulations, 1926, shall be those designated in, and of a grade or quality not lower than the standards prescribed by, the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1923.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing: Draft Regulations

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 13th September, 1927, that he proposes to make new Regulations under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the construction and repair of ships, in substitution for the Regulations of 4th April, 1914. Draft Regulations were issued in June, 1925, to give effect to the

manimous recommendations of the Departmental Committee which was appointed in 1923 to inquire into the circumstances and causes of accidents in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and on which both employers and workers were represented. Various objections, however, were received, and in order to reach agreement it was necessary to discuss the points at issue with the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and other employers' organisations and with the various trade unions affected. The negotiations, which were protracted, have now been succesfully concluded; and the Home ecretary expresses the hope that the revised draft will be accepted by all the associations concerned.

Copies of the revised draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office, London, S.W. 1, and any objection with respect to them by or on behalf of any person affected thereby must be sent to the Secretary of State within 21 days of the date of the notice.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

EXAMINATIONS for First and Second Class Certificates of Com-petency as Managers and Under Managers of Mines will be held on the 23rd and 24th November, 1927, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

The written part of an Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres on the 24th November, 1927.

Applications for the necessary forms should be made not later than the 11th October, 1927. In order that appropriate form be sent, it is important that candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's Examinations. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1920, No. 1662. H.M. Stationery Office;

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending June 30th, 1927. Home Office. (Cmd. 2864-1; price ld.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.-Third Census of Production, 1924. Preliminary Reports, No. 21. Hardware, hollow-ware, and bedstead trades; anchor, chain, nail, bolt and nut, screw and rivet trades; basket and wicker-work trades; laundry, cleaning and dyeing trades. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

FOOD PRIOES.—Report of the Imperial Economic Committee on marketing and preparing for market of foodstuffs produced within the Empire. Fifth Report. Fish. (Cmd. 2934; price 6d.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1926. Part I. General. (H.C. 73; price 6d.) INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE.—A study of telegraphists' cramp. Report No. 43. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.-Results of certain of the inquiries for instituting a comparison between the retail prices in private trade and those of distributive co-operative societies. C.E.I.11. Reports on legislation concerning the movement of labour and migration Reports on tegistation concerning the movement of tabour and migration in general. C.E.I. 12. Scientific management in Europe. C.E.I. 13. The part played by co-operative organisations in the international trade in wheat, dairy produce, and some other agricultural products. C.E.I. 14. Migration in its various forms. C.E.I. 25. Report on the standard of living of workers in various countries. C.E.I. 26. The relation of labour cost to total costs of production in agriculture. C.E.I. 27. Estimates of the working population of certain countries in 1931 and 1941, by Prof. A. L. Bowley. The World Economic Conference, Final Report. League of Nations. (Geneva 1926-7; price 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 6d., 1s. 6d., 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 1s., and 1s. respectively.)

MINING.-(1) Statistical summary of output, and the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the month ended 30th April, 1926, and such particulars as are available for the last eight months of the year 1926. (Cmd. 2927; price 1d.) (2) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended March 31st, 1927. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (3) Sirth Amruel Becord of the Scattery for Mines furth auring the quarter ended March 31st, 1921. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (3) Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended December 31, 1926, and the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period, with a statistical appendix to beth Research. both Reports. (S.O. publication; price 5s. 6d.) (4) List of Mines in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, 1926. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 18s. 6d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—(1) Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1927, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publica-tion; price 4d.) (See page 330.) (2) Chester-le-Street Union. Report of the Board of Guardians on the administration for the period 1st January, 1927, to 30th June, 1927. (Cmd. 2937; price 2d.)

