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

EMPLOYMENT.

THE usual seasonal decline in employment after Christmas was followed by an improvement during January, and at the beginning of February the numbers unemployed were little higher than at the end of November.

Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 25th January was 11 \cdot 1, as compared with 10 \cdot 5 at 21st December, 11 \cdot 0 at 23rd November, and 11 \cdot 2 at 26th January, 1925. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 10 \cdot 6 at the end of January, 1926, compared with 11 \cdot 0 at the end of December, 1925, and with 9 \cdot 0 at the end of January, 1925. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st February, 1926, was approximately 1,237,000, of whom 956,000 were men and 209,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 21st December, 1925, it was 1,166,000, of whom 933,000 were men and 183,000 were women; and at 26th January, 1925, it was 1,287,000, of whom 969,000 were men and 243,000

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

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 January resulted in an aggregate net increase of about $\pounds5,300$ in the weekly full-time wages of over 54,000 workpeople and in a reduction of $\pounds2,900$ in the weekly wages of about 113,000 workpeople. In January, 1925, the changes reported resulted in a net increase of $\pounds64,000$ in the weekly wages of nearly 1,000,000 workpeople and in a net reduction of $\pounds7,700$ in those of over 90,000 workpeople.

Among the workpeople whose wages were increased were 10,000 wholesale warehouse workers at Manchester, who received increases amounting to 1s. 3d. and 6d. per week in the case of men and women respectively; about 8,000 men employed in electricity supply undertakings in London, whose wages were increased by 64 per cent. on current rates; and over 7,000 waterworks employees in London and certain provincial districts, in whose case there was an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included bobbin and shuttle makers, and men employed by public works contractors in London.

PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

The principal group of workpeople whose wages were reduced consisted of about 75,000 workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, who sustained small reductions, under cost-of-living sliding scales, amounting to less than one-half per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire and to 2d. or 3d. per week for adult workers in Lancashire and Scotland. There was a reduction of 3 per cent. on the current rates of over 10,000 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Reductions also occurred in the wages of blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire and Scotland, and in those of iron miners in Cleveland and Cumberland.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st February the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 73 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 75 per cent. a month ago and 79 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 68, 71 and 76 respectively. The decline in the figures since 1st January was mainly due to reductions in the prices of eggs, but the average prices of several other articles showed appreciable movements, come in an unward and others in a doumward direction

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in January was 40. In addition, 23 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in January (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 26,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during January was about 412,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 37,000 workpeople involved and 629,000 days lost in the previous month.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS : GOVERNMENT DECISION AS TO APPLICATION IN CATERING AND CERTAIN THE DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES.

THE Minister of Labour made the following statement as to the decision of H.M. Government regarding the application of the Trade Boards Acts to the catering and certain distributive trades, in reply to a question relating to the former trade asked in the House of Commons on the 11th February :--

"It will, I think, be convenient if I deal also with the results of the investigations which have been made into certain other trades, namely, the drapery and allied trades, the meat dis-tributive trades, and the grocery trade, the reports upon which will shortly be available, together with that upon the catering trade. The results of the investigations have been considered with shorts, be attempted by the investigations have been considered in the light of the statement of the Government's policy with regard to trade boards which I made when the Government took office, namely, that they adhere to the principle that the grave evil of sweating must be prevented, and endorse the view that the trade board system is necessary for this purpose; but that in considering the application of the Acts to new trades they would only extend the Acts to trades where it had been clearly ascertained by systematic investigation that sweating conditions prevail, and then only after a public enquiry to examine the facts and to hear objections in any case of doubt. So far as regards the three new trades (catering, drapery, and meat distribution), after considering carefully the results of the investigations, I have decided that in all the circumstances the conditions that exist do not justify at the present time the

the conditions that exist do not justify at the present time the application of the Acts. So far as regards the grocery trade (to which the Acts already apply) the investigations did not disclose that the conditions differ substantially from those in the other trades now under consideration. In all the circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that statutory minimum rates of wages should not, in present circumstances, be put into operation in the trade. I need hardly add that the conditions in the trades in question

will be kept under review, and that the above decisions will be subject to reconsideration if there is a change in circumstances which would warrant it.'

NUMBERS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, 1921 TO 1925.

THE available information regarding the numbers of persons in Great Britain who were effectively insured under the Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts, at July in each of the years 1921 to 1924, has recently been re-examined on the basis which was adopted in framing the estimate for July, 1925, of which a brief description was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for November last. As explained in that article the estimate is computed mainly from the numbers of unemployment books exchanged during each the following

from the numbers of unemployment books exchanged during each insurance year for books of a previous year's currency. The following Table gives the revised estimates for Great Britain from 1921 to 1924, together with the figures in respect of Northern Ireland, and the estimates already published for July, 1925. It also shows the totals subdivided for men, boys, women and girls respectively. These estimates include persons insured under Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, approved under Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. The total number of persons within these schemes in Great Britain were, approxi-mately, as follows : 1921, 81,000; 1922, 81,000; 1923, 82,000; 1924, 124,000; 1925, 123,000. (The special scheme for the Banking Industry came into operation in 1924.)

ESTIMATED	NUMBERS	INSURED.
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	LOIMAIND	II CHIDENS	Insends	114 8 121	ELD LO LA
Date.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
July, 1921 : Great Britain Northern Ireland	11,081,000 256,700	7,444,000 143,700	530,000 10,700	2,720,000 90,700	387,000 11,600
Total: G.B. & N.I.	11,337,700	7,587,700	540,700	2,810,700	398,600
July, 1922 : Great Britain Northern Ireland	11,181,000 251,500	7,645,000	544,000 11,700	2,619,000 88,800	373,000 14,000
Total: G.B. & N.I.	11,432,500	7,782,000	555,700	2,707,800	387,000
July, 1923 : Great Britain Northern Ireland	11,232,000 253,800	7,794,000 149,500	541,000 8,200	2,517,000 86,800	380,000 9,300
Total : G.B. & N.I.	11,485,800	7,943,500	549,200	2,603,800	389,300
July, 1924 : Great Britain Northern Ireland	11,404,000 260,500	7,873,000 149,100	553,000 10,700	2,597,000 89,300	381,000 11,400
Total: G.B. & N.I.	11,664,500	8,022,100	563,700	2,686,300	392,400
July, 1925: Great Britain Northern Ireland	11,623,000 269,000	7,983,000 152,800	571,000 11,000	2,672,000 93,600	397,000 11,600
Total: G.B. & N.I.	11,892,000	8,135,800	582,000	2,765,600	408,600

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1925.

THE following is a brief review of the principal measures affecting labour enacted during the year 1925 :--The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925, received the Royal Assent on the 7th August. This Act postponed until the 30th June, 1927, the date at which the full requirement of the first statutory condition introduced by the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, must be imposed. The Act also (i) restores the discretion of the Minister of Labour in the granting of "extended" benefit; that is to say, the Minister now grants such benefit if, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, he considers it expedient in the public interest to do so; (ii) increases the "waiting period" from three days to a week; and (iii) reduces the contributions from employer and employee, while increasing the contribution from the Exchequer.

Fuller particulars of the provisions of the Act will be found in the

Exchequer. Fuller particulars of the provisions of the Act will be found in the July and August, 1925, issues of this GAZETTE (pages 226 and 272). The Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act also received the Royal Assent on the 7th August. The object of the Act, as set forth in an explanatory Memorandum* prepared by the Ministry of Health at the time of the introduction of the Bill, is to extend the social services provided for the working population by adding to the existing schemes of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation, a scheme of (a) pensions for widows and dependent children, and (b) old age pensions com-mencing at the age of 65, and passing, on the attainment of the age of 70, into pensions under the Old Age Pension Acts, freed from the restrictions and disqualifications at present applied to such pensions. The scheme is on a contributory and compulsory basis, and is interlocked with the system of health insurance already in existence, the contributions of employers and workpeople being paid by stamps covering both health insurance and pensions. All persons compulsorily insured under the health insurance scheme are required to be insured for widows', etc., pensions also; and

All persons compulsorily insured under the health insurance scheme are required to be insured for widows', etc., pensions also; and certain classes of persons who are specially excepted from health insurance are, nevertheless, required to be insured for pensions, provided that, in the case of non-manual workers, the rate of their remuneration does not exceed £250 a year. All persons (other than married women) who have at any time of their lives had a substantial period (not less than two years) of insurance under the Health Insurance Acts are also permitted to come under the combined schemes of health insurance and pensions as voluntary contributors. Fuller particulars of the provisions of the Act will be found in the May and August, 1925, issues of this GAZETTE (pages 152 and 273).

(which deals *inter alia* with the protection of "sitting" tenants) until five years after the expiration of the Rent and Mortgage Interes

(Restrictions) Act, 1920, so amended as aforesaid. The Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, received the Royal Assent on the 31st July. It gives effect to three Draft Conventions, adopted by two International Labour Conferences, relating respectively 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 employment as trimmers and stokers, and (iii) the compulsory medical examination

trimmers and stokers, and (ii) the compusory medical examination of young persons employed at sea. The Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1925, received the Royal Assent on the 22nd December. It continues for a further five years the period during which a levy of a penny a ton is made on the output of each coal mine to provide a welfare fund, to be devoted to purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation, and conditions of living of workers in and about coal mines, and with mining education and research

and conditions of hving of workers in and about coal mines, and with mining education and research. The *Theatrical Employers' Registration Act*, 1925, which received the Royal Assent on the 31st July, is intended to protect theatrical employees, particularly the members of touring companies, against certain abuses. It requires every theatrical employer to registen himself with the appropriate registration authority, and makes it an offence for a theatrical employer to "abandon" the theatrica performers during the course of an engagement: that is to say, for an offence for a theatrical employer to abandon the theatrical performers during the course of an engagement; that is to say, to absent himself without paying, or making arrangements for the payment of, all wages, fees and expenses due, or to fall due, to the performers. The employer's certificate of registration may be cancelled or suspended for any such offence; or, in certain circum-stances, for failing to pay any money due to be paid by him to

stances, for failing to pay any money due to be paid by him to theatrical performers. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, received the Royal Assent on the 22nd December, and comes into operation on the 1st May next. It is a consolidating measure, and accordingly does not apply in cases where the accident happened before the 1st January, 1924, *i.e.*, the date on which the amending Act of 1923 came into force. As regards such cases, existing rights under the earlier Acts are preserved by Section 50 of the new Act preserved by Section 50 of the new Act.

All the above Acts may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Offic All the above Acts may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Omec, at any of the addresses stated on the cover of this GAZETTE, at the following prices (net, excluding postage) :—Unemployment Insurance Act, 3d.; Widows', etc., Pensions Act, 1s.; Rent and Mortgage Interest, etc., Act, 1d.; Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 3d.; Mining Industry Welfare Fund Act, 1d.; Theatrical Employers' Registration Act, 3d.; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, 1s.

* Cmd. 2405, H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

AT the fourth meeting of the Committee, on the 27th January, Mr. J. F. G. Price, the Principal Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour in charge of the Employment and Insurance Department, concluded his evidence.

As stated in last month's GAZETTE, the National Confederation

As stated in last month's GAZETTE, the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Trades Union Congress General Council have accepted the Committee's invitation to give evidence before it, and they will shortly send their representatives to the Committee. In the meantime, they are actively engaged in con-sulting their constituents with a view to making their advice as complete and representative as possible. The Association of Poor Law Unions is acting in a similar manner. Arrangements have also been made to obtain the advice of the different Local Employment Committees. These Committees, which are attached to the several Employment Exchanges, have for a long time been closely concerned with the problem of Unemploy-ment Insurance and in particular with the detailed administration of extended benefit. A list of questions has been compiled by the Committee on Unemployment Insurance and circulated to the Chairmen of the Local Committees. Meetings of these Committees are at present being held throughout the country, and thereafter the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees will hold a Conference in each of the seven Employment Exchange Divisions, at which replies to the questions will be prepared representing, as nearly as possible, the collective views of the Committees in each particular Division. particular Division. In addition, the Committee has been supplied with a number of memoranda from various organisations who desire to place before

it their points of view.

REST PAUSES IN REPETITIVE WORK. THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report on

certain investigations into repetitive work, with special reference to rest pauses.*

to rest pauses.* The investigations related to handkerchief folding and hand ironing, carried on in the same room but by different sets of workers; and to the stamping out of cigarette tin lids from strips of tin sheet. In each case the output was recorded, at short intervals, both before and after a definite rest pause of 10 minutes had been introduced in the middle of a long spell of continuous work. "Continuous" in this investigation does not mean absolutely uninterrupted applica-tion to work: in all cases the work was intervunted sometimes to a ion to work; in all cases the work was interrupted, sometimes to tion to work; in all cases the work was interrupted, sometimes to a considerable extent by involuntary stoppages, and also, to a smaller-extent, by talking, by delay in starting, and other voluntary stoppages. Nevertheless the introduction of a *definite*, authorised and expected rest was found beneficial; it was more favourable than enforced but unexpected stoppages of the same duration. This tends to disprove the assertion often made that authorised rests are unnecessary when conditions of work already involve numerous, unforeseen and unavoidable stoppages. The general result of the investigation was to show an increase in the net rate of working, varying from 1.5 to 8.0 per cent.

The general result of the investigation was to show an increase in the net rate of working, varying from 1.5 to 8.0 per cent. The increase was shown in the period preceding as well as in that following the rest. In the handkerchief folding and ironing there was an increase not only in the rate of working but in the total output, amounting to 2.3 per cent. in the case of handkerchief folding and to 1.6 per cent. in handkerchief ironing. In the stamping process there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the morning spell, but a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the afternoon spell. There was a reduction in the amount of time lost within each spell of work. There was also a reduction in the fluctuations in

spell of work. There was also a reduction in the *fluctuations* in the rate of working. When work was continuous, there was a marked variation in the rate of working (*i.e.*, in the time taken to complete a cycle of movements) as the end of the spell approached, presumably due to fatigue; but, when rest-pauses were introduced, this tendency was much reduced. The subjective effect of the rest pause was also good; there was increased contentment and

rest pause was also good; there was increased contentment and satisfaction on the part of the operatives. Individual differences between the workers were very noticeable. It is suggested in the Report that these could be reduced by the institution of a scientific method of selection, and by greater attention to training

In the handkerchief folding experiment, half of the operatives were working in pairs (facing each other), and half in a compact group at the same table; and it was found that the rate of working of these pairs, or of the group, was closely similar. It appeared that the quicker worker controlled the pace, and that the slower worker was stimulated thereby to maintain a rate which she would otherwise probably not have attained.

otherwise probably not have attained. In the course of the investigation certain changes (described in the Report) were made which caused an appreciable increase in output; these, however, were unconnected with, and additional to, those due to the introduction of rest pauses. In a prefatory note, the Board review generally the evidence now available on the subject of rest pauses. This evidence, they observe "strongly suggests that the experimental introduction of rest pauses, at least for processes involving light repetitive work, will have a successful issue There is no reasonable doubt that. have a successful issue \ldots . There is no reasonable doubt that, in a working spell of 4 to $4\frac{1}{3}$ hours, the beneficial effects of a short rest pause emerge through the many other factors present in industrial work, and cause a genuine increase in output as well as

* * Studies in Repetitive Work, with special reference to Rest Pauses : Industrial Fatigue Research Board; Report No. 32. (H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net.)

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greater comfort and satisfaction for the workers." They add that employers who have adopted the practice, which is far commoner in the United States than in this country, have seldom discontinued it after trial; and they conclude from this that it has proved almost universally successful

RAILWAY SHOPMEN : COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Court of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the threatened dispute concerning the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen for the application of Decision No. 728 of the Industrial Court, dated 8th July, 1922, to the various classes of men employed in the several departments of the railway shops of the Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway Company and the Cheshire Lines Committee (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, page 9) issued their Report on 8th February.* After reviewing the circumstances leading up to the dispute and analysing the contentions of the parties the Report sets out the conclusions of the Court as follows :— "That the immediate cause of the threatened dispute is the refusal of the companies to accede to the demand of the National Union of Railwaymen for the application of Decision No. 728 to

Union of Railwaymen for the application of Decision No. 728 to railway shopmen employed on the Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway and the Cheshire Lines.

That Decision No. 728 is now in operation and working satisfactorily on all the railways in Great Britain with the exception of the Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway and the Cheshire Lines.

That, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, it is desirable in the interests of the railway industry that the terms and conditions of employment of railway shopmen should be uniform throughout Great Britain.

That the railway shopmen on the Great Central Section and the Cheshire Lines have always been paid local district rates, and the craft unions are to-day strongly opposed to the application of Decision No. 728 to those railways. That the London and North Eastern Railway Company and the

That the London and North Eastern Railway Company and the Cheshire Lines Committee are at the present time opposed to any alteration in existing rates because (*inter alia*), (a) the companies do not want to interfere with the present amicable relations that exist between the craft unions and themselves, and (b) the application of Decision No. 728 would, with the added bonus of 6s. 6d. a week, noted users the companies of every sector of the companies of 680000of Decision No. 728 would, with the added bonus of 6s. 6d. a week, entail upon the companies an extra expense of upwards of £90,000 a year, a sum which the companies can ill afford at the present time owing to the depressed condition of the railway industry. That, upon the evidence placed before us, we are not satisfied that the majority of the railway shopmen on the Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway and the Cheshire Lines desire the application of Decision No. 728."

The Report proceeds :----"With the Railway Companies and the Craft Unions opposed with the rankay comparies and the orar of the supposed to its application as hereinbefore mentioned, and in the absence of evidence of a strong demand by the shopmen in favour of its application, we do not deem it advisable that Decision No. 728 should be adopted on the Great Central Section of the London and North

be adopted on the Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway and the Cheshire Lines at the present time. If, after the 1st January 1927, the position of the railway industry has improved and/or the Railway Companies are not opposed to, and/or evidence is forthcoming that there is a demand by a sub-stantial proportion of the railway shopmen on the Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway and the Cheshire Lines for the arbitration of Design No. 709 there in superspin Lines for the application of Decision No. 728 then, in our opinion, the question of the application of the Decision should be re-considered and, in the absence of agreement between the National Union of Railwaymen, the Craft Unions and the Companies, we think it is desirable that the issue between the parties should by consent be referred to the Industrial Court for decision. In our opinion, the London and North Eastern Railway Company should continue to pay the special allowances until Decision No. 728

should continue to pay the special allowances until Decision No. is applied to the Great Central Section and the Cheshire Lines.' The special allowances referred to area.

The special allowances referred to were agreed between the Company, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Workers' Union, pending a decision on the main question.

WIDOWS', ORPHANS', AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS : VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTORS.

In view of the large number of enquiries received, the Ministry of Health desire to make it clear that persons engaged in excepted employment (e.g., railway clerks and certain local government employees earning not more than £250 a year) may be qualified to become voluntary contributors under the combined scheme of health insurance and Widews' Ornhans' and Old Age Pensions health insurance and Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions, if they have been insured under the National Health Insurance if they have been insured under the National Health Insurance scheme for at least two years at any time since July, 1912, or if they served in His Majesty's Forces for at least two years during the late War. Any such persons who desire to avail themselves of this right should get into touch with an Approved Society, or, if they do not wish to join a Society, with the Ministry of Health. As voluntary contributors they would be required to pay the full weekly contribution (normally 1s. 6d. for a man and 1s. 1d. for a woman); but where pensions contributions are also paid in respect of their employment, suitable arrangements will be made to refund any contributions paid in duplicate.

* Cmd. 2583. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

A SPECIAL Supplement, which is included with the present issue of this GAZETTE, contains a selection of diagrams, etc., illustrating some of the principal official statistics relating to labour conditions. Explanatory notes with regard to each of these diagrams are given below :-

Wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The first diagram shows the average movement of weekly rates of wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past six years, the average level of rates of wages at the end of each month in the years 1920-1925 being expressed as percentages of the average level at the beginning of August, 1914 (taken as 100). A detailed account of the nature of the information used in arriving

at the figures on which the diagram is based was given in an article on the relative level of rates of wages at August, 1914, and September, 1925, which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE September, 1925, which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1925. It was pointed out in that article that it is not possible to calculate exactly the average percentage increase in rates of wages generally since 1914, and the position of the curve should be regarded as furnishing only an approximate indication of this percentage increase at any one date, so far as suggested by the of this percentage increase at any one date, so far as suggested by incomplete information in the possession of the Department. The curve is believed, however, to represent with a close approach to the process of the proces of the proces of the process of the p

curve is between however, to represent with a close approach to accuracy the average changes in weekly wage rates which took place in the period from the beginning of 1920 to the end of 1925. It should be noted (a) that as the weekly working hours have been reduced since 1914 in nearly all industries, the percentage increases in hourly rates of wages would be greater than the increases indicated by the diagram, which deals with weekly rates of wages; and (b)that the diagram relates to rates of wages for a full ordinary week, and not to actual earnings (inclusive of the effect of short-time, overtime, variations in the amount of work done by pieceworkers, etc.), as to which statistics are not available

Comparative Levels of Real Wages : International Comparison.

This graph is constructed from the figures in column 7 of the Table in the article giving an international comparison of the Levels of Real Wages, on page 66 of the present issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. For further information on this subject, and for par-ticulars as to the sources of information and methods employed in ticulars as to the sources of information and methods employed in computing the figures referred to, reference should be made to the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1923, et seq. (particularly to the articles published in that month on pp. 236 and 237, and in November, 1924, on page 392), and to the *International Labour Review* (published by the International Labour Office, Geneva) for

Points to be observed in comparing the levels indicated by the diagram are :-

(1) The "wage" measured is the average of the hourly rates wages" in a number of typical urban male occupations in

(2) The measure used to calculate the purchasing power of this average "wage" may be assumed to be the cost in each capital city of a basket of foodstuffs in which the quantity of each article is as near as possible an average of the quantities of that article in the working-class household budgets taken by the International Labour Office as typical of the countries represented.

Industrial Disputes.

Statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, based on Statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, based on returns obtained from the employers, or their associations, and from the trade unions concerned, as to the numbers of workpeople involved in industrial disputes causing stoppages of work, and as to the numbers of working days lost owing to disputes, at establishments where the disputes occur. Statistics for January, 1926, will be found on page 63 of this issue of the GAZETTE. The graph contained in the Supplement, showing the aggregate duration, in working days, of the disputes reported in the years 1900–1925, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is based on the statistics so compiled : the actual figures for these years (up to

statistics so compiled : the actual figures for these years (up to 1924) were published, together with other statistics on this subject, on page 230 of the July, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE; and the figures for the year 1925, which are preliminary and subject to revision, were published on page 5 of the issue for January, 1926. The figures are exclusive of disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, or lasting less than one day expent when the segment duration (i.e. number less than one day, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople involved multiplied by the number of working days) exceeds 100 days. The inclusion of such small disputes, however, would not materially affect the figures relating to aggregate duration.

Changes in Food Prices and in Working-Class Cost of Living.

Changes in Food Prices and in Working-Class Cost of Living. The curves in this diagram relating to the changes in retail food prices and in working-class cost of living generally since July, 1914, are constructed from the statistics compiled by the Department, and published regularly in this GAZETTE, relating to the changes in the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (see page 45 of the present issue—particularly the Table at the foot of the second column of that page). A detailed explana-tion of the methods by which these statistics are compiled was given in the February, 1921, issue of the GAZETTE, and a summarised account in the July, 1923, issue. The curve relating to retail food prices from 1900 to July, 1914, is based on index numbers which were regularly compiled, before the

war, by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, representing the average percentage changes in the rotatil of rhades, in London, of 23 of the principal articles of food consumed by working-class families, combined in proportions corresponding with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure. The figures, which are pub-lished in the "Seventeenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom " (Cd. 7733 of 1915), are annual averages, whereas those given for dates since July, 1914 (referred to above) relate to ginning of each month. the b

The curve relating to wholesale food prices is constructed from The curve relating to wholesale food prices is constructed from the index numbers regularly computed by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck up to the end of 1912, and subsequently continued by the "Statist," relating to the changes in the prices of 19 articles of food. The original index numbers, which are computed monthly on the basis of the average prices of the 11 years 1867-77 (taken as 100), have been converted, for the purpose of the diagram, into percentages of the tigures for 1913 (taken as 100) and have been averaged for quarterly particle.

In any comparison of the curves for wholesale and for retail food prices it should be noted that the articles included in the Sauerbeck-"Statist" index number are not identical with those in the Ministry of Labour index number, and that there are other important differences in the construction, and, consequently, in the significance, of the two sets of figures. For these reasons caution is necessary in drawing inferences from relatively small divergences in the courses of the respective curves.

Unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A diagram is given showing the fluctuations in the percentages unemployed (a) in the period 1912-1925 among workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and (b) in the period 1900-1925 among certain trade unions (mainly of skilled workers) which pay out-of-work benefit to their members and make workers the Department (mainly of skilled workers) which pay out-of-work benefit to their members and make regular returns to the Department. Monthly statistics under each of these headings are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see pages 47 and 54–7 of this issue), and figures for 1925 and previous years were published on page 2 of the January, 1926, issue. As regards insured workpeople, a summary of the monthly percentages from the beginning of 1921 up to September, 1924, was given on page 354 of the October, 1924, issue: the percentages for each month in 1925 and for January. issue; the percentages for each month in 1925 and for January, 1926, will be found on page 46 of this issue. An account of the data employed and the methods used in compiling the statistics appeared on page 397 of the GAZETTE for November, 1923; and an explanation of the method of computing the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, on page 380 of the issue for November, 1925.

Under the original National Insurance Act, which came into operation in 1912, unemployment insurance applied only to certain industries, and to about 21 million workpeople. In July, 1916, the scope of unemployment insurance was extended July, 1916, the scope of unemployment insurance was extended to include workpeople employed on munitions work, and this extension brought the total number insured up to about 3⁴/₄ millions at the end of 1916. In 1920, unemployment insurance was extended, by a new Act, to substantially all industries except private domestic service and agriculture, and the number of workpeople now covered is nearly 12 millions.

Trend of Unemployment—International Comparison.

This diagram is intended to show for a number of overseas countries, as well as for this country, the extent to which unemploy-ment has increased or declined from month to month during the period commencing 1st January, 1920, and ending 31st December.

For each country the extent of the rise or fall between any two months is measured by the change in the percentage of members of Trade Unions or other similar workers' organisations returned as being totally unemployed in that country at a given date in the respective months. These percentages have been published regularly in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE throughout the period covered

in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE throughout the period covered by the diagram (see, for example, page 65 of this issue). It may help to prevent an erroneous interpretation of this diagram if attention is drawn to the cautionary note by which these per-centages are preceded in each issue of the GAZETTE. The point there emphasised is that the percentages of unemployment reported for two or more countries at a given date do not constitute an accurate measure of the relative levels of unemployment prevailing in those countries at that date. One of the chief reasons for this is that in no two countries are the workpeople who are organised in Trade Unions equally representative of the general body of industrial wage earners. Other reasons, together with a detailed description of the differences in the bases of the official statistics of unemployment amongst Trade Unionists, published in various unemployment amongst Trade Unionists, published in various countries, will be found in the publications dealing with methods of compiling statistics of unemployment, forming No. 7 of Series "C" and No. 7 of Series "N" of the "Studies and Reports" issued by the International Labour Office in Geneva.

Unemployment-Great Britain-1921 to 1925.

This diagram shows the number of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in each month from July, 1921, to December, 1925, (a) in all insured industries; (b) in all insured industries except coal mining; (c) in all insured industries, except coal mining, iron and mining; (c) in all insured industries, except to all insured industries, except to all insured industries, except the industries named in (c) and also the cotton and woollen and worsted industries. The primary object of this diagram is to show the considerable extent to which the gross total of insured persons unemployed was affected during 1925

February, 1926.

by the increase in unemployment in the coal mining industry. The lowest line on the diagram shows the trend of unemployment during the period in all insured industries other than certain of the principal export industries. The seasonal character of this line will be observed. The numbers of unemployed in each of the three great groups of industries with which the diagram deals are, of course, represented by the vertical distances between the lines. The similarity in the general trend in the three lower lines should not be misread as meaning that all these industries have seasonal characteristics. A statistical analysis of the course of unemploy-nent from July, 1923, to October, 1925, appeared in the December, 925, issue of this GAZETTE.

Number of Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain.

The figures on which this diagram is based relate to the total number of persons (whether insured against unemployment or not, and including short-time workers not actually employed on the dates and including short-time workers not actually employed on the dates to which the returns relate), registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at the end of each month in the period 1921-5. The figures are communicated regularly to the Press, and published monthly in this GAZETTE (*see*, for example, the article on page 57 of this issue). The weekly totals from 7th January, 1921, to 6th October 1924, were published, with some explanatory notes, in the October, 1924, issue of the GAZETTE (page 353); the weekly totals from 13th October, 1924, to 4th May, 1925, in the issue for May, 1925, (page 157); and the weekly totals from 11th May to 2nd November, 1925, in the November issue (page 381).

Total Passenger Movement—Outward Balance from United Kingdom.

This diagram is based on statistics prepared by the Board of Trade and shows, for the years 1899 to 1924 (excepting the war period), the outward balance of passengers from the United Kingdom to the rest of the world, *i.e.*, the excess of the total number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom over the total number entering the United Kingdom in each year. The diagram provides a rough indication of the net amount of emigration from the United Kingdom.

For the last nine months of 1923 and for the whole of 1924 the gures upon which the diagram is based exclude passengers to and om the Irish Free State.

Trade Unions

The diagram illustrating the changes in the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is based on the statistics given in an article in the November, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE (page 378). The figures relate to the total membership of all employees' societies—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating conditions of employment. All such societies with headquarters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whether egistered under the Trade Union Acts or not, are included.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD AND AGRICULTURAL WAGES COMMITTEES.

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have published a Report on the administration of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, during the period from the passing of the Act on the 7th August, 1924, to the 30th September, 1925.*

Regulations governing the constitution and proceedings of the Agricultural Wages Board and of the Agricultural Wages Committees were duly made on the 27th September and on the 24th September, 1924, respectively. The Agricultural Wages Board is a central co-ordinating body for the whole of England and Wales; each of the fortware wares. co-ordinating body for the whole of England and Wales; each of the forty-seven Wages Committees covers a county, or, in a few cases, two counties. Taking the Board and the Committees together, there are 48 Chairmen, 98 "appointed" (*i.e.*, impartial) members, 323 representatives of employers, and 323 representatives of workers, making a total of 792 in all. The Board and the Committees were all constituted simultaneously on the 184 Oct the 1024 ll constituted simultaneously on the 18th October, 1924.

It is the duty of the Agricultural Wages Committees to fix the minimum rates of wages for all workers in agriculture, including, if the Committees think fit, the fixation of overtime rates. The Order giving effect to the Committees' decisions, however, is made by the central Agricultural Wages Board, and not by the Committees themselves. On the other hand, the duty of defining committees the central Agricultural Wages Board, and not by the Committees themselves. On the other hand, the duty of defining overtime employment and of defining the benefits or advantages (e.g., cottages, milk, potatoes, etc.) which may be reckoned as part payment of minimum rates of wages in lieu of payment in cash, rests entirely with the Committees, and Orders on these subjects are made by their authority along. heir authority alone.

their authority alone. The Report reviews the action taken by the Committees and by the Board under the headings of (a) proposals and Orders; (b) minimum rates of wages; (c) weekly half-day; (d) overtime rates; (e) minimum wages for piecework; (f) reconsideration of minimum rates; (g) allowances in kind (benefits or advantages); and (h) permits of exemption granted to workers suffering from some disability.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

In a section of the Report dealing with the state of employment in a section of the report dealing with the state of employment in agriculture it is stated that, so far as can be ascertained, it has not been the case that the operation of the minimum rates of wages has resulted in a diminution of the number of workers employed. has resulted in a diminution of the number of workers employed. The provision of the Act allowing permits at wages below the general minimum rates to be granted in respect of disabled and infirm workers has enabled employers to retain the particular class of worker whose continued employment would otherwise probably have been seriously affected. Generally, it appears that there has been no appreciable unemployment amongst regular farm hands during the year, and that such unemployment as has occurred in agri-culture has been confined to casual workers at periods when there has not been sufficient seasonal work to employ all the labour available. It has been frequently reported that there is a shortage of really competent men to do the more skilled work, such as that of really competent men to do the more skilled work, such as that of reary competent men to do the more skilled work, such as that of stockmen, carters, shepherds, hedgers, thatchers, etc. In many districts during the slack periods of farm work, surplus labour has been absorbed by land drainage and road construction schemes. During the hay and corn harvests, and in some areas during potato

During the hay and corn harvests, and in some areas during potato lifting, farmers have not always found it easy to secure all the labour required, the number of casual workers available being scarcely sufficient for the demand in some parts of the country. Other sections of the Report deal with the enforcement of the minimum rates, with changes in agricultural wages, and with the cost of administering the Act; and there are a number of statistical appendices, giving the minimum and overtime rates for ordinary adult male workers, for special classes of adult male workers, and for female workers; the special rates for the hay and corn harvests; the "benefits or advantages" which may be reckoned in part payment of wages, and the values thereof; the number of permits of exemption; average wages and index numbers of agricultural wages, prices, etc. wages, prices, etc. A statement showing the minimum rates for ordinary male workers

A statement showing the minimum rates for ordinary male workers and for women workers was given in the July, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE (page 232); but the following summary of one of the Tables appended to the Report will be of interest, as showing the course of wages since 1918 :---The first rates fixed for ordinary agricultural workers in 1918 by the earlier Agricultural Wages Board, constituted under the Corn Production Act, 1917, varied from a minimum of 30s. a week to a maximum of 36s. 6d. In 30 out of 50 counties, however, the rate was either 30s. or 31s. The highest rates in 1921 fixed by the earlier Agricultural Wages

The highest rates, in 1921, fixed by the earlier Agricultural Wages Board ranged from 46s. to 52s. In 34 out of 50 counties the rate was 46s.

