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

### EMPLOYMENT.

WHILE employment in a number of important industries remained very bad during March, there was nevertheless, in industry generally, a pronounced improvement throughout the month. A satisfactory feature was a substantial decrease in the numbers of insured persons recorded as wholly unemployed. The improvement in employment occurred principally in tailoring, pottery and earthenware manufacture, general and marine engineering, shipbuilding, building and public works contracting, the cotton industry, and textile bleaching, dyeing, etc. In the coal-mining industry there was a reduction in the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers.

Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 12,000,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) in all industries taken together at 21st March, 1927, was 9·9, as compared with 10·9 at 21st February, 1927, and 9·8 at 22nd March, 1926. The percentage wholly unemployed declined from 8·8 at 21st February to 7·9 at 21st March. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th March, 1927, was approximately 1,115,000, of whom 905,000 were men and 153,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 28th February, 1927, it was 1,208,000, of whom 970,000 were men and 172,000 were women; and at 29th March, 1926, it was 1,070,000, of whom 842,000 were men and 175,000 were women.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March resulted in an aggregate net increase of nearly £47,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 200,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of nearly £24,000 in those of 148,000 workpeople.

The principal changes affected coal miners. At collieries in Yorkshire the percentage addition to basic rates was increased by an amount equivalent to about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on total wages, while in the Radstock area the previous total was increased by nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Wages were reduced in the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coalfield (excluding South Derbyshire) and also in the Forest of Dean, the reduction in total wages amounting to about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the former district and to  $6\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. in the latter.

In industries other than coal mining, the majority of the changes which occurred in March resulted in reductions in wages. Among the workpeople who sustained reductions were workpeople employed in the chain-making trade, various classes of railway traffic workers in Northern Ireland, penmakers at Birmingham, and workpeople employed in the non-trading services of certain local authorities in the East Midlands. There was an increase in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England.

During the first three months of 1927 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases of over £70,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 630,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of about the same amount in the wages of nearly 440,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1926 there were net increases of £12,350 in the weekly full-time wages of 123,000 workpeople and net reductions of £15,750 in those of 260,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st April the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 65 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 71 per cent. a month ago and 68 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 55, 62 and 59 respectively.

The index number for 1st April is the lowest recorded since January, 1917; the fall since 1st March is mainly due to decreases, largely seasonal, in the prices of eggs, milk, and butter, and to reductions in the prices of coal and gas from the abnormal levels which resulted from the coal-mining stoppage.

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

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in March was 22. In addition, 13 disputes which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in March (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 14,000; and the aggregate duration of all disputes during March was about 137,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first three months of 1927 was about 348,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 32,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1926 were 1,244,000 days and 52,000 workpeople respectively.



## REPORT OF DELEGATION APPOINTED TO STUDY INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In August, 1926, the Minister of Labour appointed a Delegation to study industrial conditions in Canada and the United States of America, with special reference to the relations between employers and employed in their bearing upon industrial conditions in Great Britain.\* The Delegation have now reported to the Minister of Labour (Cmd. Paper 2833; price 1s. net).

In a covering letter the Delegation call special attention to the following points:—

### *I.—Industrial Combination.*

The formation of large groups in industry is very marked, and they are almost entirely of the type generally referred to as "Horizontal Trusts." Where well organised, their success is undeniable. They have caused cheaper production, and lower selling prices, and this has resulted in widened markets, greater employment and higher wages.

Large amalgamations of similar industries are no more difficult to control than small units, and the advantages are that overhead charges are lessened, selling expenses are reduced, and individual factories can be specialised on the production of fewer varieties of articles, again causing cheaper production.

### *II.—Standardisation and Simplification.*

The effect of intelligent standardisation is to reduce the cost of manufacture, to reduce stocks which have to be carried both by a manufacturer and a dealer, and to make the financing of stocks easier by reducing the risk of depreciation due to changing fashion or type. This process has undoubtedly been made easier in the United States than is at present possible in Great Britain, by the lack of conservatism and by the power of the large combinations of industry.

In addition to standardisation, simplification of design so that parts of any commodity can be more cheaply and easily manufactured is the subject of continual study. Reference is made in an Appendix to what has already been accomplished in this direction.

### *III.—Instalment Buying.*

The estimated total value of goods sold at retail in the United States in 1926 under this system exceeded £1,200,000,000. (This sum is considerably more than the value of the total British export trade in a normal year.) The estimated instalment debt at a given time is about £550,000,000. It is true that the greatest caution is necessary in approaching this matter, but the system of instalment buying must have been a great factor in increasing the internal trade of the country and consequently the prosperity of industry.

### *IV.—Management.*

Management is receiving clearer recognition as the executive arm of industry, distinct from ownership, not only in large corporations where ownership is widely distributed but also in small undertakings. The technique of management has greatly advanced. Managers pool among themselves, even in competitive industries, the benefits of their experience in production, organisation, marketing and industrial relations, and full publicity is given to statistical and other data on all business matters.

### *V.—Labour.*

The workpeople accept experiments towards reduced cost of production, as they have always found that the result of lower costs has been increased consumption and consequently more employment.

Various forms of incentive are arranged to maintain a high standard of output.

Managements are ready to recognise the ability of individual workers by paying higher wages for higher output, and in many cases by grading them according to their skill.

The sole qualification for employment is ability to do the work, and little regard is paid to training and past experience if adaptability is shown.

Appointments to executive and administrative posts are determined by ability, and this position arouses keen individual effort, and has a marked effect on the morale of the workshop.

The adaptability shown by all engaged in industry to promote efficiency and to eliminate waste is particularly noticeable.

### *VI.—Industrial Relations.*

Organised labour is adapting its organisation to meet changed conditions. In those industries in which the majority of the workers are members of Unions, the Unions have made arrangements for general questions affecting the members of several Unions to be discussed between the management and representatives of a federated system of all the Unions concerned.

The movement towards closer contact in the workshop between management and workpeople, the enlistment of trade unions and individual workers in the problems of organisation and production, and the exchange of information regarding costs of production and the state of business, are important contributions to the association of management and labour.

It is the spirit that animates the workshop that matters. As in this country, there are many systems of machinery for negotiation between management and labour in operation. The outstanding

feature which distinguishes the most successful schemes from similar schemes in this country is the greater provision made for management and workpeople at individual plants jointly to deal with their own individual difficulties, while providing for the common rules of each industry to be settled by other means.

The main body of the Report is divided into five parts, of which the following is a brief summary.

### *PART I.—INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.*

The Delegation point out that for a proper understanding of conditions in the North American Continent it is necessary to have regard to the general background of physical, historical, economic and racial conditions, and to the essential differences between North America and Great Britain in these respects.

The Report deals with these factors in detail. As regards the economic position of the United States, it is stated that "the United States is a great economic unit, and is able to organise and budget production, and to create and control demand, to a much greater extent than is possible in Great Britain."

During the trade depression of 1921, employers at first adopted the policy of reducing wages in order to reduce costs. This policy was strenuously resisted by the organised workers, and it was changed to the reduction of costs other than by further wages reductions. To that end there was a concentration on increasing productivity, and a general increase of efficiency resulted. The main activities to which the increased volume of production since 1922 may be attributed have been building and constructional work, the automobile industry, railroad rehabilitation, and electrical manufacture. Instalment buying, which is now a marked feature of American life among all classes, also has stimulated and widened the domestic market. Prohibition has had an effect in diverting large sums of money into savings and the purchase of commodities.

A considerable proportion of the population are either foreign-born, or born of mixed parentage. The majority of the immigrants have gone into industrial occupations, and many of them are capable only of unskilled work under direction. There has been a great incentive to managements to install machinery and to eliminate skilled manual operations. The restriction of immigration has had the same effect. Reference is made to the high labour turnover, and to the attitude of mind of workers, which is mainly individualistic.

The Report calls attention to the formation of large groups in industry, and to the growth in the size and industrial importance of the larger producing units. The conditions in the United States permit of mass production for a wide domestic market, and the large establishments are the most outstanding examples of the intensive use of machinery and the subdivision of processes. The rapid development of machinery has caused workers to become "machine-minders" where they were formerly engaged on labouring work, and machine operations are supplanting individual skill to a large extent. At the same time there is a demand for skilled craftsmen for the higher branches.

There has been a great development of electric power in industry, with centralised power houses, connected transmission lines and distribution systems, and standardised equipment. Figures are given showing the increase of productivity per worker in the United States in the last few years. The Report states that it is impossible to make a comparison in general terms between the efficiency of the British and the American workman, and that the question of individual efficiency is very largely one rather of confidence between management and labour than of national differences. There are certain facts, such as the production of greater quantities without loss of time in changing from one product to another, which almost automatically make the unit output per man-hour in the United States greater than in Great Britain. Further, the American workman has become more used to machinery and accepts the extensive introduction of machinery without question.

### *PART II.—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.*

The Report traces the development in industrial relations since the organisation of workers in craft unions which began in the middle of the nineteenth century. The trade unions grew up in circumstances which compelled them to adopt an aggressive policy, and up to the war period the situation on the whole was one of hostility between employers and organised workers. During the war a common form of regulation of working conditions by Government boards was the shop committee. After the war period considerable attention was given to the problem of relations between workers and employers, and in 1919 the late President Wilson called an Industrial Conference, representative of the public, employers, and the unions. The representatives of the public issued, in 1920, a Report, from which extracts are given.

While consideration was being given to the question of industrial relations, there was a good deal of industrial trouble both in 1919 and 1920, and there was a movement among employers in favour of the "American plan" or "open shop" in industry, as against the "closed" or completely unionised shop. An "open shop" indicates that the management do not negotiate wages and conditions with the trade unions. In some cases steps are taken to avoid the employment of individuals who are members of unions.

The Report deals with modern industrial relations under three headings: (1) Trade unionism; (2) Agreements with organised workers; and (3) The association of management and labour in the plan.

As regards trade unionism, the Report points out that in the manufacturing, mining, and transport industries, where union membership is highest, about 25 per cent. of the employees are members of trade unions, taking the country as a whole, as against 44 per cent. of employees in those industries in Great Britain. The

\* See the August, 1926, issue of this GAZETTE, page 287.



bulk of organised labour in both Canada and the United States recognises the American Federation of Labour as the head of the trade union movement. Local organisations form an important part of the labour movement. Organisation is mainly on a craft basis. Some of the unions have established research branches, by means of which they are fully cognisant of all aspects of the industry and are in a position to advise employers. Reference is made to labour banks. The first labour bank was formed in January, 1920, and there are now 36 labour banks operating in the United States.

The Report refers to the readiness of organised labour to co-operate with the management in improving efficiency.

The policy of the closed shop is the subject of much consideration by the unions at the present time. It is essentially a policy of self-defence in very difficult circumstances, but it has been responsible for much of the antagonism to trade unions which is so marked a feature of industry in the United States. There are signs, on the other hand, that, in view of the declarations made by the American Federation of Labour, some employers are reconsidering their attitude to trade unionism.

Where the unions are recognised by employers, agreements are made as in Great Britain. There is a wide variety of methods, the procedure and machinery being adapted to the industry concerned. The majority of collective agreements are negotiated by local unions with or without the supervision of the central executive, but usually a general standard is aimed at. In the railway shops and in the building trades, in some areas, the unions negotiate agreements as a federation of crafts. Where a time-rate is the recognised method of remuneration there is often acceptance of the responsibility of maintaining output in relation to wages. Some agreements provide for arbitration or conciliation without stoppage of work. The effect of the wages agreements of trade unions extends beyond the organised workers, and district trade union rates are often the standard adopted in "open shops." In the building trades, the printing trades and the electrical construction industry there is joint machinery for the consideration of wider problems, such as the stabilisation of employment, migration of labour, and training.

The Report examines the development of shop committees, and other forms of organisation within the plant, providing for the association of management and labour. It is estimated that nearly 1½ million employees are now covered by such schemes. There is a great variety in the form and comprehensiveness of the schemes. In some cases the organisation is built up through the unions; in others the unions play no part, though they may deal with general questions such as rates of pay and hours of work. In an Appendix the Delegation summarise six schemes which they examined in detail. These schemes are of different types and indicate the varying extent of association between management and labour. Many of the plans are supplemented by various forms of welfare work. Organised labour is strongly opposed to schemes which are introduced independently of the unions. The view is taken that such schemes are an attempt to retard the growth of trade unionism on a national basis.

The Delegation point out that the schemes have been in operation during a period of prosperity, and have not stood the test of trade depression. At the same time there can be no question as to the soundness of the principle of providing closer contact between management and labour, and for open and frank disclosure of facts.

The Report says that, "in estimating the value of the movement, it is not necessary to place the motive of management higher than that of enlightened self-interest. . . . There is growing up in the United States and Canada, by a process of experiment, a form of collective bargaining based on the workshop, which, while allowing the circumstances of each establishment to be the primary consideration, does not preclude a wider association of either employers or workers. . . . The schemes have been most successful where the management as a whole have established confidence in their motives and have been constantly active in maintaining that confidence."

#### PART III.—THE CONDITIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In an Appendix are given statistics of earnings, employment, and hours of work in different industries and in typical plants visited by the Delegation. The figures show a wide range of rates, but it was found in the industrial centres of the North that the weekly earnings of a labourer range from \$20 to \$25 a week, of a semi-skilled worker from \$25 to \$30 a week, and of a skilled worker from \$30 to \$60 a week and upwards.

The Report shows how weekly earnings have been related to productivity. In estimating the relative position of workers in the United States and Great Britain, attention is called to differences in the cost of living and to the absence in the United States of state provision for unemployment, sickness and old age. An Appendix deals with unemployment in greater detail. It shows how irregularity of employment may rapidly bring serious poverty, and indicates measures that have been taken in certain cases for the prevention or relief of unemployment.

Figures relating to savings deposits, life insurance, home ownership etc. are given. This section of the Report deals also with methods of wages payment, the grading and training of workers, hours of work, safety work and industrial disputes.

#### PART IV.—OTHER ASPECTS OF INDUSTRY.

In this section the Delegation call attention to certain other important aspects of American industry. The Report elaborates in greater detail the increasing importance of management as distinct from ownership, and the policy of standardisation and simplified practice, to which reference is made in the covering letter. It explains what is being done in the United States by manufacturers in the interchange of information between competitors and between unions and employers, in the constant improvement of merchandising methods, and in research work. A comparison is given of the incidence of taxation on manufacturers in the United States and in

Great Britain. The Report also calls attention to the increasing tendency for children of workpeople to complete a four years' course of education at a high school.

#### PART V.—CANADA.

The Report states that Canada has had to face many of the same problems as the United States, and that most of what is said about the United States applies to Canada. Canada is still primarily an agricultural country, but year by year she is attaining greater importance industrially. The Report analyses the economic position of Canada, and indicates that as progress is made in the development of natural resources Canadian trade and domestic industry will continue to grow at a rapid rate. Hydro-electric power is available at low rates to practically all industrial centres, and is having a big effect upon industrial development. The United States manufacturers are recognising the possibilities in Canada, and are establishing branch industries in that country, where they are able to compete more favourably under tariff conditions for British trade.

The Report indicates the extent of trade union membership, and gives figures comparable with those for the United States as to wages and hours of work in the industrial centres. As regards industrial relations the units are smaller than those usually found in the United States, and, in the absence of complete organisation of employers and workers, joint machinery is established on a shop rather than on a district or national basis. Many establishments are too small to call for elaborate machinery, and the old form of personal relationship between employer and worker has been maintained in many cases. The Report calls attention to the extent of social legislation governing industrial conditions in Canada.

#### APPENDICES.

Reference has already been made to some of the appendices to the Report. In addition, the following are of special interest:—

(a) A summary is given of the recommendations made by a Committee appointed in 1921 by the Federated American Engineering Societies to inquire into the elimination of waste in industry.

(b) An appendix deals with conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes in the United States. It appears that in most of the States there is statutory provision for intervention, and, failing settlement by conciliation, there is usually provision for arbitration. Although the statutory powers are comprehensive, they are not exercised to any considerable extent. The legality of the compulsory powers is doubtful, and in any case arbitration does not appear to be a popular method of settlement. Intervention of a conciliatory character by a Government officer or persons appointed *ad hoc* is more acceptable. Reference is made as to the experience of New York State and Massachusetts, and to legislation governing industrial disputes which may arise on the railways. Voluntary agreements for arbitration are generally local, and the general feeling is against arbitration imposed from outside. A detailed account is given of the system in force in the men's clothing trade, where, in spite of exceptional difficulties, the collective relationships have been most successful.

(c) The position of conciliation and arbitration in Canada is treated in a separate appendix, special reference being made to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provided that, in any disputes arising in certain vital industries, no strike or lock-out may be lawfully declared until the dispute involved has been dealt with by a board of conciliation and investigation. It is indicated that the Act has been of practical service mainly as a formal and public means of conciliation, and only when one or both parties have desired public intervention and have been willing to have regard to the views of the general community. Reference is also made to the Railway Board of Adjustment, a joint body charged with the duty of interpreting wage agreements affecting railway employees.

(d) Statistics are given showing the number of industrial disputes in the United States and the number of workers affected.

(e) An account is given of the movement towards improving safety and welfare measures in industrial establishments. This movement is attributed to the recognition of the influence of environment and safe conditions on the efficiency and contentment of the workers, and to the extension of workmen's compensation legislation, which now exists in 42 States. There is a good deal of propaganda in respect of health and safety measures, and efforts are made to reduce the cost of a large labour turnover. The Delegation point out in the Report that "safety work should supplement and is not a substitute for factory inspection and factory legislation such as we have in this country." It appears that the legislation in the various States varies both in the scope and nature of its provisions and in the standard of its administration. The appendix summarises the main provisions governing the employment of women and minors in the more important industrial States. In Canada there has been less active opposition to State action in respect of factory conditions, and the scope and standard of administration are more effective and more uniform.