SAFETY.—Notes on the annealing and use of wrought iron chains. Form 1836. Home Office, Factory Department. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

Analyses the causes of brittleness in chains, and describes annealing as a remedy; prescribes examination and testing before use; gives brief working rules illustrated by diagrams and tables of maximum safe loads and minimum sizes; and points out danger to life and limb from failure of chains.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1926. Decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of July, 1927. U.I. 440, Pamphlet No. 7, 1927. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VITAL STATISTICS. — Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1926. Tables. Part II. Civil. (S.O. publication; price 5s.)

WELFARE.—Scheme of factory canteen for 250 workers. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

Contains detailed recommendations for building, organisation, plant and equipment, and financial management.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1927.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Devonport : Portland Cement : Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne. Portsmouth : Bricks : The Portsmouth Brickworks, Ltd., Portsmouth.—Galvanised Water Tubing and Fittings : S. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—Timber : Fox, Eliott & Co., Ltd., Plymouth.— Railway Materials : The Bute Supply Co., Ltd., Cardiff.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Aluminium Sheets, Angles, etc. : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Bench, Aero Engine Test : Worcester.-Biscuits, Cabin : P. Brown & Co., N. Shields; Spillers Milling & Associated Industries, Ltd., London, E.C.-Boats, Motor : Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle.-Boilers, Cylindrical : R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Brass Sheets, Naval : The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Brushes, Painters' : Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; F. Brockley & Son, Epsom; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London,

S.E.; R. A. Rooney & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Root & Son, London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; Webb & Foulger (Brush Mfgs.), Ltd., London, S.E.-Brushes, Steel Wire : C. H. Leng & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Riddall, Cousland & Co., Glasgow.—Cabinet Work: C. Gibbons, High Wycombe; J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; Exors. of late S. Snawdon, Plymouth; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; G. A. Large & Son, High Wy combe.-Cables, Electric : Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greenwich Cable Works, Ltd., London, S.E.; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hooper's Telegraph and I.R. Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.-Cables, Installation of : Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Chamois Skins : Chas. F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Crane, Electric, Forge : T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.-Crane, Overhead Electric : Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Extinguishers, Fire : The Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, N.-Fans, Electric Portable : Electric Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Turbon Patent Fan Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Fans, Electric Table : General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton.—Fearnought: John Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Harbertonford.—Fittings, E. L. : Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Dorman & Smith, Manchester; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W .-Flour : Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe; Spillers & Bakers, Cardiff; W. Vernon & Sons, London, E.; Sun Flour Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.-Forges, Portable Folding : Wm. Allday & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Gear, Telemotor Operating : MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.-Generators, Motor : Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Glass-ware, Medical : Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; H. W. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Eclipse Glass Works, Ltd., London, E.; Wm. Toogood, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Glass Bottle Manufac-turers, Ltd., London, W.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. -Gloves, Anti-Flash : E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade.-Gloves, Leather : E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; Mark Templeman, London, S.E.-Helmets, Sun, Renovating : Everett W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.-Lamps and Lanterns : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.-Lamps, Electric : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Siemens & English Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., Preston.-Lathe. Combination Turret : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry .-Lead Sheet and Pipe : Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Machines, Grinding : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Machines, Milling : Cunliffe & Groom, Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Planing : Joshua Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Machine, Slitting and Presses : Daniel, Smith, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Machine, Surface Boring : H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester .- Oil Coolers : Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.-Oil, Insulating : W. B. Dick & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Oil, Mineral, Lubricating : J. Light & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Oil, Rapeseed : J. L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Oils, Linseed : Dixon & Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—Plant, Compressing : Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Propeller Shafts, Forged Steel: Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan.—Pumps, Fresh Water: Worth-ington-Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—Pumps, Telemotor: Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furnace; MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edin-burgh.—Rations, Meat and Vegetable: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Stretchers : Mumford & Sons, Ltd., Plymouth.—Switch-gear, etc., Motor A.C. : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Trucks, Transporting: Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.-Turbo Blower: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.

WAR OFFICE.