The rates paid in 1924 (i.e., after the repeal of the Corn Production

The rates paid in 1924 (*i.e.*, after the repeal of the Corn Production Act, 1917, and before the coming into force of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924) ranged from 25s. to 35s. The spread of the rates was much wider at this time, but more than half fell within the range from 27s. to 30s. In the summer of 1925, the rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, varied from 29s. to 37s. 6d., excluding North and East Lancashire, where it is understood that the majority of the regular workers are of the special class categories (stockmen, etc.). Three-quarters of the rates fell within the range from 30s. to 32s. 6d. On the average, therefore, rates were con-siderably above the corresponding rates in 1924, and had approxi-mately returned to the level of 1918: all areas except seven or eight were within 2s. of the rates paid in 1918. Speaking broadly, and with some exceptions, the lowest rates

Speaking broadly, and with some exceptions, the lowest rates in all four periods were paid in the areas that are predominantly agricultural, particularly those in the eastern and southern counties; while the highest rates were paid in counties with a large urban, industrial, or mining population (Lancashire and Cheshire, Durham and Northumberland, Yorkshire, Middlesex and Surrey, Glamorgan and Monmouthshire).

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN 1925.

ACCORDING to the Agricultural Statistics for 1925 (Part I), which ACCORDING to the Agricultural Statistics for 1925 (Part I), which have been issued* by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the total number of workers returned as employed on agricultural holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales on the 4th June, 1925, was 803,338. This is 3,125 less than in 1924, but 30,951 more than in 1923. The returns do not include the occupier or his wife, or domestic servants, but include members of the occupier's family (sons, daughters, etc.), working on the holding. The following Table gives the totals for each of the last three wears —

vears :-

to white a mainten				1925.	1924.	1923.
Regular Workers :	CONTER	Sand I	REO TO	N BO REAR	lisna avit	merinico
Males :					HIT I HE .	
21 years old and over		an anim		441,944	441,491	426,925
Under 21 years old		69 . C.	200.24	137,469	140,772	138,898
Women and girls				59,940	62,276	59,477
Casual Workers :				NUDOD IN	and states	progo a
Males :			2.7.2		Carl dies	
21 years old and over				90,870	88,533	79,099
Under 21 years old				23,878	26,461	24,990
Women and girls				49,237	46,930	42,998
Grand To	otal			803,338	806.463	772,387

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

B

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 25th January, 1926, differed from the figures for 21st December, 1925, to the extent of 1,000 or more. The Table shows the increases and decreases for males and females separately, together with the total net variation for all insured industries.

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th January, 1926, as compared with 21st December, 1925.				
And the second sec	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Coal Mining	$\begin{array}{c} -14,598\\ -857\\ -857\\ -4,789\\ +903\\ +1,059\\ +1,210\\ +1,310\\ +690\\ +1,310\\ +690\\ +1,310\\ +14\\ +666\\ +977\\ +1,752\\ +1,752\\ +1,752\\ +1,756\\ +218\\ +1,766\\ +1,664\\ +3,182\\ +11,142\\ +8,427\\ +26,691\\ +48,253\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 131 \\ - & 4,911 \\ + & 477 \\ + & 134 \\ + & 28 \\ - & 455 \\ + & 594 \\ + & 1,291 \\ + & 966 \\ + & 635 \\ + & 565 \\ + & 566 \\ + & 381 \\ + & 2,039 \\ + & 1,138 \\ + & 2,039 \\ + & 1,138 \\ + & 2,061 \\ + & 325 \\ + & 4,137 \\ + & 5,530 \\ + & 2,601 \\ + & 325 \\ + & 4,137 \\ + & 5,530 \\ + & 23,768 \\ + & 26,195 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -14,729\\ -5,768\\ -4,742\\ +1,037\\ +1,061\\ +1,242\\ +1,265\\ +1,284\\ +1,305\\ +1,572\\ +1,612\\ +1,612\\ +1,612\\ +1,612\\ +1,723\\ +2,137\\ +2,257\\ +2,257\\ +2,598\\ +4,304\\ +4,971\\ +5,801\\ +8,712\\ +11,152\\ +16,403\\ +50,459\\ \hline\end{array}$		

RECENT REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

(a) THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

THE International Labour Office has recently published a Report[†] dealing with the development of the co-operative movement in Soviet Russia from the Revolution in 1917 up to the beginning

The Report contains tables showing the membership, capital resources, turnover, etc., of the principal types of Russian co-operative societies. The preface contains a note to the effect that "the statistics supplied by the co-operative press must be used with the same caution as was indicated in previous publications on Russia. As it is impossible to check their accuracy, they have been reproduced as they appear in the official, co-operative, or general publications.

as they appear in the official, co-operative, or general publications. The data are neither exact nor complete" Part I deals with the history of the co-operative movement during the period of Communism, culminating in 1920 in the absorption of the co-operative organisations into the general economic system of the Soviets. Part II describes the transition to the "New Economic Policy" which was inaugurated in 1921. The reorganisation of the consumers' co-operative movement which The reorganisation of the constiners co-operative movement which resulted from the adoption of this policy is dealt with in Part III, which also outlines the organisations of the "Centrosoyus" (Central All-Russia Union of Consumers' Societies) and of the various types of subsidiary societies. Part IV gives an account of the more recent developments in the co-operative movement during 1923-24.

during 1923-24. In conclusion, the Report states : "There cannot be said to be a free co-operative movement sprung from the initiative of the masses. But it is clear that, in the struggle between the theories of the Communist Party and actual economic conditions, economic realities are steadily forcing a return to the principles which underlie the co-operative movement in other countries."

(b) COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

(b) COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASS. The Office has also published a Report[‡] containing a study of the general problem of compensation for occupational diseases and a comparative analysis of national legislation on the subject, either under the industrial accident compensation system or under the sickness insurance system, or again under special schemes. The scope of the report has been limited to the problems peculiar to the compensation of occupational diseases : the nature of the risk, national definitions of occupational diseases, distribution of respon-cibility etc. sibility, etc.

* These groups, which include miscellaneous industries, correspond with those under the same headings in the Table on pages 56 to 59. † International Labour Office, Studies and Reports, Series H (Co-operation), No. 3. Geneva, 1925; price 6s. ‡ Compensation for Occupational Diseases. Studies and Reports, Series M. (Social Insurance), No. 3. International Labour Office, Geneva.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SYSTEM IN GERMANY.

THE German Government have issued three Orders* amending the Unemployment Relief Order of 16th February, 1924; :---(1) dated 18th January, 1926, dealing with unimportant administrative details; (2) also dated 18th January, providing for the establishment of a Federal Adjustment Fund (*Reichsausgleichskasse*) for spreading the financial burden of unemployment relief over the whole country; and (3) dated 21st January, but with effect from 1st January, 1926, which brings non-manual workers with salaries not ex-ceeding 6,000 marks per annum within the scope of the unemploy-ment relief scheme, and makes them and their employers liable to pay contributions. Previously only non-manual workers insured under the Sickness Insurance Order were eligible for relief (income limit, 2,700 marks).

limit, 2,700 marks). The second Order referred to above provides that the contri-butions of employers and workers to unemployment relief are, in future, to serve two purposes :--

(1) the relief of unemployment within the individual

(1) the relief of unempty of the states; and (2) the general equalisation over the whole country of the financial burden of unemployment relief, for which purpose a part of the contributions levied in the different States is to be paid to a Federal Adjustment Fund at the Federal Employment Department.

The basic Order on unemployment relief of 16th February, 1924, made permissible the establishment of both State and Federal Adjustment Funds for the equalisation of the financial burden of unemployment relief over the individual States and, eventually, over the whole of the Reich itself; but not all the States took advan-tage of this provision, and no Federal Adjustment Fund was set up. The total contribution of employers and employed, except under certain conditions, may not exceed 3 per cent. of the basic wage, as fixed for sickness insurance. The amount of the contribution (to be fixed by the Administrative Council of the Federal Employment Department) which is to be paid to the Federal Adjustment Fund

to be fixed by the Administrative Council of the Federal Employment Department) which is to be paid to the Federal Adjustment Fund is not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the basic wage, except in certain cir-cumstances (see below) and with the special sanction of the Federal Council. This contribution to the Federal Adjustment Fund is to be levied even in States where it has not been found necessary to levy contributions for the relief of unemployment. If in any calendar month the funds raised by a State Employment Office for unemployment relief are inadequate to cover the total expenditure, and if for a period of at least a month the maximum contributions have been paid over the whole district, the Federal Employment Department is to make up the deficit from the Federal Adjustment Fund. If the resources of the Federal Fund are inadequate to make up the whole deficit, a proportion thereof is to be paid.

inadequate to make up the whole dencit, a proportion thereof is to be paid. The Federal Adjustment Fund is to be maintained at an amount sufficient to cover the relief payable to 200,000 unemployed workers for three months. If, however, the amount available should fall below this level, or if the Federal Government, with the approval of the Federal Council, should decide that the Fund is in danger of falling below this level, the Administrative Council of the Federal Employment pust fix a uniform unemployment relief of falling below this level, the Administrative Council of the Federal Employment Department must fix a uniform unemployment relief contribution for the whole Reich.[‡] When this happens, the amount levied is still to be divided into two parts, one for the relief of unemployment in the State and the other to be paid to the Federal Adjustment Fund; but, in this case, any surplus remaining in the hands of the State after the State's needs have been met (less the other state are the state of the two provides weeks) hands of the State after the State's needs have been met (less an amount equal to the expenditure of the two previous weeks) is to be remitted monthly to the Federal Fund. This uniform contribution is to be abolished as soon as the reason for establishing it ceases to exist. The provisions of the Order of 16th March, 1924, regarding the subsidies for the relief of unemployment to be paid by the Federal and State Governments, do not come into force until the Federal Adjustment Fund is exhausted. The second Order of 18th January came into force on 1st February, 1926. It is to be repealed when the Unemployment Insurance Act (at present in preparation) comes into force, or at latest on 31st March, 1927.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN INDUSTRY.

Some reference was made, in the issue of this GAZETTE for last June, to the efforts made by the British Minister of Labour to overcome the difficulties in securing an effective international agreement for regulating hours of work in industry. Since that date H.M. Government have been in communication with the Belgian, French, German, and Italian Governments upon the subject. They have now received replies from all these Govern-ments, and have decided to invite them to attend a conference in London. The Minister of Labour will accordingly arrange for the isome of the invitations at an early date. issue of the invitations at an early date.

* Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 19th, 20th and 21st January, 1926. * See Ministry of Labour Gazette, March, 1924, page 82. * Advantage has already been taken of this clause. On 25th January, the Unemployment Relief Committee appointed by the Administrative Council of the Federal Employment Department, ordered that from 1st Feb-ruary, 1926, a uniform rate of contribution of 3 per cent. of the basic wage should be fixed for the whole Reich, and that the Federal share should be 1 per cent., or one-third of the total contributions.

February, 1926.

Summary : Average Increases since July, 1914. 73% All Items included

			A STATE OF THE STATE OF			10
Food	only	•••	••••	••••	•••	68

FOOD.

At 1st February the average level of retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a decline as compared with 1st January. This downward movement was mainly due to a further seasonal fall of about ¹/₂d. each in the average price of eggs. Butter, cheese, bacon, fish and butchers' meat were also slightly cheaper than a month earlier. On the other hand, flour, bread and tea were slightly dearer.

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 68 per cent. at 1st February, as compared with about 71 per cent. at 1st January, and 76 per cent. at the corresponding data in 1925 esponding date in 1925.

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

Article.	Average othe to t	Average Inc. or Dec. (- at 1st Feb., 1 as compared of			
 A she manufacture A she the manufacture A she has a she h	July, 1914.	lst Jan., 1926.	1st Feb., 1926.	July, 1914.	1 Ja 19
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 1 5 ³ 0 10	s. d. 1 5 ¹ / ₂ 0 9 ⁴ / ₂	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ + 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	s. - 0 - 0
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7 1 0 4 2	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	- i
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 11 \end{array} $	1 7 1 0 10 ²	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	- 0 - 0
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 ² 0 4 0 11 ¹	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+0$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ +0 $1\frac{1}{2}$ +0 $8\frac{3}{4}$	- 0 - 0
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{10} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{20} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{20} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{10} \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{10} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 9^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ 0 & 6^{\frac{3}{4}} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 11 \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	+ 0 + 0 + 0
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 0 84 0 7 0 11 0 42	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 9\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	- 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

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

	1st Februa	Average Percentage Increase at 1st February, 1926, as compared with July, 1914.					
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Jan., 1926.			
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 78 48	Per cent. 75 49	Per cent. 77 48	Per cent. 78 49			
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	45 15	42 17	43 16	45 17			
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	84 70	87 64	85 67	86 68			
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* Fish	84 35 81 138	77 34 77 111	80 35 79 124	82 35 82 126			
Flour	71 75 56	74 70 62	72 72	70 70			
Sugar (granulated) Milk Butter—	56 70 88	59 95	59 64 92	58 63 92			
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine	61 58 74 20	71 60 74 11	66 59 74 16	71 62 77 15			
Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	122 63	113 31	118 47	15 167 47			
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	70	67	68	71			

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

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

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(+)1926, with lst an., 926.

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RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

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

In the fuel and light group the average price of coal rose slightly, and at 1st February was about 95 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The average price of gas remained unchanged at nearly 55 per cent. above the pre-war level, and the prices of lamp oil, candles and matches also showed no appreciable change during the month. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st February as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent. about 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st February is, approximately, **73 per cent.*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 75 per cent. at 1st January and 79 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1925.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1926 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1926.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month since January, 1915 :---

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914-All Items.

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

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

NOTE.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE decline in employment which was recorded towards the end of December was followed by an improvement during January, and at the beginning of February the number unemployed were little higher than at the end of November. Employment was good on the whole with brickmakers, with electrotypers and stereotypers, and with certain classes of skilled operatives in the building trades; it was fairly good in some sections of the metal and clothing trades; it was fairly good in some sections of the metal and clothing trades; and with coachbuilders. In coal mining and in the cotton and wool textile industries it was still slack; and in iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, and marine engineering it remained bad. manufacture, shipbuilding, and marine engineering it remained bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,892,000, and working in practi-cally every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th January, 1926, was 11·1, as compared with 10·5 at 21st December, 1925, and with 11·2 at 26th January, 1925. For males alone, the percentage at 25th January was 12·1 as compared with 11·6 at 21st December; for females the figures at 25th January were 8·1, as compared with 7·3 at 21st December. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 10·6 at the end of January, 1926, as compared with 11·0 at the end of December, 1925, and with 9·0 at the end of January, 1925. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st February, 1926, was approximately 1,237,000, of whom 956,000 were men and 209,000 were women; and at 26th January, 1925, it was 1,287,000, of whom men numbered 969,000 and women 243,000. The following Table shows, month by month since January, 1926, in the percentage women women by monther since January, 1926, in the percentage shows, month by month since January, 1926, in the percentage shows, month by monther since January, 1926, in the percentage shows, month by monther since January, 1927, in the percentage shows, monther dense shows, of the percentage shows and percentage. The following Table shows, monther dense members of the percentage shows and per

1,287,000, of whom men numbered 969,000 and women 243,000. The following Table shows, month by month since January, 1925, (a) the percentages unemployed among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, (b) the per-centages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and (c) the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	Percent	Percentage Unemployed among					
Date. (End of Month.)	Trade Unions	Insur	Insured Workpeople.				
	making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	sured and Uninsured).		
1925. January February April June July September October November	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\$	$11 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 6$	9·22 9·22 8·9 8·55 9·55 7·7 7·8 7·3	$11 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,287,000\\ 1,287,000\\ 1,249,000\\ 1,251,000\\ 1,255,000\\ 1,368,000\\ 1,368,000\\ 1,368,000\\ 1,418,000\\ 1,401,000\\ 1,401,000\\ 1,295,000\\ 1,266,000\\ \end{array}$		
1926. January	. 10.6	12.1	8.1	11.1†	1,237,000‡		

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. ¹⁷⁷ Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines, though still slack, showed a further improvement. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 30th January, 1926, was 1,099,694, an increase of 1 · 4 per cent. as compared with 19th December, 1925, but a decrease of 3 · 5 per cent. as compared with January, 1926. In the fortnight ended 30th January, 1926, the average number of days worked per week was 5 · 47, as compared with 5 · 46 in December, 1925, and 5 · 39 in January, 1925. At iron mines employment remained bad in the Cleveland district, and ranged from fair to bad in other districts. At the mines covered by the returns received there was a decrease of 2 · 2 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with January,

2.2 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 13.8 per cent, as compared with January, 1925. The average number of days worked per week by the mines that were working was 5.83 in January, 1926, 5.54 in December, 1925, and 5.79 in January, 1925. Following the settlement of the dispute at the West Lothian shale mines there was a partial re-sumption of work during January. In limestone quarries bad weather caused a considerable amount of lost time and employment was only moderate on the whole. It continued fairly good at slate quarries in North Wales and slack at chalk quarries. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it remained bad. In Devon and Cornwall employment was again good at times and fairly good at china-clay quarries.

good at tin mines and fairly good at china-clay quarries.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month; of a total of

* In the case of insured workers percentages relate to 21st December. † At 25th January. ‡ At 1st February.

475, the number of furnaces in blast at the end of January was 144, as compared with 141 in December, 1925, and with 172 in January, 1925. In the iron and steel trades employment continued bad. Employment in the tinplate and steel sheet trades continued fair. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of January, 1926, was 529, as compared with 514 at the end of December, 1925, and with 444 in January, 1925.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—Employment in engineering continued bad on the whole, and showed some decline as compared with the previous month. In the marine engineering section it was very bad; in the textile machinery section it remained slack; in the electrical section it declined to fair. In the motor and cycle section employment continued fair on the whole; at and cycle section employment continued fair on the whole; at railway works employment improved, full time being worked in most departments. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment continued very bad. In the other metal trades employment was fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the hollow-ware, stove and grate, brasswork, and lock and latch trades; fair in the needle and fishing tackle, sheet metal, nut and bolt, file, tube and farriery trades; moderate in the metallic bedstead, cutlery and wire trades; and bad in the jewellery and plated ware, copper, chain and anchor, and anvil and vice trades.

Textile Trades .-- In the cotton trade employment continued slack and showed a decline compared with the previous month. Short time on the basis of a $39\frac{1}{4}$ hour week continued in the section of the spinning department spinning American cotton until the 23rd January, and the Short-Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation recommended members spinning American cotton to curtail production in that section to the extent of $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week commencing 25th January. In the manufacturing hours per week commencing 25th January. In the manufacturing section employment showed a further decline. In the wool textile trade employment was not so good as in December, and much short time was worked.

In the hosiery trade employment showed little change; in the lace trade it continued bad. Employment in the carpet trade was fair, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month; in the linen trade an improvement was reported, but employ-ment was still slack; in the jute trade it also remained slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, employment continued slack generally, and much short time was worked.

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

Leather Trades.-In the leather trades employment was slack generally, and showed a decline as compared with the previous

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades was generally good with bricklayers and plasterers, and moderate on the whole with masons and slaters; with carpenters and joiners there was a further slight decline, but employment was fairly good at many centres; with plumbers it also declined and was fair; with painters it was bad and worse than in the previous month. Employment among unskilled workers was generally moderate; with brickmakers it continued good.

In the furnishing trades, and with coopers, employment was fair on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month; with millsawyers it also declined. Employment with coach-builders was fairly good, and slightly better than in the previous month; with basket makers it was moderate; with packing case makers it continued bad.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade showed a further improvement and was generally fair. In the letterpress printing trade employment was fair on the whole; with electrotypers and stereotypers it remained very good in London and Edinburgh, but showed a decline at Manchester; in the lithographic section it continued fairly good on the whole. With bookbinders employment showed a decline and in London was reported as very slack. reported as very slack.

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

Agriculture and Fishing .- In agriculture in England and Wales there were few reports of unemployment; the supply of labour was generally sufficient for requirements, but a scarcity of the most. skilled men was felt throughout the country. With fishermen employment continued fair, but was adversely affected by bad weather at most centres.

Dock Labour and Seamen.-Employment with seamen was slack on the whole; with dock labourers it showed a further improvement and was fair.

February, 1926. THE MINISTRY

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES O UNEMPLOYED.

TEADE Unions with a net membership of 976,491 in bran overed by the returns received, reported 103,051 (or 10.6 per c of their members as unemployed at the end of January, J compared with 11.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1925, 9.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1925.

Trade,	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at en Janu 1926	d of ary	Inc. (+) or Dec. in percentage unemployed compared wit		
	at end of Jan., 1926.	Num- ber.	Per cent- age.	Month ago.	Ye ag	
CoallMining Engineering and Ship-	143,869	26,896	18.7	- 3.3	+	
building Miscellaneous Metal Textiles :	342,706 48,738	52,269 2,785	15·3 5·7	- 0·2	+	
Cotton Other Printing, Bookbinding and	58,641 67,084	3,488† 2,154	5·9 3·2	$= \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ \div 0.1 \end{array}$	+	
Paper	105,618 30,010 36,793	3,712 2,267 2,290	3·5 7·6 6·2	$^{+ 0.1}_{+ 3.1}$	-++++	
Clothing : Boot and Shoe Other Clothing	81,542 47,878	3,600 2,002	4.4	- 0.5 - 0.1	- 1	
Leather Glass Tobaccot	5,595 1,223 6,794	661 27 900	$11 \cdot 8$ 2 \cdot 2 13 \cdot 2	+ 0.8 + 1.0 + 0.8	+	
Total	976,491	103,051	10.6	- 0.4	+	

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and North Ireland was 11 \cdot 1 per cent. (males 12 \cdot 1 per cent., females 8 \cdot 1 cent.) at 25th January, 1926, as compared with 10 \cdot 5 per c (males 11 \cdot 6 per cent., females 7 \cdot 3 per cent.) at 21st Decem 1925, and 11 \cdot 2 per cent. (males 11 \cdot 9 per cent., females 9 \cdot 3 cent.) at 26th January, 1925. Tables showing the numbers employed in the principal industries appear on pages 54 to 57.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURN

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain indus in January, derived from returns furnished by employers employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details given on pages 48 to 53.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES

	Workpeople included in the	Toman	Inc. (+) or Dec. (as compared with		
Trade.	Returns for January, 1926.	January, 1926.	Month ago.	Yea	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	1,099,694 6,956 2,187	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5 • 47 5 • 83 5 • 67	Days. + 0.01 + 0.29 Strike	Day + 0 + 0 - 0	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	 72,881	Furnaces in Blast 144 Mills Working 529 Shifts Worked (one week). 390,105	Number. + 3 + 15 Per cent. - $1 \cdot 8$	Numi + Per c	

			(b) Отн	ER TRAI	DES.			
		er of Wor Employed		Total	Total Wages Paid to Workpeople.			
Trade.		Week ended 30th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 30th	Inc. (Dec. (Inc. (+) o Dec. (-) or		
		Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Ye	
Textiles : Cotton Woolen Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick		81,600 15,549 28,769 50,456 12,249 9,303	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 10 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	£ 146,340 31,151 53,319 117,587 22,014 23,536	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 3 \cdot 0 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 5 \cdot 3 \\ - & 4 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	Po cer + + +	
Total		197,926	- 0.7	- 1.8	393,947	- 2.1	-	

Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded.
† In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."
‡ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members of the unions.

re mainly clgar makers. § Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages in some

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LABO	OUR GAZETTE. 4	7
	EMPLOYMENT CHART.	
MON	CENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF E NTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNI KING RETURNS :	
T	hick Curve = 1926.	
T	hin Curve = 1925.	
Ci	hain Curve	•
× The Union men 1919-1925.	crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of mbers unemployed, in the months named, during the	Frade years
INSU	CENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEO JRED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER ' MPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS :	PLE FHE
Г	Thick Dotted Curve = 1926.	
2	<i>Thin Dotted Curve</i> = 1925.	
PER CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED	JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEP OCT NO) / DE
1		
23		
22		
21	1921×	
20	1961 ×	
19		
18		
17		
16	1922X 1922X 1921X 1921X 1921X 1921X 1921X	1921
	1963 🗙	
15		
4		
13		
12		
11		1
10	a for a	a
9	to a	
8		
7		
6		
5		
4		
A Charles		1919
3	1919×	
2	Xelet Xoset Xoset Xoset Xoset Xoset	
	X0361 X0361 X0361 X0361	
A		State 1

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail, on pages 54 to 57.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

COAL MINING. EMPLOYMENT during January, though still slack on the whole, showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; it was worse than a year ago. In Durham it was still affected by stoppages of work owing to disputes. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10·1 at 25th January, 1926, as compared with 11·3 at 21st December, 1925, and 7·9 at 26th January, 1925. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 30th January, 1926, showed an increase of 1·4 per cent. as compared with 19th December, 1925, but a decrease of 3·5 per cent. as compared with 24th January, 1925. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 30th January, 1926, was 5·47, an increase of 0·01 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th December, 1925, and of 0·08 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th January, 1925.

1925. The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 30th January, 1926, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in_the totals :-

	Wage Ea	l Numberners on G Books at	Colliery	Days v	Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	30th Jan.	(-)as c	or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	(-)asco	(+) or Dec. as compared with a		
terration and the second	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	30th Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	56,667 152 , 971	$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{Per \ cent} \\ + \ 3 \cdot 4 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent} \\ -2 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	Days. 5·45 4·87	Days. -0.02 -0.04	Days. - 0.01 - 0.28		
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	11,257 122,207 66,363	+ 1.8 + 0.1 + 0.9	+ 4.0 + 3.5 - 5.5	5·72 5·52 5·61 5·17	+0.05 +0.14 +0.10 -0.14	+ 0.11 - 0.07 + 0.08 + 0.04		
Lancs and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick	97,117 63,470 67,965 20,029 35,357	+0.6 +0.7 +0.5 +0.4 +0.5	-6.6 -4.8 +1.0 -4.1 -1.4	5·72 5·60 5·98 5·58	+0.14 +0.30 +0.27 +0.09 +0.16	+0.04 +0.10 +0.40 +0.60 +0.22		
North Staffordshire South Staffs†, Worcs and Salop Glos. and Somerset	35,664 13,693 1.849	+ 0.2 + 0.4 + 2.7	-2.6 -4.1 +44.2	5·95 5·57 3·87	+0.13 +0.07 -0.78	+ 0.30 + 0.07 - 0.78		
Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	17,612 211,202	+ 0.8 + 2.3	- 5·2 - 5·6	5·70 5·72	-0.06 - 0.09	+ 0.21 + 0.14		
England and Wales	973,423	+ 1.4	- 3.0	5.48	+0.03	+ 0.06		
SOOTLAND: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	15,349 28,464 82,458	+ 0.5 + 0.1 + 1.7	-2.7 -7.4 -7.2	5·46 5·35 5·44	$-0.11 \\ -0.18$	+ 0.08 + 0.77 + 0.14		
Scotland	126,271	+1.2	- 6.7	5.42	-0.14	+ 0.28		
GREAT BRITAIN	1,099,694	+ 1.4	- 3.5	5.47	+0.01	+ 0.08		

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 30th January, 1926, was 0.30 of a day per week, of which 0.20 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.07 of a day to disputes. The figures for the fortnight ended 19th December, 1925, were 0.32 of a day per week, of which 0.21 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.08of a day to disputes; for the fortnight ended 24th January, 1925, the average time lost was 0.38 of a day per week, of which 0.35was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-quarter of a day per week. about one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 30th January, 1926, was reported to the Mines Department as 21,423,100 tons, as compared with 20,157,300 tons in the four weeks ended 26th December, 1925 (which included the Christmas holi-days), and with 19,957,500 tons in the four weeks ended 24th January, 1925, which was affected by the New Year holidays.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal-equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,881,836 tons in January, compared with 6,614,811 tons in December.

* 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.

The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in liferent areas are shown in the following Table

	Percen 25tl	tage Unempl 1 January, 1	loyed at 926.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Tor percentages as com pared with a				
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stoppages.	Total.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
ENGLAND AND								
WALES : Northumberland Durham	9·9 18·8	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 2\\ 0\cdot 2\end{array}$	$10 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 0$	-1.8 -1.7	+ 0.6 + 7.1			
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire	9·8 2·8	0·2 0·3	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$			
Lancs and Cheshire Derbyshire	5·8 1·4	$1 \cdot 7$ $0 \cdot 2$	7·5 1·6	$- 2.7 \\ - 0.4$	$\begin{array}{rrr} + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$			
Notts and Leicester Warwick	$1 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 4$	0·1 0·1	$1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5$	-1.8 -0.4	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$			
Staffs, Worcester and Salop	5.1	0.7	5.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2			
Glos. and Somerset Kent	9·0 5·4	3.5	12·5 5·4	-2.6 + 1.0	+ 1.8 - 12.9			
Wales and Mon- mouth	12.2	3.2	15.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.9			
England and Wales	8.7	1.2	9.9	- 1.2	+ 2.1			
SCOTLAND	10.9	1.1	12.0	- 1.3	+ 2.9			
GREAT BRITAIN	8.9	1.2	10.1	- 1.2	+ 2.2			

IRON AND SHALE MINING. Iron Mining.

EMPLOYMENT in the Cleveland district remained bad ; in other

EMPLOYMENT in the Cleveland district remained bad; in other districts it ranged from fair to bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22.7 at 25th January, 1926, as compared with 19.3 at 21st December, 1925, and 18.4 at 26th January, 1925. The following Tables summarises the information received from those employees who furnished returns for the three periods under

those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under

	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at ed in		rage No. of Days ked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts,	Fort- night ended 30th	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended 30th	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared	as com-		
	Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cleveland '	2,122	Per cent. - 6.0	Per cent. - 19.7	Days. 6.00	Days. + 1.15	Days. + 0.31		
Cumberland and Lancashire	3,320	- 0.7	- 9.9	5.83	- 0·01	+ 0.01		
Other Districts	1,514	+ 0.3	- 12 · 9	5.60	- 0.14	- 0.36		
ALL DISTRICTS	6,956	- 2.2	-13.8	5.83	+ 0.29	+ 0.04		

Shale Mining.

As a result of the settlement of the dispute at the West Lothian shale mines there was a partial resumption of work during January. At the mines making returns, 2,187 workpeople were employed during the fortnight ended 30th January, 1926, showing a decrease of 10.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days* worked per week by these mines was 5.67 in January, 1926, and 5.96 in January, 1925.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.8 on 25th January, 1926, as compared with 20.2 on 21st December, 1925, and with 17.6 on 26th January, 1925. According to returns serviced by the National Edgention of Iron

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms employing at the end of

* See Note * in previous column.

February, 1926.

January 17,662 workpeople, an increase of 2.3 per cent. was shown compared with December, but a decrease of 17.1 per cent. compared with January, 1925.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 144, a net increase of 3 compared with the number in blast at the end of December, but a decrease of 28 compared with January, 1925.

District.	Total Number		per of Fu last at ei	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., on a		
	of Furnaces.	Jan., 1926.	Dec., 1925.	Jan., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	w Soren Salas		the draight	grants straig	of a call and	t edia
Durham and Cleveland Oumberland and West	110	37	36	45	+ 1	- 8
Lancs Other parts of Lancs and Yorks (including	46	12	13	13	- 1	- 1
Sheffield)	34	13	9	18	+ 4	- 5
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	71 23	33 12	33 11	41 10	;;; 1	$-\frac{8}{+2}$
wick	57 33	10 8	10 7	10 7	··· + 1	+ 1
Total, England and Wales	374	125	119	144	+ 6	- 19
Scotland	101	19	22	28	- 3	- 9
Total	475	144	141	172	+ 3	- 28

The production of pig iron in January amounted to 533,500 tons as compared with 503,400 tons in December and 574,500 tons in January, 1925.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during January, and short time working

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during January, and short time working was reported in many districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22.0 on 25th January, 1926, as compared with 24.4 on 21st December, 1925, and 23.7 on 26th January, 1925. According to returns received from firms employing 72,881 work-people, the volume of employment during the week ended 30th January, 1926 (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 1.8 per cent. as compared with December, and by 2.6 per cent. as compared with January, 1925. The average number of shifts during which the works were open, was 5.4 in January, 1926, as compared with 5.3 in December 1925, and 5.4 in January, 1925. The following Table summarises the information from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :--

	empl	of Workp oyed by ting return	firms	Aggre	gate num Shifts.*	ber of
	Week ended 30th Jan.,	Dec.	(-) as pared th a	Week ended 30th Jan.,	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a
CHTAKE SC	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	8,579 2,919 27,216 3,429 8,057 7,206 15,475	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 16 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 5 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 7 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.5 \\ -18.0 \\ + 3.0 \\ +11.0 \\ -1.6 \\ -10.9 \\ - 7.3 \end{array} $	49,029 12,876 136,717 17,081 45,584 40,081 88,737	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.0 \\ -14.4 \\ - 1.4 \\ + 3.6 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 6.8 \\ - 1.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 17 \cdot 9 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 8 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 10 \cdot 8 \\ - 7 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
TOTAL	72,881	- 2.5	- 2.0	390,105	- 1.8	- 2.6
DISTRICTS.	na na 114 st		and an	an sina Canala se anna sa		
Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother-	15,573	+ 0.3	+10.3	87,603	+ 0 .9	+11.6
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs and	18,233 2,233	-3.4 + 4.3	-5.6 +24.1	94,164 12,052	- 4.3 + 8.1	-7.8 + 26.8
Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	7,299 6,429 3,788 8,617	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 8 \\ - 7 \cdot 6 \\ - 6 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -10 \cdot 2 \\ -13 \cdot 4 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \\ +4 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	37,842 33,536 20,339 47,285	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 7 \cdot 4 \\ - & 4 \cdot 9 \\ - & 3 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -13 \cdot 1 \\ -13 \cdot 4 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
Total, England and Wales Scotland	62,172 10,709	-2.9 +0.3	-1.1 -6.6	332,821 57,284	-2.6 +3.1	$-\frac{1\cdot 8}{-7\cdot 1}$
TOTAL	72,881	- 2.5	- 2.0	390,105	- 1.8	- 2.6

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

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 635,700 tons in January, 1926, as compared with 606,300 tons in December, 1925, and 605,100 tons in January, 1925.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued fair; a number of mills which were idle at the end of December owing to breakdowns have since been restarted. Employment was much better than a year ago. At the end of January 529 tinplate mills and steel sheet mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 514 in the works for which information is available, compared with 514 in the previous month and with 444 a year ago. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the end of January, 1926, at the works covered by the returns received and the increases or decreases as compared with December, 1925, and January, 1925 :—

	Numbe	r of Works	Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
of Jan.,	At end	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	74 13	+ 2	$^{+7}_{+2}$	405 124	+ 14 + 1	+ 69 + 16	
TOTAL	87	+ 2	+ 9	529	+ 15	+ 85	

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed on the 25th January, 1926, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.3, as compared with 10.6 on the 21st December, 1925, and with 44.0 on the 26th January, 1925. The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in January, 1926, amounted to 108,239 tons, or 7,022 tons less than in December, 1925, but 7,476 tons more than in January, 1925.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during January remained bad on the whole and showed some decline as compared with the previous month. In the marine engineering section employment was still very bad, but the tendency towards improvement continued; in the textile machinery section it remained slack and showed some falling off; while in the electrical section it declined to fair. In the motor and cycle section employ-ment remained fair and showed a slight improvement on the whole. At railway works employment improved, full time being worked in most departments.