(f) Legislation is in operation in Massachusetts and Wisconsin providing for minimum wages, but payment of the rates is not enforceable. A number of provinces in Canada passed minimum wage Acts, and orders are operative fixing special rates for learners, apprentices or minors, and women; some of the Boards also have power to fix the maximum number of hours for which such wages shall be paid.

(g) An account is given of the fair wages policy of the Government of Canada in connection with Government contracts.

(h) An appendix deals with workmen's compensation legislation in Canada and the United States. The legislation in Canada covers practically the whole industrial field, and the provisions of the provincial laws are fairly uniform. In the United States there is workmen's compensation legislation in 42 States, but there is considerable variation in the percentage of workers covered and in the extent to which compensation is payable for disability.



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1926.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for January last (pages 2 and 3), a brief summary was published giving preliminary statistics as to the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1926. In the following article revised figures are given, in greater detail, together with comparative statistics for previous years.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour come to the notice of the Department from a variety of sources, including (a) arbitration or conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or the Conciliation Act, 1896; (b) Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts; (c) returns and reports regularly supplied by many employers, employers' associations, and trade unions; (d) reports from the local officers of the Ministry, and from local correspondents in the principal industrial towns; (e) reports in the press. On the receipt of a notification as to a change, enquiry forms are sent by the Department to the employers, or their associations, and to the trade unions concerned, asking for particulars, and at the end of each month a summary of the information obtained is circulated to employers' associations and trade unions for verification. The particulars thus collected are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 151 to 153 of the present issue) with a summary showing the total numbers of workpeople affected and the total amount of increase or decrease in their weekly wages or hours of labour. Statistical Tables summarising the figures for the years 1910 to 1925 have also been published in the 18th Abstract of Labour Statistics (Cmd. 2740).

A detailed account of the methods by which the statistics are compiled, and explanations of their significance and of the qualifications to which they are subject, will be found in the Annual Reports published before the war, the latest of which (Cd. 7635 of 1914) related to the year 1913. It may here be observed that for the purpose of these statistics a change in a rate of wages is defined as a change in the rate of remuneration of a particular class of workpeople, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed. This definition excludes (a) changes in average earnings due to changes in the proportions of higher and lower paid workpeople, (b) changes in the rates of pay of individuals due to promotions or to progressive increments within the limits of fixed scales of wages, (c) changes in the terms of employment providing merely for compensation for extra work, and (d) changes in *earnings* arising out of variations in the amount of work done or in the amount of employment available. It should also be noted that as the Department has no compulsory powers in regard to the collection of the information, it is dependent on the voluntary co-operation of the employers, employers' associations, and trade unions concerned for the supply of the particulars required. While this voluntary co-operation is very freely accorded, and the statistics, therefore, cover a very wide field, some changes in wages and hours of labour, especially among those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople and those arranged by individual firms, do not come to the notice of the Department and are not included in the figures. Moreover, the statistics exclude changes in the wages and hours of Government employees, agricultural workers, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks.

### RATES OF WAGES.

#### CHANGES IN 1926, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

In the industries and services for which statistics are available\* the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1926 resulted in an aggregate net increase of £133,000 in the full-time weekly rates of wages of 420,000 workpeople, and a net decrease of nearly £84,000 in those of 740,000 workpeople. The following Table shows the numbers affected and the net amounts of increase or decrease in the main groups of industries\* covered by the statistics:—

Industry Group.	Number of separate individuals reported as affected by		Amount of Change in weekly wages.		Total Net Amount of Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the weekly wages of those affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Mining and Quarrying ...	209,000	237,000	£ 110,600	£ 47,100	+ £ 63,500
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	6,000	1,000	900	150	+ 750
Iron and Steel ...	61,000	66,500	3,900	7,500	— 3,600
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal ...	5,900	34,000	500	4,600	— 4,100
Textile ...	10,000	126,000	450	7,000	— 6,550
Clothing ...	7,250	2,500	750	240	+ 510
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	29,500	15,000	2,300	1,400	+ 900
Woodworking, etc. ...	950	5,000	100	500	— 400
Paper, Printing, etc. Building and Allied Trades ...	18,000	100	2,500	10	+ 2,490
Transport ...	41,000	—	7,000	—	+ 7,000
Public Utility Services ...	1,900	194,000	700	10,600	— 9,900
Other ...	19,500	56,000	2,300	4,000	— 1,700
	10,000	2,900	1,000	600	+ 400
Total*...	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+ 49,300

\* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

In addition to the numbers shown in the Table, 447,000 workpeople received increases and sustained reductions of equal amounts during the year. These were distributed as follows:—metal group, 38,000; textile, 60,000; clothing, 175,000; wood-working, etc., 18,000; paper, etc., 25,000; building, etc., 24,000; public utility services, 73,000; remaining industrial groups, 34,000.

It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult men are usually greater than those affecting women, boys and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head in the different groups of industries, to be deduced from the figures, are affected by the varying proportions of men, women and young persons employed in those industries. It will be seen that the mining and quarrying industry alone accounted for nearly one-half of the total number of workpeople whose wage rates were reported as increased and for five-sixths of the total amount of increase in weekly wages; also for nearly one-third of the workpeople whose wages were reduced and for considerably over one-half of the total amount of reduction. Large numbers of workpeople in the iron and steel, textile and transport industries were also affected by changes in rates of wages during 1926, but the amounts of the changes in these groups were relatively small.

The distribution, among the industry-groups principally affected, of the numbers of workpeople and amounts of increase or decrease shown for 1926 in the foregoing Table, is illustrated below:—

1. INCREASES			
NUMBERS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED [TOTAL 420,000]			
MINING &c	METAL &c	BUILDING &c	ALL OTHER
AMOUNTS OF INCREASE IN WEEKLY WAGES [TOTAL £133,000]			
MINING &c	ALL OTHER		

2 DECREASES				
NUMBERS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED [TOTAL 740,000]				
MINING &c	METAL &c	TEXTILE	TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER
AMOUNTS OF DECREASE IN WEEKLY WAGES [TOTAL £83,700]				
MINING &c	METAL &c	TEXTILE	TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER

Details of the changes in rates of wages arranged in 1926 in each of the principal industries are given below:—

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal mining industry rates of wages in the principal districts remained unchanged during the first four months of the year at the minimum permissible under the Agreement of 1924. On the resumption of work after the stoppage the percentage additions to basis rates of wages were increased in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase, North and South Staffordshire and the Forest of Dean, and reduced in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, North Wales and the Bristol and Radstock districts. In all districts the enhancements to basis rates of wages which were granted in 1919 when the hours were reduced to 7 per shift were either withdrawn or reduced in consequence of the increase in hours to 8 or 7½ per shift after the stoppage. At ironstone mines in Cleveland and limestone quarries in Durham there was a net increase in rates of wages during the year amounting to about 5 per cent. on the rates at the end of 1925. At iron ore mines in Cumberland there was a net reduction of 1d. per shift in the bargain price for miners, and a slight net increase in other rates of wages. Shale miners and shale oil workers in Scotland sustained a reduction of 5 per cent.

*Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.*—The wages of workpeople engaged in the melting and rolling of iron and steel, which fluctuate in nearly all the principal districts under sliding scales dependent on the selling price of pig iron or of manufactured iron and steel, were either reduced slightly or remained unchanged during 1926, except in the case of blastfurnace workers in Cleveland, West Cumberland and North Lincolnshire, and iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, who received small net increases. The following Table shows the percentage additions to the standard rates of the principal bodies of workers at the end of 1925 and at the end of 1926:—



Class of Worker and District.	Percentage additions to standard rates at the end of	
	1925.	1926.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Blastfurnace workers (Cleveland) ...	8½	14½
" " (West Cumberland) ...	16*	18½*
" " (North Staffordshire) ...	54½	48½†
" " (South Staffordshire) ...	10	10
" " (North Lincolnshire) ...	32½	34½
" " (Nottinghamshire) ...	16	16
" " (Northamptonshire) ...	45	45
" " (South Wales and Monmouthshire) ...	52	51
" " (West of Scotland) ...	17½	15½
Iron puddlers and millmen (North of England) ...	50 and 47½	49½ and 47
" " (West of Scotland) ...	55	55
Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen (Midlands) ...	52½	55
Siemens steel workers (South West Wales) ...	20¶	16¼¶
Iron and steel workers (South Wales and Monmouthshire) ...	52	51
Steel smelters (North of England, West of Scotland, etc.) ...	7½ and 32½	1½ and 26½
Steel sheet millmen (various districts) ...	52½	50

It should be observed that the percentage additions to standard rates do not indicate the relative level of wages as between one district and another, owing to the fact that there are considerable differences in the standard rates in the different districts.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Industries.**—No general changes in rates of wages occurred in 1926 in the engineering or the shipbuilding industry. In the tinplate industry in South Wales and Monmouthshire the temporary allowance of 7½ per cent. which had been in operation since February, 1922, was reduced to 3½ per cent. Workers engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel wire sustained a reduction in wages. In the chain trade there was a decrease in April, followed, in November, by an increase of the same amount. Electric cable makers also had their wages increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

**Textile Industries.**—There was no general change in 1926 in rates of wages in the cotton industry, or in the wool textile industry. In the flax spinning and linen weaving industry in Northern Ireland there was a reduction of 10 per cent. on current rates. In the hosiery industry in the Midlands there was a decrease, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, in April, followed, in September, by an increase of the same amount. Workers in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland sustained two decreases followed by two increases, the net result being a slight net decrease. Carpet workers sustained a decrease of 10 per cent. on basis rates.

**Clothing Industries.**—There were no changes during 1926 in the principal branches of the clothing industry, apart from boot and shoe manufacture and repairing, in which the rates of wages were reduced and increased at different dates, the net result being that they remained in most cases at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year.

**Transport Industries.**—In the case of railway workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic there was a decrease, under cost-of-living sliding scale, of 1s. a week in July affecting those grades of workers who were in receipt of a residue of the cost-of-living bonus. A considerable number of workers, whose wages had previously been reduced to the minimum rates fixed by the agreement of 1920, were not affected. As from 1st February, 1926, new entrants to all grades were appointed at the minimum base rates of pay. In other sections of the transport industries, including shipping, dock labour and road transport, there were no changes of importance.

**Public Utility Services.**—In the electricity supply industry there was an increase in rates of wages in the London area and there were reductions in other districts, except the North-East coast, East Midlands and Home Counties. In the gas and tramway industries there was no general change during the year. Four changes affecting waterworks employees in London and various provincial districts left wages at the same level at the end of the year as at the beginning. Employees in the non-trading departments of local authorities in some districts had no change, while in others there were increases and decreases of equal amounts.

**Other Industries.**—Amongst the more important bodies of workpeople in other industries who received increases were certain classes of paper makers, workers engaged in civil engineering construction, building trade operatives in the Liverpool and Birkenhead district, and aerated water makers in England and Wales. The more important bodies who sustained decreases included workers in the seed crushing and oil milling industry, and furniture trade workers at Manchester, Leeds and Bradford. The workers who received increases and sustained reductions of equal amounts during the year included electrical wiremen in England and Wales (except in the lowest paid districts), furniture trade operatives at Birmingham, Newcastle, Nottingham and in the West of Scotland, and, under Trade Board Orders, workers in the paper bag, paper box, perambulator and invalid carriage, and brush and broom trades.

\* A bonus paid to certain classes was raised slightly in 1926.

† Tonnage men only. The percentage for workers other than tonnage men remained at 62 for labourers and 54½ for other classes. A bonus of 3d. to 6d. a shift was granted to lower-paid men in 1926.

‡ A bonus of 2d. to 6d. a shift paid to the lower-paid workers at the end of 1925, supplementing a bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift, was reduced to 1d. to 5d.‡

§ This percentage applies chiefly to tonnage men. The percentage for lower-rated day-wage men generally remained at 21 throughout the year.

¶ A bonus of 2d. to 11d. a shift was paid to lower-paid workers in addition to the above percentages.

¶ Special bonuses paid to lower-paid workers, in addition to the current percentage on basis rates, were adjusted so as to leave their total wages the same at the end of the year as at the beginning.

## MONTHLY CHANGES IN 1926.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as taking effect in each month of 1926, and the amount of the change in their weekly wages :—

Month.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Rates of Wages were		Total Weekly Amount of	
	Increased.	Decreased.	Increases.	Decreases.
			£	£
January ...	60,000	112,000	5,750	2,900
February ...	29,500	137,000	3,000	11,400
March ...	48,000	21,500	4,350	1,350
April ...	35,000	296,000	2,950	20,900
May ...	29,500	245,000	4,800	21,200
June ...	25,000	171,000	2,000	18,000
July ...	131,000	312,000	4,500	21,900
August ...	47,000	125,000	3,250	10,200
September ...	73,000	4,500	5,000	250
October ...	311,000	950	20,800	200
November ...	355,000	99,000	50,900	14,800
December ...	253,000	157,000	100,500	35,400

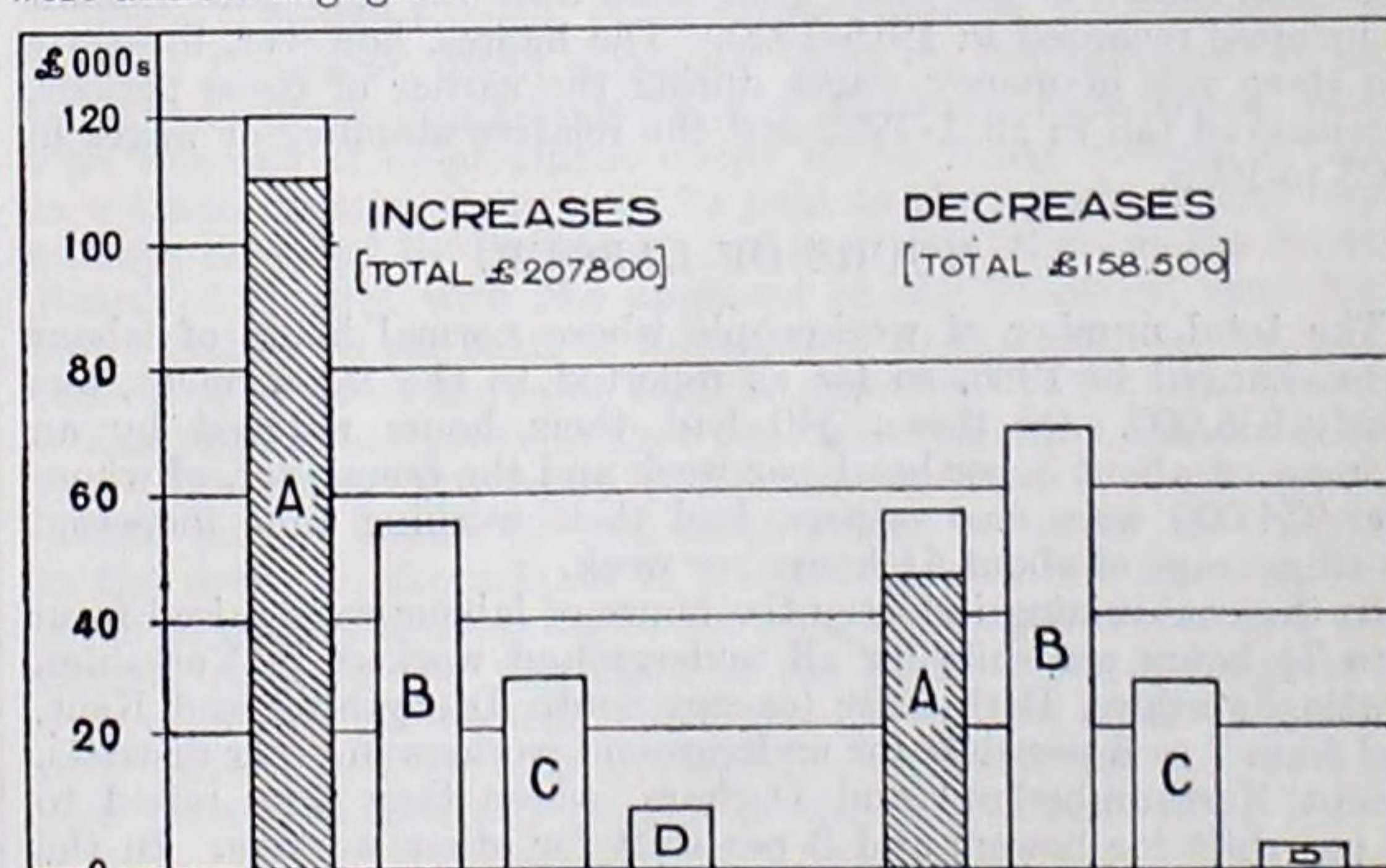
It should be noted that a considerable number of workpeople had their wages changed more than once during the year and that consequently the same workers may appear in the total number affected in two or more months.

## METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

In the case of those workpeople who received increases at certain dates and sustained reductions at other dates in 1926, the figures given above relate to the *net* amount of change in the year. The *gross* total of all the increases granted was £207,800, and that of all the decreases was £158,500 a week, the net effect being an increase, as shown above, of £49,300 a week. The following Table shows the aggregate amounts of the total increases and total decreases which were effected by various methods during 1926, together with percentages which show to what extent each method contributed to the total. The figures in italics represent the changes which followed disputes causing stoppage of work.