Asbestos, Cement, Slates and Tiles : British Fibrocement Works. Ltd., Erith.—Boots, Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Boxing Machine: W. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Braid, Shalloon : Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek.-Brass, Sheet : Dugard Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.-Calico : Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—Canvas, W.P. : Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Chassis : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.-Chassis, Ambulance : A. E. Gould, Ltd., London, W. Clothing for Royal Hospital, Chelsea : J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.-Coats, Warm : J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.-Copper, Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; British American Metals Co., Ltd.: London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Cushions, Lorry : W. D. Talbert & Co., Kingston. -Drain Pipes, &c. : Stoneware, Ltd., Dosthill, Staffs.-Drill : Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale.—Engines, 180 h.p.: Armstrong, Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Firebricks, etc.: Hickman & Co., Stourbridge.—Frocks, Khaki Drill : J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs: H. Lotery & Co., London, E.; Dickenson Bros., Todmorden.-Furnace, Gas-Fire : Metropolitan Fuel Co., Ltd., London, S.W .-Generating Sets, 5 kw. : Arrol-Johnston & Aster Eng. Co., Ltd., Dumfries.—Helmet Bodies, Khaki : E. W. Vero & Co., London, S.E. -Hopper Feeds, Automatic : Kynock, Ltd., Birmingham.-Iron, Wrought, Bars, etc. : N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.-Lathes : J. Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; W. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lockers, Metal: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Logs, Iroko, Teak and Pine : Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.-Mattresses,