		Num	at	25th	January,		employed	"我们们的"
Divisions.	Engineering, ngineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr as con	ase (+) mpared th a
Alter State - Anna	Engineering Engineers' Irv and Steel Founding.	Engir	MI Engine	Constr Engi	Constru Repair Vehicle and A		Month ago.	Year ago
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	6,264 2,275 1,893 7,507 20,579 19,547 17,063 1,223 2,100	411 334 78 1,504 775 1,426 377 24 25	74 127 453 51 8,300 267 4,066 34 1,501	SPREED IN	2,256 1,143 1,027 5,912 923 1,729 905 203 225	9,104 3,938 3,516 15,543 31,531 23,161 23,546 1,561 3,865	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 341 \\ + & 232 \\ - & 224 \\ - & 326 \\ + 2,564 \\ + & 770 \\ + & 314 \end{array} $	-5,57 + 2,124 + 37
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			14,873		14,323	115,765	1	Laborer Colores
- Policies	Pe	rcenta	ges Un	employ	yed at 2	5th Janu	ary 1926	5.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	$7.1 \\ 5.4 \\ 5.2 \\ 8.0 \\ 16.2 \\ 14.0 \\ 20.0 \\ 16.8 \\ 28.1 \\$	4.4 3.6 2.7 6.3 9.8 7.3 11.3 7.5 11.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.4\\ 3.6\\ 7.1\\ 3.2\\ 34.8\\ 21.7\\ 21.9\\ 12.1\\ 26.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.9 \\ 11.6 \\ 9.4 \\ 9.0 \\ 13.7 \\ 8.5 \\ 18.7 \\ 10.0 \\ 46.7 \\ \end{array} $	6.6 4.7 5.0 6.5 8.4 8.9 8.9 11.0 13.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.7\\ 4.9\\ 5.3\\ 7.1\\ 17.9\\ 12.7\\ 19.1\\ 14.9\\ 25.7\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 2.6 \\ - 2.0 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 1.8 \\ + 2.4 \\ - 3.0 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 4.1 \\ + 6.0 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN	ALLENS O.			1- 2- 4		and sold	and the second	C DOT

On the North-East Coast employment continued bad generally, and was still very bad on marine engineering work, although showing a further improvement in that section. In Yorkshire conditions remained very moderate. At Lincoln employment was slack, showing a decline; at other centres in Lincolnshire it remained fairly good

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained slack, and showed a decline on the whole, though at some centres an improve-ment was shown. At some of the textile machinery works a considerable decline was experienced and a good deal of short time was worked. Employment in the locomotive section was fairly good and showed an improvement full time being remained at good and showed an improvement, full time being resumed at railway works in nearly all departments. In the electrical section

railway works in nearly all departments. In the electrical section employment was only fair, and in the motor section it was moderate. In the Birmingham and Wolverhampton district employment in general engineering was still only moderate. In the motor and cycle sections it improved, being moderately good at Birmingham and good at Wolverhampton. In the electrical section conditions were still fair; while in the heavy engineering section employment remained very slack. At Coventry employment continued good in all sections. At Nottingham a decline was reported; employment was only moderate on the whole and bad in the lace machinery section. At Derby full time was in operation in the motor section was only moderate on the whole and bad in the late machinery section. At Derby full time was in operation in the motor section and also on railway work. At Leicester employment was still fair. In London and in the Eastern and Southern Counties it remained fair generally, although showing some decline; in the electrical section it was still good. In South Wales employment remained bad and showed a decline.

In Scotland employment remained bad and showed a continued decline, although sewing machine works in the Glasgow district were still busy. At Belfast it continued very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during January and showed little change compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in most districts, especially on the North-East Coast and in Scotland. On the North-East Coast, employment was still very bad, without

On the North-East Coast, employment was suit very bad, without noticeable improvement on new work, though there was a further improvement on repair work, especially at some of the yards on the Tyne. On the East Coast, the Thames and the South Coast employment was slack. At the Bristol Channel Ports and on the Mersey it remained bad on the whole. In Sectland and Northern Ireland employment remained very

Mersey it remained bad on the whole. In Scotland and Northern Ireland employment remained very bad, and was rather worse than during the previous month. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 25th January, 1926, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st December and with a vear ago :--

Divisions.	Number of I Workpeople nployed at Jan., 1926.	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) as red with	Percentage Unemployed at 25th Jan., 1926.	Increase Decrease percent compare	(-) in age as
	Total N Insured V Unemi 25th Ja	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Per Unen 25th	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,177 796 3,847 91 33,154 10,440 27,599 3,451 7,069	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 49 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6\\ -1.4\\ +2.6\\ -2.9\\ -1.2\\ -0.7\\ +0.5\\ +0.4\\ +3.9\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -1\cdot 2 \\ -2\cdot 8 \\ +2\cdot 4 \\ +2\cdot 1 \\ +6\cdot 5 \\ +2\cdot 8 \\ +11\cdot 7 \\ -6\cdot 0 \\ +2\cdot 7 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOETH- FEN IRFLAND.	89,624	+ 320	+ 8,685	37.1	+ 0.2	+ 5•4

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued very slack during January, and was worse than in December and a year ago. Short time to the extent of 8[‡] hours per week continued in the section spinning American cotton up to the 23rd January and at a meeting held on the 13th cotton up to the 23rd January and at a meeting held on the 15th January the Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation recommended members spinning American cotton to curtail production to the extent of $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week until further notice, commencing Monday, 25th January. In the weaving department employment showed a further decline; this, however, affected chiefly workers in the preparatory branches (winders, etc.): on the other hand, there was an actual shortage of weavers in some districts, particularly of those accustomed to the

weavers in some districts, particularly of these decompositions of the weaving of fine and fancy goods. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.2 on the 25th January, 1926, as compared with 6.7 on the 21st December, 1925, and with 6.2 on the 26th January, 1925.

December, 1925, and with 6.2 on the 26th January, 1925. In the Oldham, Stalybridge, and Stockport districts employment with spinners was very slack, and worse than in December and a year ago: it was also slack at Ashton, about the same as in December, and worse than in January of last year. In the manufacturing section in the Oldham district employment continued slack, and was considerably worse than a year ago. At Bolton employment improved slightly, and was fair with spinners; there was also a slight improvement in the weaving department. Employment was reported as good at Leigh and at Chorley. At Rochdale employment was very slack, and worse than in December, in the spinning section; in the manufacturing section it was fairly good. At Bury there was little change; short time continued. In the principal weaving districts employment showed a further

In the principal weaving districts employment showed a further decline, especially in districts mainly engaged in the production of

the coarser cloths. In Burnley (one of the principal centres for the weaving of such cloths) employment was bad, and worse than in December; many weavers had less than their full complement of looms, and employment in the winding and preparation departments was very irregular. At Blackburn there was still much unemploy-ment and under-employment, but there has been a progressive improvement during the last few months; weavers experienced only ed only in the coarser fabrics are being trained to weave finer goods. At Accrington employment with weavers showed a decline. At Preston employment was worse than in December; there was much short goods. At Darwen, Colne, and Clitheroe there were signs of improve-

goods. At Darwen, Colne, and Clitheroe there were signs of improve-ment; but many weavers still had less than their full complement of looms running. Employment at Nelson and (except with winders) at Great Harwood remained fairly good. At Todmorden employment was slack, and worse than in December. Elsewhere in Yorkshire employment was described as fair, but showed a decline; a large number of workpeople worked less than the normal number of hours per week. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns for the three periods under review :—

review

		Number of Workpeople.			Wages pa Vorkpeor	
1	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		(+) or -) on a
	30th Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	30th Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	11,191 21,235 32,567 7,457 9,150	Per cent. - 0.2 - 0.6 - 2.3 - 0.9 - 0.8	Per cent. - 2.6 - 4.0 - 3.9 - 1.3 - 1.7	£ 18,532 36,303 55,739 18,155 17,611	Per cent. - 2.5 - 3.1 - 3.4 - 1.9 - 2.9	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 5.7 \\ - 8.7 \\ - 7.4 \\ + 0.8 \\ - 4.4 \end{array}$
TOTAL	81,600	- 1.3	- 3.2	146,340	- 3.0	- 6.2
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	4,454 6,438 9,146 14,276	$\begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 6 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	7,526 10,524 17,766 25,137	+ 1.9 - 3.6 - 1.9 + 1.7	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 6 \cdot 0 \\ - & 8 \cdot 0 \\ - & 5 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
wood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	7,452 4,092 6,016 9,147	+ 0.3 -10.8 - 9.7 + 1.4	+ 0.8 - 10.4 - 9.3 - 3.2	12,367 7,062 10,422 17,269	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 9 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 8 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7 \cdot 4 \\ - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ - & 11 \cdot 5 \\ - & 7 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	9,794 2,636 3,784 4,365	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.9 \\ - & 3.2 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 6 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	20,813 4,440 6,696 6,318	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 5 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 14 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 5 \cdot 2 \\ - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 17 \cdot 9 \end{array} $
TOTAL	81,600	- 1.3	- 3.2	146,340	- 3.0	- 6.2

Returns from firms employing 77,294 workpeople in the week ended 30th January showed that about 26 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, to the extent of about $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 4th January, 1926, in the principal centres at which approximately 77.0 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the centre transformed. otton trade were registered :-

Description	Number of applicants for employment at 4th January, 1926.					
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Warping and Winding Weaving Other Processes	374 1,927 438 853 390	984 820 907 1,000 83	1,358 2,747 1,345 1,853 473			
Total	3,982	3,794	7,776			

The figures in this Table are the first of a new series, and are not The figures in this Table are the first of a few series, and are not comparable with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The figures in previous Tables included all persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges, whether insured or uninsured, with the exception of persons known to be on systematic short time. The new series will exclude not only persons who are on systematic short time but also those who are otherwise temporarily stopped there are the series of the series of the series of the short time but also those who are otherwise temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. A fuller explanation of the meaning and application of the term "temporary stoppage" will be found on page 54; and it will be seen that the total number of unemployed insured persons in the cotton industry within that category on 25th January, 1926, was 31,549. Figures giving an occupational analysis of this group are not available, The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 188,981,700 lbs. in January, 1926, compared with 273,981,800 lbs. in December, 1925, and with 287,817,400 lbs. in January, 1925. The *exports* of cotton yarn were 16,791,100 lbs. in January, 1926.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 16,791,100 lbs. in January, 1926, compared with 17,947,100 lbs. in December, 1925, and with 15,904,900 lbs. in January, 1926.

The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 356,096,900 square yards, as compared with 382,184,700 square yards in the previous month, and with 402,808,400 square yards in January, 1925.

February, 1926.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

section returns from firms employing 28,364 workpeople showed WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES. EMPLOYMENT in these trades was, on the whole, not so good as in December, the downward movement being marked chiefly by an increase in the amount of intermittent working. As compared with January, 1925, there was also a decline in the majority of districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.1 on the 25th January, 1926, as compared with 8.8 on the 21st December, 1925, and 12.0 on the 26th January, 1925. Employment was fair, and slightly better than in December with wool sorters. With woolcombers in the Bradford district employment was still generally bad, but a slight improvement was reported in the merino section, and certain firms were working that in the same week about 29 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 12 hours each, on the average. The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 4th January, 1926, in the principal centres, at which approximately 64:0 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were registered :---

employment was still generally bad, but a slight improvement was reported in the merino section, and certain firms were working overtime. In both the spinning and the weaving sections of the worsted trade employment was somewhat worse than a month earlier. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts employment in the woollen trade was slack, with fewer operatives in regular employment, although in the spinning department a certain amount of overtime was worked. In the heavy woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley employment was very depressed, and showed a further decline during January, employment being much worse than a year earlier; short time working was general throughout the district.

district. In the Morley area some firms were reported to be busy, but employment on the whole remained slack. With flannel workers employment in the Rochdale district remained very slack, with few signs of improvement; but in the Stockport district operatives were generally well employed. Employment in Wales was very slack. In the Newtown area there was a further increase in the number unemployed, and in the Use district a number of workers were temporarily suspended.

Llanidloes district a number of workers were temporarily suspended. In Scotland most of the tweed factories were well employed. At Galashiels, however, short time working increased during the month, although some firms were busier than during the past year. Employment declined also in the wool spinning mills at Alloa, Ayr and

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

		Number o Vorkpeopl		Wages pa Workpeop		
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	
the particular	30th Jal., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	30th Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	
ekile appartment	We	OOLLEN]	INDUSTRY	¥.	and and North	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	483 3,753 5,889 4,705 719	Per cent. - 2.6 - 0.6 - 1.9 - 0.4 - 3.1	Per cent. - 8·3 - 4·8 - 2·3 - 1·8 - 3·4	£ 993 7,202 11,106 10,519 1,331	Per cent. - 5·2 - 3·0 - 2·8 - 1·3 - 19·3	
TOTAL	15,549	-1.2	- 3.0	31,151	- 3.3	-
Districts. HuddersfieldDistrict Leeds District Dewsbury and Bat- ley District Other Parts of West Riding Total, West Riding Scotland	1,725 1,240 1,133 1,863 5,961 4,722	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \textbf{cent.} \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ \hline - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per } \\ \textbf{cent.} \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 4 \cdot 7 \\ - 13 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 3 \\ \hline - 4 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	£ 3,789 2,648 2,106 4,259 12,802 9,624	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \underline{-9.0} \\ -9.0 \\ -8.0 \\ -2.0 \\ -3.8 \\ \hline -6.0 \\ +1.4 \end{array}$	
Other Districts	4,866	- 1.4	- 3.4	8,725	- 4.1	-
TOTAL	15,549	- 1.2	- 3.0	31,151	- 3.3	-
	We	ORSTED]	NDUSTRY	τ.		
Departments. Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	3,927 15,121 5,253 2,839 1,629	Per cent. - 3·2 - 1·7 - 2·7 - 0·3 - 1·3	Per cent. - 8·4 - 1·3 - 2·8 - 0·6 - 13·0	\$ 9,803 22,671 10,830 7,165 2,850	Per cent. + 4.5 - 5.3 - 4.8 - 0.3 - 5.7	

Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified TOTAL	3,927 15,121 5,253 2,839 1,629 28,769	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 13 \cdot 0 \\ \hline - 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	9,803 22,671 10,830 7,165 2,850 53,319	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.5 \\ - 5.3 \\ - 4.8 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 5.7 \\ - 2.9 \end{array} $	
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District HuddersfieldDistrict Other Parts of West Riding	14,858 4,603 2,540 2,818 2,823	Per cent. - 1.8 - 3.1 + 0.4 - 0.3 - 4.3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 6 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 12 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	£ 29,031 7,514 4,576 5,529 5,008	$ Per cent. - 2 \cdot 9 - 6 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 8 - 1 \cdot 0 - 4 \cdot 6 $	
Total West Riding Other Districts	27,642 1,127	-1.9 -1.4	-3.3 -1.6	51,658 1,661	-2.9 -2.9	
TOTAL	28,769	- 1.9	- 3.3	53,319	- 2.9	

Returns from firms in the woollen section, employing 15,549 workpeople, showed that about 31 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 30th January, 1926, to the extent, on the average, of about 10 hours each. In the worsted

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

) or on a Year ago.*

Per cent. -1.9-25.6- 3.6

Per cent. -11.8 -14.5 - 19.1 - 6.1 -11.9+ 5.3 + 1.1

- 3.6

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 3.4 \\ + & 0.0 \\ - & 3.9 \\ + & 4.0 \\ - & 8.9 \end{array}$ - 1.4

Per cent. - 1.1 -10.3 + 7.3 + 4.1 - 2.3 -1.5 + 0.2- 1.4

Department.	Number of Applicants for employment at 4th January, 1926.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.				
Wool Sorting	186	9	195				
Wool Washing and Preparing	264	120	384				
Wool Combing	182	91	273				
Wool Carding	484	73	557				
Woollen Spinning	330	87	417				
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	264	359	623				
Wool Winding and Warping	59	25	84				
Worsted Winding and Warping	45	55	100				
Woollen Weaving	115	333	448				
Worsted Weaving	59	64	123				
Other Processes	645	47	692				
Total	2,633	1,263	3,896				

The figures in this Table are the first of a new series, and are not comparable with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The figures in previous Tables included all persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges, whether insured or uninsured, with the of Employment Exchanges, whether insured or uninsured, with the exception of persons known to be on systematic short time. The new series will exclude not only persons who are on systematic short time, but also those who are otherwise temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. A fuller explanation of the meaning and application of the term "temporary stoppage" will be found on page 54; and it will be seen that the total number of unemployed insured persons in the woollen and worsted industries within that category on 25th January, 1926, was 19,561. Figures giving an occupational analysis of this group are not available. The *inworts* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs')

giving an occupational analysis of this group are not available. The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 69,821,000 lbs. in January, 1926, compared with 53,206,000 lbs. in December, 1925, and with 45,792,700 lbs. in January, 1925. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,868,000 lbs., compared with 3,611,500 lbs. in December, 1925, and with 5,149,000 lbs. in January, 1925. The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 17,315,200 square yards compared with 14,821,900 square yards in December, 1925.

yards, compared with 14,821,900 square yards in December, 1925, and 19,763,500 square yards in January, 1925. The *exports* of blankets were 109,149 pairs, 86,668 pairs and 177,325 pairs in January, 1926, December, 1925, and January, 1925.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was moderate on the whole during January, and there was no marked general change compared with December or with January, 1925. As has been the case for a very considerable time, a large proportion of the operatives were on short time during the month

the month. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.7 on 25th January, 1926, compared with 8.5 on 21st December 1925, and 11.0 on 26th January, 1925. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under returns to

	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings	•	
res 1930, any daman	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week		+) or -) on a		
	30th Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	30th Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
England and Wales :	2,274	Per cent. + 6.3 + 4.0	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -1.0 \\ +2.4 \end{array}$	£ 5,286 22,967	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 0. + 3.	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Northampton Country	2,111 6,773	-1.4 -0.5	-7.6 -6.0	4,941 16,587	-1.4 + 1.3	- 6.	
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,577 3,189 2,654 3,804	+ 0.9 - 1.0 + 1.2 + 3.6	+ 0.7 - 1.1 - 0.5 - 0.0	17,682 8,189 5,330 8,340	+1.5 +1.3 -9.0 +5.8	+ 1. + 0. + 1. + 7.	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,744 1,776	-7.1 + 3.6	-15.5 + 3.0	3,132 3,783	-5.8 -2.8	-16 + 7:	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England	4,941 1,045	$\begin{array}{c} - 0.3 \\ + 1.5 \end{array}$	+6.3 -4.0	10, 499 2,086	$\begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 4 \\ + 7 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	+ 5. - 3.	
and Wales England and Wales	1,744 48,017	$\frac{+1\cdot 8}{+1\cdot 3}$	$\frac{+2\cdot 3}{-0\cdot 9}$	3,580 112,402	$\frac{+4.5}{+1.2}$	+ 10. + 0.	
Scotland	2,439	- 0.2	- 2.0	5,185	- 2.8	- 2.	
Great Britain	50,456	+ 1.2	- 0.9	117,587	+ 1.0	+ 0.	

Returns from firms employing about 40,000 operatives in the week ended 30th January showed that over 30 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, to the extent of $10\frac{3}{4}$ hours each, on an average. ours each. on an average

In London employment improved slightly and was moderately good. At Leicester spring orders, added to the continued demand for Russian boots, resulted in a further improvement, and employment was generally good, with most factories working full time; there was less unemployment in this district than for many months past. There was a decline in the Hinckley district, and employment was quiet. At Northampton there was little change compared with the previous month, and employment was generally quiet. In the Higham and Rushden area there was a slight decline during the month: employment was generally poor, with a good deal of short Higham and Rushden area there was a slight decline during the month; employment was generally poor, with a good deal of short time. Employment showed a slight decline at Wellingborough, and short time was largely worked. Operatives were fairly well employed at Earls Barton, Finedon and Irthlingborough. At Kettering employment was fair; there was considerable un-employment among men workers, but few women were on short time, and practically no skilled women workers were wholly unemployed mployed

Employment in the Leeds district was only moderate, with a

Employment in the Leeds district was only moderate, with a good deal of short time working. It was worse than in recent months at Stafford, with many workpeople suspended, and with more short time in operation. At Norwich employment was fair, and slightly better than in December, except in the turn-shoe department, where there was a great deal of unemployment. In the Bristol and Kingswood area employment remained poor, with much short time working; it was much worse than in January, 1925; some firms producing light footwear, however, were well employed. At Street there was some improvement, and em-ployment was generally fair. It was only moderate, on the whole, in the Rossendale Valley, and short time working was prevalent; at Rawtenstall, however, an improvement was reported. Employment was poor in Scotland, on the whole, and in most centres there was a decline during the month; a good deal of short time was worked.

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 4th January, 1926, in the principal centres, at which approxi-mately 72.0 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employ-ment in the boot and shoe industry were registered :--

	Number of Applicants for Employmen at 4th January, 1926.					
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Boot and Shoe Manufacture : Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	110 340 446 22 1,621 1,012 478 17 616	20 9 6 467 25 271 128 3	130 349 452 489 1,646 1,283 606 17 619			
Total	4,662	929	5,591			

The figures in this Table are the first of a new series, and are not comparable with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The figures in previous Tables included all persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges whether insured or uninsured, with the exception of persons known to be on systematic short time. The new series will exclude not only persons who are on systematic short time, but also those who are otherwise temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. A fuller explanation of the meaning and application of the term "temporary stoppage" will be found on page 54; and it will be seen that the total number of unemployed insured persons in the boot and shoe industry within that category on 25th January, 1926, was 4,264. Figures giving an occupa-tional analysis of this group are not available. The *exports* of boots and shoes in January, 1926, amounted to 80,964 dozen pairs, or 16,755 dozen pairs less than in December, 1925, and 27,424 dozen pairs less than in January, 1925. The figures in this Table are the first of a new series, and are not

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

In the paper trade employment during January showed a further improvement, and was generally fair, except in the brown and coarse paper sections, in which it remained slack. There was a general improvement compared with a year ago. With letterpress printers employment was fair on the whole, although in most districts a slight decline was noticeable compared with December. Slackness was reported at Birmingham and Glasgow. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers re-mained very good in London and Edinburgh, but showed a decline at Manchester. at Manche

at Manchester. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued fairly good on the whole, but at Manchester it was reported as bad, and worse than in the previous month. With lithographic artists em-ployment was again fair in London and slack at Manchester. Employment in the bookbinding trade was generally worse than in December, and was in many cases accompanied by short time; in London it was reported as very slack. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding trades was 4.9 at 25th January, compared with 3.8 at 21st December and 5.9 at 26th January, 1925. In the paper and paper-board industry, the percentage was 5.5 at 25th January,

compared with 5.5 at 21st December and 7.5 at 26th January, 1925. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades, the percentage was 6.0 at 25th January, compared with 4.3 at 21st December and 7.9 at 26th January, 1925. The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade Unions :--

	No. of Members of Unions	H Unemp	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
	at end of January, 1926.	Jan., 1926.	Dec., 1925.	Jan., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	35,156 13,612	3·5 3·4	2·8 3·0	3.9 3.7	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{vmatrix}$	- 0.4 - 0.3
shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern Counties. Scotland	8,296 5,908	3·0 4·6	2·1 3·3	2·5 3·8	+ 0.9 + 1.3	+ 0.5 + 0.8
Other Districts	6,727	3.4	3.0	3.2	+ 0.4 + 0.7	+ 0.2 - 0.1
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	69,699 10,251 16,597	2·9 4·0	2·8 3·1 2·8	3.1 4.3	+ 0.7 - 0.2 + 1.2	-0.2 -0.3

BUILDING TRADE.

BUILDING TRADE. EMPLOYMENT during January remained fairly good with skilled operatives, other than painters, and generally moderate with unskilled workers. Adverse weather conditions continued to hamper outside work, causing some temporary total unemployment and considerable short time working, especially in the North Eastern Counties of England. Employment in most districts was not so good as a year ago, but in London it was somewhat better. The regards individual occupations, employment continued generally good with bricklayers and plasterers, and moderate, on the whole, with masons and slaters. There was a further slight decline with arpenters and joiners, but employment was fairly good at many entres. In several districts there was again a demand for one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives, principally brick-layers and plasterers. Employment with plumbers declined and, on the whole, was only fair; it continued to decline with tradesmen's abourers, although reported as fair to good in some districts. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of who were unemployed at 25th January, 1926, and the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with December, 1925, and January, 1925 :--

and January, 1925 :-

	Estimated Number of Insured Work- people at July, 1925.	Total Number Unem- ployed at 25th January, 1926.	Number included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Total Per- centage Unem- ployed.	Decreas percen	e (+) or e (-) in tage as red with A Year ago.*
OCCUPATIONS. Sarpenters Bricklayers Basterers Plasterers Plumbers Labourers to above All other occu- pations Total	114,030 65,120 23,840 17,880 108,590 28,610 229,210 161,530 754,120	8,099 3,181 2,403 561 32,734 2,285 36,462 25,985 112,275	539 851 617 76 125 1,465 101 2,824 1,452 8,050	$7 \cdot 1 4 \cdot 9 10 \cdot 1 10 \cdot 6 3 \cdot 2 30 \cdot 1 8 \cdot 0 15 \cdot 9 16 \cdot 1 14 \cdot 9 16 \cdot 1 14 \cdot 9 16 - 1 14 - 9 16 - 1 14 - 9 16 - 1 17 - 1 18 - 18 - 1 $	$ + 1 \cdot 8 - 0 \cdot 7 - 0 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 5 $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.0 \\ + 2.9 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 6.3 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 2.4 \\ + 2.4 \\ + 3.8 \\ -10.6 \\ + 1.7 \\ \end{array} $
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	157,290 116,280 92,610 84,350 96,660 97,120 69,440 26,900 13,480	23,648 10,639 10,748 10,848 18,400 16,001 12,510 4,617 4,864	40 430 395 1,481 3,027 1,481 859 326 11	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 2 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7\\ -0.3\\ +1.2\\ +5.8\\ +2.5\\ +5.1\\ +3.8\\ +7.6\end{array} $
and Northern Ireland	754,120	112,275	8,050	14.9	+ 1.5	+~ 1.7

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,941,000, show that in January, 1926, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,103,300, as compared with £5,225,800, in December, 1925 and £4,411,900, in January, 1925. Of the total for January, 1926, dwelling-houses are to the four formation of the total for January, 1926, dwelling-houses as compared with £5,225,000, in December, 1925 and £4,411,500, in January, 1925. Of the total for January, 1926, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,096,000; factories and workshops for £486,800; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £402,700; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,117,800.

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

February, 1926.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued good on the whole and showed little change as compared with the previous month; it was, however, adversely affected in some districts by bad weather. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc. trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, at 25th January, 1926, was 8.3, as compared with 7.8 at 21st December, 1925, and with 7.9 at oth January 1925 6th January, 1925.

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

		Number Vorkpeop		Total all	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a				
	30th Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	2,015	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 8.4	£ 4,923	Per cent. - 4.0	Per cent. + 2.5		
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	5,423	-0.2	+12.7	13,936	- 4.5	+ 9.0		
South and South-West	1,676	+ 1.3	+ 7.4	4,167	- 7.0	+ 5.8		
Scotland	189	-1.1	- 3.6	510	- 7.1	- '2•3		
TOTAL	9,303	+ 0.1	+10.4	23,536	- 4.9	+ 6.7		

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack on the whole and there was much unemployment and short time working. In the sanitary ware and tile sections, however, employment was reported as good. At Worcester it was good; at Derby and Bristol some decline was reported. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was still moderate.

mployment was still moderate. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19·2 at 25th January, 1926, as compared with 19·2 at 21st December, 1925, and with 16·9 at 26th January, 1925. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :---

the second s	Maria Maria		T ville weeks				
		umber o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
and the second	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	
	30th Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	30th Jan., 1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,457 8,957 1,835	Per cent. - 0.5 - 0.7 - 2.1	$ Per cent. - 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 7 $	£ 2,593 16,058 3,363	Per cent. - 2·2 - 5·4 - 6·9	Per cent. - 6.8 + 1.4 - 4.0	
TOTAL	12,249	- 0.9	+ 0.7	22,014	- 5.3	- 0.5	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts TOTAL	9,465 2,784 12,249	-1:2 - 0.0	+2.0 -3.3 +0.7	15,892 6,122 22,014	-4.5 -7.1 -5.3	-1.1 + 1.0 - 0.5	

Returns from employers relative to short time working, showed that of 11,447 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3,624, or 32 per cent., were working on an average about 16 hours less than full time in the week ended 30th January, 1926.

SEAMEN.

SEAMEN. DURING January employment continued slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 25th January, 1926, was 20°7, compared with 20°6 at 21st December, 1925, and 23°2 at 26th January, 1925. The demand for men on the Thames was quiet in the first week of January, but improved considerably afterwards, being described as moderate at the end of the month. It was moderate on the Tyne, and generally quiet on the Wear. The demand was poor to moderate on the Tees, and moderate to fair at Hull. It was quiet in the first half of January at Southampton, but improved subsequently, being reported to be fair at the end of the month. At Bristol and at Avonmouth it was moderate, but declined in the flatter part of the month at the former port. The demand at Newport and at Swansea was good, and at Cardiff it was fair to good. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey it was moderate on the whole. At Manchester the demand was fairly good in the first half of the month, but declined afterwards. It was fairly active on the Clyde and fluctuated at Leith, being described as quiet at the end of the month. The demand at Belfast was rather slack.

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 January :— 4

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	Number	of Seamen* sl	nipped in		
Principal Ports.	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
and a second sec	1926.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND & WALES:	- State Take	E transiegering			
Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff § Swansea	11,030 806 8,443 7,689 1,466 242 440 1,513 1,091 1,202 2,366 1,081	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,200 \\ - 202 \\ + 1,543 \\ + 1,052 \\ - 873 \\ + 49 \\ + 169 \\ + 464 \\ - 127 \\ + 213 \\ - 719 \\ + 368 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -1,069\\ -214\\ +309\\ +570\\ -63\\ -118\\ -351\\ +45\\ +14\\ -332\\ +301\\ \end{array}$		
SCOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grange- mouth Glasgow	490 427 2,968	+ 194 + 80 + 747	+ 127 + 81 + 280		
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	153	- 51	- 140		
TOTAL	41,407	+ 4,107	- 1,396		

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued to show an improvement, and was fair on the whole.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service, 26.5 per cent. were unemployed at 25th January, 1926, as compared with 25.9 per cent. at 21st December, 1925, and with 27.5 per cent. at 26th January, 1925.

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

Daily Number of Labo

	Docks a	nd at Prin	cipal Wh	arves in L	ondon.	
and the second second	In	Docks.	1	Courtes		
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— 2nd Jan. 1926 9th " 16th " 23rd " 30th ",	5,413 5,601 4,890 5,620 5,218	2,515 2,491 2,745 2,498 2,709	7,928 8,092 7,635 8,118 7,927	8,116 8,638 8,592 8,710 8,613	16,044 16,730 16,227 16,828 16,540	
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Jan., 1926		2,592	7,940	8,534	16,474	
Average for Dec., 1925	5,825	2,296	8,121	8,497	16,618	
Average for Jan., 1925	4,786	2,491	7,277	8,302	15,579	

Tilbury .--- The mean daily number of dock labourers in January was 1,318, as compared with 1,387 in the previous month, and with 1,059 in January, 1925.