Method.	Aggregate Amount of Change in Weekly Wage Rates effected by the methods shown in the first column.			
	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.
Under sliding scales* based on	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Cost of living ...	55,000	26·5	69,400	43·8
Selling prices, proceeds of the industry, etc. ...	25,100	12·1	29,250	18·4
Conciliation (including Conciliation Boards) ...	1,250	0·6	...	...
Arbitration ...	3,700	1·8	1,400	0·9
	(60)	(0·03)		
By other methods :—				
Direct Negotiation ...	120,000	57·7	56,300	35·5
	(110,000)	(52·9)	(47,000)	(29·6)
Joint Industrial Councils ...	600	0·3	1,850	1·2
Trade Boards ...	2,150	1·0	300	0·2

From the following graphic representation of the extent to which various methods of settlement operated in 1926 it will be seen that the great bulk of the changes in wages were arranged by direct negotiation or effected in accordance with cost-of-living and selling-price sliding scales, while other methods of arranging changes (e.g., by the machinery of conciliation boards and joint industrial councils, and by arbitration) accounted for only a small proportion of the total. The amounts of increases and decreases preceded by disputes involving stoppage of work are represented by the shaded portions in the columns indicated by the letter A; no such changes occurred under B and C, and in the case of D they were almost negligible.



A.—Direct Negotiation.

B.—Cost-of-Living Sliding Scales.

C.—Selling-Price Sliding Scales.

D.—Conciliation, Arbitration, Joint Industrial Councils and Trade Boards.

\* Changes taking effect under sliding scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils and Trade Boards are included under "sliding scales."



The exceptionally high proportion of the total increase and of the total decrease which took effect as a result of negotiations following a stoppage of work is due to the changes following the coal mining dispute. Changes in wages in the coal mining industry between the date of the general stoppage and the end of the year accounted for increases of £109,800, and decreases of £46,700, out of aggregates for all industries during the entire year amounting to £207,800 and £158,500 respectively.

## SUMMARY FOR 1915-1926.

In the following Table\* the figures as to the number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages, and the net amount of increase or decrease in wages, in 1926, are shown in comparison with similar figures for the previous 11 years :—

Year.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† whose Rates of Wages were		Total Net Amount of		Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the rates of Wages of those affected
	Increased.	Decreased.	Increase.	Decrease.	
			£	£	£
1915 ...	4,305,000	...	867,100	...	+ 867,100
1916 ...	4,848,000	250	885,250	50	+ 885,200
1917 ...	6,362,000	75	2,986,200	5	+ 2,986,195
1918 ...	6,924,000	...	3,434,500	...	+ 3,434,500
1919 ...	6,240,000	100	2,547,200	60	+ 2,547,140
1920 ...	7,867,000	500	4,793,200	180	+ 4,793,020
1921 ...	78,000	7,244,000	13,600	6,074,600	— 6,061,000
1922 ...	73,700	7,633,000	11,450	4,221,500	— 4,210,050
1923 ...	1,202,000	3,079,000	169,000	486,000	— 317,000
1924 ...	3,019,000	481,500	616,000	62,100	+ 553,900
1925 ...	873,000	851,000	80,900	159,000	— 78,100
1926 ...	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+ 49,300

As indicated above, the figures quoted in the above Table must be regarded in the light of certain qualifications. In the first place it should be noted that the changes in wage rates reported to the Department are in the main those arranged between organised groups of employers and workpeople, and that many changes among unorganised workers, especially those affecting only employees of single firms, are not reported. Moreover, as already stated, certain large groups of workpeople are definitely excluded from the scope of the statistics. In consequence of these limitations the figures should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the direction of the movement of wages in any year and as a very rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that of other years; and significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change between one year and another. A small amount of change in any year indicates little more than the fact that wages were almost stationary; in 1925, for example, the inclusion of agricultural labourers would have converted the small reduction in wages shown in the Table into a slight increase. Further, the fact that the changes reported relate mainly to organised workers results in the figures being influenced, over a series of years, by fluctuations in the strength of the workers' organisations. This is particularly the case during the period of 12 years under review, in which these fluctuations have been very considerable. The tendency towards the negotiation of wage changes on a national basis since the war period has also tended to make the figures more comprehensive, for such changes do not escape notice; but when changes are negotiated for particular localities only it is probable that a proportion of such changes do not come to the notice of the Department. It may also be observed that, during the war period, the number of female workers in industry was above the normal and the number of male workers considerably below normal and, as the amount of individual changes arranged for females is generally smaller than that agreed upon for males in the same industry, the aggregate amount of the changes in these years is lower than it would have been if the pre-war proportions of male and female employees had been maintained. The relative levels of wages at the end of 1914 and 1926, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained by deducting the aggregate amount of the reduction shown in the years 1921-1926 from the aggregate amount of increase recorded in 1915-1920. The figures, however, illustrate the steep rise in money wages during the earlier of these periods, the marked fall in 1921-1922 and the relative stability of wages in 1923 to 1926.

## HOURS OF LABOUR.

The total number of workpeople whose normal hours of labour were changed in 1926, so far as reported to the Department, was nearly 935,000. Of these, 340 had their hours reduced by an average of about 3 per head per week and the remainder, of whom over 934,000 were coal miners, had their working time increased by an average of about 4½ hours per week.

In the coal mining industry the hours of labour were raised from 7 to 7½ hours per shift for all underground workers in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) and Kent, and from 7 to 8 per shift for underground workers in other districts, except Northumberland and Durham, where they were raised to 7½ per shift for hewers and 8 per shift for other workers. In the case of surface workers the hours were increased by varying amounts,

usually of 1½ or 2½ hours per week, but in a few cases by larger amounts, up to about 5 hours per week.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1919 to 1926, together with the aggregate amount of the change in weekly hours\* :—

Year.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Weekly Hours.
	Increased.	Reduced.	
1919 ...	1,150	6,305,000	— 40,651,000
1920 ...	2,000	570,000	— 2,114,000
1921 ...	31,500	12,900	+ 14,500
1922 ...	16,000	302,700	— 93,000
1923 ...	325,000	9,600	+ 108,750
1924 ...	13,150	16,150	+ 12,500
1925 ...	1,300	3,925	— 11,750
1926 ...	934,200	340	+ 3,985,000

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN 1926.

THE issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* for the 17th, 24th and 31st March, and for the 7th April, give particulars of the passenger movement by sea into and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with some particulars of the movement into and from the Irish Free State. The statistics show (i) the movement of passengers generally, whether they were emigrants or immigrants, or whether they were travelling on business or for pleasure. Figures are given for British subjects only, and also for all passengers (British and aliens combined). The statistics also show (ii) the emigration and immigration of British subjects, and give particulars of the occupations and ages of migrants.

**Passenger Movement.**—The total number of outward passengers from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to places outside Europe, and not within the Mediterranean Sea, during the year 1926 was 402,438, of whom 284,009 were of British nationality; and the total number of inward passengers from such countries was 237,379, of whom 160,680 were of British nationality. These figures show a substantial increase in the outward movement, and a small decrease in the inward movement, as compared with those for 1925. All the above figures are exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via ports on the Continent or in the Irish Free State. The article in the *Board of Trade Journal* for the 17th March also gives particulars of the passenger movement to and from the Continent and to and from the Irish Free State.

**Emigration.**—The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take up permanent residence (i.e., residence for a year or more) in non-European countries was 166,601 in 1926, as compared with 140,594 in 1925 and with 155,374 in 1924. The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in non-European countries to take up permanent residence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 51,063 in 1926, as compared with 56,335 in 1925, and with 64,112 in 1924. The following Table shows the emigration figures for the principal countries concerned in each of the last two years, figures for the Irish Free State being also given :—

Country of Future Permanent Residence.	Emigrants of British Nationality.			
	From Great Britain and Northern Ireland.†		From Irish Free State.‡	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
British North America ...	38,662	49,632	1,861	1,989
Australia ...	35,006	44,513	1,076	1,267
New Zealand ...	11,730	16,565	290	236
Other parts of British Empire ...	19,827	21,596	416	371
Total, British Empire ...	105,225	132,306	3,643	3,863
United States ...	29,549	28,740	26,416	26,063
Other Foreign Countries ...	5,820	5,555	108	115
Total, All Destinations ...	140,594	166,601	30,167	30,041

Each division of the British Empire for which separate particulars are recorded showed an increase in the number of British emigrants from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1926. Of the total of 28,740 British emigrants to the United States in 1926, 13,978, or nearly one-half of the total, left permanent residence in Scotland.

**Occupations.**—The figures summarised in the following Table relate to British subjects of 18 years of age and upwards,§ who left Great Britain or Northern Ireland to take up permanent residence in non-European countries, or who entered Great Britain or Northern Ireland from non-European countries to take up permanent residence :—

\* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

† In addition there were 28 emigrants from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1926, and 17 in 1925, who departed from ports in the Irish Free State. These emigrants are not included in the Irish Free State totals.

‡ The figures in the Table show the total number of emigrants of British nationality, whether travelling direct from ports in the Irish Free State or via ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These emigrants are not included in the totals for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

§ Inclusive of a small number of migrants of 12 years of age and over whose ages were not specified.

\* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in the above Table in each year since 1920 (except 1922) there has been a considerable number whose wages having been increased and decreased by equal amounts remained at the same level at the end of the year as at the beginning. The numbers of such workpeople in the various years are as follows: 1921, 110,000; 1923, 404,000; 1924, 372,000; 1925, 332,000; 1926, 447,000.



Occupations	Emigrants from Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		Immigrants into Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
<b>Males (18 years and over)* :—</b>				
Agricultural ... ..	9,912	14,238	2,403	2,202
Commercial, finance and insurance ... ..	8,574	9,798	4,217	3,738
Professional ... ..	3,543	3,492	2,568	2,346
<b>Skilled Trades :—</b>				
Mining and quarrying ... ..	3,612	5,558	856	562
Metal and engineering ... ..	7,515	8,676	3,019	2,459
Building ... ..	1,008	1,189	387	322
Other ... ..	5,030	6,711	1,955	1,854
Transport and communications ... ..	2,198	2,584	830	780
Labourers not in agriculture or transport ... ..	4,224	4,989	1,401	1,094
Other and ill-defined occupations ... ..	6,183	7,401	3,662	3,653
<b>Total, males ... ..</b>	<b>51,799</b>	<b>64,636</b>	<b>21,298</b>	<b>19,010</b>
<b>Females (18 years and over)* :—</b>				
Domestic, hotel, etc., service ... ..	11,789	13,422	2,793	2,909
Commercial, finance and insurance ... ..	3,399	3,644	1,025	803
Professional ... ..	2,747	2,917	1,660	1,640
Clothing trades ... ..	1,593	1,551	306	227
Wife or housewife (not otherwise described) ... ..	24,958	28,365	12,903	11,223
Other and ill-defined occupations ... ..	6,756	7,279	3,781	3,997
<b>Total, females ... ..</b>	<b>51,242</b>	<b>57,178</b>	<b>22,468</b>	<b>20,799</b>

There were noticeable variations in the proportions in the several occupational groups as between England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. High proportions of the total number of male emigrants in each of the years 1925 and 1926 were recorded in the cases of agricultural workers and of labourers (not in agriculture or transport) from Northern Ireland, in the agricultural and in the metal and engineering groups from Scotland, and in the numbers employed in agriculture and in commerce, finance and insurance from England and Wales. There was a noticeable increase in 1926 in the relative numbers employed in mining and quarrying from Scotland, as compared with the total male emigrants of 18 years and over from that country.

**Age Groups.**—The following Table shows the number of British male and female emigrants and immigrants during the years 1925 and 1926, divided into seven age groups :—

Age Groups. (Ages at last birthday.)	Emigrants from Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		Immigrants into Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
<b>Males :—</b>				
Under 12 years ... ..	12,614	14,906	5,426	4,643
12 to 17 " ... ..	7,866	9,862	962	932
18 to 20 " ... ..	6,562	8,183	823	809
21 to 25 " ... ..	13,685	17,208	2,846	2,638
26 to 30 " ... ..	9,945	12,596	3,902	3,189
31 to 45 " ... ..	14,699	18,352	8,118	7,064
46 years and over ... ..	6,834	8,160	5,577	5,232
<b>*Total ... ..</b>	<b>72,279</b>	<b>89,404</b>	<b>27,686</b>	<b>24,585</b>
<b>Females :—</b>				
Under 12 years ... ..	12,253	14,164	5,028	4,596
12 to 17 " ... ..	4,820	5,855	1,153	1,083
18 to 20 " ... ..	3,855	4,856	733	688
21 to 25 " ... ..	9,844	11,091	2,574	2,249
26 to 30 " ... ..	11,053	12,291	4,192	3,751
31 to 45 " ... ..	17,417	19,455	8,913	8,189
46 years and over ... ..	8,991	9,400	6,041	5,843
<b>*Total ... ..</b>	<b>68,315</b>	<b>77,197</b>	<b>28,649</b>	<b>26,478</b>

It will be seen that about 42 per cent. of the male and 37 per cent. of the female emigrants were within the group 18 to 30 years in these two years. Children under 12 years of age averaged about 17 per cent. of the males and 18 per cent. of the females; and the age group 12 to 17 years averaged about 11 per cent. of the males and 7 to 8 per cent. of the females, during these years.

The figures show considerable variations as between England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, the principal difference being a specially high proportion of persons of 18 to 30 years of age among the emigrants from Northern Ireland.

The net excess of emigration over immigration was 84,259 in 1925 and 115,538 in 1926. Such loss in each age group is shown below :—

Age Groups. (Ages at last birthday.)	Excess of Emigrants over Immigrants.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
Under 12 years ... ..	7,188	10,263	7,225	9,568
12 to 17 " ... ..	6,904	8,930	3,667	4,772
18 to 20 " ... ..	5,739	7,374	3,122	4,168
21 to 25 " ... ..	10,839	14,570	7,270	8,842
26 to 30 " ... ..	6,043	9,407	6,861	8,540
31 to 45 " ... ..	6,581	11,288	8,504	11,266
46 years and over ... ..	1,257	2,928	2,950	3,557
<b>*Total ... ..</b>	<b>44,593</b>	<b>64,819</b>	<b>39,666</b>	<b>50,719</b>

\* Inclusive of a small number of migrants of 12 years of age and over whose ages were not specified.

## TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS BILL.

THE Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill, 1927,\* was introduced in the House of Commons on the 4th April. The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the Bill :—

Clause 1 of the Bill declares that any strike having any object besides the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged is an illegal strike if it is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government, or to intimidate the community or any substantial portion of the community. The provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and of the second proviso to Section 2 (1) of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, are not to apply to any act done in contemplation or furtherance of such a strike.

Clause 2 provides that any person refusing to take part in an illegal strike shall not be subject to expulsion from any trade union or society, or to any fine or penalty, or to deprivation of any right or benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled, nor is he to be liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the union or society. This clause is made retrospective as respects any strike which is declared by the Bill to have been illegal.

Clause 3 provides that it shall be unlawful for one or more persons to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or happens to be, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, if they so attend in such numbers or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom, or to lead to a breach of the peace. "To intimidate" is defined as meaning "to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family, or of violence or damage to any person or property"; "injury" includes injury other than physical or material injury; and "apprehension of injury" includes an apprehension of boycott, or loss of any kind, or of exposure to hatred, ridicule, or contempt.

Clause 4 deals with the political funds of trade unions, and provides that it shall not be lawful to require any member of a trade union to contribute to the political fund of a union unless he has given notice, in a prescribed form, of his willingness to contribute thereto.

Clause 5 provides that regulations as to the conditions of service of established civil servants shall include regulations prohibiting such servants from belonging to organisations affiliated to outside organisations or federations thereof, or having political objects.

Subsection (1) of Clause 6 makes it unlawful for a local or other public authority to make membership or non-membership of a trade union a condition of employment, or to discriminate in any way against their employees who are members or non-members of a union; and subsection (2) makes it an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment if any person employed by a local or other public authority wilfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the authority.

Clause 7 empowers the Attorney-General to apply for an injunction to restrain any application of the funds of a trade union in contravention of the Act.

## THE POOR LAW EMERGENCY PROVISIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1927.

This Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 29th March, provides that the assessments imposed and levied for the relief of the poor shall extend and be applicable to relief to the destitute dependants of any destitute able-bodied person who is out of employment owing to his being directly involved in a trade dispute. This provision is to be deemed to have had effect as from the 30th April, 1926.

Where a parish council, at any time between the 30th April and the 6th December, 1926, expended sums on the provision of relief to the destitute dependants of any destitute able-bodied person who was out of employment owing to his being directly involved in a trade dispute, there may be paid to the parish council out of moneys provided by Parliament, on such conditions as the Scottish Board of Health, with the approval of the Treasury, may fix, a sum equal to 40 per cent. of the amount so expended by the parish council in so far as the same shall be approved by the said Board.

The Act further provides that poor relief afforded under the Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Acts to a destitute able-bodied person unable to find employment or under the new Act to the destitute dependants of a destitute able-bodied person who is out of employment owing to his being directly involved in a trade dispute may, at the discretion of the parish council, be given by way of loan. As regards relief granted to the ordinary disabled poor under the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1845, the Act does not give parish councils any general power to give such relief by way of loan, but provides that they may do so in the case of any person who, immediately before the granting of relief under that Act, was in receipt of relief under the Emergency Provisions Acts or under the new Act.

The Act applies to Scotland only; and this Act, together with the Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Act, 1921, expires on the 31st December, 1928.

\* House of Commons Bill No. 111. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.