S.S. E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—Mercury Arc Rectifier Equipment: The Hewettic Electric Co., Ltd., Hersham, Surrey.—Oil, Valvoline : The Valvoline Oil Co., Liverpool.—Overalls, Jackets : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Overalls, Trousers : H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Pantaloons, Cotton Cord : J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. — Pipes and Fittings, Cast Iron: Shaw, Glasgow, Ltd., Glasgow. — Rugs, Horse: E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—Shalloon: J. Clough & Son, Shipley; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington; C. Sowden & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—Shoes, Horse, Steel: Guest & Co. (Halesowen), Ltd., Halesowen; Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Silk Cloth: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield, Lancs; E. H. Sellers & Sons, Ltd., Thongsbridge, Yorks. Steel : Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield ; Steel, Peech & Tozer Ltd., Sheffield; Kayser, Ellison & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Steel, Mild. Bars : Earl of Dudley's R.O. Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Steel Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Rails : Guest, Keen & Nettle. fold, Ltd., Dowlais, Glam.—Steel Slabs : Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.— Suits, Discharged Soldiers : Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tables, Soldiers, Tops 6-ft. : H. Newsum, Sons & Co Ltd., Lincoln.-Tanks, enamel-lined : Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd. Deepfields.-Target Frames : John Butler & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Tinplates : Brooker, Dore & Co., London, E.C.-Trousers, Khaki Drill: Astin Bros., Hebden Bridge.-Trousers, S.D.: J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W. — Tyres: Dunlop Rubber Co., Birmingham.— Webbing, Spun Silk: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.— Zinc: The British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Works Services : Building Works and Services : Plymouth and Devonport-Periodical Services: R. W. Pitcher & Son, Plymouth. Bulford Camp, Married Soldiers' Quarters : A. E. Lailey, Salisbury. Wool wich, Royal Arsenal, Glazing Work : Mellowes & Co., Ltd., London S.W.; Paragon Glazing Co., London, S.W.; W. H. Heywood & Co Ltd., Huddersfield. Aldershot, Erection of R.A.O.C. Workshops Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Okehampton Camp-Stables and Cookhouse: W. J. Avery, Okehampton. Parkhurs Isle of Wight—Periodical Services: F. H. Holdsworth, Shipley Gosport—Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley Plymouth, Bull Point Barracks-Conversion of Barrack Block into Married Soldiers' Quarters : F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Weedon-New Storeholders' Quarters: Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry, Weedon-Offices for Storeholders: F. Jordon, Northampton, Weedon-Drill Shed : Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry. Weedon-Reconstruction of "D" Block Stables : W. W. Webster, Guilsborough, Northants. Bury St. Edmund's-Alterations to Regi mental Institute : H. J. Barbrook, Bury St. Edmund's. Norwich-Sanitary Annexes : J. Anderson & Sons, Norwich. Colchester-Periodical Services : Scofield, Son & Crees, Wivenhoe. Aldershot Marlborough Lines-Sanitary Annexes to No. 5 Block, M.S. Qrs. Aldershot-Field Stores, Canteen for Ordnance Employees : Kemp Stroud & Co., Aldershot. Aldershot and Sandhurst-Internal an External Painting : W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot. Dover (West)-Periodical Services : C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Catteriel Camp—Repairs to Roads: Peter Harle, Ltd., Sunderland. Catterrick Camp-Heating and Hot Water Installation at new Officers Mess & Fire Station : Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co. Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Catterick Power Station — Erection of Workshops and Offices: J. W. Richardson, Darlington. York— Periodical Services: T. M. Oxtoby & Sons, York. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks—External Painting: J. Lawrie & Co., Glasgow.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft : Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston on-Thames.-Aircraft, Experimental Components for : Vickers, Ltd. Weybridge.—Aircraft, Reconditioning of : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft, Repairs to : Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.-Aircraft, Repairs to Metal Float : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.-Aircraft, Spares : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton House, Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.-Airscrews : Airscrew Co. Weybridge; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.-Ammeters and Milliammeters : E. Turner, High Wycombe .- Bands, Wire : India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Londo E.-Bedding, Hair: J. Fraser & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.-Blankets, Married Airmen : Wormald & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.-Bombs, Filling of : Vickers, Ltd., Dartford.-Brushes, Sweeping, Long Heads : Newton & Cook, London, S.W.-Buildings and Works Services : Artificers Works (Martlesham Heath): Cubitt & Gotts, Ipswich. Generating Set (Martlesham Heath): Babcock & Wilcox, London, E.C. Hangar, Extension of (Oxford University): Nissen Buildings, Ltd., Hoddesdon. Painting Works (Halton): S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford. Sundry New Works (Bicester): Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Weighbridge: Ashworth, Sons & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—Carburettors: H. M. Hobson, Ltd., London, W.— Carburettors and Spares: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.— Carburettor Spares : H. M. Hobson, Ltd., London, W .- Carriers, Bomb : Vickers, Ltd., Dartford.—Cases, Transit : D. M. Davies, Slough.—Cases, Transit and Storage for Generators : Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.-Cement: Thames Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Cement, Portland : T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Coats, Great, Warm, Blue : J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.-Conversion of C.E. Grade I. : Nobel Industries, Ltd., Ardeer, Stevenston.-Cord, Elastic, Shock Absorber : Luke, Turner & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Cross Levels : E. R. Watts & Son Ltd., London, S.E.—Drums for Benzol : P. D. Mitchell, Ltd.,