East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers and teemers on the Tyne and Wear was fair, and better than in December. It was fair Type and wear was fair, and better than in December. It was fair with other classes of dock workers on these rivers and moderate at Blyth. Employment was good at Middlesbrough, and showed a further improvement. It continued moderate at Hull, but was slack at Grimsby and Goole. At the East Anglian ports employ-ment remained slack generally.

Liverpool.—Employment continued fairly good. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing-houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 29th January, was 16,962, compared with 17,102 in December, and with 16,056 in January, 1925. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing-houses was £49,160 in the five weeks ended 29th January, compared with £48,244 in December, and with £47,307 in January, 1925.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports continued good generally, a falling off in timber imports being balanced by increases in coal exports and in general cargoes. At Bristol, employment continued good, but at Avonmouth it declined and was only moderate. There was a further slight decline at Southampton, where employment was fair. At Plymouth and most of the South-Western ports employment remained slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.-Employment continued moderate at Glasgow and good at Dundee, Greenock and Leith. It remained fair at Belfast.

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate individuals.
 † Including Birkenhead and Garston.
 ‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
 § Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two were unemployed on the 25th January, 1926, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two years ago, respectively.

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

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

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those 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 | ponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

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 57 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.

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

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED.

The brandstanding of the subscript of			GREAT]	Britain	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.		1. 1. 10	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
. INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPL ding Casua		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.			
interes counts therein a state	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	3,754	69	3,823	25	64	89	3,779	133	3,912	3,727	133	3,860
Mining:	110,265	590	110 ,855	14,778	107	14,885	125,043	697	125,740	124,972	697	125,669
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	2,899 584 3,154 226 1,498	5 3 14 1 51	2,904 587 3,168 227 1,549	772 21 1,219 95 1,770	₂ ₁₄	772 21 1,221 95 1,784	3,671 605 4,373 321 3,268	5 3 16 1 65	3,676 608 4,389 322 3,333	3,593 605 4,055 321 3,132	5 3 16 1 62	3,598 608 4,071 1 322 3,194
Digging	654	13	667	67	1	68	721	14	735	677	13	690
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	1,391	19	1,410	259	2	261	1,650	21	1,671	1,649	21	1,670
facture	1,940	51	1,991	950	16	966	2,890	67	2,957	2,875	67	2,942
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	818 4,833 2,543	28 707 2,841	846 5,540 5,384	434 722 3,583	4 182 5,173	<u>438</u> 904 8,756	1,252 5,555 6,126	32 889 8,014	1,284 6,444 14,140	1,167 5,291 6,114	32 889 8,013	1,199 6,180 14,127
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	1,888 2,576	271 156	2,159 2,732	423 1,037	34 60	457 1,097	2,311 3,613	305 216	2,616 3,829	2,300 3,601	305 216	2,60 3,81
Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :	60 - 60 - A	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	Red	1			1				
Chemicals Manufacture	6,597 909	811 468	7,408 1,377	1,044 54	194 16	1,238 70	7,641 963	1,005 484	8,646 1,447	7,507 956	997 483	8,504 1,439
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	602	164	766	20	13	33	622	177	799	621	177	79
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	3,744	878	4,622	727	234	961	. 4,471	1,112	5,583	4,433	1,080	5,51
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	3,832	29	3,861	1,238	1	1,239	5,070	30	5,100	5,061	30	5,09
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	24,931	161	25,092	18,953	131	19,084	43,884	292	44,176	43,845	292	44,13
Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates Irop and Steel Tube Making	3,636 896 2,644	190 88 106	3,826 984 2,750	694 1,950 1,581	259	719 2,209 1,589	4,330 2,846 4,225	347	4,545 3,193 4,339	4,314 2,843 4,219	347	4,52 3,19 4,33
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	1,543	302	1,845	1,151	. 62	1,213	2,694	364	3,058	2,688	364	3,05
Engineering, etc. : Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	63,258 3,424 14,073 2,776	1,344 608 54 39	64,602 4,032 14,127 2,815	774	148	922 746	4,198	8 756 8 85	78,451 4,954 14,873 3,164	74,555 4,173 13,293 3,108	756	76,35 4,92 13,37 3,15
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	12,130	879	13,009	1,200) 114	1,314	13,33	993	14,323	13,107	991	14,09
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	2,296	150	2,446	252	25	277	2,548	3 175	2,723	2,425	172	2,59
car Building	2,924	73	2,997	1,345	5 2	1,347	4,269	75	4,344	4,256	75	4,33

February, 1926. T	HE
TED.	1.15 Kr.
INDUSTRY.	WHOLI (inclu
teres autoriseconter and	Males.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	86,648
statel Trades a	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,300 1,101
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	3,392 2,614
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	1,454
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,705 392
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	2,384
Other Metal Industries Textile Trades :	8,729
Cotton Woollen and Worsted	7,040 5,238
Silk Linen Jute	652 4,929 1,805
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	702
Hostery	516 973
Carpet Manufacture	430 1,004
etc	3,827
Leather and Leather Goods 2- Tanning, Currying and Dress- ing	2,896
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	1,435
Clothing Trades :	8,571
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	1,024
Hat and Čap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	691
ing, etc., Making	554 825
boot, shoe, supper and olog trades	6,784
Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	9,479 1,334
Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries	1,779 4,929
Drink Industries	4,929 5,087
Manufacture	693
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	5,839 1,409 5,778 1,990
	1,990
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,883
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	983 112
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	211
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Building and Construction of Works :	7,048
Building	104,031 30,379
Other Manufacturing Industries :	2,498
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-	556 657
Musical Instrument Making	537 1,097
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture	451.
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	10,209
Transport and Communication : Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	11,071 4,805
Other Road Transport	20,772 24,887
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	49,791
Other Transport and Communication and Storage	2,883
Distributive Trades	62,878
Commercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance	6,225
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	10,470
Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	23,512 2,743 5,853
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	13,250 1,273 25,336
Other Industries and Services \	25,336
TOTAL	919,571

MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

D. Contraction				the second second	1000 C	and the March	The Print			A State of the second
NG - CN	GREAT I	BRITAIN A	AND NORT	HERN IR	ELAND.	E 23.3	nan Uzi	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
r UNEMPL ding Casua		TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP: RARY STOI ND CASUAI	PAGES.
Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
270	86,918	2,660	46	2,706	89,308	316	89,624	82,255	300	82,555
362 33	7,662 1,134	1,316 66	148 2	1,464 68	8,616 1,167	510 35	9,126 1,202	8,438 1,126	510 35	8,948 1,161
1,993 646	5,385 3,260	315 1,317	396 251	711 1,568	3,707 3,931	2,389 897	6,096 4,828	3,694 3,926	2,389 897	6,083 4,823
794	2,248	574	172	746	2,028	966	2,994	2,027	966	2,993
770 16	2,475 408	334 56	178 1	512 57	2,039 448	948 17	2,987 465	2,032 437	948 17	2,980 454
1,310 4,285	3,694 13,014	636 2,332	428 1,218	1,064 3,550	3,020 11,061	1,738 5,503	<u>4,758</u> 16,564	2,987 10,876	1,738 5,503	4,725 16,379
8,776 3,775 786 12,554 2,390	15,816 9,013 1,438 17,483 4,195	9,945 8,021 1,589 1,518 366	21,604 11,540 2,693 4,355 984	31,549 19,561 4,282 5,873 1,350	16,985 13,259 2,241 6,447 2,171	30,380 15,315 3,479 16,909 3,374	47,365 28,574 5,720 23,356 5,545	16,973 13,120 2,241 804 2,168	30,366 15,190 3,477 2,081 3,373	47,339 28,310 5,718 2,885 5,541
1,347 1,796 520	2,049 2,312 1,493	202 438 1,115	577 1,841 958	779 2,279 2,073	904 954 2,088	1,924 3,637 1,478	2,828 4,591 3,566	648 931 2,088	1,136 3,490 1,477	1,784 4,421 3.565
532 2,374	962 3,378	595 348	953 999	2,073 1,548 1,347	1,025 1,352	1,485 3,373	2,510 4,725	1,023 1,228	1,480 2,723	2,503 3,951
2,026	5,853	6,419	3,138	9,557	10,246	5,164	15,410	9,444	3,823	13,267
691 827	3,587 2,262	1,000 214	193 272	1,193 486	3,896 1,649	884 1,099	4,780 2,748	3,890 1,610	881 1,095	4,771 2,705
7,956	16,527	1,856	8,133	9,989	10,427	16,089	26,516	9,581	15,737	25,318
6,289	7,313	62	2,786	2,848	1,086	9,075	10,161	1,062	8,630	9,692
766	1,457	432	692	1,124	1,123	1,458	2,581	1,122	1,458	2,580
3,261 711 1,582	3,815 1,536 8,366	22 162 2,720	1,579 998 1,544	1,601 1,160 4,264	576 987 9,504	4,840 1,709 3,126	5,416 2,696 12,630	401 973 9,212	2,715 1,708 3,117	3,116 2,681 12,329
3,020 170	12,499 1,504	389 110	458 17	847 127	9,868 1,444	3,478 187	13,346 1,631	8,960 1,366	3,295 179	12,255 1,545
3,067 7,435 1,917	4,846 12,364 7,004	215 162	2,028 517	2,243 679	1,994 5,091	5,095 7,952 2,182	7,089 13,043	1,966 4,953	5,074 7,910	7,040 12,863
1,292	1,985	202 20	265 189	467 209	5,289 713	2,182 1,481	7,471 2,194	4,739 541	2,144 1,207	6,883 1,748
153 159 1,013 401	5,992 1,568 6,791 2,391	296 168 264 232	19 46 193 130	315 214 457 362	6,135 1,577 6,042 2,222	172 205 1,206 531	6,307 1,782 7,248 2,753	5,859 1,507 5,846 2,022	172 195 1,187 509	6,031 1,702 7,033 2,531
458	2,341	427	224	651	2,310	682	2,992	2,269	679	2,948
1,474	2,457	50	763	813	1,033	2,237	3,270	1,004	2,068	3,072
69 119	181 330	39 6	12 14	51 20	151 217	81	232	151	81	232
4,014	11,062	211	666	877	7,259	133 4,680	350 11,939	215 7,075	133 4,482	348 11,557
194 14	104,225 30,393	8,038 1,856	12 2	8,050 1,858	112,069 32,235	206 16	112,275 32,251	107,209 31,063	202 15	107,411 31,078
1,897 89 244	4,395 645 901	224 26 328	391 5 278	615 31 606	2,722 582 985	2,288 94 522	5,010 676 1,507	2,719 578 952	2,286 93 520	5,005 671 1,472
202 109	739 1,206	46 96	28 5	74 101	583 1,193	230 114	813 1,307	576 1,181	230 114	806 1,295
434	885	101	98	199	552	532	1,084	548	532	1,080
151	10,360	401	33	434	10,610	184	10,794	10,065	179	10,244
454 310 158	11,525 5,115 20,930	528 183 690	8 4 10	536 187 700	11,599 4,988 21,462	462 314 168	12,061 5,302 21,630	11,255 4,912 20,443	459 312 168	11,714 5,224 20,611
463 90	25,350 49,881	1,109 975	12 12.	1,121 987	25,996 50,766	475 102	26,471	25,293	472	25,765
136	3,019	60	29	89	2,943	102	50,868 3,108	49,405 2,897	102 165	49,507 3,062
29,138	92,016	2,166	3,586	5,752	65,044	32,724	97,768	61,404	31,751	93,155
1,212	7,437	79	21	100	6,304	1,233	7,537	6,153	1,208	7,361
1,200 557 925	11,670 -24,069 -3,668	286 939	50 52	336 991	10,756 24,451	1,250 609	12,006 25,060	10,198 22,982	1,224 605	11,422 23,587
1,837 18,825	7,690 32,075	85 116 142	39 57 446	124 173 588	2,828 5,969 13,392	964 1,894 19,271	3,792 7,863 32,663	2,735 5,802 13,035	944 1,856 18,957	3,679 7,658 31,992
3,754 1,739	5,027 27,075	60 736	513 895	573 1,631	1,333 26,072	4,267 2,634	5,600 28,706	1,275 24,880	3,985 2,561	5,260 27,441
169,494	1,089,065*	140,280	88,190	228,470	1,059,851	257,684	1,317,535	1,017,833	233,998	1,251,831
and the second			1		Las	I and the second	hand the second	1 marshall		and the second

* Including 66,599 Casuals (Males 65,466, Females 1,133.)

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Antoning to the second	an granner		io que	(GREAT	BRITA	IN ANI) NORT	HERN	IRELAN	TD.			E. S. B.		GREAT
				PEI	RCENTA	GE UN	EMPLO	YED AT	с 25тн	I JANU	ARY, 1	1926.		REASE (·		BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	INSURI	TED NUM ED PERSO ULY, 1925	NS AT	UNI (ii	VHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin asuals).	ED		MPORAE OPPAGE			FOTAL.		TOT	REASE (AL PER AGES A PARED	CEN- S	PER- CENTAG UNEM- PLOYEJ AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fo		Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21ST DEC., 1925.	26TH JAN., 1925.	28TH JAN., 1924.	25TH JAN., 1926.
Fishing	25,710	880	26,590	14.6	7.8	14.4	0.1	7.3	0.3	14.7	15.1	14.7	- 0.6		- 3.6	14.7
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,231,900 16,150	8.550 40	1,240,450 16,190	9·0 18·0	6·9 12·5	8·9	1·2 4·8	1.3	1·2 4·8	10·2 22·8	8·2 12·5	10·1 22·7	-1.2 + 3.4	$+ 2 \cdot 2$ + 4 \cdot 3	+ 5.5 -10.0	10·1 22·4
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	5,350 38,650	40 280	5,390 38,930	10·9 8·2	7·5 5·0	10·9 8·1	0.4	···· 0·7	0·4 3·1	11·3 11·4	7·5 5·7	11.3	-0.2 -0.3	- 7.6	-6.5 + 1.9 - 0.5	11·3 10·8 3·0
Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	10,730 19,330	10 1,580	10,740 20,910	2.1 7.7	10·0 3·2	2·1 7·4	0·9 9·2	0.9	0·9 8·5	3.0 16.9	10·0 4·1	A Spar	Carlo Carlo	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	15.6
Digging Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:	14,220	180	14,400	4.6	7.2	4.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	5.1	7.8	5.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	- 2.9	4.8
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	11,600 12,810	120 910	11,720 13,720	S COURS	15·8 5·6	12·0 14·5	2.2	1.7	2.2	14·2 22·5	17·5 7·4	14·2 21·5	+ 0.9 + 1.8	1 States	+ 8.6 - 2.2	14·2 21·6
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	17,570 70,710	780 7,800	18,350 78,510	4.7	3·6 9·1	4.6	2·5 1·0	0.5	2.4	7.2	4·1 11·4		+ 2.2 + 0.5	-0.3 + 0.4	- 4·3 - 1·7	6·7 8·0
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	34,320	39,050	73,370	in istale	7.3	7.3	10.4	13.2	11.9	1 Billion	20.5	A A A		Cherostera	+ 4.1	19.3
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	20,880 16,700	5,300 2,320			5·1 6·7	8·2 14·4	2·0 6·2	0.6 2.6	1.7 5.8		5·7 9·3		+ 0.1 + 2.7	- 4·0 - 7·0	- 2.6 - 2.8	10·0 20·1
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. Chemicals Manufacture	75,320	21,580			3.8			0.9	1.3		4.7		+ 0.5			8.8
Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	13,020	5,500 3,810			8·5	and the	0·4	0.3	2 CARDIN		8·8 4·6	집니다. 제	100 300	+ 0.2 - 1.1	Sugar State	7·8 4·8
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	58,940	21,590		A PERSON	4.1		1.2	1.1	1.2	7.6	5.2	6.9	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 1.6	6.9
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	25,500	280	25,780	15.0	10.4	15.0	4.9	0.4	4.8	19.9	10.8	19.8	- 0.4	+ 2.2	+ 6-2	19.8
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	195,110	5,020	200,130	12.8	3.2	12.5	9.7	2.6	9.5	22.5	5.8	22.0	- 2.4	- 1.7	- 1.2	22.1
Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates	38,680 23,850	3,530 4,320	42,210 28,170	3.8	5·4 2·0		1.8 8.2		1.7	12.0	6·1 8·0 7·3	11.3	+ 0.7	-32.7	-2.4 + 3.2 - 2.0	11.3
Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	26,340 20,640	1,550 4,260	27,890 24,900		6·8	9.9	6·0 5·6	0·5 1·5	5·7 4·9		8.6	A BELL	ALC: SAL	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	Luciple's
Engineering, etc. : Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	583,590 61,320	43,690 15,400	627,280 76,720	5.6	3·1 3·9	10·3 5·3	2·3 1·3	1.1	2·2 1·2	6.9	4·2 4·9 8·1	6.5	+ 1.4	- 0.9	+ 0.6	6.4
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	60,670 25,110	1,050 1,020	61,720 26,130		5·1 3·8	22·9 10·8	1·2 1·4	3·0 0·3	1·2 1·3		4.1	12.1	+ 0.4	- 3.0	- 1.8	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	193,300	21,540	214,840	6.3	4.1	6.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	6.9	4.6	6.7	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 2.9	6.6
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	21,700	2,930	24,630	1 2 Bank	5.1	9.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	11.8	6.0	and the	+ 0.3	See Bear	- 3.7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ear Building	54,810 238,360	1,440 3,340	56,250 241,700	5·3 36·4	5·1 8·1	5·3 36·0	2·5 1·1	0·1 1·4	2·4 1·1		5·2 9·5				+ 0.1 + 5.2	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	77,590 11,670	7,970 990	85,560 12,660		4·5 3·3	9·0 9·0	1·7 0·6	1·9 0·2	1·7 0·5		6·4 3·5		+ 0.9 + 2.7	- (1·2 + (1·9	- 4·5 - 0·5	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	50,940 24,380	30,410 9,460	81,350 33,840	6·7 10·7	6·6 6·8	6·6 9·6	0.6	1·3 2·7	0.9		7·9 9·5		+ 1.9 + 1.9	- 0.2 + 0.2	- 0.7 - 2.3	7·5 14·3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	15,130	11,920	27,050		6.7	8.3	3.8	1.4	2.8	13.4	8.1	11.1	+ 0.7	- 5.4	- 3.1	11.1
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	18,680 7,080	11,690 520	30,370 7,600		6·6 3·1	8·2 5·4	1·8 0·8	1·5 0·2	1.7 0.8		8·1 3·3				$- \frac{8 \cdot 8}{- 0 \cdot 1}$	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	25,680 114,800	19,530 66,020	45,210 180,820		6·7 6·5	8·2 7·2	2·5 2·0	2·2 1·8	2·4 2·0		8·9 8·3			-2.1 -2.9	-2.0 -2.3	
Textile Trades :	208,770	367,950	576,720		2.4	2.7	4.8	5.9	5.5		8.3		+ 1.5	+ 2.0	- 7·5 + 1·9	
Woollen and Worsted Silk Linen Jute	107,340 18,470 27,110 13,750	150,360 28,420 59,510 28,430	257,700 46,890 86,620 42,180	3·5 18·2	2.5 2.8 21.1 8.4	3.5 3.1 20.2 9.9	7.5 8.6 5.6 2.7	7·7 9·5 7·3 3·5	7.6 9.1 6.8 3.2	12·1 23·8	10·2 12·3 28·4 11·9	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	+ 1.4	+ 3.8 + 15.0	+ 2.0 + 15.5	12·2 17·8
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	7,370 22,200	13,450 75,500	20,820 97,700	9·5 2·3	10·0 2·4	9·8 2·4	2.7 2.0	4·3 2·4 8·3	3.7 2.3 10.7		14·3 4·8 12·8	4.7	- 0.1	- 5.0	- 0.5 - 4.1	
Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries	7,980 10,790 13,970	11,480 15,460 31,280	19,460 26,250 45,250	12·2 4·0 7·2	4·5 3·4 7·6	7.7 3.7 7.5	14·0 5·5 2·5	6·2 3·2	5.9	9.5	9.6 10.8	9.6			+ 4.8	9.5
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	85,120	34,070	119,190	4.5	5.9	4.9	7.5	9.2	8.0	12.0	15.1	12.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.6	- 0.4	12.2
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	34,060 13,830	8,650 12,750	42,710 26,580	Stand Stand	8·0 6·5	8·4 8·5	2·9 1·5	2·2 2·1	2·8 1·8	The second	10·2 8·6	AND O	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	- 1·7	- 0.1 $- 1.6$	L Chantake
Clething Trades : Tailoring	67,800	128,140	195,940	12.6	6.2	8.4	2.7	6.3	5.1	15.3	12.5	13.5	+ 2.2	- 1.3	- 1.0	13.2
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	11,820	93,640	105,460		6.7	6.9	0.5	3.0	2.7	1 the second	9.7		$+ 2 \cdot 1$ - 2 \cdot 3	in line	- 2·0	and the
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making	13,340 8,100	20,860 66,110	34,200	a start	3·7 4·9	4·3	3·2 0·3	3·3 2·4	3.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	- 0.3	- 2.1	- 0.7	5.7
Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	10,510 92,940	17,990 51,890	28,500 144,830	7.8	4·0 3·0	5·4 5·8	1.5 2.9	5·5 3·0	4·1 2·9	9.3	9·5 6·0		+ 2.0 + 0.2	$\begin{vmatrix} -3 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	- 4.2 - 0.8	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 Ang	1		1		1	1	1	-	-

INDUSTRY. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY 1925.	UN (j	WHOLLY EMPLOY	the second second	NEMPLO	OYED A	г 25тн	I JANU	LARY 1	926	TNO	DUAG	E (-		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY INSURED PERSONS AT	UN (j	EMPLOY	7	Statistics of the second				- in , -	540.				-) OR -	TOTAL
There and the second of the second state of the second of the	1 Conto	Casuals)	TED g		MPORAR OPPAGE		ncaili E Shi	TOTAL	in he	то	TAL]	PER IS A	CEN-	PER- CENTAGH UNEM- PLOYED AT
Males. Females. Total.	Males			Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21st DEC. 1925.		N.,	28TH JAN., 1924.	25TH JAN., 1926.
bd, Drink and Tobacco :	10·4 4·8	6·0 4·9	8·8 4·8	0·4 0·4	0·9 0·5	0·6 0·4	10·8 5·2	6·9 5·4	9·4 5·2	+ 1.3 + 0.3			$- \frac{1 \cdot 4}{- 0 \cdot 1}$	9·0 5·1
feetionery 26,050 51,080 77,130 ther Food Industries 54,250 60,070 114,320 prink Industries 87,830 25,350 113,180 obacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff 87,830 25,350 113,180	6·8 9·1 5·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	6·3 10·8 6·2	0·8 0·3 0·2	4·0 0·9 1·0	2·9 0·6 0·4	· 7·6 9·4 6·0	10·0 13·3 8·6	9·2 11·4 6·6	+ 1.7 - 0.4 + 0.7	- 5	.3	- 1.7 - 3.2 - 0.6	9·1 11·4 6·2
Manufacture 13,340 30,620 43,960	5.2	4.2	4.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	5.3	4.8	5.0	+ 0.5	- 2	.8	- 3.2	4.2
wnilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	$10.8 \\ 12.2 \\ 6.9 \\ 10.2$	5·4 7·3 5·5 6·6	10·5 11·4 6·7 9·4	0.5 1.5 0.3 1.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.0 \\ 2.1 \end{array} $	0.6 1.6 0.4 1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	6·1 9·4 6·5 8·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	+ 1.2 + 1.4 + 2.1 + 1.4	- 3	.5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	10·8 12·6 7·0 10·1
nting and Paper Trades :	4.8	2.9	4.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	5.9	4.3	5.5		- 2	.0	- 8.1	5.4
Sardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery 18,560 36,290 54,850	5.3	4.1	4.5	0.3	2.1	1.5	5.6	6.2	6.0	+ 1.7	- 1	.9	- 1.9	5.7
Vall Paper Making and Paper Staining	3.2	4.7	3.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	4.3	5.5	4.7	+ 2.1	+ 0	.1	- 0.9	4.7
(not paper) 2,050 2,770 4,820 Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding 158,460 86,880 245,340	10·3 4·4	4·3 4·6	6·8 4·5	0·3 0·1	0·5 0·8	0·4 0·4	10·6 4·5	4·8 5·4	7.2	$+ 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1$			- 0.8 - 1.5	7·2 4·8
Iding and Construction of Works :	13.9	2.5	13.8	1.1										and setting the
Public Works Contracting, etc 148,030 850 148,880	20.5	1.6	20.4	1.3	0·2 0·2	$1 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 2$	$15.0 \\ 21.8$	2·7 1·8	21.6	+ 1.5 + 1.1	+ 1	.8	+1.6	14·5 21·4
er Manufacturing Industries :	7.3 4.8 11.4	7·2 3·9 5·3	7·3 4·7 8·7	0·7 0·2 5·7	1·5 0·2 6·1	1·0 0·2 5·9	8·0 5·0 17·1	8·7 4·1 11·4	8·3 4·9 14·6	- 0.1 + 0.1 + 3.8	- 0).4	- 4.2 - 4.2 + 3.6	8·3 4·9 14·4
ment and Apparatus Manufacture 13,230 7,670 20,900 Iusical Instrument Making 17,870 3,770 21,640	4·1 6·1	2·6 2·9	3·5 5·6	0·3 0·5	0·4 0·1	0·4 0·5	4·4 6·6	3·0 3·0	3·9 6·1	+ 0.5 + 2.6			-1.3 -1.2	3·9 6·0
Yoys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture5,9305,10011,030	7.6	8.5	8.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	9.3	10.4	9.8	+ 2.3	- 2	.7	- 3.5	9.8
ndustries	5.9	2.2	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.1	2.7	6.0	+ 0.3	- 0)•9	- 0.6	5.9
tailway Service 159,870 8,740 168,610 Tramway and Omnibus Service 115,730 5,430 121,160 Other Road Transport 151,880 4,340 156,220 hipping Service 122,260 5,670 127,930	6.9 4.2 13.7 20.4	5·2 5·7 3·6 8·2	6.8 4.2 13.4 19.8	0·3 0·2 0·5 0·9	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·4 0·9	7·2 4·4 14·2 21·3	5·3 5·8 3·8 8·4	13.8	+ 0.7 + 0.6 + 1.1 + 0.1	- 2	.5	- 3.0	7.0 4.4 13.5 20.7
anal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	26.3	4.2	26.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	26.8	4.8	26.5	+ 0.6	- 1	·0	+ 0.2	26.3
ther Transport and Communication and Storage 20,450 2,240 22,690	14.1	6.1	13.3	0.3	1.3	0.4	14.4	7.4	13.7	+ 0.9	- 2	.3	- 3.5	13.6
tributive Trades 880,060 578,140 1,458,200	7.1	5.0	6.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	7.3	5.6	6.7	+ 1.1	- 0	.8	- 0.2	6.5
mercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance	4.2	1.7	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.7	3.4	+ 0.3	- 0	0.4	- 1.1	3.4
cellaneous Trades and Services :	8.3 9.8 4.1 13.8 12.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	7.5 9.3 3.2 11.8 10.9	0·2 0·4 0·1 0·3 0·1	0·2 0·3 0·1 0·3 0·2	0·2 0·4 0·1 0·3 0·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	4·3 3·2 2·1 8·4 10·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ 1.0 + 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.1	+	·2)·9 2·5 3·4	-1.1 -2.2 -3.2	7.7 9.4 3.3 11.9 11.0
aundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ther Industries and Services 84,940 30,340 115,280	5·6 29·8	4·0 5·7	4·3 23·5	0·3 0·9	0·5 2·9	0·5 1·4	5·9 30·7	4·5 8·6	4.8	+ 0.1 + 2.8	- 1	1.9	- 1.6	4·6 24·3
TOTAL 8,717,400 3,174,600 11,892,000	10.5	5.3	9.2	1.6	2.8	1.9	12.1	8.1	11.1	+ 0.6	- ()•1	- 0-8	10.8

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

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	21st Dec., 1925.	and the states	25th Jan.,	1926.		Ireland during the 130,094 vacancies and 25,921 for juv	fille	d, 71,526			
ch (intention Linican scian	Total.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	Casuals.	Total.	Week ended Du			tions from loyers.	den p	Number
Consell of	10 4488 1488 A 	Gr	eat Britain.	and the config	ary in starting of a starting			During Week.	At end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.*	of Work- people on Registers.†
Men Boys Women	896,386 25,865 157,953	745,113 31,247 108,391	134,285 3,956 77,571	62,810 217 1,098	942,208 35,420 187,060	28th December, 1925		14,181	18,795	12,159	Not available.
Girls Total	22,196 1,102,400	30,219 914,970	5,900 221,712	20 64,145	36,139 1,200,827	4th January, 1926 11th "," 18th "," 25th "		28,881 29,237 29,802 29,443	18,462 18,648 18,675 19,046	25,220 25,746 26,272 25,370	1,316,154 1,285,045 1,280,411 1,262,397
1900000 1 00 190000 190000		Great Britain	and Norther	n Ireland.		1st February ,, Total (5 weeks)		30,933 148,296	19,178	27,486	1,236,798
Men Boys Women Girls	933,074 26,957 182,607 23,513	779,046 32,115 124,928 30,861	136,371 4,078 82,137 6,213	65,288 220 1,117 23	980,705 36,413 208,182 37,097	* "Vacancies filled placings) in which t obtaining for an em relief works in alterna	he w	ork of the ler former en	Exchanges wa	s limited; lacing the s	for instance, ame men on
Total	1,166,151	966,950	228,799	66,648	1,262,397	1926, the average n average number of p coal porters, during t	umb	er of such page of casua	lacings was workers, suc	4,185 per h as dock la	week. The abourers and

The figures for 25th January have been sub-divided to distinguish between persons usually in regular employment and those usually in casual employment. For those normally in regular employment separate figures are given in respect of those "wholly unemployed" (a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in question.

February, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

At 25th January, 1926, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,200,827; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,262,397. Comparative figures for men, boys, women, and girls separately, for 21st December and 25th January, are given below :—

STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.
Composition of Statistics.
In the introduction to the Table on page 54 an explanation is given of the composition of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table
gives figures relating to 25th January, 1926, for the total of each group included in those statistics. The first four lines of the
Table make up the number of persons on the register, while, by omitting the uninsured persons and including the two months file
the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

A Trend and an all	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Claims admitted or under					
consideration	855,930	14,916	162,798	11,640	1,045,284
Claimants disqualified but maintaining registration	68,582	786	9,615	439	79,422
Insured non-claimants on main file	11,554	1,960	1,998	1,776	17,288
Uninsured persons on Regis- ter	6,142	17,758	12,649	22,284	58,833
Two months file	60,329	3,776	41,445	4,287	109,837

NUMBER OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT.

During the five weeks ended 25th January, 1926, 872,278 fresh laims were added to the register, while 792,764 claims were removed rom the register. At 25th January, 1926, the number of claims urrent was 1,124,706, as compared with 1,045,192 at 21st ecember, 1925.

CLAIMS TO EXTENDED BENEFIT.

Claims to "extended " benefit-i.e., benefit beyond that to which e claimant is entitled in respect of contributions paid-are subitted for recommendation to the Local Employment Committees, omposed, in the main, of representatives of employers and orkpeople. The following Table gives an analysis of the recom-tendations of these Committees in Great Britain during the period

3 THE APPENDIA COLOR ADEAL TO THE A	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applications considered by Committees during period Applications admitted by Committees during	210,335	30,337	240,672
period :	51,324 132,419	2,409 17,240	53,733 149,659
Not normally insurable and not seek- ing to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	2,128	1,824	3,952
Insurable employment not likely to be available Not a reasonable period of insurable	926	305	1,231
employment during preceding two years	9,923	1,636	11,559
willing to accept suitable employ- ment Special Conditions :	5,836	2,340	8,176
Single persons residing with relatives Married women who could look for	3,886	1,811	5,697
support from their husbands Married men who could look for		1,819	1,819
support from their wives	122		122
sufficient for maintenance	1,468 14	409 2	1,877
Total definitely recommended for disallow- ance during period	24,303	10,146	34,449
Applications during the period recommended for postponement for a definite time	2,289	542	2,831

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

During the five weeks ended 30th January, 1926, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table; figures for the four weeks ended 26th December, 1925, and for the five weeks ended 31st January, 1925, are also given for purposes of comparison :---

	Five weeks ended 30th Jan., 1926.	Four weeks ended 26th Dec., 1925.	Five weeks ended 31st Jan., 1925.
Contributions (Receipts) :		£ 1,480,000 1,320,000	£ 1,890,000 1,700,000
War Office and Air Ministry) "Exchequer	30,000	20,000 1,000,000	40,000 1,280,000
Total	4,860,000	3,820,000	4,910,000
Payments : Benefit Other payments*	670 000	3,210,000 480,000	4,840,000 980,000
Total	4,860,000	3,690,000	5,820,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	. 7,620,000	7,595,000	6,080,000

February, 1926.

below :-

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages. The reductions in the textile group were mainly accounted for by small decreases in the cost-of-living wages of about 75,000 work-In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes people employed in the bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland; the reductions amounted in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate to less than one-half per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire and to increase of about £5,300 in the weekly full-time wages of over only 2d. or 3d. per week in the case of adult workers in Lancashire 54,000 workpeople and in a reduction of $\pounds 2,900$ in the weekly wages of about 113,000 workpeople. The groups of industries principally affected were as shown and Scotland.