## REST PAUSES IN HEAVY INDUSTRIAL WORK.

DURING the past few years much attention has been paid by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to the effects of breaking up the usual spells of work by means of short rest pauses of definite duration and interpolated at definite intervals within the spell. The results obtained strongly suggest that in many industrial processes the judicious introduction of short pauses is not only much appreciated by the workers, but may also be followed by an increase in output of the order of 5 to 10 per cent., in spite of the diminution of working time.

These investigations have dealt almost wholly with light repetitive work, in which, boredom and monotony being the operative factors rather than fatigue, the beneficial effects of rest pauses have depended on change from the main operation rather than on the complete cessation of work. In work involving hard muscular effort, however, little knowledge has hitherto been available as to the effect of rest pauses; and the Board therefore resolved to initiate some investigation of the subject, and as a preliminary step to publish the present Report.\* The Report consists of a series of analyses of the rest pauses, voluntary and involuntary, taken by a number of men engaged in various processes, some classified as "moderately heavy," and others as "heavy." It deals only with existing conditions, and not with any experimental alterations in the working periods.

It was found that men engaged, at time rates of wages, on moderately heavy work such as road making, agriculture, and dock labouring, took rest pauses from work amounting to about 11 minutes per hour. If the work is of a regular character, the men spontaneously take rests with considerable regularity, usually at about six-minute intervals; but with more varied work the rests become more and more irregular in frequency and duration.

Piece-rate workers employed on work requiring a similar degree of physical energy probably take shorter rests than time-rate workers, but even with them the rests are frequent. The more arduous the work the longer the rests, and in the heavy work of pitch loading they amount to between 22 and 26 minutes in the hour, and in rolling tinplates from 14 to 28 minutes in the hour. The men take similar amounts of rest throughout the working day.

In another investigation† it was found that hewers and trammers (fillers) in coal mines took rests varying from 7 to 22 minutes per hour, according to the atmospheric conditions under which they were working. From 5 to 9 minutes of this time was voluntary, each voluntary rest taken usually being of less than a minute in duration. The hewers and trammers took rests with extreme irregularity, owing to the very varied nature of their work. It would be quite impracticable to devise an artificial scheme of rest pauses for them. The involuntary rests (generally due to lack of tubs) were only a ninth as numerous as the voluntary, but they lasted three times longer.

The most important practical conclusion to be derived from this statistical study is as to the ineffectiveness of involuntary rest pauses. This is partly owing to their being much longer than that which appears, from the physiological point of view, to be most advantageous; and partly to their not being taken, as voluntary rest pauses are, when the need for them is most felt. Indeed, the investigators came to the conclusion that about four-fifths of the time occupied by involuntary rests was wasted; and the waste is, of course, greatest in the rests of longest duration. Hence the reduction of these long involuntary rests to a minimum is very important on the grounds of efficiency.

## NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, OCTOBER, 1926, TO APRIL, 1927.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1926 (page 362), a statement was published bringing up to that date the record of the numbers of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 7th January, 1921, to 4th October, 1926. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which figures are available :—

Date.	Number.†	Date.	Number.†
1926 :		1927 :	
Oct. 11th ...	1,536,332	Jan. 3rd ...	1,495,839
18th ...	1,520,475	10th ...	1,432,014
25th ...	1,516,171	17th ...	1,391,018
Nov. 1st ...	1,559,236	24th ...	1,348,719
8th ...	1,562,959	31st ...	1,331,543
15th ...	1,551,535	Feb. 7th ...	1,303,493
22nd ...	1,514,733	14th ...	1,270,217
29th ...	1,496,067	21st ...	1,196,059
Dec. 6th ...	1,506,320	28th ...	1,169,483
13th ...	1,410,378	Mar. 7th ...	1,144,060
20th ...	1,309,739	14th ...	1,118,736
24th ...	1,351,045	21st ...	1,078,530
		28th ...	1,081,729
		Apr. 4th ...	1,073,759

\* Industrial Fatigue Research Board: Report No. 41. H.M. Stationery Office; price, 9d. net.

† Industrial Fatigue Research Board: Report No. 39. H.M. Stationery Office; price, 1s. 3d. net. A notice of this Report appeared in the February issue of this GAZETTE, page 48.

‡ From October, 1926, to January, 1927, the figures are exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who were disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the trade dispute which began on 1st May, 1926.

## EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

### KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

THE King's Roll National Council, presided over by Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T., O.M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., held its sixteenth meeting at the House of Commons on 31st March, 1927.

It was reported to the Council that there are approximately 27,500 employers on the King's National Roll. Enrolled employers include Government Departments and Government industrial establishments, Local Authorities, railway companies, electricity, gas and water authorities, and most of the large industrial and commercial undertakings in the country. The number of disabled ex-service men employed by enrolled employers is approximately 375,000. The latest available figures (21st February, 1927) indicate that 22,824 disabled ex-service men are registered at Employment Exchanges as in search of employment.

It was reported that considerable progress had been made in the enrolment of Local Authorities and holders of the Royal Warrant, 1,514 Local Authorities and 648 Royal Warrant holders are now on the Roll. The numbers of Local Authorities and Royal Warrant holders of an appreciable size not yet enrolled are 77 and 29, respectively.

The Council have secured additional enrolments of public utility companies, hotels and other employers who have been specially approached regarding the employment of disabled ex-service men.

The Council were informed that 579 municipal bodies are known to give a preference to firms on the King's Roll when allocating their contracts.

The Right Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D. (late Minister of Labour), attended and discussed with the Council schemes for the employment of severely disabled ex-service men.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 29th March, 1927, the number of men in training was 321, and the number awaiting training, 80. Since August, 1919, 100,000 men have terminated training.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE COTTON AND WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.\*

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recently completed a survey of the wages and hours of labour of workpeople in the cotton and wool textile industries of that country in 1926. The data for the cotton industry were collected from the payrolls of 151 cotton mills situated in twelve different States, and cover a total of 82,982 workpeople. Those for the woollen and worsted industry were collected from 112 mills, in eight States, and cover 39,970 workpeople. The particulars given relate generally to a week within the period from June to October, 1926.

The following Table shows the average full-time weekly hours of labour, the average hourly earnings, and the average full-time weekly earnings for some of the principal classes of workpeople :—

Occupation.	Average full time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full time earnings per week.
<i>Cotton Industry.</i>			
Card tenders and strippers ... male	54.1	.322	17.42
Card grinders ... male	53.7	.414	22.23
Drawing frame tenders ... male	55.0	.279	15.35
" " ... female	51.9	.281	14.58
Slubber tenders ... male	54.3	.377	20.47
Spinners, mule ... male	48.4	.656	31.75
Spinners, frame ... female	53.5	.282	15.09
Doffers ... male	54.2	.307	16.64
" " ... female	51.4	.344	17.68
Spooler tenders ... female	53.6	.246	13.19
Beamer tenders ... male	53.0	.492	26.08
Drawers-in ... female	52.1	.357	18.60
Weavers ... male	53.2	.396	21.07
" " ... female	51.9	.375	19.46
<i>Woollen and Worsted Industry.</i>			
Wool sorters ... male	50.8	.713	36.22
Card tenders, ... male	49.8	.419	20.87
Card strippers ... male	49.5	.464	22.97
Gill-box tenders ... male	50.1	.405	20.29
" " ... female	51.0	.326	16.63
Comber tenders ... male	50.5	.478	24.14
" " ... female	49.9	.378	18.86
Drawing-frame tenders ... female	49.7	.352	17.49
Spinners, mule ... male	49.7	.695	34.54
Spinners, frame ... female	49.8	.362	18.03
Doffers ... female	49.9	.280	13.97
Spooler tenders ... female	49.1	.391	19.20
Drawers-in ... female	48.9	.497	24.30
Weavers ... male	48.9	.652	31.88
" " ... female	49.2	.600	29.52
Burlers ... female	49.3	.381	18.78
Menders ... female	48.6	.507	24.64

Index numbers compiled from the data collected for 1926 and previous years show that the average weekly full-time hours of labour were less in 1926 than in 1913 by 8 per cent. in the cotton industry and by 12 per cent. in the woollen and worsted industry; average hourly earnings were higher by 122 per cent. in the cotton

\* Monthly Labour Review, February, 1927. U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington.



industry and 177 per cent. in the woollen and worsted industry; and the average full-time weekly earnings showed a rise, during the same period, of 105 per cent. in the cotton industry and 142 per cent. in the woollen and worsted industry.

## NEW COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN ITALY.

THE *Gazzetta Ufficiale* for 3rd March, 1927, contains the text of a Royal Decree-Law dated 20th February, 1927, in accordance with which the recently established Italian Central Statistical Institute is to initiate and supervise the compilation by local authorities, on the basis of a standardised method to be determined by the Institute, of cost-of-living index figures in all communes with a population of more than 100,000, and in other communes (preferably provincial capitals, or towns with a population exceeding 50,000) in which suitable statistical offices already exist. These statistics will replace the indices hitherto compiled in such cities as Rome, Turin, Milan, etc.; and no public authority or trade association, other than the local authority appointed by the Central Statistical Institute, may publish cost-of-living figures after a period of five months from the date of adoption of the method authorised by the Central Statistical Institute.

The local supervision of the work of compiling the new index numbers will devolve upon municipal committees presided over by the chief officer of the commune (*podestà*) or a duly appointed representative, and including a labour inspector, the principal statistical official of the local Chamber of Commerce, and three representatives each of employers' and workers' associations. All persons concerned are required to furnish any information deemed necessary for the compilation of cost-of-living statistics, penalties being prescribed in cases of non-compliance or of furnishing incomplete or incorrect information.

## FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN NEW ZEALAND: NEW ACT.

THE New Zealand Family Allowances Act, 1926, which came into force on 1st April, 1927, makes provision for the payment of an "allowance towards the maintenance of children by parents with limited incomes." The allowance, for which application has to be made, is payable at the rate of two shillings a week for every child of the applicant (including adopted children) in excess of two below the age of fifteen years; but the average weekly income from all sources of the family, including any allowance payable under the Act, may not exceed four pounds together with two shillings for each child of the applicant in excess of two. The allowance may continue to be paid beyond the age of fifteen for children who, by reason of any physical or mental defect, are totally incapacitated from earning a living. It is normally payable to the wife of the applicant. The Act stipulates that the allowance shall be spent exclusively for the benefit of the child or children for whom it is paid, and provision is made for its withdrawal should this stipulation not be observed.

No allowance is payable under the Act (a) in respect of illegitimate children; (b) in respect of children of an alien, or an Asiatic whether naturalised or not, or whether a British born subject or not; (c) when the applicant or his wife is of notoriously bad character; (d) unless (i) the applicant and, in cases where the allowance is made payable to the wife, the wife of the applicant have been permanently resident in New Zealand for not less than one year, and (ii) the children in respect of whom the allowance is payable have been resident in New Zealand for not less than one year, or have been born in New Zealand.

## CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK: THIRD QUARTER OF 1926.

IN a recent issue of the journal of the Danish Statistical Department,\* statistics of wages for the third quarter of 1926 are given, which have been compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Association. (Comparative statistics for the second quarter of 1926 were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1927, and for the third quarter of 1925 in the issue for March, 1926.)

The number of workpeople covered by the latest returns is approximately 97,000, all of whom are employed by members of the Danish Employers' Association; and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (22,500), building (11,800), pottery, glass and stone (10,000), food preparation (9,200), printing and paper (6,800), textile (6,200), and tobacco (5,700).

The average earnings in each group of occupations are obtained by dividing the total amounts paid out in the quarter by the aggregate number of hours worked, whether such work be on a time or piece basis. The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, the average hourly earnings amounted to 1.33 kroner† (as compared with 1.36 kroner in the second quarter of 1926 and 1.42 in the first), and that average earnings on the whole were 165 per cent. above the level of 1914. For skilled workmen the average hourly earnings decreased from 1.74 kroner during the first quarter of 1926 to 1.67 kroner during

the second quarter and further to 1.63 kroner during the period under review. Corresponding figures for unskilled men for the same periods were 1.38 kroner, 1.32 kroner, and 1.28 kroner, and for women 0.92 krone, 0.90 krone and 0.87 krone.

The Danish Statistical Department has also collected details of earnings during the third quarter of 1926, relating to about 10,600 workpeople employed in establishments not belonging to the Employers' Association. These have been added to the number reported upon by the Association, and a weighted average of the hourly wages paid in each group has been computed by taking into account the trade union membership of each industry at the end of 1924. The results show some slight variations from the earnings computed from the employers' data, which are based on a simple average. The general weighted average of hourly earnings throughout the country in the third quarter of 1926 remains the same as that computed on the employers' data alone—i.e., 1.33 kroner. For skilled workmen, however, the average was 1.61 kroner (as compared with 1.63 kroner); for unskilled workmen the average was 1.27 kroner (as compared with 1.28 kroner); and for women 0.85 krone (as compared with 0.87 krone).

It is stated that since September, 1926, wages as a whole have decreased by about 3 per cent.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAGE BOARD: RESULTS OF FIRST YEAR'S WORKING.

THE *Social and Industrial Review*, the official journal of the Department of Labour for the Union of South Africa, gives, in its issue for February 1927, a summary of the activities during the first year of operation of the Wage Board appointed under the terms of the Wage Act, 1925, an account of which was given in this GAZETTE for September, 1925.

During the year the Board has conducted inquiries into wage and labour conditions in the following industries and occupations:—sweet-making; biscuit-making; preparation of confectionery; baking (in Pretoria and Witwatersrand); manufacture of hats, caps and clothing (other than bespoke tailoring); pumping of water (Krugersdorp Municipality only); glass bevelling and silvering; tobacco twisting (in Oudtshoorn area); furniture-making; leather manufacture, and bespoke tailoring. In regard to these industries the Board has submitted reports and recommendations, except in the case of bespoke tailoring, which was still under investigation in the latter part of January, 1927. The Minister of Labour has made determinations in respect of the sweet-making, confectionery, baking and clothing industries and the Krugersdorp municipal pumpmen, fixing wages and labour conditions generally in terms of the revised recommendations made by the Board after hearing objections to their original recommendations as required by the Act. In the case of the glass bevelling, tobacco twisting, furniture and leather industries, objections to the Board's recommendations were being heard and considered by the Board at the date of compilation of the Report.

In addition to the above activities, the Wage Board has been sitting as an Arbitration Board under the Industrial Conciliation Act in connection with a dispute affecting European workers in the Witwatersrand gold-mining industry.

## LABOUR DISPUTES IN CANADA IN 1926.\*

DURING 1926 there occurred in Canada 77 labour disputes,† affecting 598 undertakings and 24,142 workers, with a resultant loss of 296,811 working days. The following Table gives statistics for the years 1922 to 1926, and shows that, while the number of disputes and the number of undertakings and workers affected did not vary greatly as compared with those of previous years, the loss in working days in 1926 was very much less than in any of the four preceding years. The last is, in fact, the lowest figure recorded since 1916.

Year.	Disputes.	Undertakings affected.	Workers involved.	Working days lost.
1922	85	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923	91	419	32,868	768,494
1924	73	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925	83	510	25,796	1,743,996
1926	77	598	24,142	296,811

The decrease in working days lost in 1926 is attributable to the fact that during that year only a relatively small amount of time was lost owing to disputes in coal mines, in contrast to the period from 1922 to 1925 inclusive, which was marked by a series of disputes involving large numbers of miners for long periods of time.

Of the total number of disputes, 39, or slightly over 50 per cent., were settled by negotiation between the parties; 4 by the mediation of outside parties; and 2 by arbitration; in 6 cases the workers returned on the employers' terms; in 15 disputes the workers were replaced; in addition there were 11 unterminated or indefinite or settled by other means. No disputes were settled by reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

\* *Labour Gazette*, February, 1927. Ottawa.

† A dispute included as such in the records of the Canadian Department of Labour is a cessation of work involving six or more workers, and lasting one working day or more.

\* *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 19th March 1927. Copenhagen.

† The exchange value of the Danish krone is approximately 1s. 1d.



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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	65%
Food only	...	...	55%

## FOOD.

At 1st April the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a marked decline as compared with 1st March. This was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of eggs (½d. each), milk (½d. per quart) and butter (1d. per lb.).