Dundee.-Engines, Aircraft : A. B. C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Engines, Aircraft, Blue Prints : Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Engines, Aircraft, Blue Frints :
 E. L. S. Engines, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aircraft, Cylinders
 for : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Running
 of : E. L. S. Engines, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares :
 D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.— Engines, Aircraft, Spares, Overhaul of : Gillett, Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham, Surrey.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares, Repair of : Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine, Aircraft, Super-Charger for : D. Napier Koyce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine, Ancrait, Super-Garger for : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Equipment, Web : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Exploders, Cylinders and Boxes : Vickers, Ltd., Dartford.—Extinguishers, Fire : Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Film, Panchromatic : Wellington & Ward, Ltd., Elstree.—Filters, Rapid Gravity : Candy Filter Co., Ltd., London, W.—Frocks, Khaki Drill : Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich.-Generators : W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; G. E. Mortley, Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tun-bridge Wells.—Generators, Motor and Starters and Combined Regulators : Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., London, W.C.-Hose, Petroflex: Hobdell, Way & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Jackets, Blue: J. Compton & Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Lamps, Filament : Siemens & English Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Luminous Compound : Watson & Sons (Electro Medical), Ltd., London, W.C.-Magneto Spares : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.-Magnetos, Repair of : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.-Masts, Bentwood, Telescopic and Fittings: McGruer Hollow Spar Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pantaloons, Blue: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Parachute Spares: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Works Road, Letchworth.— Plates, Photographic: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, E.—Plugs, Sparking: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Plywood: S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes.—Radiators, Aircraft : Serck Radiators, Ltd., Bir-mingham.—Reels, Aerial : A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.—Screws for Woodwork : British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Stoves, Oil, Heating : Rippingille's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tape, Insulating, Silk : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Trays, Wood, for Racks, Portable, Storage: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.— Trousers, Blue: L. Silberston, London, E.— Tubes, Steel: Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Wheels, Aircraft: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C. —White Metal: J. H. Richards & Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE. Cord : Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.-Ferro-Prussiate Paper : E. N. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Colchester.-Paper (of various descriptions) : Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; New Northfleet Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Ryburndale Paper Mills , Ltd., Ripponden, Yorks; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Dartford; Viggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley (Lancs.) .- Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc. : Letterpress Bookbinding, Div. II (1927), Adams & Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C. 25,000 "Manual of Seamanship, Vol. I" (Admiralty): Adams & Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C. Account Book Binding, Div. XII (1927): Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 4 (1927): N. Ireland—Census —1926, Section I: T. Owen & Sons, Oswestry. N. Ireland— Census—1926, Sections 2 and 3: T. Beaty Hart, Ltd., Kettering. Stamping, etc., Paper—Scotland: G. S. Malloch & Co., Edinburgh.

POST OFFICE.

Pendleton Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd.; Reading Corpora-Apparatus, Telephonic : Phœnix Telephone and Electric Works, tion; Nelson Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd.; Midland London, N.W.; Peel-Conner Telephone Works (General Bank, Ltd. (Piccadilly, W.); Shropshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire Electric Power Co.; Wood Green Urban District Electric Co., Ltd.), Coventry; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd. ondon, N. or N.W.; Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Council: Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Telephonic Repeater Station—Power Plant (Post Office System): Dagenham; T. Watson, London, N.W. — Apparatus, Protective and Miscellaneous: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Phœnix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equip-ment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; T. Watson, London, N.W. — Arms, Tavistock : Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby. Sub-contractors : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln, for Engine Plant. Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton, for Batteries. **Tele-**Wood : A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs; British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.; Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Purfleet phonic Repeater Station-Stand-by Power Plant : Manchester : Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby. Sub-contractors : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln, for Engine Plant. Telephonic Repeater Neil, Small & Sons, Kilwining, Ayrshire.--Blocks, Wood : A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.-Cabinets, Telephone : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd. Station—2-wire Repeater Equipment : Manchester : Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Telephonic Repeater Station—4-wire Repeater Equipment : Manchester : Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. London, S.E.—**Cable, Various :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. Blankets: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury.—Blasting Powder: Curtis & Harvey, Ltd., London, S.W.—Boilers: Cochran & Co., Essex.-Ganvas, Sailcloth : Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.-Cells, Dry : Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.-Coils, Loading : Annan, Ltd., Annan, Scotland.-Boots: Adams Bros., Ltd., General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.-Cords for Telephone : British Raunds, Northants.-Buffers : A.B.C. Coupler & Eng. Co., nsulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; The London Electric Wire Co. & Ltd., London, S.W.—Buoys: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cables: W. T. Henley's Tel. Works, Ltd., London, E.C.— Smiths, Ltd., London, E. - Covers and Tubes, Motor Car: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., Fort Dunlop, Birmingham; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, London, W.C.-Car: Sunbeam Edinburgh; Stepney Tyres, Ltd., London, E.—Creosoting: Wm. Christie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Ducts: Key Engineering Co., Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.—Carriages: Cravens Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wgn. Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.—Ironwork, Telegraphic: David Willets, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—Lamps, Electric: British Ltd., London, S.W.-Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Beynon & Co., Limited, London, E.C.; Aberthaw Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; General Chassis : Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow, W.; Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., Brims-J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Chemicals: Acme down, Middlesex; Siemens and English Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., Chemical Co., Ltd., Tonbridge ; W. Blythe & Co., Ltd., Church, Preston.-Materials. Reinforcing : Richard Hill & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co, Ltd. (Robert Heath and Low Moor, Ltd.), Stoke-on-Trent.—Oil, Lubricating: uright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal: W. Milburn, Cardiff.