Group of Industries.	Appro Number of affect	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases		
tining and Quarrying fetal 'extile ublic Utility Services other	1,450 9,500 150 22,000 21,500	10,000 15,500 81,000 6,250	£ 50 640 10 2,750 1,875	£ 450 1,200 690 560		
Total	54,600	112,750	5,325	2,900		

The principal reductions in the mining group affected iron miners Of the total increase of £5,325 per week, £2,500 took effect under in Cleveland and Cumberland, over 3,000 men in the former district arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, of which £1,600 was under cost-of-living scales agreed having their wages reduced by an amount equivalent to 3 per cent. on current rates, and in the latter district about 3,500 workers upon by such bodies; other cost-of-living scales accounted for sustaining reductions, varying, in the case of adult workers, from £1,050; £1,600 was the effect of arbitration proceedings; while $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per shift. the greater part of the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

In the metal group there was a reduction of $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the current rates of over 10,000 blasfurnacemen and men employed Of the decreases, totalling £2,900 per week, £1,200 took effect in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills in South Wales under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of the industry; £1,100 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and Monmouthshire. There were also reductions in the wages of blastfurnace workers in North Staffordshire and the West of and the remainder took effect under a Trade Board Order or as the Scotland. Blastfurnacemen in Cumberland received small increases (under 4d. per week) in their cost-of-living bonuses. There was an increase of 10 per cent. on the basis rates of about 1,400 tinmen in result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople. South Wales; and about 6,000 workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry had their wages increased by 1s. and 6d. per week Hours of Labour. No important changes were reported in January. in the case of men and women respectively.

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

Industry. Locality. Agriculture Berkshire ... Fishing Fleetwood ... Cleveland Iron Mining Cumberland... Wearhead and Allen-dale. Lead Mining South and West Durham. Aberdeen and Kemnay Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture West Cumberland and North Lancashire.

Ares.			sons on Reg uary, 1926.		Dec.	(-) as pared th
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	21st	Dec., 25.
London Division	111,563	24,648	11,601	147,812	+ :	29,460
South-Eastern Division Brighton	40,874 2,336	6,888 442	4,896 588	52,658 3,366	+++	9,459 860
Chatham	1,484	350 297	514 195	2,348 2,829	++	353 379
Ipswich	2,337	487	95	3,378	+	71
Rest of South-Eastern	A DE LA TELEPISE	5,312	3,504	40,737	+	7,796
South-Western Division Bristol	57,962 11,341	9,239 2,298	5,097 1,105	72,298 14,744	+	10,506 1,695
Plymouth Portsmouth	4,678 5,247	642 744	516 559	5,836 6,550	++++	980 1,194
Reading Southampton	1,216 4,757	127 418	274 505	1,617 5,680	+	420 491
Swindon	490	100	101	691 37,180	+++	196 5,530
Rest of South-Western	1.12.13.1520	4,910	2,037		A STATULI	13,003
Midlands Division Birmingham	96,948 18,006	32,442 6,211	6,394 544	135,784 24,761	+	3,687
Coventry Cradley Heath	1,007 3,407	426 565	36 171	1,469 4,143	-+	442 48
Derby	1,536 2,264	559 703	241 35	2,336 3,002	+++	343 295
Northampton	1,572 6,074	421 2,113	147 328	2,140 8,515	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	118 1,160
Nottingham Smethwick	2,196	1 702	151	3,049	+	355
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	9,843 3,615	6,317 908	737 390	16,897 4,913	+	151 687
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	2,357 3,945	428	131 340	2,916 5,484	1+	507 814
Rest of Midlands	41,126	11,890	3,143	56,159	+	5,582
North-Eastern Division	234,338 1,582	<i>31,537</i> 279	14,954 53	280,829 1,914	+	<i>8,016</i> 1,901
Bradford	7,015	2,847	432	10,294	+	1,886
Darlington Dewsbury	2,578 1,528	174 1,116	205 176	2,957 2,820	++	254
Doncaster Gateshead	746 10,558	262 780	314 787	1,322 12,125	+	1,732
Grimsby	2,470 2,161	172 876	386 96	3,028 3,133	+++++	284 742
Halifax Hartlepools	8,654	212	458	9,324	+	487
Huddersfield Hull	3,557 8,007	1,914 808	214 1,001	5,685 9,816	++	1,408
Leeds Lincoln	12,608	3,748 239	399	16,755 2,329	++	1,181
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne		510 1,527	421 1,034	10,052 16,893	-	962 661
Rotherham	2,323	169	251	2,743 24,735	+++	86 759
Sheffield South Shields	9,395	2,684 510	1,377 768	10,673	+	194
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	7,350 18,177	229 783	435 959	8,014 19,919	-+	176
York Rest of North-Eastern	2,026	380	195 4,882	2,601 103,697	++++	61' 2,19
North-Western Division	160,600	48,967	14,579	224,146	1 33	18,120
Accrington	2,143	663	166	2,972 3,627	++++	1,45
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	2,350 4,952	336	298	5,586	+	32
Birkenhead Blackburn	7 009	346	296 175	5,578 4,397	+	302 323
Blackpool Bolton	1,538	667	205 340	2,410 6,592		29 710
Burnley	2,525	2,542	190	5,257 1,885	1+	1,250
Bury	1,054	646 362	79 35	1,451	+	234
Liverpool Manchester	19,899	6,111 6,412	4,712 1,626	52,653 27,937	+	2,66
Nelson Oldham	833	229 2,134	18 226	1,080	++++	19
Preston	2,777	984	139	7,577 3,900 3,556	++	1,07
Rochdale St. Helens	2.428	227	293	2,948	+	48
Salford Stockport	3,052	2,970 1,492	961 283	11,376 4,827	1+	1,78
Warrington Wigan	1,729 3,869	396 2,416	219 312	2,344 6,597	++++	19 31
Rest of North-Wester	n 40,612	15,163		59,596	+	1,67
Scotland Division	1 007	29,701 1,207	<i>9,920</i> 309	198,550 7,583		3,65 8
Clydebank	3,653	242	191	4,086	- 1	93
Edinburgh	13,125	2,189	1,002	8,462	+	3,77
Glasgow Greenock	8,058	11,150	3,880 419	75,919	+ +	2,89
Motherwell	. 2,898	282	117	3,297	- 10	78 17
Rest of Scotland	57 307	11,074		67,817		2,76
Wales Division	. 80,994	3,638	4,118	88,750	2 +	6,20
Cardiff Llanelly	. 2,802	147	133	8,092 3,082	301 +	1,34
Newport	. 3,246	200	298	3,744	+ +	26 82
Rest of Wales	67 740	2,198		68,452		2,47
Northern Ireland			1,951	61,570	2 -	2,18
Belfast Londonderry	. 2,429	868	127	3,424	1 +	3,35
Lurgan Lisburn	. 834	1,336		2,242	2 + 12	55]
Newry	. 1,017					Ē
Rest of Northern Ire land	9 705	5,342	480	14,21	7 +	. 52
Great Britain an	d	Net States	1		1	and and
Northern Ireland .	DOO NOT	208,182	73,510	1,262,39	7 +	96,24
					and the second se	

In the public utility services there was an increase of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the current rates of about 8,000 men employed in the electricity supply industry in the London district, and over 7,000 waterworks employees in London and various districts in the North and Midlands received an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. There were also increases in the wages of workpeople employed in the non-trading services of various local authorities in the South Midlands and Devon, Dorset and Cornwall.

In industries other than the above, about 7,000 men employed by public works contractors in London received an increase of 1d. per hour, and 10,000 workpeople employed in wholesale ware-¹/₂d. per nour, and 10,000 workpeople employed in whoteld and 6d. houses at Manchester had their wages increased by 1s. 3d. and 6d. per week in the case of men and women respectively. Under the Trade Boards Acts there were reductions in the minimum rates fixed for workpeople in the factory branch of the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in Northern Ireland.

Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
and the set	AGRICULTURE AND FISHIN	G.
2 Jan. 1 Jan.	Male agricultural workers 21 years of age and over. Firemen and trimmers employed on steam trawlers.	Increase of 10d. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for a week of 50 hours, 30s. [†] Increase of 14s. per week (38s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.); and the poundage of 1d. in the pound on net earnings previously paid, withdrawn.
Catters web	MINING AND QUARRYING.	
25 Jan.	Ironstone miners	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 60.50 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers: underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per shift; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., plus in each case 60.50 per cent., plus amounts varying according to basis rate from 5d. (3s. 4d. basis) to 1d. (3s. 8d. basis) per shift.
Next bargain day after 7 Jan.	Workpeople employed at iron-ore mines.	Decrease [‡] of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (8s. to 7s. 11d.), of [‡] d. per shift for winding enginemen, of [‡] d. per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of [‡] d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: winding enginemen, 7s. 2d. per shift; underground 1st class or leading labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift, plus temporary increase of 1s. 6d. per shift in each case.
21 Dec. 18 Jan. 25 Jan. 1st pay after 16 Jan.	Underground and surface workers Limestone quarry workers Settmakers employed at granite quarries.	 Bonus reduced§ from 8s. to 6s. 9d. per week. Bonus increased§ from 6s. 9d. to 7s. per week. Rate after change for surface labourers (including bonus), 7s. 5d. per shift. Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 60.50 per cent. above the standard. Decrease§ of 4d. per ton on the making-price of setts.
IRO	N AND STEEL SMELTING AND	MANUFACTURE.
2nd full pay in Jan.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work, and also la- bourers) employed at blastfur- naces. Keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., employed at blastfurnaces.	Increases in bonuses [§] of amounts varying, according to base rates, from 1.3d. to 3.5d. per week, making total amount of bonus from 3s. 0.8d. to 7s. 10d. per week. (Minimum rate for labourers remains 41s. per week.) Decrease [‡] of 2 [‡] per cent. in the percentage addition to output bonus earnings, leaving the percentage 44 in the Workington Area and 39 in the Furness Area.

The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† The minimum rate of wages referred to took effect under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
‡ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.
§ This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.
The percentage addition to the day and tonnage basis rates remained at 16, in accordance with the arrangements made in October, 1925.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1926. February, 1926.

Waterworks Undertakings.

Croydon

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Industry: Locality: Website Channes of Workpoople. Particulary of Change. Description of Change. Industry. Locality. Pig-Inn North-StateControl. Industry. North-StateControl. Industry. Indu			Date from				
Such as due download in the state as a set of the state set of the state as a set of the state as a s	Industry.	Locality.	which Change took	Classes of Workpeople.		Industry.	Locality.
All Devices Analysis Tricking Order Anderson	and a state of the second	adalah gararta awa atau ang chandera	IRON AND	STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFA	CTURE (continued).		
The first Andrew Mark John Maximum mark Provide and the first and	deservices of a	North Staffordshire	making-up		cent. above the standard.†		
Transmitter Such Wanners of Such washing 1.2km Transmitter Such Washington in the Such w	Manufacture]	Monmouthshire.	l Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease* of 5 per cent., leaving wages 47 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate for labourers, 4s. 54d. per shift, plus 47 per cent. Decrease* of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 14 per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for labourers, 4s. 8d. or 4s. 9d. per shift, plus 14 per cent. Decrease* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47 per cent.	Women's Light Clothing	Northern Ireland
Turnate Soft Walks and 4.J.a. Turnet			l Jan.	in iron and steel-rolling mills. Engineers and other skilled crafts- men employed in iron and steel	shaft mlars A7 mor cont	Manufacture.	
Thread of the percent state of the percent state and state state methods again of the metho		Stations Tables a				in the second second	to 14. Base management pages
Cuttery Shedhadi 4 Jac. Shales entity haftes Facility for the factor Oi Milling Backhan and With Shales Langhan and Wales Langhan and Wales Langhan and Wales Milling Oi Milling Oi Milling Backhan and With Shales Langhan and Wales Langhan and Wales Langhan and Wales Milling Milling Oi Milling Oi Milling Backhan and With Shales Langhan and Wales Langhan and Wales Milling and Control and Antone and we analyzed potentia fraging Shales Shales Shales Milling Milling Milling Backhan and With Shales Janghan and Wales Milling Shales	Tinplate Manufacture		4 Jan.	the of the state of the state of the	Increase of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages (with the temporary allowance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. previously paid) $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the basis rates (which include 25 per cent. bonus conscileded in 1920)	A CARDONN	and the state of the state
England and Wales Ingland and Wales In	Cutlery	Sheffield	4 Jan.	Stainless cutlery hafters	Rates fixed for hafting common quality stamless varying,	Seed Crushing and Oil Milling.	Great Britain§
Ausenability Januarity Januarity <td></td> <td>England and Wales</td> <td>day in</td> <td>Workpeople employed in the bobbin- making industry; also shuttle- makers employed by certain firms</td> <td>extra to oval.</td> <td>(</td> <td>North-East Coastil</td>		England and Wales	day in	Workpeople employed in the bobbin- making industry; also shuttle- makers employed by certain firms	extra to oval.	(North-East Coastil
Vorkalite		Lancashire**]		at Blackburn and Garston.	after change: 1s. per hour, plus 57 per cent. (or 1s. 6.84d.	annen in Same a	St. Land - Standard and a
Initiality for Initial and the previously graph is this list) and an equivalent reduction Maintheating Cotton Cohen, Schon, Burn- law, and Vations in week other districts in Janeability. For Schon, Burn- law, and Vations in week other districts in Janeability. Week reduction of the cotton in data: Additions made for picking districts. Maintheating. Silk Macelefield 23 Jan. Hand loom weavers		Yorkshire	day in	Shuttlemakers	Addition to basis rate increased from 57 to 60 per cent. Rate after change: 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour, plus 60 per cent. (or ls. 4.8d.	Property of the second	Coldfield, West Bromwich, Smeth- wick, Wolverhamp-
Cotton Cotto, Nakon, Burr, by data Wavers employed in the cotton in	ailway Wagon Building, etc.	Great Britain	Dec.,	Men employed in the railway wagon building and repairing trade.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on the "Pink-Backed" picework price list of September, 1920, for wagon repairers (cancelling the 5 per cent. addition previously payable on this list) and an equivalent reduction		ton, Walsall, and Dudley.
Silk Macdesfield 23 Jan. Hand loom veavers		The second stands of the	A AMAGENTICA		The second s	A CONTRACTOR AND AND A CONTRACT OF A CONTRAC	
Silk Macclesfield 23 Jan. Hand loom veavers	Cotton	ley and various other districts in	in week ending	goods section of the cotton in-	Additions made for pickfinding to Coine Standard List of Prices varying for plain cloths according to weft and kind of cloth from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent.; for cloths other than plain cloths a uniform addition of 10 per cent. to be paid. (The change resulted in increases in some cases and in decreases in		High Wycombe
Textile Textile Feb.21 Workpeople employed in the textile Textile Spectral firms Textile Spectral firms Spectra firms Spectral firms	, Silk	Macclesfield	14 20 mm 2 m 2 2	the end of person of the person of the person of the second	Bonus of 65 per cent. on list prices increased to 70 per cent.	and an and a second sec	
Textile and Derbyshire day in The chains, drein, dre		of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan-	day in	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.		Paper Bag Manufacture.	Great Britain
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Middleton lst pay day in Feb.‡‡ Workpeople employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., trades Norkpeople employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., trades Schland, S	Textile	and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire§§; also	day in Feb.‡‡	bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico print- ters, engineers and mechanics, etc., in certain districts employed in repair and maintenance of	24s. 2d. to 23s. 11d. per week in Scotland for workers 21 years and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21. Rates after change for men 21 and over : Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, 28s., plus 23s. 10d., plus 2s. Scotland, 25s., plus 23s. 11d., plus 2s. FEMALES : Cost-of-living wage reduced from 14s. 4d. to 14s. 2d. for workers 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and for workers 21 years and over in Scotland, and by smaller amounts for workers wind the these and limits in the respective districts. Rates after		London (Metropolitan Police Area).
Middleton Ist pay day in shire. Workpeople employed in the tex- tile dyeing, bleaching, etc., trades tile dyeing, bleaching, etc., trades Cost-of-living wage reduced from 24s. 1d. to 24s. 10d. male workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and over, with corresponding decreases for junior workers 21 years and junior the struit for mal works. Dock Labour	Bleaching, Printing,	Los - In the State	and the state	ANTERAUDICE A DRUM	change for women: Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, 18s., plus 14s. 2d., plus 1s. 3d. Scotland, 15s., plus 14s. 2d., plus 1s. 3d.	Road Transport	Tsle of Man (Fastern
West Riding of York- shire. Ist pay day in Feb.‡‡ Mechanics employed in dyeworks feb.‡‡ Mechanics employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry. Deerease for 3d. per week. for more and Stopley, 65s. 1d. ; other towns, 65s. 1d. Deerease for 3d. per week. for more and Shipley, 65s. 1d. Deerease for 3d. per week. for more and Shipley, 65s. 1d. Deerease for 3d. per week. for more and Shipley, 65s. 1d. Deerease for 3d. per week. for more and Shipley, 65s. 1d. Deerease for 3d. per week. for more and Shipley, 65s. 1d. Deerease for 3d. per week. for more and Shipley, 65s. 1d. Deerease for 3d. per week. for engravers, 65s. 1d. Deerease for 3d. per week. for engravers and from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. for twrners, polishers and varnishers. Deerease for 3d. per week. for engravers and from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. for twrners, polishers and varnishers. Certain undertakings for engravers and from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. per week. Total rate after change, 63s. 10d. Certain undertakings for men, from 1%. 6d. to 1%. 4d. per week for women, and by Image: for men, from 1%. 6d. to 1%. 4d. per week for women, and by Image: for men, from 1%. 6d. to 1%. 4d. per week for women, and by Image: for men, from 1%. 6d. to 1%.		Middleton	day in	Workpeople employed in the tex- tile dyeing, bleaching, etc., trades	male workers 21 years and over and from 14s. 11d. to 14s. 10d. for female workers 18 years and over, with corresponding		Area).
Bolton and Bury Districts. Ist pay day in tricts. Mechanics employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry. Mechanics employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry. Total rate after change, 63s. 10d. Total rate after change, 63s. 10d. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Stotland. Feb.‡‡ Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 32s. 10d. to 32s. 6d. per week Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. for turners, polishers Various towns in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire. Scott- Mechanics employed in calico print works. Mechanics employed in engraving wage reduced¶ from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. for turners, polishers Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. per week. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire. Scott- Ist pay Engravers employed in engraving works. Engravers employed in engraving works. Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 29s. 10d. to 29s. 6d. per week Feb.‡‡ Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire. Scott- Ist pay Engravers employed in engraving works. Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 29s. 10d. to 29s. 6d. per week Feb.‡‡ Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire. Scott- Ist pay Engravers employed in engraving works. Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 29s. 10d. to 29s. 6d. per week Feb.‡‡ Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire. Scott- Ist p	and the of the		day in	Mechanics employed in dyeworks	Decrease¶ of 3d. per week. Rates after change : Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 66s. 1d. ; other towns, 65s. 1d.		ESL TRADE
Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire Ist pay day in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire Ist pay day in Feb.‡‡ Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. for turners, polishers and varnishers. Certain undertakings in the Northern Yorkshire and Mid- lands Areas.** Lancashire, (heshire, Derbyshire Scott- in Scott- in Hechanics employed in calico works. Mechanics employed in calico print works. Mechanics employed in calico print works. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. per week. Id. to 23s. 10d. per week. Lancashire, (heshire, Derbyshire Ist pay (ay in works. Engravers employed in engraving works. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 29s. 10d. to 29s. 6d. per week for men, from 17s. 6d. to 17s. 4d. per week for women, and by Certain undertakings in the South Mid- lands Areas.**		Bolton and Bury Dis- tricts.	lst pay day in	Mechanics employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry.	Total rate after change, 638. 10a.	the second second second	Walter States
Lancashire. day in Feb.‡‡ works. Total rate after change, 63s. 10d. Lancashire. feb.‡‡ Engravers employed in engraving Derbyshire. Scot- Derbyshire. Engravers employed in engraving works. Cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 29s. 10d. to 29s. 6d. per week for men, from 17s. 6d. to 17s. 4d. per week for women, and by Certain undertakings in the South Mid- londs Area ±±	Contract in	Derbyshire and Scotland.	lst pay day in Feb.‡‡	print works.	for engravers and from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 10d. per week.		in the Northern Yorkshire and Mid-
The second for second to second to second to second and the second to second		Lancashire. Lancashire, Cheshire,	day in Feb.‡‡ Ist pay day in	works. Engravers employed in engraving	Total rate after change, 638. 10d. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 298. 10d. to 298. 6d. per week		Certain undertakings in the South Mid-

* This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.

This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages nucleate in correspondence with sening prices.
No change was made in the wages of datal-rated men.
This change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st February—in most cases this was 31st January.
The change referred to took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the Timmen's Sub-Committee, consisting of representatives of employers and workpeople appointed by the Joint Industrial Council of the Welsh Plate and Sheet Trade.
If the change referred to took effect under an Agreement made on 14th December 1925, between the Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association and the cutlery Union. The current rate of bonus is 27 per cent., and the poundage varies from 2¹/₂ to 12¹/₂ per cent. according to the materials used.
This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.
This change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section).
the Leeds Dyers' and Flinishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet, and Colour Dyers', Ederation, the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Master Colour Dyers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers, and Sizers (certain workshing Dyers' Association, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers, and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd. The repect of the wrese is index this change did not apply to operatives employeed in the home dyeing and finishing departments of voollen and worsted manufacturers. **1** The respect of the preceding pay period. **1** The respect of the preceding pay period. **1** The respect of the preceding pay period. **1** The respect

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Plymouth See page 35 of the January GAZETTE.
Barnsley, Bradford, Bridlington, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, and York.
The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.
The change took effect under an arrangement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Industry.
Including Newcastle, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Gateshead, Middlesbrough, Stockton, West Hartlepool, and Darlington.
The change took effect under an Agreement dated 11th January, signed by the Ocean Shipowners Group Joint Committee. The rates are to be regarded as provisional only, pending, and without prejudice to, a final settlement of all-in rates by the Piecework Committee.
* The increase affected those undertakings in the areas mentioned which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry.
The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the South Midlands Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry, and include :-Grade D. Southampton (town area); Grade C, Reading (higher rates paid); Grade A, Southampton (country area).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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MATE	S OF WAGES REPORT	ED DURING JANUARY, 1926 (continued).
Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	CLOTHING TRADES.	Lange Contraction of the second se
	Workpeople employed in the factory branch :	Decrease of 1d. per hour in the minimum time (1s. 4d. to 1s. 31d.)
4 Jan. }	Male workers other than cutters	and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.* Decrease of \$d. or \$d. per hour in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts and in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1\$d. per hour. Minimum time rate after
	Female workers : Other than learners	change : at 22 and over 11d. per hour.* Decrease of 4d. per hour in the minimum time (64d. to 6d.) and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.*
	Learners Male workers employed in the retail bespoke dressmaking branch.	New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.* General minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general overtime rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, cancelled.*
F	OOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TR	ADES.
Pay day in week ending 30 Jan.	Adult male workers employed in the baking and confectionery trades by private traders.	Decrease [‡] of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change : forehands, 68s. 6d., doughmakers and ovensmen, 63s. 6d., tablehands, 58s. 6d.
lst full pay week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the engineering and other trades).	Increase [‡] of 1s. per week for men 21 years and over and of 6d. per week for youths and women, and special bonuses of 2s. per week for men and 1s. per week for youths and women reduced to 1s. per week and 6d. per week respectively, leaving wages at the same total as before.
w	OODWORKING AND FURNITURE	TRADES.
l Jan.	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Increase; of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change: french polishers and upholsterers, ls. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.; other male workers, ls. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., plus ¹ / ₄ d. per hour "tool money."
Beginning of 1st pay period after 1 Jan.	Apprentices	Scale of rates adopted for those entering the trade at 14 or 15 years starting at one-eighth of the minimum standard hourly rate for journeymen during the first six months, and increasing to two-thirds of the journeymen's rate during the fifth year; and for those entering the trade at 16 or 17 years of are starting
٢	Journeymen	at one-seventh of the journeymen's rate during the first six months and increasing to two-thirds of the journeymen's rate during the fourth year. Decrease: of id. per hour, Rates after change: those engaged on
Pay day	Caners	skilled processes, 1s. 6d.; Windsor, cane, and cheap rush-bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 542. Decreaset of \$41. per chair on bedroom chairs bored 21 and 23 (9d. to 8\frac{1}{2}d.), and of \frac{1}{2}d. per hour on Manchester rockers, odd chairs.
in week ending 23 Jan.	Matters	and all other cane work (9d. to 8 ¹ / ₂ d.). Decrease ¹ of ¹ / ₂ d. per chair on ordinary chairs (9 ¹ / ₂ d. to 9d.) and of proportionate amounts on children's and kindergarten chairs. Decrease ¹ of from 3d. to 10d. per week.
enterne P	APER, PRINTING, AND ALLIED	TRADES.
18 Jan.	Machine tacklers	New scale of general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts starting at 18s. per week at 15 and under 16 years and increasing to 35s. at 18 and to 69s. at 21 and over (resulting in increases of from 2s. to 15s. per week for those 19 and under 23 years of age).*
radia andra	BUILDING AND ALLIED TRAD	ES.
lst pay in Jan.	Men employed by public works contractors. TRANSPORT TRADES.	Increase [†] of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Rates after change: CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON—granite masons, ls. 9 ¹ / ₅ d.; blacksmiths, fitters, granite sett-dressers, kerb fixers, paviors, street masons, and flag dressers, ls. 8 ¹ / ₅ d.; steam-roller drivers, ls. 8d.; scaffolders, ls. 7d.; platelayers and pipe jointers, ls. 5d. to ls. 6d.; petrol locomotive, roller, and air-compressor plant drivers, ls. 6d.; duct or earthenware drain layers, jointers, pneumatic pick operators, rammermen, screeders, timbermen and wood-block layers, ls. 5d.; concrete levellers, tarpot men and labourers, ls. 4d.; REST OF DISTRICT—not more than 1d. under the above rates.
lst pay day in	Carters and labourers	Increase; of 1s. per week (42s. to 43s.).
Jan. 11 Jan.	Dock labourers	Uniform list of piecework rates adopted for discharging cargoes of chilled and refrigerated meat, resulting generally in an increase in ways, the new rates is being the second
Carlor La	an mana arta Ma	piecework addition of 10 per cent., plus 7s. 1d. per man per day, and existing cold allowances.¶
	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE	
lst full pay in Jan.	Adult male manual workers	Increase [‡] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: Northern Counties, majority rate, ls. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. per hour; York- shire Area, ls. ld. to ls. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.; Midlands, minimum rates, Zone A, ls. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.; Zone B, ls. 0 ¹ / ₂ d.; Zone C, 11d.; Zone D,
lst full ay week in Jan.	Adult male manual workers	Increase; of 9d. per week for Grade D, of 10d. for Grades C and B, and of 8d. for Grade A. Minimum rates after change for labourers, Grade D, 51s. 3d.; Grade C, 50s. 5d.; Grade B.
2 Jan.	Able-bodied male manual workers employed by the Metropolitan Water Board (exluding fitters, turners, smiths and boilermakers).	485. 10d.; Grade A, 42s. 3d. Increase [‡] of Is. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. per week, making the bonus 25s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per week for men over 21 years of age, 19s. 5 ¹ / ₃ d. for youths 18 to 21 years of age doing full men's work and 13s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. for youths 18 to 21 years of age not doing full men's work. Rates after change: stokers, 36s. 6d. per week; trenchmen, 32s. 6d.; jointers, 34s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; labourers
st pay blowing 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Manual workers	Increasest varying from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: labourers, 57s. per week; stokers, 61s. 6d.; pipe- layers, 64s. to 69s. 1d.
. 0 dil.	Manual workers	Increase [†] of 9d. per week. Rates after change: labourers, 51s. 3d. per week; pipelayers, 54s. 3d. to 59s.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES (co	ntinued).
Electricity Supply	London*	lst full pay following 15 Jan.	Adult male workers (excluding elec- trical fitters and wiremen, plum- ber-jointers, armature-winders, and their assistant mates, and also carpenters, bricklayers, etc., whose wages are regulated by other trades).	Increase of 6 ¹ / ₄ per cent. on present rates, resulting generally in increases varying from about 2s. to 6s. 6d. per week. Scheduled rates after change for undertakings within a radius of 12 miles of Charing Cross: labourers (indoor), ls. 3 29d., plus 0.96d. per hour; (outdoor), ls. 4.03d., plus 1 00d.; stokers, ls. 7.06d., plus 1.19d. Rates for undertakings outside a radius of 12 miles of Charing Cross 2 ¹ / ₂ or 5 per cent. less.*
Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in Devonshire and Cornwall.†	1 Jan.	Adult male workers (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades).	Increase [‡] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change: general labourers, Zone A, 54s. 11d. per week; Zone B, 50s. 11d.; Zone C, 46s. 11d.; electrical and mechanical fitters, Zone A, 69s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.; Zone B, 65s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.;
	Peterborough	1 Jan.	Manual workers in non-trading and water departments.	Increase [†] of 9d. per week. Rates after change: labourers, scavengers, roadmen, and horse drivers, 44s. Id. per week; refuse collectors 46s. Id.
annell paine ann	Certain Authorities in the South Mid- land Area.§	lst pay in Jan.	Able-bodied male manual workers	Increase: of to the minimum basic rates recommended by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council in November, 1921, making the reduction now applicable to such rates to the with an addition of 2s. per week. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A1 areas, 49s. 3d.; Grade A2, 47s. 7d.; Grade B1, 46s.; Grade B2, 42s.; Grade C1, 40s. 5d.; Grade C2 38s 10d
Non-Trading	Barking	1 Jan.	Manual workers	Increase [†] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change: labourers, Is 4d per hour: scavengers, 1s, 2 [§] d.
Services of Local Authorities.	Certain Authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.	lst pay following 1 Jan.	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in Grade V areas. Women employed in all areas	Increase [‡] of 2s. 6d. per week for skilled men, and of 2s. for semi- skilled and unskilled men. Minimum rates after change in Grade V area : skilled, 68s. 6d.; unskilled, 57s. Increase [‡] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change : Grade V area, 8d. per hour; Grades IV and IIIa areas, 7 ¹ / ₂ d.; Grades III and II areas, 7d.; Grade I area, 6d.
and the state of the second	Hastings	1 Jan.	Manual workers in non-trading and water departments.	Increase; of 2s. per week. Rates after change: road labourers, sweepers, and refuse collectors, 50s. 7d. per week; general yard labourers and waterworks labourers, 51s. 6d.; pipe- layors, 55s. 5d.
Autoria Schulensteinen understeinen Singer Stehen Britte auto ber	Certain Authorities in Devon. Dorset and Cornwall.¶	lst full pay week in Jan.	Able-bodied male manual workers	Increase; of Is. per week. Scheduled minimum rates after change: Grade A, 54s. per week; Grade B, 46s. (Torquay and Paignton 48s. 6d.); Grade C, 39s. (Seaton, 37s.); Grade D, 34s.¶
		1 Marines	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	
Warehousing	Manchester	lst pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.).	Increases; of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week for male workers, and of from 3d. to 8d. per week for female workers. Minimum rates after change: <i>Males</i> : 10s. 9d. at 14 years, increasing to 23s. 3d. at 13, 39s. 6d. at 21, and to 52s. 9d. at 23 and over; <i>Females</i> : 10s. 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 21s. at 18 and to 29s. 6d. at 21 and over.

* This increase is the result of an award to which the London Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry was party.
† The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Devon and Cornwall District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply
Industry, and include the following:—Cone A, Plymouth; Zone B, Exeter.
‡ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.
§ The authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Council for the South Midlands Division for Local Authorities'
§ Non-Trading Services and include:—Grade A1, Bournemouth, Oxford; Grade B1, Winchester, Farnborough; Grade B2, Marlow; Grade C2, Windsor R.D.C.
The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the minimum rates quoted above.
|| The authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, and include :—Men : Grade V, Barnes, Croydon. Women : Grade V, Barnes, Croydon; Grade IV, Beckenham; Grade IIIa, Brighton, Eastbourne.

Eastbourne. ¶ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Cornwall, Devon and Dorset Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services and include :-Grade B, Bideford, Exeter, Ilfracombe, Newton Abbot, Paignton, Torquay, Weymouth; Grade C, Fowey, Seaton, Tiverton. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the minimum rates quoted above.

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1926.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in February. *Increases.*—Brickmakers at Peterborough; women employed in the cerement-making trade (under Trade Board Order). *Decreases.*—Coke workers in West Yorkshire; iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands and in Scotland; electrical cable makers; workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade (under Trade Board Order); men employed in the coffin furniture trade (under Trade Board 'Order).