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 55 per cent. at 1st April, 1927, as compared with 62 per cent. a month earlier and 59 per cent. a year ago.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st April, 1927, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Mar., 1927.	1st April, 1927.	July, 1914.	1st Mar., 1927.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	+ 0 6½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 2½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 2½	— 0 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 6½	1 6½	+ 0 7½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 10	0 10	+ 0 3½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 4½	— 0 0½
Breast ...	0 4	0 5	0 4½	+ 0 0½	— 0 0½
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 5½	1 5	+ 0 5½	— 0 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 5½	1 5½	+ 0 7	— 0 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 3½	— 0 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	2 4½	2 4½	+ 0 10½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 3½	0 3½	+ 0 1½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6	+ 0 2½	— 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 11½	1 10½	+ 0 8	— 0 1
Salt ...	1 2½	1 10	1 9	+ 0 6½	— 0 1
Cheese† ...	0 8½	1 1½	1 1	+ 0 4½	— 0 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 1½	+ 0 0½	— 0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 3	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st April, 1927, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Mar., 1927.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—				
Ribs ...	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 68	Per cent. 69
Thin Flank ...	38	40	39	40
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	32	31	32	33
Thin Flank ...	5	9	7	8
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	74	75	75	74
Breast ...	53	52	53	54
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	68	62	65	67
Breast ...	19	21	20	23
Bacon (streaky)*	51	52	52	54
Fish ...	117	95	106	114
Flour ...	63	69	66	68
Bread ...	67	66	66	69
Tea ...	51	59	55	55
Sugar (granulated) ...	95	82	89	89
Milk ...	68	77	73	85
Butter—				
Fresh ...	50	58	54	61
Salt ...	48	49	48	55
Cheese† ...	49	52	50	58
Margarine ...	11	6	8	9
Eggs (fresh) ...	26	16	21	77
Potatoes ...	76	47	62	63
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	56	54	55	62

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

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

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st April, 1927, was approximately 51 per cent. Of the total increase about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges, and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st April the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group, retail prices of coal were generally lower at 1st April than a month earlier and, on the average, at about the same level as a year ago, before the coal-mining stoppage. Compared with July, 1914, the average increase in prices of coal was nearly 95 per cent. at 1st April. With the new quarter, the price of gas was reduced in many towns, and at 1st April it averaged about 70 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, the corresponding percentage a year ago being 55. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st April, as compared with July, 1914, was about 90 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 April is, approximately, **65 per cent.\*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 71 per cent. at 1st March, 1927, and 68 per cent. at 1st April, 1926.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1927 as in 1914) is to show the *average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families* (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or 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 those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1918 TO 1927.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month since January, 1918:—

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

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

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

## 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 MARCH.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

WHILE employment, in a number of important industries remained very bad during March, there was nevertheless, in industry generally, a pronounced improvement throughout the month. A satisfactory feature was a substantial decrease in the numbers of insured persons recorded as wholly unemployed. The improvement in employment occurred principally in tailoring, pottery and earthenware manufacture, general and marine engineering, shipbuilding, building and public works contracting, the cotton industry, and textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing.

In the coal-mining industry there was a reduction in the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed, but this was more than counter-balanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 12,000,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st March, 1927, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 9.9, as compared with 10.9 at 21st February, 1927, and 9.8 at 22nd March, 1926. For males alone, the percentage at 21st March was 11.2, as compared with 12.2 at 21st February, 1927; for females the corresponding figures were 6.2 and 7.5. The percentage wholly unemployed declined from 8.8 at 21st February to 7.9 at 21st March. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 28th March, 1927, was approximately 1,115,000, of whom 905,000 were men and 153,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 28th February, 1927, it was 1,208,000, of whom 970,000 were men and 172,000 were women; and at 29th March, 1926, it was 1,070,000, of whom 842,000 were men and 175,000 were women.

The following Table shows, month by month since March, 1926, (a) up to December, 1926, the percentages unemployed among members of certain Trade Unions from which returns were obtained, (b) the percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and (c) the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Month.	Percentage Unemployed (at or near end of month) among				Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.
	Trade Unions making Returns.	Insured Workpeople.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1926.					
March ... ..	10.1	10.8	7.1	9.8	1,070,000
April ... ..	10.0	10.0	6.7	9.1	1,034,000
May ... ..	13.2	14.9	12.6	14.3*	1,675,000*
June ... ..	12.9	15.4	12.2	14.6*	1,699,000*
July ... ..	13.2	15.1	12.7	14.4*	1,664,000*
August ... ..	13.3	14.9	11.6	14.0*	1,606,000*
September ... ..	13.6	14.7	11.0	13.7*	1,582,000*
October ... ..	13.6	14.8	10.3	13.6*	1,610,000*
November ... ..	13.2	14.8	10.0	13.5*	1,545,000*
December† ... ..	12.2	13.1	8.4	11.9*	1,357,000*
1927.					
January ... ..	†	13.3	8.5	12.1*	1,375,000
February ... ..	†	12.2	7.5	10.9	1,208,000
March ... ..	†	11.2	6.2	9.9	1,115,000

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In coal-mining employment continued slack, on the whole, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 26th March, 1927, was 1,024,646, an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with February; the average number of days worked per week was 4.89, as compared with 5.11 in February.

In the iron-mining industry employment showed a further improvement in all districts. The average number of days worked per week by the mines covered by the returns received was 5.78 in March, 1927, 5.74 in February, 1927, and 5.83 in March, 1926. In the shale mines in West Lothian there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with the previous month. At limestone quarries employment continued good in the Buxton and Weardale districts, and moderate in the Clitheroe district. It was again fairly good at slate quarries in North Wales. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland employment showed a decrease, and was reported as slack. At chalk quarries it was very slack. It continued good at tin mines, and fair at china clay quarries.

**Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.**—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further improvement. Of a total of 464 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of March,

1927, was 178, compared with 166 in February, 1927, and with 151 in March, 1926.

In the iron and steel trades employment, though still slack on the whole, showed a further improvement. In the tinplate trade employment continued good; in the steel sheet trade it showed a slight decline. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of March, 1927, was 550, as compared with 560 in February, 1927, and with 513 in March, 1926.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.**—In the engineering trades employment continued bad on the whole, but showed a further and almost general improvement, which was most marked in marine engineering and constructional engineering. In the electrical and motor sections employment continued fair. In textile engineering, however, some decline in employment was reported. In the shipbuilding and shiprepairing trades employment, though still very bad on the whole, showed a further improvement in most districts. In the other metal trades employment showed some improvement, but was only moderate on the whole. It was fairly good in the lock, latch and key, and in the nut and bolt trades; fair in the needle and fishing tackle, hollow-ware, sheet metal, tube, and stove and grate trades; moderate in the brass-work, wire, file and cutlery trades; and slack or bad in the metallic bedstead, jewellery and plated ware, and chain and anchor trades.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the cotton trade showed a further improvement, especially in the weaving department. In the American spinning section employment was fair; in the Egyptian spinning section full time working continued. In the wool textile trades employment showed a slight but fairly general improvement as compared with the previous month. Short time working was still fairly prevalent, but the proportion of operatives on full time was greater than in February.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further slight improvement in some centres; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, employment continued fairly good in all districts; in the lace trade it was much better, especially in the curtain branch; in the linen and jute trades there was also a further improvement and employment was moderate. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment, though slightly better than in the previous month, was still slack.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade showed a seasonal improvement at most centres, and was moderate on the whole. There was a further improvement in a number of districts in the wholesale bespoke and ready-made branch of the trade, and employment was fairly good; a shortage of skilled machinists was reported in some districts. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was some seasonal improvement, and employment was fair generally. In the corset trade employment was fair, being slightly better than in the previous month; further improvement was reported in the shirt and collar trade, and employment continued fairly good. In the felt hat trade employment was good on the whole, though some short time continued to be worked. In the boot and shoe trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still only moderate, and short-time working was prevalent.

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

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—Employment in the building trades showed a seasonal improvement, particularly in the painting and decorating section; it was generally fairly good or good with skilled operatives, and moderate with unskilled workers. It was good with bricklayers and plasterers; fairly good with slaters, carpenters, joiners and painters; fair with masons, and generally moderate with plumbers and with tradesmen's labourers. With brickmakers employment was good on the whole, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed an improvement and was fairly good; with coachbuilders and sawmillers it also improved and was fair on the whole; with packing-case makers and coopers it continued bad.

**Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Bookbinding.**—In the paper trade employment was fair on the whole. With letterpress printers it was moderate, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; with electrotypers and stereotypers it continued good; in the lithographic printing section it continued generally moderate; an improvement was reported at Birmingham and Leeds, and a decline at Glasgow and Edinburgh. In the bookbinding trade employment continued moderate on the whole.

**Pottery and Glass.**—Employment in the pottery trade in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement, and some sections were fairly well employed. In the glass trade employment remained moderate, on the whole, and though an improvement was reported, there was still much short time working.

**Agriculture and Fishing.**—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour at the end of March was sufficient for all requirements, and in some areas unemployment among casual workers was reported. With fishermen, employment, though adversely affected by bad weather, showed an improvement as compared with the previous month.

**Dock Labour and Seamen.**—With seamen and dock labourers employment continued moderate on the whole.

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

† For insured workpeople and for numbers registered the figures relate to 20th December, 1926.

‡ This series is discontinued—see note on page 59 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. It will be seen that in Great Britain the rates of unemployment continue to be highest in the areas which include the greatest proportions of coal mining and the heavy iron and steel industries. In these areas, however, the improvement on the previous month is greatest:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1926. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 21st March, 1927.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,105,400	7.4	4.3	6.4	—0.8	—0.1
South-Eastern ...	840,200	5.6	4.2	5.3	—0.7	+0.2
South-Western ...	810,900	8.0	4.7	7.3	—0.8	—0.7
Midlands ...	1,777,400	8.6	7.2	8.2	—0.7	+1.3
North-Eastern ...	2,020,500	16.4	7.8	14.6	—1.2	+2.1
North-Western ...	2,145,700	11.2	6.7	9.7	—1.3	—1.2
Scotland ...	1,323,100	13.4	7.0	11.7	—1.4	—2.2
Wales ...	626,800	17.5	5.8	16.5	—2.0	+3.7
Northern Ireland	266,000	19.0	7.8	14.6	—2.1	—9.0
Special Schemes	125,000	2.0	0.5	1.6	—0.1	—0.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>12,041,000</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>—1.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>

## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num-ber.	Per-centages of numbers insured at July, 1926.
South-Eastern :						
(a) London ...	1,686	5,499	2,415	5,393	14,998	0.71
(b) Rest of South Eastern ...	1,226	2,563	747	1,678	6,214	0.74
South-Western ...	1,214	2,216	810	1,484	5,724	0.71
Midlands ...	1,189	4,436	970	3,648	10,243	0.58
North-Eastern ...	1,447	5,681	1,175	3,111	11,414	0.56
North-Western ...	1,408	4,595	1,420	3,891	11,314	0.53
Scotland ...	1,022	3,156	862	2,821	7,861	0.59
Wales ...	606	2,223	376	586	3,791	0.60
<b>GREAT BRITAIN ...</b>	<b>9,798</b>	<b>30,369</b>	<b>8,775</b>	<b>22,617</b>	<b>71,559</b>	<b>0.61</b>

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

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to employment, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below:—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for March, 1927.	March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	1,024,646	4.89	—0.22	—0.41
Iron " ...	6,002	5.78	+0.04	—0.05
Shale " ...	2,728	5.87	—0.03	+0.12
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ...	...	178	+12	+27
		Mills working.	—10	+37
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	550		
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	74,811	408,065	+1.1	+2.6

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 26th March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	81,527	+3.1	+0.8	153,486	+6.8	+4.5
Woollen... ..	65,657	+1.7	+1.4	138,054	+3.9	+5.1
Worsted... ..	89,304	+1.3	—0.9	173,160	+2.6	—1.4
Boot and Shoe ...	51,436	+1.1	+0.0	120,699	+2.5	—3.0
Pottery ...	11,796	+1.4	—2.7	22,805	+4.2	+0.4
Brick ...	9,155	+2.6	—1.1	25,319	+6.4	—1.5

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

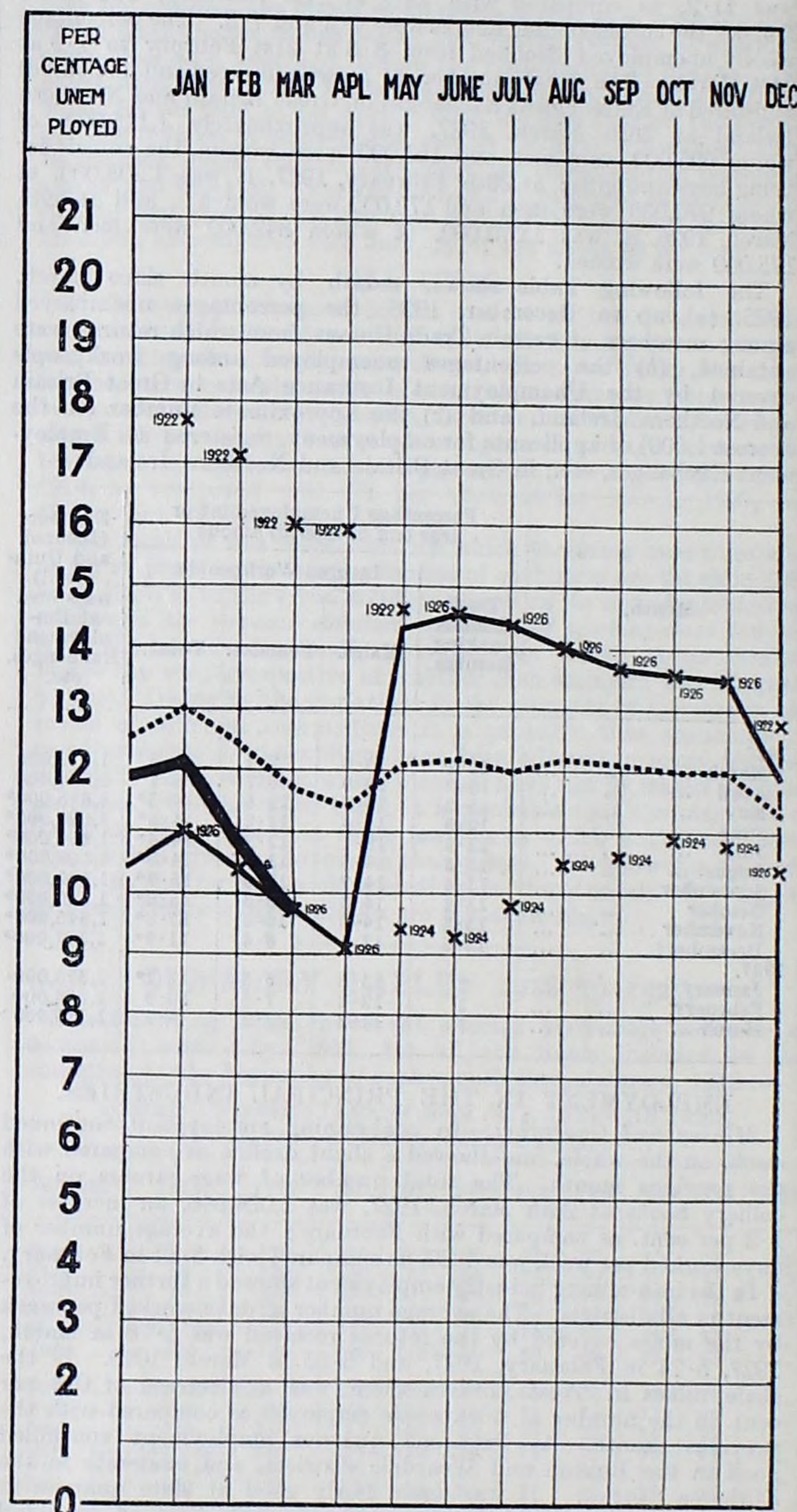
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS:—

Thick Curve - - - - - = 1927.

Dotted Curve - - - - - = Mean of 1922-26.

Thin Curve - - - - - = 1926.

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



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



# DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

## COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued slack on the whole and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. Shortages of railway wagons, resulting in short-time working, were reported from some districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16·8 at 21st March, 1927, as compared with 16·1 at 21st February, 1927, and 9·3 at 22nd March, 1926.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 26th March, 1927, showed an increase of 1·2 per cent., as compared with 26th February, 1927, but a decrease of 7·8 per cent., as compared with 27th March, 1926.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th March, 1927, was 4·89, a decrease of 0·22 of a day as compared with 26th February, 1927 and 0·41 of a day as compared with 27th March, 1926.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 26th March, 1927, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals :—

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
	26th March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 26th March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES :</b>						
Northumberland ...	54,731	+ 1·3	4·85	— 0·51	— 0·46	
Durham ...	132,487	+ 0·9	5·15	+ 0·13	+ 0·22	
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	11,595	+ 1·6	5·53	— 0·03	+ 0·02	
South Yorkshire ...	119,790	+ 0·6	4·73	+ 0·29	— 0·63	
West Yorkshire ...	64,686	+ 0·2	4·30	— 0·55	— 1·02	
Lancs. and Cheshire...	90,833	+ 0·3	4·61	— 0·24	— 0·29	
Derbyshire ...	60,789	+ 0·1	3·99	— 0·83	— 1·25	
Notts and Leicester...	68,707	+ 0·7	4·07	— 0·58	— 1·04	
Warwick ...	19,397	+ 1·3	5·37	— 0·41	— 0·26	
North Staffordshire...	33,163	+ 0·7	4·98	— 0·32	— 0·21	
South Staffs.,† Worc. and Salop ...	34,708	— 0·1	5·08	— 0·82	— 0·64	
Glouc. and Somerset	11,576	+ 0·2	4·84	— 0·67	— 0·30	
Kent ...	2,241	+ 2·5	4·94	— 0·50	+ 0·20	
North Wales ...	15,838	+ 3·3	5·70	— 0·10	+ 0·15	
South Wales and Mon.	192,613	+ 3·5	5·40	+ 0·01	— 0·28	
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>913,154</b>	<b>+ 1·3</b>	<b>4·86</b>	<b>— 0·20</b>	<b>— 0·44</b>	
<b>SCOTLAND :</b>						
Mid & East Lothians	13,829	+ 1·0	5·39	— 0·11	— 0·27	
Fife and Clackmannan	22,931	+ 1·0	4·92	— 0·56	— 0·34	
Rest of Scotland ...	74,732	+ 0·4	5·10	— 0·40	— 0·23	
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>111,492</b>	<b>+ 0·6</b>	<b>5·10</b>	<b>— 0·39</b>	<b>— 0·19</b>	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN ...</b>	<b>1,024,646</b>	<b>+ 1·2</b>	<b>4·89</b>	<b>— 0·22</b>	<b>— 0·41</b>	

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th March, 1927, was 0·90 of a day per week, of which 0·87 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 26th February, 1927, were 0·69 of a day per week, of which 0·67 was due to transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 27th March, 1926, the average time lost was 0·46 of a day per week, of which 0·35 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for the periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week in the fortnights ended 26th March, 1927, and 26th February, 1927, and one-quarter of a day per week in the fortnight ended 27th March, 1926.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th March, 1927, was reported to the Mines Department as 21,097,400 tons, as compared with 21,365,400 tons in the four weeks ended 26th February, 1927, and with 21,353,000 tons in the four weeks ended 27th March, 1926.