Bar:

Sterns, Ltd., London, E.-Paper : Boyden & Smith, Ltd., London, N.W.—Rods, Pruning: Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree.—Sleeves, Lead: Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Solder: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Tricycles and parts for Tricycles: S. A. Newman, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, air: D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Vehicles, Motor and bodies for: Bonallack & Sons, London, E.; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester; A. E. Gould, Ltd., London, W.; Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Medley, Brooker & Smith, London, W.; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; W. H. Perry, Ltd., London, N.—Wire, copper : Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants.— Wire, Switchboard : General Electric Co., Ltd. (Peel-Conner Telephone Works), Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Wires, Binding : F. A. Power & Sons, Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham. Boilers—Replacement of : Belfast H.P.O. : Musgrave & Co., Belfast.—Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing. Manchester-Rochdale (No. 3): British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Newcastle-Sunderland: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd. London, S.E.—**Conduits—Laying :** Chiswick (Rothschild Road and Gunnersbury Park), W. : Westminster Road Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Battersea, etc.; Croydon, etc. A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Hammersmith, Urmston (Stretford Road), Lancs.: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Faringdon (Berks), Wanborough & Stratton St. Margarets (Wilts):
H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Bexley Heath (Watling St. S.);
Brixton-Herne Hill, S.W.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Sutton-in-Ashfield (Notts): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Liverpool (Old Swan-Seymour Road, etc.): Thornley & Sons, Farnworth, near Bolton. Chapeltown (Leeds); Leigh-on-Sea: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Havant, Emsworth, Hayling Island and Lee-on-the Solent (Hants); Inver-ness; Brierley Hill-Stourbridge & Halesowen: Hodge Bros. (Con-tractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Tunbridge Wells: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Linthorpe (Middlesbrough) Goodhall Bros., Middlesbrough. Rainham and Dagenham : W. & French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Failsworth-Collyhurst and Collyhurst (Conran Street): E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Stepney (Gt. Alie Street); Bishopsgate-Maryland Junc. East: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Swansea (Llansamlet Road): H. Smith, Newport, Mon. Sherborne (Dorset) and Yeovil (Somerset); Birmingham (Acocks Green and Solihull); Chirk Bridge-St. Martins and Queens Head (Shropshire) and Ruabon-Cefn (Denbighshire): Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Manchester (Deansgate): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Shrewsbury-Montford Bridge Junc. and Baschurch (Shropshire), Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch, Salop. Balcombe and Copthorne (Sussex); South Godstone (Surrey), Dormans Park and Sharpstone (Sussex); Groombridge (Sussex) and Goudhurst (Kent): Fordyce Bros., Orpington, Kent. Hoylake (Upton Junc.): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Hockley (Essex): Bridgwater Bros., Ashtead, Surrey. **Telephone Exchange Equipment :** King's Cross and Temple Haxby (York Multi Exchange Area); Dringhouses (York Multi Exchange Area); Windsor: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Temple Bar; Langham : Standard Telephones

Ltd., London, W.C. Temple Bar; Langham : Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors : Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Machines. D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Electra House, Ltd. (E.C.) : Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractor: W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Ambassador (Mayfair Relief) : Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.G. Surtheritan Contractor Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Southampton : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

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