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of | selling prices of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel in certain districts :

parties and the second	Price accord Audi	ing to last t.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit. Average selling price per ton.		Previous Audit.	A year ago.		
Pig Iron : Cleveland (No. 3) Cumberland (Hematite mixed num- bers). North Staffordshire Northinghamshire Northamptonshire West of Scotland Manufactured Iron : North of England (Bars and angles).	1925, OctDec. [NovDec. [NovDec. OctDec. OctDec. OctDec. OctDec. NovDec. NovDec.	s. d. 65 9 75 22 75 82 74 9 66 04 59 4 80 9 235 52 236 72	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ 5 & 7 \\ - & 2 & 4 \\ - & 1 & 5 \\ - & 0 & 114 \\ - & 5 & 774 \\ - & 3 & 1 \\ - & 4 & 774 \\ - & 3 & 1 \\ - & 0 & 3 \\ - & 2 & 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ -14 & 2\frac{3}{2} \\ -15 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ -15 & 10\frac{3}{4} \\ -15 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ -12 & 2 \\ -10 & 5 \\ -9 & 1\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$		
West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods). Steel : South Wales and Mon- mouthshire (Steel rails and steel tin bars).	NovDec. SeptNov,	236 7¥	- 10 1	- 17 6		

The variations in prices indicated in the above table resulted, as regards the price of Cumberland pig-iron, in reductions varying from 1d. to 1d. per shift in December, in the wages of iron-ore miners in Cumberland, followed by further reductions of similar amounts in January. The Cumberland ascertainment also warranted a reduc-tion of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, but the reduction was applied only to the output bonus earnings of keepers, slaggers, fillers and certain other classes of men. In the case of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland, iron-ore miners in Furness, ironstone miners in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire, and ironstone miners and blastfurnacemen in Northamptonshire, it was agreed that the reductions which were due under the operation of the sliding scales were not to be put into operation. In North Staffordshire the reduction due under the sliding scale was 84 per cent. on standard rates, but this reduction was only applied to men on tonnage rates. The West of Scotland ascertainment resulted in a reduction of 3 per cent. on standard rates of blastfurnacemen. The ascertainment for manufactured iron in the North of England warranted no reduction, but in the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a decrease from 1 February of 21 per cent. in the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen. The steel ascertainment resulted in a decrease of 5 per cent. from 1 January in the standard rates of blastfurnacemen and of workpeople employed in steel melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

February, 1926.

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of trade disputes | compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 1,000 involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 40, as compared with 28 in the previous month and 35 in January, 1925. The total number of workpeople involved in workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in January 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 these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties ments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 9,000. In addition, about 17,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 23 disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 63, involving about 26,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during January of about 412,000 working days. disputes in progress :-

Causes.—Of the 40 disputes beginning in January, 8, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in in wages; 12, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 10, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 7, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 3, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions questions.

Results .- Settlements were affected in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 18, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY, 1926.

Occupations and Locality,	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.†	Result.	
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.†	Began.	Ended.			
INING AND QUARRYING : Coal miners, etcConsett, Co. Durham.	7,	000	1925. 22 June- 6 July.	1926. 	Against proposed increase in work- ing hours, revision of piece-work rates, etc.	No settlement reported.	
Coal miners, mechanics, enginemen,	2,577	252	5 Aug.		Against proposed reduction in piece-work rates and increase in working hours of certain work- people, and against concessions as to payment of minimum wage.	No settlement reported.	
etc.—South Shields (near).	2,258	156	14 Aug.		Objection of men to day-to-day contracts, and dissatisfaction as to amount of wages paid to cer- tain sets of machine coal-getters.	No settlement reported.	
Coal miners, etc.—Newcastle-on- Tyne (near).	1,1	51	1926. 8 Jan.	9 Jan.	Dispute as to payment of minimum wage to certain hewers.	Amicable settlement effected.	
Coal miners, etc.—Kirkcaldy (near)	2,000		27 Jan.	30 Jan.	Against proposed reduction in wages of certain workpeople.	Work resumed on employers' terms.	
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRIES : Engineers (printing machine manu- facture)London, S.E.	7	38	11 Jan.		Dispute arising from refusal to work with non-unionists and demand for advance in wages.	No settlement reported.	
CEXTILE INDUSTRIES : Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, overlookers, tapers, drawers, etc Leigh, Lancs.	400	70	21 Jan.	1 Feb.	For reinstatement of two weavers dismissed for alleged faulty work, and for the removal of a cloth-looker.	Weavers reinstated but cloth-looker retained.	
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES:- Porters, packers, bookbinders, etc., employed by book publishers-	1,200		1925. 2 Nov.		For advance in wages	No settlement reported.	
London. Paper workers—Belfast (near)	365		1926. 11 Jan.	14 Jan.	Dispute respecting change in conditions of beatermen's work consequent on introduction of new machinery.	Additional help conceded to beater- men.	
TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES : Marine wireless telegraph opera- tors-London, Liverpool, etc.	1,850		1925. 26 Nov.		Against proposed reduction in wages of 22s. 6d. per month.	No settlement reported.	
Dock workers-London, E.C	500		1926. 13 Jan.	20 Jan.	Refusal to work with non-unionist foremen, supervisors, etc.	Work resumed pending investiga- tion by chairmen of National Joint Council for Dock Labour.	
THER INDUSTRIES : Tennis racket and cricket bat makers, etcLondon, Watford, Cambridge, Horbury and Leeds.	4	00	1925. 17-21 Sept.		Dispute arising out of proposed additions, etc. to piece-work price list, stated to involve a reduction in earnings.	No settlement reported.	
Fitters, body builders, etc., em- ployed on heavy motor vehicle repairs—Feltham, Middlesex.	188		1926. 7 Jan.	23 Jan.	For reinstatement of an employee dismissed for alleged insufficient output.	Employees returned to work on promise of an enquiry. Enquiry subsequently held and the man reinstated thereafter.	

aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

		er of Disp ess in Jan		Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in January.	
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st Jan.	Started in Jan.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in January.		
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	8	7	15	18,000	287,000	
Shipbuilding	1	9	10	1,000	23,000	
Textile	2	8	10	1,000	10,000	
Paper, Printing, etc	2	25	4 6	1,000	24,000 41,000	
Transport Other	2 1 9	9	18	2,000	27,000	
Total, Jan., 1926	23	40	63	26,000	412,000	
Total, Dec., 1925	34	28	62	37,000	629,900	
Total, Jan., 1925	23	35	58	12,000	67,000	

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of *cases*^{*} of poisoning, anthrax and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during January, 1926, was 46. Eight *deaths*^{*} were reported during the month, four due to lead poisoning, and four due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, five cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among house painters, and one case (fatal) among house plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during January, but notifica-tion of these cases is not obligatory. tion of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	HOUSE PAINTING AND
Among Operatives engaged in-	PLUMBING 6
Smelting of Metals 6 Plumbing and Soldering	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.
	Chronic Benzene Poison-
Printing	ing 1
Tinning of Metals	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF
Other Contact with	POISONING 1
Molten Lead 2	(a) Curra on Assessing -
White and Red Lead	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
Washa	Wool 2
	Handling of Horsehair 1
Pottery† 4	
Vitreous Enamelling 1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 31
Electric Accumulator	
Works 6	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS
	ULCERATION.
Paint and Colour Works 3	
Indiarubber Works	
	Oil 9
Coach and Car Painting	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS
Shipbuilding	ULCERATION 12
Paint used in Other	(a) Curra on Company -
	(e) CASES OF CHROME
Industries 3	ULCERATION.
Other Industries	Dyeing and Finishing 2
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY.	Other Industries 2
moment on income	
TOTAL OF ABOVE 26	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 4
	Toring on toring of one wallow

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during January, 1926, was 213, as compared with 266 in the previous month and with 210 in January, 1925. Fatal acci-dents to seamen numbered 95 in January, 1926, as compared with 56 in the previous month; comparable figures for January, 1925, are not available are not available.

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RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued):
Guards	3	Other Metal Trades 4
	ĩ	Shipbuilding 6
Firemen	State of the second	Shipbuilding 6 Wood 6
C 3 13	i	Gas 2
T) . TTT . 3.6	7	Electric Generating Stations 1
	2	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 6
	4	
Mechanics		Chemicals, etc 6 Food and Drink 5
	••••	Paper, Printing, etc 1
Labourers Miscellaneous	5	Tanning, Currying, etc 1
Contractors' Servants	1	Rubber Trades
contractors bervants	T	Other Non-Textile Indus-
TOTAL DATAWAY OPDITOR	20	tries 2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20	a decision decision and
MINES.	-	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Underground	75	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Surface	12	Docks, Wharves, etc 10
Sullace	14	Buildings 14
TOTAL, MINES	87	Warehouses and Railway
101AL, MIRES	-	Sidings 2
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	6	
Contractes over 20 reet deep	_	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 99
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	-	
	s. 4	Construction or Repair of
Cotton	N. 168 . 151	Trammana 1
	ï	. Tramways 1
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and	T	a Transition and topogene divergent T.
Dyeing		Total (excluding Sea-
Metal Extracting and Re-		men) 213
fining	2	
Metal Conversion, including	4	SEAMEN.
Rolling Mills and Tube		Trading Vessels, Sailing 2
Making	9	" " Steam 79
Making Metal Founding	10	", ", Steam 79 Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Engineering and Machine	10	" " Steam … 14
Making	1	
Boiler Making and Con-		TOTAL, SEAMEN 95
structional Engineering	2	
Locomotives, Railway and	1997	Total (including Sea-
Tramway Carriages,	(There a	men) 308
Motors, Aircraft	4	
	1221 - 35. 40	

* 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 four persons affected in the Pottery industry, one was a female. ‡ In addition to these cases reported under the Act, one case of anthrax among dock labourers was reported.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in January, 1926, in the thirty-one selected areas named below, was 822,835, or 0.9 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 14.4 per cent. more than in January, 1925. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 461, 457§ and 404 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

	Numbe of Poo	er of per r Law Re in Janua	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per				
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	r. Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	10,000 of Population as compared with a		
publicari cica cicioni inco cicaga o e cicioni		all stars		Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	9,374 10,898 2,469 10,391 19,924	8,913 21,309 3,591 64,227 86,382	18,287 32,207 6,060 74,618 106,306	220 314 452 1,153 545	+ 9 + 17 + 17 + 52 + 27	+ 16 + 17 + 60 + 228 + 88	
TOTAL, Metropolis	53,056	184,422	237,478	518	+ 25	+ 78	
West Ham	4,525	67,949	72,474	946	- 12	- 31	
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,634	37,401	40,035	7 94	+ 23	+275	
Stockton and Tees District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Hedifor and Huddar	1,238 4,285 1,911 9,127 10,194 1,914	16,420 8,132 10,673 31,111 50,343 5,662	17,658 12,417 12,584 40,238 60,537 7,576	637 156 277 385 485 204	$ \begin{array}{r} - 26 \\ - 9 \\ - 14 \\ + 1 \\ - 16 \\ + 12 \end{array} $	+134 + 6 + 18 + 57 + 46 + 61	
Halifax and Hudders- field Barnsley District Sheffield Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester	1,369 2,734 958 2,567 1,848 2,352 2,254 1,190	3,079 11,547 8,806 28,231 12,443 6,079 11,141 2,969	4,448 14,281 9,764 30,798 14,291 8,431 13,395 4,159	117 300 297 597 446 201 284 172	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7 \\ + & 26 \\ + & 26 \\ + & 21 \\ - & 23 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 6 \end{array} $	+ $6+$ $72+$ $35+$ $66+$ $63+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $31+$ 11	
WolverhamptonDis- trict Birmingham Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,416 7,437 2,511 2,597	15,854 18,822 13,567 16,430	19,270 26,259 16,078 19,027	259 277 387 398	- 25 - 2 + 8	- 51 + 39 + 62	
TOTAL, "OtherDistricts"	62,536	308,710	371,246	356	- 6	+ 44	
TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	120,117	561,081	681,198	431	+ 2	+ 50	
SCOTLAND.							
Glasgow District Paisley and Greenock	5,649	87,686	93,335	972	+ 35§	+173§	
District	.899 1,514	14,880 16,068	15,779 17,582	825 419	+ 34 + 6§	$^{+157\$}_{+23\$}$	
line Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	842 595 389	4,046 2,911 6,158	4,888 3,506 6,547	226 224 645	-21 -24 -1	+ 59§ + 31§	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,888	131,749	141,637	692	+ 16§	+ 108§	
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in Jan. 1926	130,005	692,830	822,835	461	+ 4§	+ 57	

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

	Assisted Gra	Passages nted.	Depa	rtures.
Assisted Passage Schemes,	January, 1926.	1922 to 1925.	January, 1926.	1922 to 1925.
To Australia ,, New Zealand Canada :	2,305 773	82,284 25,806	1,754 591	78,689 22,625
,, South Africa Minor Schemes	1,247 	21,840 1,367 167 5,583	51 	21,489 1,356 79 4,939
Total	4,391	137,047]	2,410	129,177

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 30th January, and those for Scotland to 15th January.
‡ Owing to alteration of area, comparison with a year ago is approximate.
§ The rates previously published have been revised, in accordance with more recent estimates of the population of the six Scottish districts.

February, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

. state and parts and	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July,	July,	July	July,		figures lable.	
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Rise.	Date.	
and a state of the	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1 Feb.	
UNITED KINGDOM	80	62	62	67	68	1926.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo); Finland France (Paris); , (other towns); Holland (The Hague) (Amsterdam) Italy (Milan) Norway Spain (Madrid); ", (Barcelona); Switzerland United States	 84 72 1,005 197 212§ 40 392 133 79 73 79 73 79 73 57 39	 88 52 868 221 249§ 396 118 72 65 60 64 44	100 48 916 260 300§ 67 38 408 448 148 82 72 59 68 68 40	794 110 58 1,007 321 351§ 76 48 502 160 90 82 69 67 59	76677641,0083803717648560116837262636363	Dec. '25 Jan. '24 Dec. '25 Jan. '24 Nov.'22 Nov.'25 Nov.'25 Dec.'25 Jan. '26 Dec.'25 Dec.'25 Dec.'25 Dec.'25	
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	48 38 60 85† 44 16	64 37 48 82 42 16	49† 34 51 85 48 17	56 41 52 88 51 20	56 57 51 88 54 16	Dec. '22 Jan. '26 Jan. '26 Oct. '25 Jan. '26 Dec. '25	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest avai		
ATTAL CAR. HANG	based.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Rise.		
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	A NUMBER OF TAXABLE PARTY.	
UNITED KINGDOM	A,B,C,D,E	84	69	70	73	73		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							and the second se	
Belgium	A,C,D,E A,C,D,E	266	329	393	409	427		
Chile Denmark	A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E		104	90 114	·	111		
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,018	990	1,032	1.094	94 1,078		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	189**	231**	267**	301**	321		
Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E				43	40		
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E	516	933	1,225	1,372	1,510		
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	388	387	412	498	549		
Luxemburg Norway	A,C,D A,B,C,D,E	259 155†	340 139†	381 151 †	415	435		
Poland(W'rsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	NE CELEBRA	C. Katal Spinster	27	161† 52	134 73		
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E		74	71	76	74	l	
Switzerland	A,C,D	63	67	70	69	65		
United States	A,B,C,D,E	67†	70†	69†	74†	74		
BRITISH			10000		Sala Sala			
DOMINIONS, &C.	and the second	251200	15/10 18				ł	
Australia	A.B	43**	56**	48**	St. Marsh	55		
Canada	A,B,D	46	46	44	46	55		
India (Bombay)	A,B,C,D	65	53	57	57	55		
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	85**	80	83	88	88		
South Africa	A,B,D,E	35	30	32	33	31	1	

* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; the Hague, January to July, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Amsterdam, Spain, South Africa, average, 1914. \uparrow Figure for June. \ddagger Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. \$ Figure for August. \blacksquare A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. \P Exceptions to this are: France, Australia and South Africa, average for 1914; Geremany, Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913–1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States and Chile, 1913; Poland, January, 1914. ** Figure for 3rd Quarter.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the United Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 46-47 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemploy-ment issued by the International Labour Office. (Studies and Reports Series C. No. 7, and N. No. 7.)]

GERMANY.*

Employment in December.—During the month under review unemployment continued to increase, but the rate of increase was somewhat less during the first half of January. The aggregate membership of health insurance societies making returns fell from 13,247,412 on 1st December to 12,327,597 on 1st January—a decrease of 919,815 or 6.9 per cent.† At the end of the year the number of unemployed on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges was 1,923,806, a total which increased to 2,156,390 on 15th January. Taking the month as a whole 751 applications were received at the exchanges on an average for each 100 offers of situations. On 15th December 1,062,218 workpeople were in receipt of

for each 100 offers of situations. On 15th December, 1,062,218 workpeople were in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment. On 1st January the number had increased to 1,497,516, but during the first half of January the rate of increase slackened somewhat, the total on 15th January being 1,762,306. Returns from 40 trade unions, relating to an aggregate member-ship of 3,639,071, show that 706,253 or 19.4 per cent., were unem-ployed on 31st December, as compared with 10.7 per cent. at the end of November and 8.1 per cent. at the end of December, 1924.

UNIONS. S.D. = Social-Democratic.	Membership reported on	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.			
H.D. = Hirsch - Duncker (neutral). C. = Christian.	at end of December, 1925.	Dec., 1925.	Nov., 1925.	Dec., 1924.	
All Unions making Returns	3,639,071	19.4	10.7	8.1	
Porcelain (S.D.)	47 543	11.3	5.6	5.0	
Glass (S.D.)	43,500	12.4	5.2		
Metal (S.D.)	757,727	15.2	8.4	7.2	
" (H.D.)	80,376 307,154	36.8	6.6	6.4	
Textile (S.D.)	307,154	6.7	3.8	5.0	
" (C.)	83,176	4.3	2.0	2.2	
Clothing (S.D.)	80,702	24.7	16.1	3.4	
Boot and shoe (S.D.)	83,244	33.4	14.3	6.5	
Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.)	54,119	22.0	9.9	11.4	
Food and drink (S.D.)	65,965	5.8	4.4	2.2	
Tobacco (S.D.)	55,754	25.4	13.7	7.9	
Woodworking (S.D.)	292,488	24.7	11.7	6.3	
Printing (S.D.)	72,995	4.1	2.0	0.7	
Bookbinding (S.D.)	53,914	11.9	6.5	3.0	
Building (S.D.)	331,540	47.8	27.8	22.7	
Carpenters (S.D.)	78,673	37.0	18.8	16.0	
Transport (S.D.)	251, 383	8.9	6.0	6.9	
Factory workers (trades not	ACCOUNT OF A DECK	C. Koltha	SAME FORM	are seals	
distinguished) (S.D.)	319,593	18.2	11.2	9.5	
Engine drivers and firemen	States and the second				
(8.D.)	47,072	11.0	8.1	10.4	
Factory and transport (C.)	58,512	26.1	12.5	14.0	
Municipal and State workers	A state that the state of the	11 States and	A CONTRACTOR		
(8.D.)	160,197	2.3	1.6	1.7	

The foregoing figures relate to persons entirely without work. Returns relating to partial unemployment among members of 36 trade unions show that, out of a total of 3½ millions, 19-8 per cent. were working on short time at the end of December, as compared with 16.0 per cent. in November and 6.5 per cent. in December, as com-1924.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in December.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistiscs) for 25th January, 1926, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 207,832 at the end of December, as compared with 159,248 at the end of the preceding month and 154,491 at the end of December, 1924. In Vienna alone there were 108,920 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of January and 104,415 at the end of December.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment in December.—Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 135 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 591,428, show that 16,768, or $2\cdot83$ per cent., were totally unemployed at the end of the month as compared with $2\cdot28$ per cent. in November and $1\cdot45$ per cent. in December, 1924. The total days lost through unemployment in December numbered 490,064, or $3\cdot45$ per cent. of the aggregate

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 1st February, 1926, Berlin. † "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to pay the insurance premiums. During unemployment they are relieved of this obligation; consequently paying members are assumed to be in employment. ‡ Revue du Travail, 31st January, 1926. Brussels.

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

figures lable.

Date.

1 Feb. 1926.

Jan. '26 Aug. '25 Jan. '26 Dec. '25 Jan. '26 Nov.'25 Dec. '25 Dec. '25 Dec. '25 Dec. '25 Jan. '26 Dec. '25 Jan. '26 Dec. '25 Jan. '26

3dQr.25 Jan. '26 Dec. '25 Oct. '25 Dec. '25

66

February, 1926.

possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was $2 \cdot 23$, and in December, 1924, $1 \cdot 64$.

ITALY.*

ITALY.* Unemployment in November.—According to a report issued by the Italian Unemployment Insurance Department, 112,059 workpeople were totally unemployed on 30th November, 1925, as compared with 85,769 at the end of October, and 135,785 at the end of November, 1924. In addition, 5,100 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 8,082 on 31st October and 14,462 on 30th November, 1924. On 30th November last the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, was 18,035, as compared with 16,162 on 31st October and 18,809 on 30th November, 1924.

SWITZERLAND.†

Unemployment in December.—On 31st December, 1925, the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 17,027, as compared with 15,760 at the end of November, and 11,419 at the end of December, 1924. Offers of situations made by em-ployers on these dates numbered 1,398, 1,572 and 1,839, respectively. There were thus on an average 1,218 applications for each 100 vacancies on 31st December, as compared with 1,003 on 30th November, and 621 on 31st December, 1924.

DENMARK.t

Unemployment in January.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employ-ment Exchange show that, out of 269,098 workpeople, 31.1 per cent. were unemployed on 29th January, as against 31.1 per cent. also at the end of the preceding month, and 16.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1925.

NORWAY.

Unemployment in November.—According to information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, out of 15,092 members of trade unions making returns 19.0 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November. The corresponding figure for the end of October was 17.0 per cent., and that for the end of November, 1924, 7.8 per cent.

SWEDEN.§

Unemployment in December.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed was 19.4 on 31st December, 1925, as compared with 11.8 on 30th November, and 15.5 on 31st December, 1924.

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.|| Employment in December.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in December, based on returns from 9,294 establishments in 53 industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 2,888,774 employed in December, as against 2,893,624 in November, or a decrease of 0.2 per cent. The aggregate wages paid for December show an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with November, and the average weekly earnings an increase of 0.4 per cent. Thirty industries showed an increase in the number of workpeople employed in December, those in the rubber boot and shoe, steel shipbuilding and automobile tyre industries being especially marked. Substantial increases in the numbers employed were shown also in the machine tool, agricultural implement, iron and steel, steam-car building and repairing, and implement, iron and steel, steam-car building and repairing, and other metal industries. The greatest decreases in employment were shown in the seasonal automobile, stove, confectionery, boot and shoe, cement, brick, women's clothing, saw-milling, and ice cream industries.

industries. As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1924, returns from 8,010 identical establishments in 53 industries show a net increase of 6 per cent. in the number of persons employed, and an increase of $9 \cdot 3$ per cent. in the aggregate wages paid, and of $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. in the average weekly earnings, Increased employment in December, 1925, as compared with December, 1924, was shown in 41 of the 53 industries, the automobile and machine tool industries reporting gains of over 30 per cent. Other large increases in employment are shown in the agricultural implement, rubber boot and shoe, steam fittings, carriage, sugar refining, silk rubber boot and shoe, steam fittings, carriage, sugar refining, silk goods, hosiery, electrical machinery, and glass industries. Out-standing decreases in employment are shown in the woollen and worsted goods $(11 \cdot 7 \text{ per cent.})$, slaughtering (10 per cent.), and meat packing (12 per cent.) industries. The steam-railroad car building and tobacco industries also show a considerable decline

Index Number of Employment, December.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding index number for December, 1925, is 92.6, as compared with 92.5 in November, and 89.4 in December, 1924.

CANADA.

Employment in January.¶—For 1st January, 1926, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,708 firms, with an aggregate of 733,175 upon their pay rolls. On 1st December, 1925, the same firms reported 779,654 employed, and the total for January thus shows a decrease of 46,479 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the

- La Disoccupazione in Italia, 30th November, 1925. Rome.
 Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen, January, 1926. Berne.
 Statistiske Efterretninger, 10th February, 1926. Copenhagen.
 Information supplied by the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm. *Employment in Selected Industries*, December, 1925. Washington.
 The January Employment Situation, 1926. Ottawa.

index number of employment for 1st January, 1926, is 89.6, as compared with 95.3 at the beginning of the preceding month and 83.9 on 1st January, 1925.

Trade Union Unemployment in November.*—On 30th November, 1925, 5.7 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with $5 \cdot 1$ at the end of October and $9 \cdot 7$ per cent. in November, 1924.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES ABROAD.

THE series of computations of comparative "real wages" in London and certain other cities abroad, compiled by the Inter-national Labour Office from returns supplied by official statistical departments in the various cities, is carried down to 1st October last in the January issue of the International Labour Review, published by that Office. Corresponding index numbers for 1st July, 1925, were reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1925 (p. 405). For particulars of the origin, method of compilation, significance and limitations of these index numbers reference should be made to the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1924. It may, however, be stated that these figures have for their object a com-parison of working-class real wages, so far as these can be gauged by the purchasing power (in terms of food) of the wage paid for an hour's work at the normal time-rate (*i.e.*, apart from extra payment for overtime) in certain typical occupations for male adult workers for overtime) in certain typical occupations for male adult workers which are common to large cities. In the index numbers shown in the following Table, which is taken from the *International Labour* Review, an attempt has been made to measure the purchasing power of wages in each city, not only by the working-class standard of food consumption of the country in which the city is situated, but also by corresponding standards appropriate to the various groups of countries, and, finally (Columns 7 and 8), by an international standard of working-class food consumption.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages (or Comparative Purchasing Power of Money-Wages) in London and certain Cities Abroad at 1st October, 1925.

Average for all Occupations covered by the Inquiry. (London = 100.[†])

	In of	Index Numbers based on Quantities of each Kind of Food Consumed in Working-class Households in						Index
City.	Belgium and France.	Central European Countries.	Great Britain.	Southern European Countries.	Scandinavian Countries.	Oversea Countries (Can- ada and U.S.A.).	General Average Nos. (based on only).	General Average Index Nos. (with allowance for rent).
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
London Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Copenhagen Lisbon‡ Lodz Madrid Milan‡ Oslo Philadelphia Prague Riga Stockholm§ Sydney Tallin (Reval) Vienna Warsawi	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100 91 80 54 135 52 107 165 55 174 57 55 86 6 134 48 53 62	100 79 63 52 105 35 35 49 53 49 53 49 53 175 186 49 49 44 146 38 84 146 38	100 84 66 52 105 54 59 46 88 158 158 184 52 45 83 31 45 38 42 48	100 92 75 537 35 63 62 50 111 181 208 56 53 104 48 56 54	100 84 68 53 57 57 58 46 93 178 199 51 49 92 92 92 148 43 47	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{100} \\ \textbf{86} \\ \textbf{69} \\ \textbf{54} \\ \textbf{117} \\ \textbf{36} \\ \textbf{57} \\ \textbf{60} \\ \textbf{47} \\ \textbf{96} \\ \textbf{169} \\ \textbf{169} \\ \textbf{189} \\ \textbf{53} \\ \textbf{48} \\ \textbf{88} \\ \textbf{88} \\ \textbf{88} \\ \textbf{142} \\ \textbf{42} \\ \textbf{42} \\ \textbf{46} \\ \textbf{50} \end{array}$	100 86 67 58 121 50 98 166 189 58 46 886 144 43 52

The index numbers for Copenhagen and Oslo show a considerable rise in the relative levels of real wages when compared with corres ponding figures for 1st July. This is due largely to the fall in the cost of living which followed the rise in the value of Danish and Norwegian kroner during July, August and September. If comparisons are made between these figures and corresponding index numbers for earlier dates previously published, it should be noted that the differences between the index numbers for any city at different dates may indicate a change in the levels of real wages either in that city or in London, or in both cities, *i.e.*, the difference in the figures compared may be due to changes in money wages in the figures compared may be due to changes in money wages and food prices in either or both cities, and not necessarily to changes in one of them alone.

make adequate allowance for the consumption of vogetation of the consumption of the consumption of the consumption of the consumption of the constant of the c

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-25.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority, independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Un-employment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final and conclusive. Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The following are recent decisions of general interest :-

Case No. 2105/25. Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act, and 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute.—Grade or Class.—Alleged Contravention of Agreement.

- MINERS' STRIKE AFFECTED HEWERS ONLY DAY-WAGE MEN DIRECTLY INTERESTED BUT WERE MEMBERS OF UNION FINANCING DISPUTE AND DID NOT DEFINITELY DISASSOCIATE
- THEMSELVES FROM DISPUTE—AGREEMENT IN QUESTION NOT ONE MADE BETWEEN A GROUP OF EMPLOYERS—CON-TENTION THAT EMPLOYERS CONTRAVENED A FURTHER AGREEMENT NOT UPHELD.

TENTION THAT EMPLOYERS CONTRAVENED A FURTHER AGREEMENT NOT UPHELD. The applicants, a number of miners employed at a colliery in Durham, became unemployed on the 4th July, 1925, when a stoppage of work due to a dispute on the question of revised working con-ditions for hewers and coalgetters occurred at the premises where they were employed. Their claims for benefit were disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920. The employers reported that the colliery, prior to the stoppage, had been worked at a loss, and notices terminating contracts on the 20th June were issued to the miners. At the same time proposals for new conditions of employment were put forward, under which it was hoped to work the mines on an economic basis. The terms offered were that hewers should work the County hours of seven per shift instead of six and seven. It was also proposed that the piece-work rates on which the earnings of pieceworkers depended should be revised, but in no case would they be revised to give a figure less than 10 per cent. above what was known as the County standard wage. The proposed revision of piecework rates would not in all cases be a reduction, as in certain districts an advance in the existing piecework rates would result. With a view to giving the men an opportunity of discussing the proposals the operation of the notices due to continue work on day-to-day contracts. The men failed to accent the employers' proposals, and work ceased on the A further question arises as to whether the applicants, who "A further question arises as to whether the applicants, who are not coal hewers, belong to grades or a class of workers members of which were not participating in, or financing, the dispute. I think it may be assumed that the grades to which they belonged were not directly interested in the dispute, as they are all day-wage men whose wages would not be affected by the Company's proposed terms; but still they may have been participating in, or financing, the dispute, and it lies upon them to show that they were not. There is very little, if any, evidence that they were not participating, and there is some evidence that they were participating. The day-wage men were members of the same Union as the hewers, and did not definitely stand aside and disassociate themselves from the dispute. They might have said it was no concern of theirs and that the hewers must fight their own battles; but, instead of doing this, they attended and voted at a meeting held to consider whether the employers' proposals should be accepted. This, I think, indicates the employers' proposals should be accepted. This, I think, indicates that they were participating, that is, taking part in, the dispute; although it may be (as I am informed was the case) that a majority of the day-wage men voted in favour of the acceptance of the employers' terms. It is true, no doubt, that the day-wage men turned in for, work on the first day of the stoppage, and were willing to work as long as there was work for them to do. If a general strike had been declared and they had broken away and worked in definite of their Union their going to work world have been seen was agreed to continue work on day-to-day contracts. The men to accept the employers' proposals, and work ceased on the 4th July. defiance of their Union, their going to work would have been some evidence of non-participating in the dispute; but there was no question of a general strike. Though I do not say that it is proved

4th July. At the hearing of the case before the Court of Referees it was agreed by the applicants' Association that the stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute; but it was contended that the applicants were entitled to benefit under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924. The employers' proposals were, it was stated, a breach of an Agreement made in April, 1922, between the owners of the colliery and the Durham Miners' Association, whereby it was agreed that the working hours should be in shifts of two sevens and one six hours a day. When the Sankey award was given the hours of the affirmatively that the day-wage men were participating in the dispute, I cannot say that it is proved that they were not. "Moreover, it is not proved that members of these grades were not financing the dispute. The hewers along with all other members the working hours should be in shifts of two sevens and one six hours a day. When the Sankey award was given the hours of the three shifts worked at the pits were 7—6—6, respectively, but in accordance with the Agreement of April, 1922, it was agreed to work 7—7—6 hours, respectively, and the employers now sought to violate that Agreement by requiring the men to work 7 hours in any shift. It was further contended that for the purposes of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, the colliery company should be regarded as a group of employers, as they controlled many collieries, and the conditions of employ-ment varied at each one. The decision given on Case No. 8539 was read to the Court. of the Union who became unemployed by reason of the stoppage of work were (as long as the money lasted) paid relief money out of their Union funds. Relief money is payable whenever a pit works less than five days in a fortnight, and some of the men were setting it before the stoppage. It is sought to distinguish it from dispute pay, which is payable only in the event of a dispute recognised as such by the Union. The Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, however, does not distinguish between these two kinds of payment; and I am of opinion that payment of money by a Union to persons in dispute, by whatever name the money is called, constitutes financing the dispute was read to the Court. constitutes financing the dispute

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were satisfied that the applicants "I must hold, therefore, that the Union were financing the dispute, and it must be presumed that members of the grades to which the applicants belong by their subscriptions to the Union funds were financing the dispute." should be disallowed. The Court were satisfied that the applicants had lost their employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, and that the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, did not apply. In the opinion of the Court it had not been proved that the employer Case No. 2337/25. Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Principal Act (as amended). —Was applicant genuinely seeking Work, and unable to obtain Suitable Employment? had acted in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of any agreement existing between a group of employers. With regard to the question as to whether the applicants, who were not hewers, belonged to grades or classes of workers, members of

TOBACCO FACTORY WORKER LOST EMPLOYMENT ON MARRIAGEwhich were participating in, or financing, the dispute, it was ascertained that all men employed at the colliery, with the exception of deputies, were members of the Durham Miners' Association. Since MARRIED WOMEN NOT RETAINED IN INDUSTRY, BUT APPLICANT HAD ENDEAVOURED TO SECURE OTHER WORK-DEFINITION "GENUINELY SEEKING WORK" IN RELATION TO "SUITABLE the stoppage of work the Association had paid 10s. a week to full members and 5s. a week to half members; and the payments continued until 12th September, when funds became exhausted. The applicants' Association appealed to the Umpire, and an oral hearing of the case took place on the 22nd October, as a result of which the following decision was given :----EMPLOYMENT. The claim for benefit of an applicant who had been employed for seven years as a packer at a tobacco factory was disallowed as from the 10th August, 1925, on the ground that she was not genuinely seeking work.

trade dispute.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

"Before the Court of Referees it was contended that the stoppage an agreement made between that Company so acting as to contravene Association respecting the working hours of shifts. "I agree with the Court of Referees that that agreement was not

an agreement between a group of employers where the stoppage

It was further contended before me that the Consett Iron Com-"It was further contended before me that the Consett Iron Com-pany were so acting as to contravene the terms of a County agreement of 10th June, 1920, by which it was agreed that ' when coal hewers are taken from hewing to do other work they shall, for not exceeding six consecutive shifts employed at such other work, be paid the hewers' county average rate.' And it was said that the Company were contravening the terms of this agreement by proposing to require that hewers should, when requested, perform any piecework other than their usual work and should be paid the piece rates applicable to such other work. I am not sure that it was intended by this proposal to over-ride the Agreement of 1920, with regard

applicable to such other work. I am not sure that it was intended by this proposal to over-ride the Agreement of 1920, with regard to payment for the first six shifts. But whether or not that was intended by the Company, I am satisfied that this proposal was not the cause of the stoppage of work. "The real cause of the stoppage was the Company's proposal to reduce the piece rates for coal hewers whilst working as hewers, and no one seems to have suggested till the matter came before me that the cause of the stoppage was the intention of the employers to contravene the Agreement of 1920. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is not shown that the stoppage was due to an employer so acting as to contravene the terms or provisions of the County Agreement of 10th June. 1920. Agreement of 10th June, 1920.