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 6,494,000 tons in March, compared with 5,726,800 tons in February, 1927.

The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas are shown in the following table :—

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

Area.	Percentage Unemployed at 21st March, 1927.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in percentages as compared with a			
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporary stop-pages.	Total.	Month before.		Year before.	
				Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stop-pages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stop-pages.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES :</b>							
Northumberland	9·6	3·2	12·8	— 1·2	+ 2·6	+ 1·6	+ 1·7
Durham	19·2	1·9	21·1	— 1·2	— 2·4	+ 3·5	+ 1·7
Cumberland and Westmorland	3·7	0·2	3·9	— 2·0	— 0·8	— 4·3	— 1·5
Yorkshire	3·1	17·4	20·5	— 0·3	+ 3·7	+ 0·9	+ 17·0
Lancs. and Cheshire	6·2	6·6	12·8	— 0·7	+ 3·8	+ 0·9	+ 1·5
Derbyshire	2·6	13·8	16·4	...	+ 11·8	+ 1·6	+ 13·5
Notts and Leicester	1·8	8·1	9·9	...	+ 1·6	+ 1·0	+ 7·5
Warwick	2·7	0·0	2·7	— 0·2	...	+ 1·5	...
Staffs, Worcester and Salop	4·2	2·0	6·2	— 0·5	+ 1·2	— 0·4	+ 1·1
Glos. and Somerset	9·4	2·4	11·8	— 0·7	+ 1·8	+ 2·1	+ 9·9
Kent	3·9	20·0	23·9	+ 0·1	+ 3·2	— 0·3	+ 20·0
Wales and Monmouth	15·2	6·8	22·0	— 2·4	+ 0·4	+ 5·2	+ 3·6
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>9·6</b>	<b>7·5</b>	<b>17·1</b>	<b>— 1·0</b>	<b>+ 1·7</b>	<b>+ 2·4</b>	<b>+ 5·6</b>
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>12·3</b>	<b>1·6</b>	<b>13·9</b>	<b>— 1·2</b>	<b>+ 0·8</b>	<b>+ 2·4</b>	<b>+ 0·2</b>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>9·9</b>	<b>6·9</b>	<b>16·8</b>	<b>— 1·1</b>	<b>+ 1·8</b>	<b>+ 2·4</b>	<b>+ 5·1</b>

## IRON AND SHALE MINING.

### IRON MINING.

THERE was a further small improvement in all districts during March, and the number of workpeople employed in the mines from which returns were received slightly exceeded that of a year ago.

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort-night ended 26th March 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 26th March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,849	+ 3·8	+ 22·0	5·60	+ 0·05	— 0·40
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,973	+ 1·4	— 2·2	6·00	...	+ 0·28
Other Districts ...	1,180	+ 5·2	— 20·9	5·85	+ 0·06	+ 0·15
<b>ALL DISTRICTS</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>+ 3·3</b>	<b>+ 2·7</b>	<b>5·78</b>	<b>+ 0·04</b>	<b>— 0·05</b>

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10·9 at 21st March, 1927, as compared with 12·9 at 21st February, 1927, and 17·0 at 22nd March, 1926.

### SHALE MINING.

According to the returns received 2,728 workpeople were employed in the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th March, 1927, a decrease of 0·4 per cent. compared with the previous month, but an increase of 5·5 per cent. compared with March, 1926. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines from which returns were received was 5·87 in March, 1927, compared with 5·90 in February, 1927, and 5·75 in March, 1926.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further substantial improvement during March.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 178 furnaces were in operation at the end of March, compared with 166 at the end of February, and 151 at the end of March, 1926.

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 20,222 workpeople at the end of March showed an increase of 5·7 per cent. compared with February, and 13·7 per cent. compared with March, 1926.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.5 on 21st March, 1927, compared with 15.8 on 21st February, 1927, and with 15.4 on 22nd March, 1926.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of March, 1927, February, 1927, and March, 1926 :—

District.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Mar., 1927.	Feb., 1927.	Mar., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	107	47	44	38	+ 3	+ 9
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ... ..	45	15	15	12	...	+ 3
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ... ..	34	15	15	14	...	+ 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ... ..	69	30	27	33	+ 3	− 3
Lincolnshire ... ..	23	14	14	13	...	+ 1
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick ... ..	55	15	15	10	...	+ 5
South Wales ... ..	33	8	8	8	...	...
England and Wales	366	144	138	128	+ 6	+ 16
Scotland ... ..	98	34	28	23	+ 6	+ 11
Total ... ..	464	178	166	151	+ 12	+ 27

The production of pig iron in March amounted to 671,800 tons, as compared with 571,100 tons in February, 1927, and 568,500 tons in March, 1926.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in March continued to be slack on the whole but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, and was better than a year before.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.4 on 21st March, 1927, as compared with 16.9 on 21st February, 1927, and 20.1 on 22nd March, 1926.

According to returns received from firms employing 74,811 workpeople in the week ended 26th March, 1927, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 1.1 per cent. as compared with February, and by 2.6 per cent. as compared with a year before. The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.5 in March, 1927, the same as in February, 1927, as compared with 5.3 in March, 1926.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.*		
	Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	8,992	+ 4.1	+ 4.5	51,836	+ 3.3	+ 6.4
Puddling Forges ...	2,557	- 22.0	- 15.9	11,308	- 23.2	- 14.5
Rolling Mills ...	28,181	+ 3.2	+ 2.0	145,428	+ 2.5	+ 6.1
Forging and Pressing	3,683	+ 5.5	+ 7.0	20,085	+ 9.9	+ 11.3
Founding ...	8,110	- 0.6	+ 1.8	46,449	- 1.6	+ 1.7
Other Departments ...	8,382	+ 1.9	+ 11.4	47,363	+ 2.1	+ 11.9
Mechanics, Labourers	14,906	+ 0.6	- 7.8	85,596	+ 0.7	- 7.7
TOTAL ...	74,811	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	408,065	+ 1.1	+ 2.6
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	16,656	- 2.0	+ 5.8	94,256	- 2.2	+ 7.5
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	19,016	- 1.6	+ 1.5	103,618	- 0.5	+ 5.9
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ...	2,072	- 2.3	- 11.0	11,242	- 3.2	- 10.3
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	6,846	- 10.3	- 5.5	35,353	- 10.3	- 5.5
Staffordshire ...	5,777	+ 7.7	- 11.4	30,356	+ 5.3	- 12.3
Other Midland Counties	3,673	+ 6.0	- 0.6	20,212	+ 5.1	- 1.4
Wales and Monmouth	7,636	+ 12.8	- 4.2	41,934	+ 12.1	- 2.5
Total, England and Wales ...	61,676	- 0.0	- 0.9	336,971	- 0.0	+ 1.0
Scotland ...	13,135	+ 7.4	+ 8.3	71,094	+ 6.6	+ 10.9
TOTAL ...	74,811	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	408,065	+ 1.1	+ 2.6

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 949,600 tons in March, 1927, as compared with 826,800 tons in February, 1927, and 784,100 tons in March, 1926.

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

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate trade during March continued good. At the end of March 421 tinplate mills were reported to be in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 424 at the end of February and with 391 in March, 1926. Employment in the steel sheet trade showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. At the end of March the number of mills in operation was 129, as compared with 136 at the end of February, and with 122 in March, 1926. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.0 on 21st March, 1927, as compared with 7.0 on 21st February, 1927, and with 13.1 on 22nd March, 1926.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open			Number of Mills in Operation		
	At end of March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	76	...	+ 4	421	- 3	+ 30
Steel Sheet	13	...	...	129	- 7	+ 7
TOTAL ...	89	...	+ 4	550	- 10	+ 37

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in March, 1927, amounted to 115,327 tons, or 25,961 tons more than in February, 1927, but 16,296 tons less than in March, 1926.

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued bad on the whole and very bad in marine engineering, but showed a further and almost general improvement. The improvement was greatest in marine and constructional engineering. In textile engineering a decline in employment was shown. In electrical and motor engineering employment continued fair.

Compared with a year before employment was better, especially in Scotland. The marine engineering section showed the greatest improvement; in the motor vehicle section the percentage rate of unemployment showed a slight increase.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed :—

Divisions.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st March, 1927.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	5,567	490	77	139	1,890	8,163	- 239	- 601
South-Eastern	2,140	269	109	76	1,199	3,793	- 419	+ 211
South-Western	1,981	98	361	45	1,208	3,693	- 259	+ 319
Midlands ...	6,734	1,265	77	500	6,871	15,447	- 2,341	+ 1,911
North-Eastern	20,720	753	5,492	1,017	962	28,944	- 3,505	- 1,133
North-Western	19,008	1,589	175	175	1,530	22,477	- 3,428	- 2,835
Scotland ...	11,108	262	2,896	970	875	16,111	- 2,099	- 5,653
Wales ...	876	48	29	147	158	1,258	- 178	+ 53
Northern Ireland	1,356	16	1,804	7	193	3,376	- 593	- 526
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	69,490	4,790	11,020	3,076	14,886	103,262	- 13,061	- 8,254
<b>Percentages Unemployed at 21st March, 1927.</b>								
London ...	6.6	4.3	12.0	4.8	5.3	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
South-Eastern	5.0	3.1	3.2	11.9	4.5	4.6	- 0.6	+ 0.1
South-Western	5.6	3.1	5.7	5.8	5.1	5.3	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Midlands ...	7.4	5.4	4.9	7.8	7.3	7.1	- 1.1	+ 0.9
North-Eastern	16.6	9.5	25.2	13.2	8.5	16.7	- 2.0	- 0.4
North-Western	13.6	8.5	13.6	7.1	8.0	12.4	- 1.9	- 1.5
Scotland ...	13.1	8.8	16.4	17.0	8.8	13.3	- 1.7	- 4.3
Wales ...	12.8	13.0	13.8	19.1	8.2	12.4	- 1.8	+ 0.9
Northern Ireland	18.5	7.0	32.9	17.5	11.0	22.8	- 4.0	- 3.2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	11.3	6.2	18.9	11.2	6.6	10.3	- 1.3	- 0.8
Ditto, Feb., 1927	12.6	6.5	22.2	14.0	7.5	11.6	...	...
Ditto, Mar., 1926	12.0	6.7	24.1	12.8	5.9	11.1	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad, but showed further improvement, especially in the very depressed marine engineering section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire conditions remained bad, but improving. In Lancashire employment was again bad, but it continued to improve except on textile machinery work.

In the Birmingham and Coventry district employment was fair on the whole, and showed a continued improvement. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district conditions were moderate. In London and in the Eastern and Southern Counties conditions were fair on the whole, and good in the electrical and motor sections.

Employment in Wales was again bad, but continued to improve. In Scotland also it remained bad, though every section showed an improvement. In Northern Ireland conditions were still very bad, but a decided improvement was shown in both marine and general engineering.



## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in most districts during March, the supplies of steel being better than in previous months. Compared with a year ago, a general and decided improvement was shown.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 21st March, 1927, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st February, 1927, and with 22nd March, 1926:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st March, 1927.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 21st March, 1927.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in percentage as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London...	2,319	— 581	— 700	20.4	— 5.1	— 3.9
South-Eastern...	645	— 3	— 225	7.2	— 0.1	— 1.6
South-Western	2,965	+ 366	— 1,557	12.4	+ 1.5	— 5.5
Midlands...	35	— 16	— 27	11.7	— 5.3	— 10.4
North-Eastern...	24,994	— 3,426	— 7,625	39.7	— 5.5	— 9.0
North-Western	8,624	+ 1,358	— 2,503	26.7	+ 4.2	— 7.3
Scotland...	17,988	— 3,141	— 7,709	30.3	— 5.3	— 9.5
Wales...	2,753	— 486	— 1,681	26.1	— 4.6	— 14.6
Northern Ireland	4,595	— 566	— 1,753	31.5	— 3.9	— 2.7
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b> ...	<b>64,918</b>	<b>— 6,495</b>	<b>— 23,785</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>— 2.9</b>	<b>— 7.7</b>

Employment on the whole was still very bad, particularly on the North-East Coast, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, though in each of these districts there was a substantial improvement. In the North-Western and South-Western districts a decline in employment was shown. In London and the Southern Counties employment remained better on the whole than in the other districts.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED  
31st MARCH, 1927.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1927, amounted to 1,216,932 tons, as compared with 760,084 tons at the end of December, 1926, and 843,070 tons at the end of March, 1926. The present total, although the highest since December, 1924, is still 673,000 tons below the average tonnage building during the twelve months immediately preceding the war. The tonnage on which work was suspended at the end of March, 1927, amounted to 20,083 tons, as compared with 99,468 tons at the end of December, 1926. The tonnage of motor ships building at the end of March, 1927, amounted to 37.7 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction.

An increase is shown in the tonnage commenced during the quarter, viz., 579,839 tons, as compared with 152,404 tons during the fourth quarter of 1926.

The tonnage launched during the present quarter, viz., 127,747 tons, shows an increase of 59,894 tons as compared with the figures for the previous three months.

The total horse-power of the marine engines building or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1927, amounted to 881,617 h.p., as compared with 720,735 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons gross.

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

DURING March there was a further improvement in employment in all departments (especially in the weaving department), and in all districts. In the American spinning section employment was fair, and better than in February. In the Egyptian spinning section full time continued general. In the weaving department there was a decided improvement in all the principal districts, except with firms supplying the China market. As compared with March of last year there was also a slight improvement, chiefly in the American spinning section.

There was an unsatisfied demand for juvenile workers, and for certain classes of adult workers, in the spinning department; and for weavers (especially of fancy goods [and fine goods] in some districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.9 on 21st March, 1927, as compared with 8.2 on 21st February, 1927, and with 9.6 on 22nd March, 1926.

In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment in the cardroom and spinning departments was reported as moderate to good, and as better than in February or in March, 1926; it was reported that the operatives on the average worked about 40½ hours a week, or 85 per cent. of full time. In the manufacturing section in the Oldham district employment was still slack, but also showed

some improvement; in the calico section and in the sheeting and fancy sections it was fairly good; in the velvet section, on the other hand, short time was still prevalent. There was also an improvement, both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments, at Stalybridge.

In the Bolton district employment was good, with cardroom workers, fair with spinners, and fairly good with weavers on narrow looms; on the whole it was better than in the previous month. At Leigh employment was good in the spinning department and better than in February; at Bury it was fair and showed an improvement. At Rochdale employment with spinners was moderate.

There was a further improvement in the principal weaving centres. At Preston and Chorley there was considerable improvement, except with a few firms catering principally for the China trade; the number of mills in the Preston district which had stopped for irregular periods fell from twenty-five to three, and at the same time the operatives were more regularly employed. Employment at Great Harwood, Rishton, and Clayton-le-Moors was good, scarcely any weavers being unemployed. In the Blackburn, Accrington, and Darwen districts there was a further material improvement; at Accrington there was an unsatisfied demand for weavers, while at Darwen no weavers remained unemployed, and employment was described as better than at any time since 1921.

At Burnley employment was reported as fairly good, and as better than in the previous month and a year ago; a number of looms were still standing, but were gradually being filled up. There was, however, still a surplus of weavers and of winders at this centre. At Padiham and Nelson, and in the Rossendale Valley, there was also an improvement.

At Todmorden there was a further great improvement; and although under-employment was still general, there was little total unemployment. With few exceptions all firms in the Sowerby and Hebden Bridge areas were working full time, and reports from other Yorkshire towns all showed an improvement, though employment in the American spinning section was still poor.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,817	+ 1.6	+ 1.0	18,992	+ 4.8	+ 6.1
Spinning...	21,203	+ 2.3	+ 4.7	38,328	+ 4.9	+ 10.4
Weaving...	33,962	+ 4.5	— 0.4	61,705	+ 9.0	+ 3.6
Other ...	7,662	+ 3.1	— 0.6	18,571	+ 4.5	— 2.0
Not Specified ...	7,883	+ 1.1	— 2.9	15,890	+ 8.4	+ 0.8
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>81,527</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>153,486</b>	<b>+ 6.8</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Ashton ...	2,919	+ 0.6	+ 2.8	5,445	+ 0.9	+ 8.2
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	8,486	+ 5.1	+ 1.3	15,325	+ 6.6	+ 7.6
Oldham ...	9,030	+ 0.6	+ 6.2	18,484	+ 6.3	+ 11.1
Bolton and Leigh ...	14,519	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	25,940	+ 3.5	— 0.1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	7,778	+ 0.8	— 0.7	13,784	+ 5.8	+ 5.2
Manchester ...	4,611	+ 3.0	— 0.6	8,210	+ 8.1	+ 11.3
Preston and Chorley ...	5,671	+ 3.3	+ 2.4	10,191	+ 6.1	+ 2.7
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	9,385	+ 11.2	— 0.8	19,317	+ 13.2	+ 3.9
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ...	9,379	+ 3.4	— 1.8	20,259	+ 11.8	— 0.7
Other Lancashire Towns	3,616	+ 1.1	+ 5.0	5,841	+ 2.1	+ 8.8
Yorkshire Towns ...	3,370	+ 3.5	— 5.3	6,163	+ 6.8	+ 1.7
Other Districts ...	2,763	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	4,527	+ 0.2	+ 8.8
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>81,527</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>153,486</b>	<b>+ 6.8</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>

Returns from firms employing nearly 80,000 workpeople in the week ended 26th March showed that about 8 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 11½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 21st March, 1927:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 21st March, 1927.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	343	999	1,342	461	2,377	2,838	4,180
Spinning ...	1,815	838	2,653	2,681	1,636	4,317	6,970
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	397	621	1,018	639	3,118	3,757	4,775
Weaving ...	870	1,216	2,086	1,016	2,708	3,724	5,810
Other Processes	357	74	431	260	175	435	866
Total ...	3,782	3,748	7,530	5,057	10,014	15,071	22,601



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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 65	- 273	- 338	- 184	- 335	- 519	- 857
Spinning ...	- 135	- 297	- 432	- 706	- 726	- 1,432	- 1,864
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	- 37	- 298	- 335	- 432	- 1,468	- 1,900	- 2,235
Weaving ...	- 467	- 1,683	- 2,150	- 995	- 1,863	- 2,858	- 5,008
Other Processes ...	- 123	- 15	- 138	- 164	+ 25	- 139	- 277
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>- 827</b>	<b>- 2,566</b>	<b>- 3,393</b>	<b>- 2,481</b>	<b>- 4,367</b>	<b>- 6,848</b>	<b>- 10,241</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 179,024,200 lbs. in March, 1927, compared with 164,088,000 lbs. in February, 1927, and with 128,741,900 lbs. in March, 1926.