The applicant was married on the 11th July, and upon marriage The applicant was married on the 11th July, and upon marriage had to relinquish her employment, as the firm at which she was employed did not retain women after marriage. On the 10th August she registered at the Employment Exchange for work, and claimed unemployment benefit. On the 15th August the Exchange Manager reported that she had not looked anywhere for work, and that married women were not employed in the class of work in which she had been engaged for the past seven years, and for which she was still registered at the Employment Exchange. At the hearing of her case before the Court of Referees she stated that she had followed the newspapers every day in an endeavour to find suitable employment, but had been unsuccessful. She had

also applied at the local Hippodrome for work as a cleaner, but daily domestic work for married women was difficult to obtain. Her husband, who was in permanent employment, gave her 40s. per week, out of which she had to pay 10s. a week as rent. Her two brothers were unemployed, and she had at times assisted her younger brother, aged 19, who had only one eye.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court were satisfied that the applicant had followed the newspapers every day with a view to obtaining suitable employment; but she had been unable to find such employment, as it was difficult for any married woman, with no previous experience, to obtain daily domestic work. Younger women, and women who had previous experience in that class of work, were preferred. They were also satisfied that the applicant had applied at the Hippo-The Court held the view that in such circumstances the fact

The Court held the view that in such circumstances the fact whether the applicant satisfied the statutory condition as to genuinely seeking work depended upon the meaning which should be given to the words "genuinely seeking work." In the opinion of the Court the words "genuinely seeking work." In the opinion of the Court the words "genuinely seeking work." In Section 7 (1) (iv) of the 1920 Act, as amended by Section 3 of the Unemploy-ment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, should be construed as being used in connection with the further condition converged in the used in connection with the further condition expressed in the words "but unable to obtain suitable employment," and in asso-citation with the two further conditions "capable of, and available for work." They should, therefore, be construed in the sense that the insured contributor is *bona fide* desirous of obtaining work, and is taking reasonable steps to obtain suitable employment; "suitable employment" being construed to mean not only work in a trade which the applicant has hitherto been accustomed to follow, but, if such work is unobtainable for any reason, any other work for which the applicant is suitable, having regard to the appli-cant's age, experience, physical and mental qualifications, and station in life. The Court had adopted that test in the case under review, and were satisfied that there was no evidence which traversed the applicant's definite statement that she wished to obtain work and had taken such steps as occurred to her to obtain it. The applicant was genuinely anxious to obtain work, and had not merely registered at the Exchange for the purpose of obtaining benefit. She had accordingly satisfied the statutory condition, and benefit should be paid.

The Court in expressing their views on the interpretation of the statute requested that the case should be submitted to the Umpire, so that an authoritative ruling might be obtained as to the manne in which the condition "genuinely seeking work" should be inter preted. The Insurance Officer agreed with the Court's recommendation,

but he did not accept their interpretation of Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Act of 1920, as amended by Section 3 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924. In his opinion "genuinely seeking work" was a statutory condition standing by itself, to be con-sidered quite apart from the condition "unable to obtain suitable employment.

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

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. I am satisfied that, in spite of her having made all reasonable endeavours to obtain work and of her having made them with the genuine desire to get work, the applicant was unable to obtain suitable employment; although it is possible that she might have obtained unsuitable employment if she had looked for it. It appears to me, therefore, that the applicant satisfies the fourth statutory

'An applicant who is genuinely trying to get work and cannot obtain suitable employment cannot be deprived of benefit merely because it is shown that he could have obtained unsuitable employobtain s ment. Further, I agree with the Court of Referees that in considering what employment is suitable, regard must be had to the applicant's qualifications and experience, and to the kind of employment he has ordinarily had; but an applicant is not necessarily entitled to regard employment as unsuitable merely because it is not of the same kind as that which he has previously had. In considering what employment is suitable regard must also be had to Section 7 (1) of the Act of 1920, as amended by Section 3 of the Act of 1924 An applicant who, by reason of marriage or other change of circum An applicant who, by reason of marriage of other change of circum-stances, cannot reasonably expect to get the employment to which he, or she, has been used, may have to accept, and therefore should try to get, less highly paid work, if that work is paid at a rate of wages not lower than that which he or she might reasonably expect to obtain having regard to the rate which he or she has habitually obtained in what is, or has been, his or her usual employment. Accordingly, a person does not show that he is genuinely seek Accordingly, a person does not show that he is genuinely seeking work unless he is seeking for any kind of employment which, having regard to all the circumstances, may be suitable for him and which he may obtain by his own endeavour. An applicant should not confine his search to the particular kind of employment which he has previously had, or which he specially desires, if there are employ-ments of other kinds which are suitable for him and which he may obtain by his own endeavours

Case No. 2357/25. Section 8 (2) of the Principal Act-Employment left Voluntarily.

PORTER LEFT EMPLOYMENT WHEN COMPELLED TO RESIGN FROM CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES THROUGH FAILURE TO PAY NECESSARY SUBSCRIPTIONS—AGREEMENT PROVIDED THAT RESIG-NATION FROM CORPS WOULD ENTAIL LOSS OF OFFICE-NOT JUST CAUSE FOR LEAVING.

The claim for benefit of an applicant, a member of the Corps of Commissionaires, who had been employed as a porter, was dis-

allowed as from the 1st August, 1925, on the ground that he had

allowed as from the 1st August, 1925, on the ground that he had left his employment voluntarily without just cause. The applicant held his employment as a member of the Corps of Commissionaires, and the employer had entered into an agreement not to retain the commissionaire if he resigned his membership of the Corps. Therefore, when the applicant had to resign from the Corps owing to inability to pay the necessary subscription of 4s. 6d. a week, he was compelled to relinquish his post as porter on the let August on the 1st August.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court of Referees that the chain for benefit applicant had left his employment voluntarily. Leave to appeal to the Umpire was granted, but no fresh facts were adduced on appeal.

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

for benefit should be disallowed. "To ascertain the principle applicable to this case the decisions on membership of Trade Unions may be usefully referred to, as the Corps of Commissionaires, though it may not be a Trade Union, has this in common with many Trade Unions, that membership of the Corps facilitates obtaining employment, and is a condition of employment with generative of employment with some employers. "It has been held that :---

(1) An applicant who is not a member of a Trade Union is entitled to refuse employment, or to leave employment, when the employer makes his joining, or rejoining, a Trade Union a condition of his employment (see Nos. 3580, 3060 and 3711 (1920) and 5151 (O.W.D.) 417/25).

(2) When an employee loses employment by reason of his

(2) When an employee loses employment by reason of his fellow workers objecting to working with a non-unionist, his loses of employment is by reason of a stoppage of work which is due to a trade dispute (see Nos. 439 (1911), 3656 (O.W.D.), 96 (1920)).
(3) An applicant cannot be held to have left employment voluntarily, or to have been discharged for misconduct, when he loses his employment by reason of his inability to pay arrears of subscriptions to his Union (No. 2039 (1920)), or of his Union's refusal to reinstate him upon payment of arrears (No. 1893 (1920)), or when his failure to pay his subscription is due to a dispute with his Union (No. 4501 (1920)). Other circumstances might be suggested which would justify refusal to keep up membership of a Union.
(4) When an applicant deliberately refuses for no substantial reason to make the ordinary payments necessary to keep membership of his Union, knowing that by so doing he will lose his employment, he, in effect, leaves voluntarily. Having the option of paying his subscription and keeping his employment, or of losing

employment, he, in effect, leaves voluntarily. Having the option of paying his subscription and keeping his employment, or of losing his employment by not paying, if he chooses the latter he loses his employment by his own choice. In decision No. 636 (1920) the Umpire so held, and pointed out that refusal for no serious reason to make a small payment required to keep up membership of a Trade Union to which a person belongs, is distinguishable from refusal to join a Trade Union to which he does not belong. "In this case I am satisfied that the applicant could have kent

"In this case I am satisfied that the applicant could have kept up his membership of the organisation to which he belonged; that he had no objection in principle to so doing; and that he knew that by failing to do so he would inevitably lose his employment. "In my opinion he must be regarded as having left voluntarily without just cause."

Case No. 2464/25. Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Principal Act (as amended) --Genuinely seeking Work.

YOUNG WOMAN NOT LONG UNEMPLOYED SOUGHT WORK IN FORMER TRADE ONLY-HAD SATISFIED STATUTORY CONDITION ALTHOUGH NO SEARCH MADE FOR WORK OF ANOTHER KIND-DEFINITION "GENUINELY SEEKING WORK."

The claim for benefit of an applicant, aged 23, who had been employed for about ten years as a folder, was disallowed as from the 3rd September, 1925, on the ground that she was not genuinely seeking work.

The applicant lost her employment on the 24th July owing to The applicant lost her employment on the 24th July owing to slackness of work. She stated that she had been endeavouring to obtain employment in her former trade, and for this purpose had registered at the offices of her Association. Her late employers were taking on younger hands. She had not looked for any other kind of employment, and when domestic work was suggested, stated she would not like such work, and would not take it unless she was she would not like such work, and would not take it unless she was unable to obtain work at her own trade. She further stated that she understood that she was entitled to benefit until the Employment Exchange found her a job, and that no vacancy had been offered to her. Subsequent to the suspension of her claim she made personal calls on employers with a view to obtaining work as a folder.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicant had not satisfied the statutory condition as to genuinely eeking work.

seeking work. The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire, and stated that since her dismissal she had been writing and making personal application for work. She had also signed the unemployed register of the Association, and had received unemployment pay until the 31st October. It was the practice of the Association to scrutinize closely the cases of members who were in receipt of benefit, and only those who were genuinely seeking work could obtain benefit. A hearing of the case took place before the Umpire on the 14th December, and the following decision was given :—

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

for benefit should be allowed. "This case raises an important question of principle, upon the meaning of the expression "genuinely seeking work"; and I am

told that it is typical of a good many cases that come before Courts of Referees. The applicant had been for eight or ten years in regular employment as a folder, and had had no experience of work of any other kind. She lost her employment owing to slackness, or perhaps (as is suggested) because her late employers prefer younger women. But many firms employ women of her age, and she cannot be con-sidered as too old for the work, or as having lost all reasonable chance of obtaining work as a folder; and I see no reason for thinking that employment in that industry is more slack than in other branches of industrial work of work, in receipt of benefit in accordance with Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1924, pursuant to my decision No. 1969/25. "Whilst the dispute was still unsettled and the stoppage of work "Whilst the dispute was still unsettled and the stoppage of work was continuing the employers made an offer of employment on certain terms, some of which were the subject matter of the dispute; and the question submitted by the Chief Insurance Officer and considered by the Court of Referees was whether the applicants were 'not unable to obtain suitable employment.' The Court of Referees were of opinion that the employment offered was suitable; but it was contended before me that, by reason of Section 7 (1) (b) of the Act of 1920 it must be deemed to be unsuitable. of the Act of 1920, it must be deemed to be unsuitable.

that employment in that industry is more shart that in other where of industrial work. "About a fortnight after losing her employment she made a claim for benefit, which was suspended three weeks later on the ground that she was not genuinely seeking work. "I have no doubt that she is entirely dependent on her earnings for a livelihood, and I see no reason for thinking that she prefers

benefit to work.

benefit to work. "From the time when she made her claim she has sought for work as a folder through the Labour Exchange, and through her Trade Union. Her Union actively seeks for work for its members, and is quite the best medium for getting work of the kind to which the applicant is used. Until her claim for benefit was suspended she made little or no personal effort to get employment as a folder by making personal calls on employers, although work can sometimes be obtained that way; and she made no effort to obtain work of any other kind of any other kind.

of any other kind. "Having regard to the organisation of the applicant's industry, and the fact that employers who want workers usually obtain them through the Union to which the applicant belongs, I think her being registered with her Union and regularly attending at its offices in search of work is sufficient evidence that she was genuinely seeking work of that kind. It is significant that her Union pays to its members, out of its own funds, out-of-work pay, if, and only if, they are satisfied that the member is genuinely seeking work; and that in this case the Union was satisfied with the efforts the applicant was making and was paying her benefit out of its own funds Accordingly, I am satisfied that the applicant was genuinely seeking work as a folder.

But the further question arises whether I am bound to hold that the applicant was not genuinely seeking work, because she was not looking for employment of other kinds than folding. I am of opinion that as she had not been out of work long, and as her best chance of getting work was as a folder, she ought not to be regarded as not genuinely seeking work was as a totter, she ought not to be regarded as not genuinely seeking work merely because she was not trying to get work of some other kind. Her case is not analogous to that of persons who by reason of change in the conditions of industry, or in their own status, have no reasonable chance of getting further employment in what has been their usual occupation. Nor is it like the case of persons who have been so long out of work that they work to be persons in a particular of competition. ought to be prepared to make a complete change of occupation Those were the types of cases I considered in decision No. 2337/25.

"Domestic work is specially referred to as work which the appli-cant had not tried to obtain, and which she probably could have obtained. But I can hardly regard domestic work as suitable for an applicant who had had eight or ten years' experience as a folder,

contracts, but only on certain terms. They do not offer, and say they cannot offer, to restore them to the status on which they were and had only been out of work three weeks. "I have not dealt with some expressions used by the applicant which may seem to indicate that she was merely waiting for the Labour Exchange to offer her employment, as her conduct shows before 31st July, to simply take them back unconditionally the 14 days' notice given on 17th July had been withdrawn. employers are not now, and never have been, willing to resume work at the Colliery as if the notices of 17th July had never been given, but offer only to resume work on new conditions and terms that she was doing more than this. Case No. 2527/25. Section 7(1) (iv) of the Principal Act (as amended) --Unable to Obtain Suitable Employment. MINERS UNEMPLOYED THROUGH STOPPAGE OF WORK DUE TO employment which were not in operation at the colliery before 31st July

TRADE DISPUTE OFFERED RE-ENGAGEMENT AT RATES LOWER THAN THEY HAD OBTAINED PRIOR TO STOPPAGE—SITUATIONS HELD TO BE VACANT IN CONSEQUENCE OF A STOPPAGE OF WORK

DUE TO A TRADE DISPUTE.

The applicants were miners who had lost their employment on the 1st August, 1925, owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, but who were in receipt of benefit pursuant to decision No. 1969/25.

During the continuance of the stoppage of work, the employer offered the men re-employment on certain new conditions, which the miners contended were at rates lower, and on conditions less favourable, than the applicants had obtained prior to the stoppage. This offer of work was refused. The Insurance Officer, instead of himself determining the question

The Insurance Officer, instead of himself determining the question whether in the circumstances the applicants' benefit should be continued or withheld, exercised his power under Section 11 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and referred the case to the Court of Referees. At the hearing of the case the Chairman read to the Court the terms of the offers of work made by the employers on the 1st November and 1st December. It was contended on behalf of the employers that the rates offered did not involve any reduction of base rates of wages in force on the 31st July; but the applicants' Association did not agree with that contention. Association did not agree with that contention

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were unanimously of the opinion that the applicants had refused an offer of suitable employment. The applicants had not satisfied the Court that the offer was on conditions less favourable than those which they had habitually obtained in their usual employment in the district, or would have obtained had they continued to be so employed. The applicants' Association appealed to the Umpire, and a hearing took place, as a result of which the following decision was given :---

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

for benefit should be allowed. "The applicants lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute, but were, during the stoppage

"The employment offered was admittedly at rates of wages lower than those which the applicants had obtained at the same colliery than those which the applicants had obtained at the same colliery up to the time of the beginning of the stoppage of work on 1st August; but the employers were prepared to give evidence showing that the rates offered were not lower than those which the applicants might reasonably have expected to obtain, having regard to the rates which they habitually obtained in their usual employment in the district, or would have obtained had they continued to be so employed

continued to be so employed. "I do not propose to embark on the enquiry whether the employ-ment offered was suitable, for it appears to me that the offers of employment were in situations vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, and therefore, the applicants cannot by declining the offer be deemed to have failed to fulfil the statutory conditions. Although no doubt Section 7. (1) (a) was specially Although no doubt Section 7 (1) (a) was specially directed to offers made to persons who have not themselves lost employment through the dispute, I think it applies equally to an offer made, as in this case, to the disputants to return to the situations which they had themselves vacated in consequence of

the trade dispute. "A further point was raised on Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1924. In decision No. 1969/25 I held that the applicants were entitled to benefit, as the stoppage of work was 'due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms of a national Agreement'; and it was suggested that, as the employers are now willing to condone that contravention, and their offer of employment is on terms which do not involve a contravention of the national Agreement, the applicants are no longer entitled to the benefit of Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1924. This raises the question whether upon the true construction of that Section the relief given by it can only be claimed so long as the contravention of agreement is the cause of the continuance of the stoppage of work, or whether, if the stoppage of work was originally due to such contravention, the relief given by the Section continues so long as the resulting stoppage continues, although the continuance is due to other causes. This is a difficult question of construction upon which I do not This is a difficult question of construction upon which I do not propose to express a final opinion, but, assuming that the first is the proper construction, I think in this case the applicants are nevertheless still entitled to relief under Section 4 (1), for, in my opinion, the original cause of the stoppage is still operating and the continuance of the stoppage is due to that cause. "The employers are willing to put the applicants back on 14-day contracts, but only on the applicants back on 14-day

"It is fair to add that the employers appear to be most anxious "It is fair to add that the employers appear to be most anxious to remedy their mistake and to avoid any further contravention of the national Agreement, but they find that it is commercially impossible to do so. They cannot, from a business point of view, incur the great expense of reopening the colliery whilst the dispute as to rates of payment is still unsettled and might result in another atcompare of work in a your short time." stoppage of work in a very short time.'

SUBSIDIARY EMPLOYMENTS SPECIAL ORDER, 1925.

The Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Special Order, 1925, dated 28th November, 1925,* made by the Minister of Labour under paragraph (j) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.
 THE Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by paragraph (j) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Special Order:— 1. The amployments of the source of the powers enabling him in the

t behalf, hereby makes the following Special Order :—

The employments of the several classes set forth in the First Schedule hereto are specified as being of such a nature that they are ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employments only, and not as the principal means of livelihood.
The several Orders specified in the Second Schedule hereto are hereby revoked; but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any of those Orders.
(i) This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Special Order, 1925, and shall

3. (i) This Order may be cited as the Onemployment Insur-ance (Subsidiary Employments) Special Order, 1925, and shall be deemed to have effect from the fourth day of January, 1926. (ii) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpreta-tion of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act

of Parliament. Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 28th day of November, 1925.

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

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 1323.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1926.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

I.

Employment in connection with Religious Worship, etc. Employment involving part-time service only, in or about a cathedral, church, or other place of religious worship in any of the following capacities :---

Acolyte.

Beadle.

- Bell ringer. Member of the choir.
- Organ blower. Organist or other musician.
- cristan or verger.
- Sexton. Church officer in Scotland.
- Pew opener or doorkeeper in Scotland. Precentor in Scotland.

Employment involving part-time service only, in any of the following capacities :-

Bible-woman.

Chapel-keeper. Lay preacher or Scripture reader.

IT.

Employment under the Crown, etc.

Employment as a sub-postmaster remunerated by scale payment. Employment as a collector or deliverer of postal letters under allowance.

Employment as a messenger conveying Post Office mails on

station service or pier service. Employment as a telephone exchange attendant, residing else-where than on the Exchange premises, giving service only at night

or on Sunday. Employment as a part-time telephonist (day or night).

Employment as an auxiliary postman. Employment as an auxiliary sorter. Employment as a part-time indoor assistant for postal and telegraph

Employment as an Assessor of Taxes or as a Collector of Taxes under the Acts relating to Income Tax and Land Tax. Employment as a distributor of stamps by the Board of Inland

Employment, in England and Wales, involving occasional atten-

dance only, as usher, crier, order officer, attendant, messenger, or interpreter at sittings of the Judge or Registrar of a County Court. Employment involving part-time service only, in the capacity

(a) Civilian butt-marker or look-out man at rifle range used by members of the Territorial Force; (b) Temporary drill instructor in the Territorial Force.

Employment for the purposes of a Census taken under the Census Act, 1920, of a person appointed to act—

(a) in place of a Registrar of Births and Deaths, or

(b) as an enumerator.

Employment as fishery correspondent to the Fishery Board for

TTT.

Employment under Local Authorities, etc.

Employment, involving part-time service only, by any local or Employment, involving part-time service only, by any local or other public authority as a person employed to act in relief of gymnasium, lavatory, or playground attendants, or park constables. Employment, involving part-time service only, by a local or other public authority, or by any company or body responsible for the lighting of any borough, burgh or other local area, as lamp lighter or extinguisher, whether the employment does or does not include the duty of cleaning or keeping in order the lamps. Employment, involving part-time service only, by a local education authority or by the managers of a public elementary school or State-aided school in Scotland in the cleansing of drains, cesspools, pits or offices in or about any such school.

aided school in Scotland in the cleansing of drains, cesspools, pits or offices in or about any such school. Employment, involving attendance on Sundays only, by a local education authority in relief of a school keeper in a public elementary school or State-aided school in Scotland or by the managers of a public elementary school or State-aided school in Scotland in relief of the school keeper in the school

public elementary school or State-aided school in Scotland in relief of the school keeper in the school.
Employment by a local education authority or by the managers of a public elementary school or State-aided school in Scotland as a supervisor of meals provided in accordance with the Education Act, 1921, and the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908.
Employment by a local or other public authority in the removing of snow in or about any streets or other public places.
Employment in the capacity of (a) Special constable; (b) Town criet.

crier. Employment, involving part-time service only, in the capacity of (a) Member of a fire brigade; (b) Probation Officer under the Pro-bation of Offenders Act, 1907. Employment, in England and Wales, involving part-time services only, as Fishery Officer under any of the following authorities or

(a) Local fisheries committees constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894;

(b) Boards of conservators constituted under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923;
(c) Boards of salmon conservators having the powers of a local fisheries committee under the Sea Fisherie D.

local fisheries committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894.

IV.

Employment under Lighthouse Authority, etc.

Employment, involving part-time service only-

(a) as civilian in charge of a rocket life-saving apparatus and gear connected therewith being the property of the Board of Trade:

(b) in or with a volunteer company enrolled for the purpose of working a rocket life-saving apparatus; or (c) in keeping a look-out in connection with the Board of Trade life-saving apparatus for wrecks or signals of distress at

Employment, involving part-time service only, by a local or general lighthouse authority, or dock, harbour, or conservancy authority or board, in connection with the care or upkeep of minor lights, buoys, beacons, signals, and tidegauges.

Employment, involving part-time service only, as a member of a crew of a lifeboat. Employment in Scotland, involving part-time service only, by the Northern Lighthouse Commissioners—

(a) as an occasional or emergency light-keeper;
(b) as an unestablished boatman;
(c) as a member of a crew employed to relieve light-keepers or otherwise to attend upon lighthouses;
(d) in connection with the outlook for signals shown from

lighthouses; or

(e) as post-runner in connection with lighthouses.

V.

Employment in connection with Agriculture.

Employment in Scotland, involving part-time service only, on or in connection with a pasture or grazing held in common under the Small Land Holders (Scotland) Acts, 1886 to 1911, as a grazing constable.

VT.

Employment in Theatre, etc.

Employment, involving part-time service only, in or about a theatre, music hall, or other place of public entertainment in any of the following capacities :---bar attendant, check taker, dresser, fly man, linkman, money taker, programme seller, property man, stage hand, supernumerary, usher.

VII.

Miscellaneous Employments.

Employment, involving only occasional service or service outside the ordinary hours of work, as secretary or clerk of a society, club, philanthropic institution, school, local pension committee, or otherwise in the performance of clerical duties.

otherwise in the performance of clerical duties. Employment in England and Wales, for a period not exceeding one day on each occasion, as an occasional helper to, or substitute for, a weaver regularly employed in a cotton, woollen, or worsted mill, where the employer of the weaver pays no wages or other pecuniary remuneration, in respect of the employment, to the person so employed as a helper or substitute. Employment as a milker, that is to say, as a person engaged in milling

milking

Employment in the delivery of milk or newspapers, where the employment is not continued later than 9 a.m. Employment as a caretaker, where no wages are paid or other

noney payments are made.

Employment, involving part-time service only, in the capacity of: (a) member of a town band; (b) political agent; (c) water bailiff, *i.e.*, a person employed to protect a river, lake, loch, or water-course from pollution or trespass. Employment, involving part-time service only, in reading to the blind

Employment, involving part-time service only, in attendance upon old-age pensioners or persons in receipt of outdoor relief. Employment in England and Wales, involving part-time service only, by an Approved Society or a branch of an Approved Society

as a sick visitor

Employment in Scotland, involving part-time service only, as a ground officer.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

- The Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order 1920. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1920, No. 2092.) The Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order, 1921. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1921, No. 1019.)

The Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order, 1924. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1924, No. 1602.)

This Order having lain before both Houses of Parliament for 20 days in accordance with section 36 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, duly came into force.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INCLUSION ORDER, 1925.

The Unemployment Insurance Inclusion Order, 1925,* dated De-cember 23rd, 1925, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30). Whereas by the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employ-ments) Special Order, 1925,[†] the classes of employments set forth

ments) Special Order, 1525, the classes of employments set form in the First Schedule thereto are specified as being of such a nature that they are ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employments only, and not as the principal means of livelihood; And whereas it is desirable that certain persons engaged in the said classes of employments should be included among the persons employed within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920 to 1925.

and classes of employments and the unemployment Insurance employed within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1925; Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, with the approval of the Treasury, hereby makes the following Order :--

1. The persons set out in the First Schedule hereto shall

The persons set out in the First Schedule hereto shall be included among the persons employed within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1925.
 The Order specified in the Second Schedule hereto is hereby revoked; but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the said Order.
 (i) This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance Inclusion Order, 1925, and shall be deemed to have effect from the fourth day of Insurance 1926

effect from the fourth day of January, 1925. (ii) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Darkiement Parliament.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 23rd day of December, 1925. H. J. WILSON, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

(5) Any person employed in employment

or body responsible for the lighting of any borough, burgh or other local area, as lamp

borough, burgh of other local area, as lamp lighter or extinguisher.
(6) Any person employed by a local or other public authority in the removing of snow in or about any streets or other public places.
(7) Any person employed in employment involving occasional service only as a mace-bearer.

(8) Any person employed in employment involving part-time service only in or about a theatre, music-hall, or other place of public entertainment as a programme seller or bar

(9) Any person employed as a milker, that

SECOND SCHEDULE. Order Revoked.

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 1367.
 † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 1323; see pages 69–70.

bearer.

attendant.

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(1) Any person employed as a sub-postmaster remunerated by scale payment who is mainly dependent for his livelihood on the earnings derived by him from employment as a sub-postmaster and renders on the average 18 or more hours' personal service in each

(2) Any person employed as a telephone exchange attendant who is mainly dependent for his livelihood on the earnings derived by him from such employment or from any one or more part-time employments under the Postmaster-General. employments under the Postmaster-General. (3) Any person employed as a part-time telephonist (day or night), auxiliary postman, collector or deliverer of postal letters under allowance, messenger conveying Post Office mails on station service or pier service, auxiliary sorter or part-time indoor assistant for postal and telegraph business, who renders on the average 18 or more hours' service weekly in any one or more part-time employments of any kind whatsoever under the Postmaster-General.

(4) Any person employed as an Assessor of Taxes or as a Collector of Taxes under the Acts relating to Income Tax and Land Tax, where the employment, or, if the employment is in both such capacities, the employment in both capacities, involves whole-time

Where the person so employed is otherwise ordinarily employed by the authority, company, or other body or persons to whom the service is rendered.

(9) Any person employed as a milker, that is to say, engaged in milking.
(10) Any person employed in the delivery of milk or newspapers where the employment is not continued later than 9 a.m.
(11) Any person employed in employment involving part-time service only in or about a theatre, music-hall, or other place of public entertainment as a supernumerary, where he is otherwise ordinarily engaged in or about the theatre, music-hall, or other place of public entertainment.
(12) Any person employed in employment involving part-time service only in or about a theatre, music-hall, or other place of public entertainment.

(12) Any person employed in employment involving part-time service only in attendance upon old age pensioners or persons in receipt of outdoor relief, where the person so employed is otherwise ordinarily engaged in the service of the same employer. (13) Any person employed in employment involving part-time service only as a ground officer in Scotland, where the person so employed is otherwise ordinarily engaged in the service of the same employer.

Unemployment Insurance (Postal Workers') Inclusion Order, 1925. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 394.)

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

SHOP MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT MANAGERS, ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES, WAR DEPARTMENT.—Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. War Office. Difference.—Salary scales, claim for increase. Decision.—The Court determined basic salary scales as follows :—

(i) Shop Managers, £250—15—400 per annum.
(ii) Assistant Managers, £350—15—500 per annum.

Operative on 1st December, 1925. Issued 6th January, 1926. (1169.) COIR MAT AND MATTING INDUSTRY .- Trade Union Side v. Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Coir Mat and Matting Industry. Difference.—Application for wages increase. Decision—The Court decided against the application. Issued 9th January, 1926. (1170.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-ROAD TRANSPORT DEPOTS, BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—Payment of differential to fitters. Decision.—The Court decided that no case has been made out for an extra rate for fitters employed at the Curzon Street workshop. Issued 19th January, 1926. (1174.)

BAKERS, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MENTAL HOSPITALS .- Amal-BAKERS, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MENTAL HOSPITALS.—Amal-gamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers (London District) v. The London County Council. Differ-ence.—Revision of basis for determining wages. Decision.—The Court came to the conclusion that a case had not been made out for departing from the present scheme of regulating the wages of the men concerned on the basis of the agreements in the London Baking trade. Issued 22nd January, 1926. (1176.)

OFFICERS AND CREWS EMPLOYED ON THE SLUDGE VESSELS OF OFFICERS AND CREWS EMPLOYED ON THE SLUDGE VESSELS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Officers and Crews employed on the Council's Sludge Vessels v. The London County Council. Differ-ence.—Wages.—Claim for increase. Decision.—The Court awarded that as from 1st August, 1925, an advance be made in the rates of Officers, of 12s. 6d. a week, credit to be given for all sums of 10s. a week already paid since that date, 9s. a week to all other ratings except boys, and 7s. 6d. a week to boys, credit to be given for all sums of 6s. 6d. a week already paid. Issued, 22nd January, 1926. (1177) (1177.)

MESSENGERS, ORDNANCE FACTORIES, WAR OFFICE.—The Trade Union Side v. The Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—Application for wages and conditions of service of messengers at Headquarters Offices, Whitehall. Decision.—The Court decided that the rates of wages and conditions of service of messengers at Headquarters Offices of the Civil Service in London should be applied to the Class II messengers concerned

messengers concerned. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay week following the 1st February, 1926. (1178.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-BOLLERMAKERS', FITTERS', AND COPPER-SMITHS' ASSISTANTS, MARINE DEPARTMENT, HARWICH, PARKESTON QUAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—Claim for "dirty work" allowance under Decision No. 728. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim.

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

COKE TRADE: CUMBERLAND.—Workpeople's Side v. Employers' Side of the Cumberland Coke Trade Conciliation Board. Difference.— Claim for payment of extra quarter shift for working on "May Day," 1925. Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., appointed under Section 2 (1) (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter. Award.—Claim conceded. Issued 9th January, 1926.

IRON MINING: CUMBERLAND.—In connection with his Awards dated the 5th and 23rd October, 1925,* respectively, in regard to the difference that existed between the two sides of the Board of Con-ciliation for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was requested to give a decision on the employers' application of these Awards. His interpretation was issued on the 8th January, 1926.

(C.)-OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES : LONDON.—London County Council v. Officers and Crews employed on the Council's Sludge Vessels. Difference.—Strike in support of claim for restoration of cut in wages and further increases. Settlement.—Wages cut restored and claim for further increases referred to the Industrial Court for settlement. Simula 6th Language 1926 Signed 6th January, 1926.

TEXTILE WORKERS: PAISLEY.—National Union of Textile Workers v. Seedhill Yarn Dyeing and Yarn Printing Co., Ltd. Difference.—Strike on account of refusal of an operative to join the Union. Settlement.—Firm to give preference to Union men in the future. Settled 28th January, 1926.

* See November, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE, pp. 408-9.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (TRANSFER OF POWERS) ORDER, 1925.