The exports of cotton yarn were 19,270,800 lbs. in March, 1927, compared with 14,259,400 lbs. in February, 1927, and with 16,004,400 lbs. in March, 1926.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 393,928,200 square yards, as compared with 298,754,100 square yards in the previous month, and with 403,249,600 square yards in March, 1926.

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed a slight but fairly general improvement as compared with a month earlier. Short-time working was still fairly prevalent, but the proportion of operatives on full time was greater than in February.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.4 on 21st March, 1927, as compared with 9.9 on 21st February, and with 10.2 on 22nd March, 1926.

In the worsted section of the industry there was a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. Employment in the wool sorting and combing departments showed no marked change, although there was a slight increase in the numbers employed. About 29 per cent. of the workpeople in the sorting, combing and preparing branches of the worsted industry covered by the returns received worked short time in the week ended 26th March, with a loss of nearly 11 hours each on the average. In worsted spinning there was a slight upward tendency, especially in the Keighley and Halifax districts. About 27 per cent. of the spinners covered by the returns received lost about 10 hours each, on an average, in short-time working during the week ended 26th March.

In worsted weaving there was little change at Bradford, but an improvement at most other centres in the West Riding. Huddersfield manufacturers of medium and fine worsted cloths were well employed, and at one or two mills night working had been introduced to cope with current orders. The returns received from employers for the week ended 26th March showed that about 20 per cent. of the weavers worked short time, with a loss, on the average, of about 10\* hours each.

In the worsted section of the industry, taken as a whole, the returns received from employers showed that in the week ended 26th March, 24 per cent. of their workpeople were on short time, with a loss on the average of about 10\* hours each, while 4 per cent. were working overtime to the average extent of 6 hours each.

In the woollen section of the industry there was a definite improvement as compared with a month earlier; and employment was generally better than for some months past. In the spinning section about 29 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 26th March, with a loss on the average of nearly 10 hours each; the corresponding figures for the weaving section were 28 per cent. and 10\* hours. On the other hand, over 10 per cent. of the spinners were on overtime to the extent of 10 hours each on the average, while about 3 per cent. of the weavers worked on an average 6 hours per week overtime. Taking the woollen section as a whole, about 27 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 10\* hours each in short-time working, while about 6 per cent. worked an average of about 9 hours each in overtime.

In the Huddersfield district a further improvement was reported, and a few firms worked overtime; several night shifts were in operation. In the Heavy Woollen District of Dewsbury, Batley and Morley, and in the Leeds district, there was also a slight improvement; in the Guiseley district a shortage of weavers and warpers

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

was reported. Woollen workers in the Stockport district were still well employed.

Employment in blanket manufacturing was still bad, on the whole, but blanket manufacturers in the Heavy Woollen District reported an improvement; at Witney employment continued active. There was no improvement with rag, shoddy, mungo and flock manufacturers, and very few firms were working more than three to four days per week. With flannel workers in the Rochdale district employment continued fair.

In Scotland employment in the tweed mills continued good on the whole.

In the carpet trade there was an improvement as compared with the previous month. At Kidderminster employment was reported as good, and some overtime was worked. At Brighouse, Halifax and Liversedge there was a little improvement, but some short time was still worked. Taking the carpet trade as a whole, the employers' returns for the week ended 26th March showed about 17 per cent. of the operatives working short time, with a loss on the average of about 9 hours each; about 5 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of about 7 hours each on an average.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Ino. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Ino. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
<b>Departments :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,126	+ 1.1	101.9	28,123	+ 0.2	98.9
Spinning ...	41,893	+ 1.2	98.4	65,944	+ 3.8	98.8
Weaving ...	21,787	+ 2.0	99.4	44,980	+ 3.0	100.3
Other Depts. ...	12,337	+ 0.4	99.5	29,678	+ 3.0	97.8
Not specified ...	2,161	+ 0.6	107.5	4,435	- 4.1	110.0
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>89,304</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>173,160</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>99.2</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	1,094	+ 2.1	99.5	2,605	+ 1.2	103.5
Spinning ...	15,095	+ 1.6	98.8	32,901	+ 3.6	108.3
Weaving ...	27,652	+ 2.6	103.7	51,952	+ 5.2	110.3
Other Depts. ...	19,305	+ 0.6	98.4	45,049	+ 3.6	103.7
Not specified ...	2,511	+ 0.4	99.8	5,547	- 1.4	102.1
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>65,657</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>138,054</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>	<b>107.1</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>9,323</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>17,506</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>86.5</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>164,284</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>328,720</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>101.6</b>
<b>Districts* :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Bradford ...	41,810	+ 1.2	98.8	85,102	+ 0.7	96.3
Huddersfield ...	10,259	+ 3.1	104.1	22,536	+ 6.3	107.4
Halifax ...	10,253	+ 1.9	95.4	17,323	+ 7.3	91.8
Leeds ...	8,040	+ 0.3	99.9	14,872	+ 2.3	99.8
Keighley ...	8,302	+ 1.5	101.3	15,549	+ 6.3	113.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,392	+ 0.5	97.4	5,461	+ 3.5	102.4
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>82,056</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>160,843</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>99.3</b>
<b>West of England and Midlands ...</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>8,858</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>92.5</b>
<b>Lancs ...</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>115.2</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>119.1</b>
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>89,304</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>173,160</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>99.2</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Huddersfield ...	14,050	+ 1.6	100.4	34,052	+ 3.8	106.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	12,454	+ 2.7	97.5	25,652	+ 8.9	106.6
Leeds ...	9,390	+ 2.2	102.2	20,846	+ 3.7	114.5
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,977	+ 0.9	97.0	5,978	+ 6.0	88.2
Bradford ...	1,373	+ 0.4	105.0	3,136	+ 3.7	103.7
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>40,244</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>89,664</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	<b>106.4</b>
<b>Lancs ...</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>11,890</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>110.0</b>
<b>West of England and Midlands ...</b>	<b>4,266</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>7,411</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>110.5</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>15,319</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>28,836</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>107.2</b>
<b>Wales ...</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>+ 5.0</b>	<b>218.4</b>
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>65,657</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>138,054</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>	<b>107.1</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>9,323</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>17,506</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>86.5</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>164,284</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>328,720</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>101.6</b>

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed, in the week ended 26th March, 1927, by firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the numbers employed by the same firms in the week ended 26th February, 1927:—

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



Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with the previous month.  
(... signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "no workpeople returned.")

	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>					
Bradford ...	+ 1.4	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.2
Huddersfield ...	+ 5.0	+ 1.3	+ 7.8	+ 2.0	+ 3.1
Halifax ...	+ 3.6	+ 1.0	+ 7.7	+ 3.2	+ 1.9
Leeds ...	+ 3.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Keighley ...	+ 5.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	...	+ 1.0	+ 10.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.5
Total, West Riding	+ 1.8	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
West of England and Midlands ...	- 15.0	+ 1.5	- 0.9	+ 1.2	- 0.6
Lancashire ...	...	...	...	+ 2.6	- 0.3
Scotland ...	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	...	- 0.8	+ 0.1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>					
Huddersfield ...	+ 20.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 5.8	+ 1.2	+ 2.7
Leeds ...	...	+ 2.8	+ 2.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Halifax and Calder Vale	+ 6.1	+ 2.1	+ 1.5	- 1.5	+ 0.9
Bradford ...	- 4.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.9	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Total, West Riding	+ 3.2	+ 1.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.0
Lancashire ...	+ 3.4	+ 2.1	+ 2.6	+ 2.9	+ 2.5
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 3.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.1	+ 1.9
Scotland ...	...	+ 2.5	+ 0.7	- 0.8	+ 0.4
Wales ...	...	+ 11.4	- 1.2	+ 10.8	+ 4.2
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 21st March, 1927:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 21st March, 1927.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	84	1	85	72	1	73	158
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	247	145	392	466	361	827	1,219
Wool Combing ...	147	71	218	240	256	496	714
Wool Carding ...	361	46	407	515	114	629	1,036
Woollen Spinning ...	290	45	335	363	153	522	857
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	303	495	798	240	1,377	1,617	2,415
Wool Winding and Warping ...	70	22	92	196	97	293	385
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	59	101	160	136	529	665	825
Woollen Weaving ...	91	250	341	152	2,151	2,303	2,644
Worsted Weaving ...	104	261	365	117	1,110	1,227	1,592
Other Processes ...	635	43	678	920	249	1,169	1,847
TOTAL ...	2,391	1,480	3,871	3,417	6,404	9,821	13,692

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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	- 21	- 2	- 23	+ 10	...	+ 10	- 13
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	- 21	- 9	- 30	+ 11	- 66	- 55	- 85
Wool Combing ...	- 5	- 18	- 23	- 72	- 9	- 81	- 104
Wool Carding ...	- 33	...	- 33	- 47	- 14	- 61	- 94
Woollen Spinning ...	- 39	- 25	- 64	- 44	- 46	- 90	- 154
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	- 1	- 58	- 59	+ 16	- 206	- 190	- 249
Wool Winding and Warping ...	- 13	...	- 13	+ 19	- 38	- 19	- 32
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 13	+ 20	+ 33	+ 55	+ 33	+ 88	+ 121
Woollen Weaving ...	- 36	- 48	- 84	- 30	- 318	- 348	- 432
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 11	+ 27	+ 38	+ 28	+ 98	+ 126	+ 164
Other Processes ...	- 47	- 8	- 55	- 79	+ 66	- 13	- 68
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>- 192</b>	<b>- 121</b>	<b>- 313</b>	<b>- 133</b>	<b>- 500</b>	<b>- 633</b>	<b>- 946</b>

The imports, less re-exports of raw wool (sheep's or lamb's) were 88,300,400 lbs. in March, 1927, compared with 67,184,800 lbs. in February, 1927, and 49,235,800 lbs. in March, 1926.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,958,500 lbs., compared with 2,915,500 lbs. in February, 1927, and with 2,365,500 lbs. in March, 1926.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 13,275,200 square yards, compared with 14,982,300 square yards in February, 1927, and 14,534,400 square yards in March, 1926.

The exports of blankets were 106,495 pairs, 97,020 pairs and 119,900 pairs in March, 1927, February, 1927, and March, 1926.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry remained moderate generally, but again showed a slight improvement. Short time was still very and the heavy boot trade remained very depressed.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.1 on 21st March, as compared with 8.5 on 21st February and with 7.4 on 22nd March, 1926.

Employment was fairly good in London, and very little short time was worked; employment was, however, somewhat below the level of a year ago. At Leicester it was generally fair; there was little change as compared with the previous month, but a decline as compared with March of last year: 22 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were working short time, losing on an average about 9½ hours a week. Employment at Northampton showed a slight improvement, but was still only moderate or fair; 23 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing an average of 12½ hours a week. In the Higham and Rushden district employment, taken as a whole, was fair and slightly better than in February; both short time and overtime were reported. At Wellingborough, also, there was a slight improvement, which became more pronounced towards the end of the month. At Kettering there was a slight improvement.

Employment at Stafford and at Stone was generally fair, and better than in February. At Norwich there was some improvement, although short time was still worked to a considerable extent; the totally unemployed operatives were mainly found in the turn-shoe trade, which remained very depressed. At Bristol and Kingswood the light shoe trade further improved, and employment was fairly good: there was even some overtime in this section; the heavy boot trade, on the other hand, was still extremely slack, and worse than in March of last year, with much unemployment and short time. Employment at Street continued fairly good. At Leeds it declined and was poor, with a good deal of unemployment and short time; the depression in the heavy boot trade continued, but some firms making sports goods and light footwear were fairly well employed. There was a further seasonal improvement in the slipper trade of the Rossendale Valley and at Preston.

Employment was very quiet, on the whole, in the Scottish centres. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 26th March, 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
<b>England and Wales:—</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	2,093	- 0.4	- 6.9	4,790	- 1.3	- 7.1
Leicester ...	8,657	+ 0.3	- 4.7	23,282	+ 0.8	- 9.6
Leicester Country District ...	1,830	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	4,209	+ 2.5	- 0.2
Northampton ...	6,934	+ 2.5	+ 3.6	17,186	+ 5.1	+ 0.2
Northampton Country District ...	7,800	+ 2.2	+ 0.5	18,361	+ 3.1	+ 2.4
Kettering ...	3,341	+ 2.4	+ 2.0	8,856	+ 3.7	+ 3.1
Stafford and District	3,099	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	6,801	+ 6.1	- 9.1
Norwich and District	3,958	+ 0.2	+ 3.6	8,590	+ 2.3	- 1.7
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,682	- 1.7	- 0.7	2,899	- 1.5	- 6.6
Leeds and District ...	1,896	- 2.8	- 1.9	4,153	- 3.4	- 1.5
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	5,011	+ 2.8	- 0.6	11,133	+ 6.2	- 2.2
Birmingham and District	1,030	+ 2.2	- 2.0	1,920	- 0.3	- 16.2
Other parts of England and Wales ...	1,970	+ 1.1	+ 2.9	3,994	+ 4.2	+ 5.7
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>49,301</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>116,180</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>
Scotland ...	2,135	+ 0.1	+ 3.0	4,519	- 3.1	- 3.6
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>51,436</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>120,699</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>

Returns from firms employing 44,000 operatives in the week ended 26th March showed that 24½ per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, with a loss of about 11½ hours each.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres at 21st March, 1927:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 21st March, 1927.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ... ..	99	8	107	26	23	49	156
Rough Stuff De- partment ... ..	275	1	276	118	19	137	413
Clicking Department	410	1	411	393	8	401	812
Closing Department	13	298	311	6	463	469	780
Making Department	1,276	22	1,298	922	37	959	2,257
Finishing Depart- ment ... ..	913	225	1,138	354	44	398	1,536
Slipper Making ...	421	51	472	494	552	1,046	1,518
Clog Making... ..	15	...	15	6	—	6	21
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work ... ..	441	3	444	35	—	35	479
TOTAL ... ..	3,863	609	4,472	2,354	1,146	3,500	7,972

The exports of boots and shoes in March, 1927, amounted to 119,277 dozen pairs, or 23,220 dozen pairs more than in February, 1927, but 7,890 dozen pairs less than in March, 1926.

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



**BRICK TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT during March was good on the whole and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6·3 at 21st March, 1927, as compared with 7·3 at 21st February, 1927, and 6·5 at 22nd March, 1926.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	2,020	+ 0·4	+ 0·2	5,356	+ 3·2	+ 1·3
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	5,341	+ 3·7	- 0·4	15,380	+ 7·4	- 0·9
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,627	+ 2·1	- 4·1	4,112	+ 6·6	- 7·8
Scotland ... ..	167	...	- 5·1	471	+ 9·0	+ 9·0
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>9,155</b>	<b>+ 2·6</b>	<b>- 1·1</b>	<b>25,319</b>	<b>+ 6·4</b>	<b>- 1·5</b>

**BUILDING TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a further seasonal improvement, particularly in the painting and decorating section; at most centres it was reported as either good or fairly good with skilled operatives and generally moderate with unskilled workers. Unfavourable weather conditions again caused some broken time among outside workers. Employment was better than in March, 1926, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, but was not so good, on the whole, in England and Wales.