By an Order in Council, dated the 16th December, 1925, which may be cited as the Ministry of Labour (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1925, the powers of making regulations respecting registry of Trade Unions and other matters which are conferred upon a Principal Secretary of State by section 13 of the Trade Union Act, 1871, and the like powers under the said section which are vested in the Secretary for Scotland by virtue of subsection (1) of section 2 of the Secretary for Scotland Act, 1887, were transferred to the Minister of Labour on and after the date of the Order.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.- CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain). Order U. (18), dated 29th January, 1926, confirming the variation Order U. (18), dated 29th January, 1920, commung the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and overtime rates for female workers in the Cerement Making section of the trade for specified periods *not* dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure, and specifying the 1st February, 1926, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C. (22), dated 30th January, 1926, to fix general minimum piece rates by providing that the rates fixed for the making of dollied or tommied short-link chain, as set out in the Order C. (19), dated 21st January, 1924, shall also apply to the making from the same sizes of iron of dollied or tommied chain with links larger than those constituting short-link chain. Objection period expires 22nd March, 1926.

Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain). Proposal E (1), dated 2nd February, 1926, to fix general minimum time rates and overtime rates for female workers and a general minimum piece rate for female home-workers. Objection period expires 2nd April, 1926.

111.—CHANGES IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO ALTERATION IN COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

Lower wages rates have become operative as from 1st February, 1926, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates of wages now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 75, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below :— Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain): Male Workers in Coffin Furniture Section of the Trade

U (13), col. 4.

Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain) M (39), (40) and (41), col. 10.

IV.-SPECIAL ORDERS.

PERAMBULATOR AND INVALID CARRIAGE TRADE.

The Trade Boards (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1926. Special Order, dated 15th January, 1926, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 32), altering the description of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order 1919 Carriage) Order, 1919.

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) by a Special Order called the Trade Boards (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1919, dated the 20th day of October, 1919, applied the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade

1919, applied the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade pecified in the Appendix to the said Special Order: And whereas it is provided by Subsection 1 of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order: And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the said Special Order by altering the description of the trade specified in the Appendix thereto:

in the Appendix thereto: Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and of any other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes a Special Order varying the said Special Order :---

1. The description of the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Trade Boards (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1919, shall be varied by the substitution therefor of the description set out in the Appendix to this Order. 2. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Perambu-lator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1926.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this 15th day of January, 1926

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

APPENDIX TO ABOVE ORDER

1. Subject to the provisions of this Appendix the following opera-tions shall be operations of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade

(a) the making, wherever carried on, of perambulators, invalid carriages, folding push-cars, and the wheels or axles

(b) the making of the following articles for perambulators, invalid carriages, or folding push-cars when such making—

(i) is done in association or in conjunction with the making mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above, or (ii) constitutes the main business of the establishment, branch, or department, or

(iii) is done in a toy-making establishment,

that is to say :--springs, tubular under-carriages, hood frames, bodies (including cane or wicker bodies), canopy frames, levers of all kinds, aprons, hood and canopy covers;

(c) the making of motor-cycle side-car bodies when done in an establishment, branch or department, in which the main business is any of the making mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a)and (b) above; (d) the making of fittings or accessories for perambulators,

(a) the making of fittings or accessories for perambulators, invalid carriages, or folding push-cars when done (a) in associa-tion or in conjunction with any of the making specified above, or (b) in a toy-making establishment; (e) the repair of any of the articles, the making of which is an operation of the trade herein specified, when done in associa-tion with or in conjunction with such making.

2. All operations of packing, warehousing, despatching, stocktaking, and other similar operations and all operations of crate making when such operations are incidental to any of the operations referred to in the preceding paragraphs hereof shall be deemed to be operations of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix the following operations shall not be operations of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade :---

(a) the manufacture of self-propelled chain or lever-driven or nechanically propelled invalid carriages or parts thereof; (b) operations included in the Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920, or any amendment or variation thereof.

(b) the expression "perambulators" shall not include Tor perambulators; (c) the making of hood and canopy covers shall include the

(d) "Toy-making establishment" means an establishment,

branch, or department, in which the main business is the work specified in the Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920, or any nendment or variation thereof.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY THE ABOVE ORDER.

1. It has been represented to the Minister of Labour that it might prove of assistance to employers and workers and others concerned in the application of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909–1918, if, in suitable the application of the frace boards Acts, 1505–1510, it, in suitable cases, when he makes an Order applying the Acts to a trade for the first time or when he makes an Order varying the existing description of a trade contained in an Order made under the said Acts, some information were given by a departmental memorandum as to his understanding of the scope of the Order.

2. An authoritative interpretation of the Trade Boards Acts and/or of Orders made thereunder can be given only by the Courts of Law, and, on the understanding that any views which he may express provisionally as to the inclusion within or exclusion from the scope of the Acts and/or Orders made thereunder of any trade, process, operation, article, or of any class of worker, are given on process, operation, article, or of any class of worker, are given on the information at the time in his possession and are subject to revision in the light of further information, the Minister makes the observations which follow in paragraph 3 below for the guidance of all concerned in the application of the Trade Boards (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1926.

3. The Order of 1926 amends the Order of 1919, and the principal effect of the amendment is to bring in various fringes of the trade which were not previously specified.

which were not previously specified. Paragraph 1 (a) and (b).—The work included in these sub-para-graphs is in general that included in the 1919 Order. The manu-facture of such parts of perambulators as springs, tubular under-carriages, hood frames, bodies, canopy frames and levers, and the making of aprons, hood or canopy covers, including the covering or recovering of hoods or canopies (see also paragraph 4 (c) of the definition), is now, however, included where it is the main business of the establishment, branch or department in which it is performed of the establishment, branch, or department in which it is performed, as well as when the work is done directly in association with or in as well as when the work is done directly in association with or in conjunction with the making of perambulators, invalid carriages, etc. It is also included when done in toy-making establishments. The reason for this inclusion is that this work is understood to form an integral part of the perambulator trade, although the firms concerned may, in some cases, not manufacture any completed perambulators.

Paragraph 1 (c).—The manufacture of motor cycle sidecar bodies, which was within the scope of the original definition when carried on in association with the manufacture of perambulators, invalid carriages or folding push-cars, is now included only when carried

on in establishments or departments mainly engaged in the perambu-lator and invalid carriage trade. It was not the intention of the original definition to bring within the scope the making of these bodies when their manufacture constituted the main business of housing, despatching, stocktaking and any other such work in connection with children's toys when carried on in association or in conjunction with the making of such toys. the establishment or department and the making of the perambu-lators, etc., was an occasional or subsidiary part of the business and the opportunity has been taken in the new definition to make the position clearer. 3. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this Appendix, but without prejudice to the construction of any expression contained in those provisions, there shall not be deemed to be included in the Toy Manufacturing Trade any of the following operations, that is to sav :-

Paragraph 1 (d).—This sub-paragraph specifies work which is held to be part of the perambulator trade when carried on (a) in association with the manufacture of perambulators, invalid carriages, folding push-cars and integral parts thereof, or (b) in establishments folding push-cars and integral parts thereof, or (b) in establishments or departments mainly engaged in the toy trade. The operations when carried on as at (a) above were already covered by the Order of 1919. The two Boards agreed that the manufacture of perambu-lator fittings or accessories by toy firms should be covered by the Perambulator Board. The phrase "fittings or accessories" should be understook to cover everything made for a perambulator other than the parts specified in paragraph 1 (b) of the definition. An important difference is, that the manufacture of the toys specified in inclusion (e) of the 1919 Order is not now covered; but by an Order of even date is included within the revised scope of

by an Order of even date is included within the revised scope of the Toy Trade Board. This amendment is the result of an agreement reached by the two Boards after exhaustive consideration of the circumstances (see also Note above).

Paragraph 2.—Apart from the fact that stocktaking and crate making are now definitely included, this paragraph is the same as inclusion (f) of the 1919 Order, and appears to call for no comment.

Paragraph 3.—The object of this paragraph is to avoid overlaps with other trades, self-propelled chain- or lever-driven and mechanically propelled invalid carriages being understood to form part of the cycle trade.

As regards sub-paragraph (b), see Note on paragraph 1 (d) above.

TOY MANUFACTURING TRADE.

The Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1926. Special Order, dated 15th January, 1926, made by the Minister of Labour, under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 32) altering the description of the Toy Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920.

Paragraph 1: General Principles of inclusion and exclusion.-The Paragraph 1: General Principles of inclusion and exclusion.—The principles on which the definition is based are to be found in its first paragraph. Generally speaking, all work in connection with the making of children's toys is brought within the scope of the Board in two sets of circumstances: (1) when carried on in an establishment, branch or department mainly so engaged, or (2) when carried on by a worker so engaged, irrespective of the main work of the establishment, branch or department in which he is employed, recorded in this case that the voltar is wholly a complexed during Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) by a Special Order called the Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920, dated the 19th day of March, 1920, applied the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Special Order : And whereas it is provided by Subsection 1 of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order : And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the said Special Order by altering the description of the trade provided in this case that the worker is wholly* so employed, his working hours in any week. In addition, in the case of perambulator making establishments, any toy work done in the establishment is brought within the scope of the Toy Board, whether specified in the Appendix thereto: Now, therefore, the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and of any other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes a Special Order varying the said Special Order : the worker is employed on both types of work or not. Hitherto such work when it has been performed on toy perambulators or other similar toys, has been within the scope of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Board, and the present arrangement is the result of an agreement between the two Boards concerned.

1. The description of the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920, shall be varied by the substitution therefor of the description set out in the Appendix to this Order.

2. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1926.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this 15th day of January, 1926. H. J. WILSON,

Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO ABOVE ORDER.

1. Subject as hereinafter provided the Toy Manufacturing Trade shall consist of all work in connection with the making of children's toys when performed :--

(a) in a toy making establishment or in a perambulator making establishment, or
(b) in any other establishment by a worker who during the whole time that he works in any week in such other establishment

is wholly employed on such work. 2. For the purpose of this Appendix the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say :-"Toy making establishment" means an establishment, branch

or department in which work in connection with the making of children's toys is the principal business carried on.

" Perambulator making establishment " means an establishment. branch or department in which the principal business carried on is the trade specified in the Trade Boards (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1919, or any amendment or variation thereof

"Children's toys" includes any part of such toys.

"Making of children's toys" includes the assembling of parts of such toys.

"Work in connection with the making of children's toys" includes all operations of sweeping up in any part of an estab-lishment, branch or department mainly engaged upon work in connection with the making of such toys, and packing, ware-* In interpreting the word "wholly" in the definition, the Minister does not propose to regard interruptions in the making of children's toys for insignificant periods as taking such making outside the scope of the Board.

(a) the making of sports requisites.
(b) the making from ceramic materials of dolls or dolls' parts, dolls' china, marbles or similar articles, when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of other pottery;

perations included in the trades specified in the Orders nereinafter mentioned or any amendments or variations thereof, that is to say :-

The Trade Boards (Hollow-ware) Order, 1913.

Trade Boards (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1913.

The Trade Boards (Brush and Broom) Order, 1919.

The Trade Boards (Women's Clothing) Order, 1919. The Trade Boards (Tailoring) Order, 1919. The Trade Boards (Hat, Cap and Millinery) Order, 1919.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY THE ABOVE ORDER.

[Paragraphs 1 and 2 repeat, mutatis mutandis, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Explanatory Memorandum accompanying the Trade Boards (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1926 (printed above).]

3. The Order of 1926 amends the description of the Toy Manu-facturing trade contained in the Order of 1920, its main effect being to bring within the scope of the Board various fringes of the trade hitherto unscheduled. In particular, the manufacture of toy to oring within the scope of the Board various irringes of the trade hitherto unscheduled. In particular, the manufacture of toy perambulators and other toys manufactured by perambulator makers is transferred from the scope of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Board to that of the Toy Board.

The following explanation (which must not be taken as exhaustive) is given of the terms employed in the definition of the trade :---

Paragraph 2: Interpretation of "Toys."—This paragraph contains interpretations of the terms used in the first part of the definition; only the following call for comment:—

While no precise definition of "children's toys" can be embodied in the Order of 1926, the term applies essentially to any article made for sale as a plaything for children. Toys of all classes, e.g., metal toys, wooden or other hard toys, soft and other stuffed toys, dolls, children's books of textile materials, requisites for table games, Christmas crackers, Easter eggs, toy musical instruments, etc., are, of course, included. There are, however, classes of articles (e.g., bats and balls) which are toys in certain circumstances only, e.g., according to the pattern made. A determining criterion in all such cases will be whether the article in question is made mainly for sale as a child's toy. If so, it is within the scope of the Board. The position is similar with regard to articles used for instructional or educational purposes. Children's toys are not excluded merely by reason of their being also used for those purposes. It will be noted that, under paragraph 2 of the definition, the expression "children's toys" includes any part of such toys. There is thus brought within the scope of the Order the making in a toy-making establishment, branch or department, of paste or other adhesive material, or nails, screws, nuts, hinges, catches or other similar articles used in the assembling of toys. The making of such articles elsewhere may, however, be presumed not to form part of the toy-making trade and is therefore not included. Assembling.—The assembling of parts of toys is considered to be While no precise definition of "children's toys" can be embodied

Assembling.—The assembling of parts of toys is considered to be an integral part of the making of toys and is therefore within the an integral part of the making of toys and is therefore within the scope of the Order in the same circumstances in which toy manufac-ture in general is included. For instance, a firm which had an establishment branch or department wholly or mainly engaged upon assembling parts of toys brought either from some other English firm or abroad, or which employed a worker wholly upon such work, would thus be within the scope of the Order. By "assembling" is understood the putting together of parts in such a way that they cannot be separated afterwards without breaking the article. Such operations as the filling of Christmas stockings

or the putting together of component parts of table games are not intended to be covered by the term "assembling." They are considered to be operations of "packing" and, as such, are within the scope of the Order only in the circumstances specified in paragraph 2. That is to say, such packing operations would be within the scope of the Order (and not otherwise) when performed in a toy-making establishment, branch or department, irrespective of whether the firm itself manufactured the stockings or parts thereof or not.

thereof or not. Paragraph 3: Avoidance of overlapping with other trades—Clothing, Pottery, Sports Requisites.—The object of this paragraph is to avoid overlaps with other trades; for example, in the absence of a provision of this kind, articles of clothing worn by children for the purpose of "dressing up," as Red Indians, policemen, nurses, etc., might be argued to be articles made for sale as children's playthings. Such articles are a second and a second a second articles trades articles are, however, in general, manufactured in the clothing trades, and fall within the present scope of the appropriate clothing Trade Board. A further example of this kind is the manufacture of a toy animal from sugar, which clearly forms part of the sugar confec-tionery trade, and is covered by the Sugar Confectionery Trade Board. In addition, in order to avoid encroaching upon the pottery trade, the manufacture of such articles as dolls' heads from pottery is the manufacture of such articles as dolls' heads from pottery is excluded when carried on in conjunction with the manufacture of other pottery, even though the workers are not interchangeably employed. If, however, an establishment were engaged exclusively on the manufacture of dolls' heads or other toys or parts thereof from pottery, such an establishment would, in the Minister's view, be a toy-making establishment, and fall within the scope of the revised definition. The express exclusion of the making of sports' requisites not only emphasises the separate character of the trade but is also in accordance with the criterion referred to above, of exempting articles which are not made wholly or mainly for sale as children's playthings.

V.-REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF TRADE BOARDS.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain); Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain). Consequent upon the making of new Special Orders for these trades, the Minister of Labour has issued Regulations, dated 15th January, 1926, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain) and the Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain), respectively, under which he has appointed new Trade Board with jurisdiction in respect of the trades as now defined. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., LL.B., who was Chairman of both the previous Boards, has been appointed to be Chairman of the new Boards, and Mr. F. Popplewell (Office of Trade Boards, 1, Whitehall Gardens, London,

been appointed to f Trade Boards, 1, Whitehall Gardens, London, Popplewell (Office of Trade Boards, 1, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1) to be Secretary. The Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Boards for the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade (Great Britain) and the Toy Trade (Great Britain), dated 19th January, 1920, and 17th August, 1920, respectively, have been moded

Button Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

In pursuance of the Special Order, dated 7th August, 1925, the Minister of Labour has issued Regulations, dated 31st December, Minister of Labour has issued Regulations, dated 31st December, 1925, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Button Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain), under which he has appointed a new Trade Board, with jurisdiction in respect of the trade as now defined. Professor F. Tillyard, who was Chairman of the previous Board, has been appointed to be Chairman of the new Board, and Mr. F. Popplewell (Office of Trade Boards, 1, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1) to be Secretary. The Regulations, dated 13th February, 1920, and the Amendment Regulations, dated 19th December, 1924, together known as the Trade Boards (Button-Making Trade, Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1924, have been revoked.

Prints of the above-mentioned Orders and Regulations may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office or through any hookseller.

TRADE BOARDS INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT (GREAT BRITAIN).

For the purpose of the inspection of firms engaged in industries covered by Trade Boards, and the enforcement of Trade Board Orders in Great Britain, the country is divided into eight divisions, in each of which there is a divisional office in charge of a senior

in each of which there is a divisional office in charge of a senior officer; and all Trade Boards inspection is now undertaken locally from the appropriate divisional office. There are sub-offices in the South-Western division at Plymouth, and in the North-Eastern division at Newcastle. The addresses and telephone numbers of the divisional and sub-offices, and the areas they respectively cover, are given below. Communications should be addressed to "The Senior Officer, Ministry of Labour, Trade Boards Division," at the addresses

- South-Eastern Division (I) (comprising London north of the Thames and Middlesex) :---Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (*Tel. No.*: Victoria 9200.)

- - (Tel. No. : Victoria 9200.)
- - "Parklands," Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.
 (Tel. No. : Bristol, 5515.)
 Sub-Office : Barclays Bank Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth. (No telephone.)
- Midland Division (comprising Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Stafford-shire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Shropshire) :---Newspaper House, 174, Corporation Street, Birmingham. (*Tel. No.* : Birmingham, Central 2511.)
- North-Eastern Division (comprising Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Durham and Northumberland) :--Quebec Chambers, Quebeo Street, Leeds.
- (Tel. No. : Leeds, Central 20801.) Sub-Office : 63, Westgate Road, Middle Staircase, Newcastle-
- on-Tyne. (*Tel. No.*: Newcastle, Central 2987.)
- North-Western Division (comprising Lancashire, Cheshire, West
- (Tel. No. : Rusholme 1868.)
- (Tel. No. : Edinburgh, Central 9060.)
- Welsh Division (comprising the whole of Wales and Monmouth-

Principality Buildings, Queen Street, Cardiff. (*Tel. No.*: Cardiff 5253.)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY .- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 2nd February, 1926. (Cmd. 2581; price 2d.)

Contains statement of Government policy with regard to employment on the land, wages, and housing.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1925. VOL. LX., PART I.—Report on the acreage under crops and number of live stock in England and Wales. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (See page 43.)

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—(1) Report of proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the year ending 30th September, 1925. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (See page 43.) (2) The Agricultural Wages Committees (Amendment) Regulations, 1925, dated 29th December, 1925. S.R. & O., 1925, No. 1360. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

DERMATTTIS.—Dermatitis in the boot and shoe trade (stock rooms). December, 1925. Form 1814. Home Office.

Contains precautions against dermatitis to be observed by workers applying cleaning solutions to boots and shoes.

FOOD COUNCIL.-Evidence submitted to the Food Council on the ruestion of short weight and measure in the sale of foodstuffs. Vol. II, 11th and 12th November, 1925. Vol. III. November and December, 1925. (S.O. publications; price 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., respectively.)

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—List of the principal Acts of Parliament, regulations, orders, instructions and notices relating to Merchant Shipping which are now in force. (January, 1926.) Board of Trade, Mercantile Marine Department. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

Contains list of official publications of interest to shipowners, shipbuilders, seamen and fishermen classified alphabetically under subject headings (e.g., surveys of ships, crew space, distressed seamen, employment in mercantile marine, examinations and certificates of competency, medical scales, seamen's lodging houses, wages, Workmen's Compensation Acts, etc., etc.).

MINING.—(1) Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, 1925. Minutes of evidence, 9th to 15th days. (S.O. publications; price 1s. 6d.; 1s. 6d.; 1s.; 3s.; 2s. 3d.; 1s.; 3s. 9d., respectively.) (2) The limits of inflammability of firedamp and air. Safety in Mines Research Board, Paper No. 15. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. multicar. price 6d.) publication; price 6d.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—Report of a Court of Inquiry concerning railway shopmen: Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2583; price 3d.) (See page 41.)

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—(1) Report of the Food Investigation Board for the year 1924. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.) (2) Report of the Medical Research Council for the year 1924–25. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.)

Includes researches into industrial diseases, and a summary of the work of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

TRADE UNIONS.—International Labour Directory, 1925. Part III. Workers' organisations. International Labour Office. (George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.; price 3s.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1926. ADMIRALTY.

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

(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.) Chatham: Bricks: Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd., Murston, Sittingbourne.—Devonport: Bricks: The Western Counties Brick Co., Ltd., Plymouth.—Portland Cement: Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd., Murston, Sittingbourne.—Drilling Machine: Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Portsmouth: Glazed Bricks: Scourse & Kingston, Ltd., Bedminster, Bristol.—Radiators: National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hull.—Galvanised Corrugated Sheets: John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.—Steel Framed Building: Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffordshire.—Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Sheffield: Testing House Extension: George Longden & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. H.M. Naval Establishment Abroad: Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

(Contract and Purchase Department.) Accumulators : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester. —Alternators, Turbo : C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Batteries : Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., North-ampton.—Blankets : Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; Priestley Bros., Halifax; Chas. Early & Co., Ltd., Witney.—Boats, Motor : Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Pounder & Co., Ltd., Hartlepool.—Boxes, Ammunition : Watt Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boots (Boys') : John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—Brackets, Shaft : Springfield Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brushes, Painters : Webb & Foulger, Ltd., London; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—Brushes, Steel Wire : Thornton Williams & Co., London, S.E.; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; J. & R. Whyte (United Wire Works, Ltd.), Glasgow.—Buckets, Acid : Lorival Mfg. Co. Williams & Co., London, S.E.; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; J. & R. Whyte (United Wire Works, Ltd.), Glasgow.—Buckets, Acid : Lorival Mfg. Co. (1921), Ltd., Southall.—Buoys : J. Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.,—Cabinet Work : Sheridan Knowles & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Central Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Brown & Backhouse, Liverpool; Barnstaple Cabinet Co., Barnstaple; C. Gibbons, High Wycombe; Vono Co., Dudley Port, Staffs; A. H. McIntosh & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; G. A. Large & Son, High Wycombe; Exors. of late S. Snawdon, Plymouth; Scott Morton & Tynecastle Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Candles : Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.,—Gans and Drums : P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Brown (Ship Supplies), Ltd., London, E.; L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E. —Canvas Floorcloth : John Hare & Co., Bristol.—Canvas Hose Tubing : G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Carpenters' and Joiners' Work : Lawson & Co., Glasgow; Maides Bros., Croydon; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Frazers Joinery Co., Ltd., Norwich; Scott Morton & Tynecastle Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Castings, Stern : J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Wolsingham.—Castings, Rudder Frame : Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Castings, Stern : J. Bogerson & Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Cahawei K. Go., Ltd., Notwich; Scott Morton & Tynecastle Co., Ltd., London.—Castings, Rudder Frame : Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Castings, Stern : J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Castings, Rudder Frame : Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., London.—Cells : Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Chamois Skins : J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; C. Kirkham & Son, Ltd., Not & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; Pavlova Leather Co., Ltd., Abingdon.--Cleats and Eyeplates, Stamped Steel: Carron Co., Falkirk; Douglas & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; Pavlova Leather Co., Ltd., Abingdon.—
Cleats and Eyeplates, Stamped Steel: Carron Co., Falkirk; Douglas Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; D.
Rollo & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Vaughan Bros., Willenhall.—
Cloth, Cleaning: A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Bury; The Fairlea Mill Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot.—Cloth, Woollen for Table Covers: James Harper & Sons, Eccleshill.—Cocks, Asbestos Packed: W. N.
Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Compressors, Air : P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Compressors, Electrically-driven : Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cotton Waste and Linters, Purified: The Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall.—Granes, Steam-driven Floating: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cutters, 32 ft.: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool; A. Everson, Woodbridge, Suffolk; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Drill, Cotton, White : J. Hunter & Sons, Manchester; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Johnson & Sons, Manchester.—Electrodes : Alloy Welding Processes, Ltd., London, N.—Felt, Brown : Richard Ashworth (Branch of Mitchells, Ashworth Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot.—Fire Extinguishers : The Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gauges, Caliper : L. S. Starrett Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, E.C.—Gear, Bow : MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Gloves : Chas. Ockwell & Co., Coskade.—Gloves, Leather, Various : The North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Ltd., Cricklade Wilt : Covangan & Waster for W. Materio. Various: The North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Ltd., Cricklade, Wilts; Goodman & Wagstaff, Woodley, near Stockport.—Gigs, 30 ft.: Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—Gunboats: Yarrow & Co. (1922), Ltd., Scotstoun.— Gymnastic Apparatus: The Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Hunt & Sons, Liverpool; Spencer Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End; T. M. Gardiner, Hoddesdon.—Hair Felt: G. Butterworth & Son, Leeds; Mitchells Ashworth Stansfield & Co. Ltd. Ashworth Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, near Manchester.— Hose, Canvas, Ventilating and Couplings : F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; M. W. Swinburne & Sons, Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Lamps, Electric : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.,

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Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., Hammersmith; Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., Brimsdown; Siemens & English Electric Lamp Co., Preston.— Launches, Motor, 52¹/₂ ft.: Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Row-hedge.—Launches, Steam, 52¹/₂ ft.: Philip & Son, Dartmouth.— Life Buoys and Belts: Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; Fosbery & Co., London, E.—Linoleum, etc.: Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Corticine Floor Covering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Linoleum Mfg. Co., Ltd., London E.C.—Linseed Oils: Dixon & Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—Machine, Gear Cutting: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.— Manganese Bronze Ingots: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Marmalade : Lipton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bayswater S.L.-Macinie, Geai Outling : J. Holfoyd & Co., Ltd., Koondale.—
Manganese Bronze ingots : Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Marmalade : Lipton, Ltd., London, E.C., Mattress and Pillow Covers : Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C., Bayswater Bedding Co., Ltd., London, W.—Meat and Vegetable Rations : C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Mopheads : T. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley, Staffs.—Nails, etc., Copper : T. Bradley, Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Combination Metallic Packing Co. (1921), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison & Cook, Birmingham; D. Powis & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Tower Manu-facturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—Pipes, Charging : Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Press, Cordite : Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Pumps, Bilge : Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Red Lead : London Lead Oxide Co., Ltd., Gravesend.—Rivets, Steel : Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Glasgow.—Runway Pur-chases : H. Wharton, Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—Scuttles, Side : J. Roby, Ltd., Liverpool; J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Bolekow Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Bolekow Vaughan & Steel Co., Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds.—Steel Wire Ropes : Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; T. & W. Smith, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Haggie Bros., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Edwin Ellis & Co. Ltd., London, E.; George Elliot & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; W. J. Glover & Co., Ltd., St. Helens; Caledonian Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Airdrie; Bruntons, Musselburgh; Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Steel Woven Wire : R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Man-chester.—Storage Bottles : Cheste English : Bartlett Bayliss & Co., Ltd., Bideford; R. Batcheller & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone; Bowerman & Sons, Ltd., Bridgwater; C. R. Claridge, Exeter; East & Sons, Ltd., Berk-hamsted; J. S. Elliott & Son, Cranleigh; W. Ivens & Sons, Rugby; hamsted; J. S. Elliott & Son, Cranleigh; W. Ivens & Sons, Rugby; H. Longley & Sons, East Grinstead; C. Miles & Sons, Stamford, Lincs; R. Mulford, Ltd., Hook, Basingstoke; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Tin and Japanned Wares**: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; T. G. Blood, Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Froggart & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Bir-mingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; J. Robertson, Aberdeen; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Tooth-brushes**: Titterton & Howard, London, W.—**Towels**: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; Stott & Smith. Ltd. brushes : Titterton & Howard, London, W.—Towels : Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.— Traveller, Overhead Electric : T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley, Leeds.—Upholstery : T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe.— Valves, Ventilation G.M. : Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.— Vices and Screw Clamps : New Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; S. A. Daniell, Ltd., Birmingham.—W.C's and Gear : Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley; R. Brown & Son, Ltd., Paisley; Shanks & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Wheels, Gear : D. Brown & Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield.—Winches : John H. Wilson & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Whalers, 27 ft. : Clare Lallow, Cowes, Isle of Wight; The Southampton Launch Boat Co., Bitterne Manor, Hants; Walter Cook, Maldon, Essex; G. A. Feltham & Co., Portsmouth.

Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminium Ingot : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.— Asbestos Cloth, Wire Woven : Bells United Asbestos Co., Ltd., Harefield.—Barrows, Wheel : J. C. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Barrows, Wheel and Parts : East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.— Bedford Cord, Khaki : T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Farnworth, Nr. Bolton.—Bedsteads, Single : G. Gale & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.— Bedsteads, Camp : Brown & Woods, Ltd., Ipswich.—Blankets, Saddle : J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield & Dewsbury.—Brass Sheet : Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Calcium Hydrate and Soda Ash (mixed) : Sofnal, Ltd., London, S.E.— Calico. White : J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester _ Conves Calico, White : J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Canvas, Packing : The Strathmore Linen Co., Ltd., Coupar Angus; D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth.—Cases Mattress, Single : Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.— Chairs, Windsor : G. H. & S. Keen, High Wycombe.—Chemical Apparatus : Townson & Mercer, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cisterns,

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1926.

Galvanized Mild Steel : W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley.-Cloth, Galvanized Mild Steel: W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley.—Cloth, Silk: E. Wilman & Co., Ltd., Hadfield.—Coir Fibre: J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., Colombo.—Compressor, Air: Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Copper Ingot: Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., London; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London.— Cotton Waste: Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury, Lancs.—Curtains, Mosquito General Service: Frank Lane, London, E.C.—Curtains, Mosquito, Med. Service: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.— Curtains, Sandfly, G.S.: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.— Cylinders, Hot Water: National Galvanizers, Ltd., Sunderland.— Dowlas, Tan and Tichen Linen: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Drill, Brown: Hart & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Lane & Sons, Walkden.— Drilling: Selson Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Drawers, Brown : Hart & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Lane & Sons, Walkden.— Drilling : Selson Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Drawers, Cotton, Knitted : Nottingham Mfg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough.— Duck Flax, White : Coalisland Weaving Co., Ltd., Coalisland, Co. Tyrone.—Expanded Metal : Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—Forges Field : Wm. Allday & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Generating Sets : W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Gloves, Worsted, Drab : A. Yates & Co., Ashby de la Zouch.—Hides, Bearskin : C. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Hides, Raw, Limed : Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Bermondsey.—Lathes, Parting : Smith & Coventry, Ltd., Manchester.—Linoleum, Brown : Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Mattresses, Sprine, Double : J. & J. Tauntons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Nettine, Double : J. & J. Tauntons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Netting, : Hancock & James, Nottingham.—Nickel : Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., Clydack.—Overalls, Combination : H. Lotery & Co., London, E.—Packing, Hessian : Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth; Strathmore Linen Co., Ltd., Coupar Angus.-Press: J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Salford.-Roofing Composition Press : J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Salford.—Roofing Composition : Industrial Engineering, Ltd., London, N.W.—Rugs, Axminster : Jas. Templeton & Co., Glasgow.—Saddles : D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Saddlery : Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons, Walsall.—Scrap, Old Cast Iron : T. W. Ward, Ltd., London, E.—Sheets, Barrack, Linen : J. Gunning & Son Ltd., Cookstown, Co. Tyrone.—Shoes, Canvas : Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Son, Raunds.—Soap, Brown Windsor : Jos. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Solders, Plumber's and Tinman's : E. Cowles, Hounslow.—Steel Billets : Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Rod : E. Allan & Co., Ltd., Mednesfield.— Steves, Oil, Rippingilles : Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Stove Piping : Henry Green, Ltd., London, S.E.— Strappings, Leather : Turney Bros., Nottingham.—Stripping and Lagging of Pipes and Boilers : Lonsdale & Co., Blackburn.— Switchgear and Switchboard : Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton.— Tables, Soldiers : W. R. & R. Atkinson, Ltd., Bingley.—Tables, Soldiers, Tops : W. R. & R. Atkinson, Ltd., Bingley.—Tables, Trestles, Tops : W. R. & R. Atkinson, Ltd., Bingley.—Tables, Trestles, Tops : W. R. & R. Atkinson, Ltd., Weybridge.— Arsenal, Woolwich—Foundations and Drain : John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Aldershot—Extension to Louise Margaret Hospital : Mussell-White & Son, Basingstoke, Hants. Smallshot— New Buildings and Reconstruction Work : Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London. York—Headquarters Offices—Repairs to Roofs : Pickles Bros., Leeds. Plymouth—Married Quarters, etc., at Crownhill : F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Catterick Camp— Erection of Bunkers at Power Station : G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks Institutions: Bovington Camp—Heating Ord Block : Yorks. Installations: Bovington Camp—Heating Ord. Block E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.

AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY. Aeroplane Trailers: Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick.— Aircraft: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Gloucester-shire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Metal Wings: Steel Wing Co., London, S.E.—Aircraft Modifications to: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester.—Aircraft, Reconditioning of: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Blackburn Aero-plane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Gloucestershire Aircraft Ltd., Chelten-ham; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Nanchester; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—Air Lighthouses and Boundary Marking Lights, Main-Weybridge.—Air Lighthouses and Boundary Marking Lights, Main-tenance of : Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford.—Air-screws and Cases : Airscrew Co., Weybridge.—Airscrews, Hubs and Spares : Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—Airship Fuel Tanks : Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., London, S.W.—Balloons, Kite and Nurse : C. G. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Bombs, Cleaning,

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. Februarv, 1926.

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