As regards individual occupations employment again improved with bricklayers and plasterers and was generally good; a shortage of these classes of operatives was reported from some centres. Employment was fairly good with carpenters and joiners and showed an improvement; it was also fairly good with slaters, on the whole, and a shortage of this class was reported from several Scottish districts; it was somewhat better with masons and plumbers, and was generally fair with the former and moderate with the latter. With painters a marked seasonal improvement was shown, and employment, though varying to some extent at different centres, was fairly good, on the whole, with skilled men. It continued generally moderate with tradesmen's labourers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 21st March, 1927, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with March, 1926 :—

	Estimated Number of Insured Work- people at July, 1926.	Total Number Unem- ployed at 21st Mar., 1927.	Number included in previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per- centage Unem- ployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	126,460	7,312	239	5·8	- 1·5	+ 1·1
Bricklayers ...	72,150	2,052	92	2·8	- 1·9	+ 0·9
Masons...	25,240	1,769	66	7·0	- 1·6	+ 2·1
Slaters ...	5,710	294	22	5·1	- 0·4	- 0·7
Plasterers ...	19,720	689	21	3·5	- 1·3	+ 2·0
Painters ...	112,930	11,770	171	10·4	- 11·6	+ 2·2
Plumbers ...	31,860	2,623	90	8·2	- 1·0	+ 1·8
Labourers to above ...	245,860	28,634	623	11·6	- 2·1	+ 0·4
All other occu- pations ...	161,110	20,729	688	12·9	- 2·0	+ 0·5
Total ...	801,040	75,872	2,042	9·5	- 3·2	+ 0·9
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	162,020	15,250	18	9·4	- 3·8	+ 1·4
South-Eastern ...	123,470	5,312	35	4·3	- 2·5	+ 0·4
South-Western ...	98,750	6,676	45	6·8	- 2·4	+ 0·5
Midlands ...	91,230	7,774	485	8·5	- 3·1	+ 1·1
North-Eastern ...	103,190	13,385	635	13·0	- 3·8	+ 2·2
North-Western ...	104,350	11,734	477	11·2	- 3·4	+ 1·2
Scotland ...	73,690	6,960	165	9·4	- 3·4	- 2·0
Wales ...	29,310	4,732	173	16·1	- 3·2	+ 4·3
Northern Ireland ...	15,030	4,049	8	26·9	- 3·1	- 5·2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	801,040	75,872	2,042	9·5	- 3·2	+ 0·9

**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 15,898,000, show that in March, 1927, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,036,900, as compared with £6,048,500 in February, 1927, and £6,589,800 in March, 1926. Of the total for March, 1927, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,053,400; factories and workshops for £391,100;

shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £486,700; and other buildings and additions and alterations to existing buildings for £1,105,700.

For figures for the quarter ended March, 1927, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1926, see page 155.

**PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.**

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade during March was fair on the whole, but the improvement noted in the previous month was not in all cases maintained, and irregular working was reported from several districts.

In the letterpress printing trade employment was moderate on the whole and rather better than during February; compared with a year ago, however, it was generally worse. At Birmingham and Liverpool employment was reported as bad; while at Derby, Leicester and Nottingham it was good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained good.

With lithographic printers employment generally continued moderate; an improvement was reported at Birmingham and Leeds, and a decline at Glasgow and Edinburgh. With lithographic artists employment was fair generally, and showed some improvement in London and at Manchester.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued moderate on the whole.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding trades was 5·2 at 21st March, compared with 5·7 at 21st February and 4·4 at 22nd March, 1926. In the paper and paper-board industry, the percentage was 7·0 at 21st March, compared with 6·1 at 21st February and 4·7 at 22nd March, 1926. In the cardboard-box, paper-bag and stationery trades, the percentage was 5·2 at 21st March, compared with 5·9 at 21st February and 5·4 at 22nd March, 1926.

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

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of March, 1927.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		March, 1927.	Feb., 1927.	March, 1926.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing :						
London ... ..	41,725	5·8	6·7	1·5	— 0·9	+ 4·3
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	17,481	4·4	5·2	2·8	— 0·8	+ 1·6
Midlands and Eastern Counties ... ..	12,162	2·5	2·6	1·2	— 0·1	+ 1·3
Scotland ... ..	7,359	5·1	6·0	3·1	— 0·9	+ 2·0
Other Districts ...	11,245	2·9	3·6	2·5	— 0·7	+ 0·4
Total ... ..	89,972	4·7	5·4	2·0	— 0·7	+ 2·7
Lithographic Printing	10,626	4·0	4·0	3·1	...	+ 0·9
Bookbinding ... ..	21,751	4·7	4·5	4·3	+ 0·2	+ 0·4

**POTTERY INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement and some sections were fairly well employed. At Worcester employment continued good; at Derby it was fairly good; at Bristol it showed an improvement and was fair. In the stoneware section in Scotland it was still slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11·7 at 21st March, as compared with 15·2 at 21st February, 1927, and with 14·1 at 22nd March, 1926.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>BRANCHES.</b>						
China Manufacture ...	1,324	+ 0·5	- 4·5	2,625	- 1·9	+ 5·6
Earthenware Manufacture	8,637	+ 1·5	- 3·1	16,653	+ 5·8	- 0·5
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,835	+ 1·4	+ 0·2	3,527	+ 1·7	+ 0·5
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>+ 1·4</b>	<b>- 2·7</b>	<b>22,805</b>	<b>+ 4·2</b>	<b>+ 0·4</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire ...	9,041	+ 1·8	- 2·9	16,374	+ 3·9	- 0·0
Other Districts ...	2,755	+ 0·3	- 2·1	6,431	+ 4·8	+ 1·4
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>+ 1·4</b>	<b>- 2·7</b>	<b>22,805</b>	<b>+ 4·2</b>	<b>+ 0·4</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 11,022 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,647, or 24 per cent., were working on an average about 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th March, 1927.



## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued moderate, and about the same, on the average, as in the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, 26.9 per cent. were unemployed at 21st March, 1927, as compared with 26.8 per cent. at 21st February, 1927, and with 28.3 per cent. at 22nd March, 1926.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
5th March, 1927...	4,311	2,324	6,635	8,342	14,997
12th "...	4,232	2,848	7,080	8,091	15,171
19th "...	4,737	1,778	6,515	8,006	14,521
26th "...	4,835	2,667	7,502	8,253	15,755
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th March, 1927 ...	4,529	2,404	6,933	8,173	15,106
Average for Feb., 1927	4,383	2,382	6,765	7,884	14,649
Average for Mar., 1926	4,640	1,950	6,590	7,900	14,490

*Tilbury.*—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during March was 871, compared with 986 in February, and with 996 in March, 1926.

*East Coast.*—Employment continued good at the North-East Coast ports with coal trimmers and teamers; with the majority of other classes of dock workers it remained generally fair, but at Middlesbrough employment improved and was good. On the Humber it remained moderate on the whole. At the East Anglian ports it continued fair generally, and the improvement at Ipswich was maintained.

*Liverpool.*—Employment continued fair with coal trimmers, but was slack with other dock workers. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st April was 15,165, compared with 15,734 in February, and with 16,058 in March, 1926. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £40,532 in the five weeks ended 1st April, compared with £43,003 in February, and £43,118 in March, 1926.

*Other Ports in England and Wales.*—At the South Wales ports there was a further improvement, and employment was fairly good. It also showed an improvement at Gloucester, but remained slack at Sharpness and at Southampton. At Avonmouth it improved and was fairly good. At Plymouth and other South Western ports it varied from slack to fair.

*Scottish and Irish Ports.*—Employment at Dundee continued good. It remained poor at Leith and Granton and moderate at Glasgow. At Grangemouth it was good, more work being available on coal exports. At Belfast it was fair.

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during March remained moderate on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 21st March, 1927, was 16.8, compared with 17.7 at 21st February, 1927, and 18.2 at 22nd March, 1926.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate in the first half of March, and improved afterwards. It was moderate on the Tyne, but declined towards the end of the month; it was very moderate on the Wear. The demand was poor on the Tees during March, but showed some improvement in the latter part of the month. At Hull it was quiet on the whole, but there was increased activity in the middle of the month. The demand at Southampton declined during the first half of March, but improved subsequently, being described as moderate at the end of the month. It continued quiet at Bristol and fair at Avonmouth. The demand was fairly good at Newport; it was fair at Cardiff, apart from a falling off in the middle of the month. It fluctuated at Swansea, and was reported to be fair at the end of March. The demand on the Mersey was generally fair, and it remained fair at Manchester during the first half of the month, but declined afterwards. The demand on the Clyde fluctuated, and was very poor at the end of March. It was poor on the whole at Leith and at Belfast.

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 March:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Mar., 1927.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Three Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Mar., 1927.	Mar., 1926.
ENGLAND & WALES:					
Liverpool† ...	12,639	+ 2,925	+ 918	32,904	31,987
Manchester ...	844	+ 257	+ 6	2,455	2,357
London ...	8,098	+ 1,625	— 388	24,185	24,406
Southampton...	8,551	+ 2,483	+ 23	22,746	22,891
Tyne Ports ...	1,952	— 287	— 217	6,928	5,473
Sunderland ...	313	+ 37	+ 46	826	826
Middlesbrough ...	357	+ 157	— 8	1,022	1,254
Hull ...	1,093	— 118	— 497	3,886	4,387
Bristol‡ ...	984	+ 40	— 140	3,056	2,892
Newport, Mon. ...	878	+ 165	— 317	2,248	3,171
Cardiff§ ...	2,605	+ 119	— 316	8,568	7,368
Swansea ...	665	— 79	+ 104	2,164	2,470
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	284	— 57	— 125	1,008	1,085
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	358	+ 128	+ 103	807	928
Glasgow ...	1,943	+ 33	— 214	6,687	7,157
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	216	+ 21	+ 127	670	291
TOTAL for above Ports	41,790	+ 7,449	— 895	120,161	118,953

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

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 21st March, 1927, differed from the figures for 21st February, 1927, to the extent of 1,000 or more. The Table shows the increases and decreases for males and females separately, together with the total net variation for all insured industries.

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 21st March, 1927, as compared with 21st February, 1927.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ...	— 25,621	+ 20	— 25,601
Cotton ...	— 4,002	— 9,422	— 13,424
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	— 8,131	— 222	— 8,353
Tailoring ...	— 2,651	— 5,307	— 7,958
Distributive Trades ...	— 3,717	— 3,372	— 7,089
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	— 6,455	— 40	— 6,495
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	— 3,720	— 7	— 3,727
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	— 2,341	— 1,311	— 3,652
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery... ..	— 118	— 3,360	— 3,478
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ...	— 2,913	+ 12	— 2,901
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery ...	— 67	— 2,609	— 2,676
Other Food Industries ...	— 1,164	— 1,504	— 2,668
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	— 363	— 2,191	— 2,554
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services ...	— 914	— 1,608	— 2,522
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	— 1,947	+ 9	— 1,938
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft ...	— 1,550	— 256	— 1,806
Local Government ...	— 1,605	— 34	— 1,639
Woollen and Worsted ...	— 938	— 525	— 1,463
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making ...	— 33	— 1,347	— 1,380
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	— 1,227	— 147	— 1,374
Other Metal Industries ...	— 785	— 583	— 1,368
Railway Service ...	— 1,177	— 100	— 1,277
Linen ...	— 292	— 957	— 1,249
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	— 868	— 365	— 1,233
Shipping Service... ..	— 1,155	— 53	— 1,208
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building ...	— 1,023	— 16	— 1,039
Silk ...	— 121	— 897	— 1,018
Coal Mining ...	+ 7,990	+ 14	+ 8,004
Net variation for above industries	— 66,908	— 36,178	— 103,086
Total Net Variation for all insured industries ...	— 83,957	— 43,705	— 127,662

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

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

|| These groups, which include miscellaneous industries, correspond with those under the same headings in the Tables on pages 146–149.



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on the 21st March, 1927, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two years ago, respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 149 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

## NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST MARCH, 1927.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING CASUALS).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Fishing</b> ... ..	3,961	145	4,106	67	10	77	4,028	155	4,183	3,992	155	4,147
<b>Mining :—</b>												
Coal Mining ... ..	120,847	640	121,487	84,111	263	84,374	204,958	903	205,861	204,849	902	205,751
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	1,530	1	1,531	139	...	139	1,669	1	1,670	1,655	1	1,656
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... ..	600	1	601	10	...	10	610	1	611	610	1	611
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	2,301	11	2,312	423	1	424	2,724	12	2,736	2,466	12	2,478
Slate Quarrying and Mining ... ..	166	1	167	3	...	3	169	1	170	169	1	170
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	1,512	67	1,579	256	6	262	1,768	73	1,841	1,701	73	1,774
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	645	11	656	43	...	43	688	11	699	656	11	667
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,289	12	1,301	89	3	92	1,378	15	1,393	1,377	15	1,392
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture ... ..	1,679	60	1,739	369	3	372	2,048	63	2,111	2,033	62	2,095
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works ... ..	800	35	835	115	4	119	915	39	954	866	39	905
Brick, Tile, etc. Making ... ..	4,129	400	4,529	555	109	664	4,684	509	5,193	4,447	509	4,956
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	1,747	2,004	3,751	2,143	2,761	4,904	3,890	4,765	8,655	3,884	4,764	8,648
<b>Glass Trades :—</b>												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture ... ..	1,852	345	2,197	373	38	411	2,225	383	2,608	2,218	383	2,601
Glass Bottle Making ... ..	2,172	115	2,287	240	8	248	2,412	123	2,535	2,412	123	2,535
<b>Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :—</b>												
Chemicals Manufacture ... ..	4,719	722	5,441	525	126	651	5,244	848	6,092	5,189	844	6,033
Explosives Manufacture ... ..	850	517	1,367	21	24	45	871	541	1,412	865	541	1,406
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture ... ..	696	147	843	35	22	57	731	169	900	731	169	900
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ... ..	3,717	846	4,563	803	149	952	4,520	995	5,515	4,508	979	5,487
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	2,524	16	2,540	510	5	515	3,034	21	3,055	3,029	21	3,050
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	16,962	143	17,105	12,598	134	12,732	29,560	277	29,837	29,550	277	29,827
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... ..	3,387	202	3,589	782	32	814	4,169	234	4,403	4,147	234	4,381
Manufacture of Tin Plates ... ..	826	83	909	638	41	679	1,464	124	1,588	1,462	124	1,586
Iron and Steel Tube Making ... ..	2,209	111	2,320	1,562	29	1,591	3,771	140	3,911	3,771	140	3,911
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture ... ..	1,640	232	1,872	1,578	57	1,635	3,218	289	3,507	3,214	289	3,503
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	52,770	1,462	54,232	14,889	369	15,258	67,659	1,831	69,490	66,309	1,825	68,134
Electrical Engineering ... ..	3,372	625	3,997	521	272	793	3,893	897	4,790	3,877	897	4,774
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	10,539	44	10,583	423	14	437	10,962	58	11,020	9,158	58	9,216
Constructional Engineering ... ..	2,738	41	2,779	296	1	297	3,034	42	3,076	3,027	42	3,069
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>												
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... ..	12,350	1,063	13,413	1,317	156	1,473	13,667	1,219	14,886	13,475	1,218	14,693
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	1,656	125	1,781	220	23	243	1,876	148	2,024	1,804	148	1,952
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building ... ..	2,817	36	2,853	990	1	991	3,807	37	3,844	3,798	37	3,835



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	63,764	142	63,906	998	14	1,012	64,762	156	64,918	60,173	150	60,323
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	6,099	458	6,557	1,474	225	1,699	7,573	683	8,256	7,475	683	8,158
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	998	26	1,024	69	—	69	1,067	26	1,093	1,031	26	1,057
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric												
Lamp Manufacture ...	3,974	2,585	6,559	592	416	1,008	4,566	3,001	7,567	4,550	3,001	7,551
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	2,833	870	3,703	1,684	413	2,097	4,517	1,283	5,800	4,513	1,283	5,796
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,												
etc., Manufacture ...	1,106	882	1,988	683	297	980	1,789	1,179	2,968	1,789	1,179	2,968
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-												
facture ...	1,728	933	2,661	362	260	622	2,090	1,193	3,283	2,087	1,193	3,280
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	425	12	437	80	3	83	505	15	520	504	15	519
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,												
etc., Manufacture ...	1,954	1,261	3,215	664	782	1,446	2,618	2,043	4,661	2,584	2,042	4,626
Other Metal Industries ...	8,177	4,903	13,080	2,406	1,575	3,981	10,583	6,478	17,061	10,473	6,474	16,947
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton ...	7,109	8,807	15,916	6,343	12,042	18,385	13,452	20,849	34,301	13,450	20,847	34,297
Woollen and Worsted ...	4,670	4,005	8,675	5,423	9,742	15,165	10,093	13,747	23,840	10,017	13,703	23,720
Silk ...	746	770	1,516	766	1,679	2,445	1,512	2,449	3,961	1,510	2,449	3,959
Linen ...	2,830	3,730	6,560	462	900	1,362	3,292	4,630	7,922	395	915	1,310
Jute ...	1,424	1,549	2,973	185	277	462	1,609	1,826	3,435	1,608	1,826	3,434
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,												
Cord, Twine, etc., Making ...	521	828	1,349	103	353	456	624	1,181	1,805	487	946	1,433
Hosiery ...	584	2,103	2,687	790	3,880	4,670	1,374	5,983	7,357	1,354	5,914	7,268
Lace ...	435	294	729	443	387	830	878	681	1,559	878	681	1,559
Carpet Manufacture ...	388	338	726	344	440	784	732	778	1,510	730	776	1,506
Other Textile Industries ...	800	1,935	2,735	231	818	1,049	1,031	2,753	3,784	932	2,292	3,224
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,												
etc. ...	3,990	1,290	5,280	9,743	2,679	12,422	13,733	3,969	17,702	13,234	3,609	16,843
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,258	434	2,692	659	158	817	2,917	592	3,509	2,913	592	3,505
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather												
Goods Manufacture ...	1,187	822	2,009	223	267	490	1,410	1,089	2,499	1,384	1,085	2,469
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	4,685	3,579	8,264	538	1,957	2,495	5,223	5,536	10,759	4,833	5,395	10,228
Dress and Mantle Making and												
Millinery ...	689	3,133	3,822	67	554	621	756	3,687	4,443	738	3,555	4,293
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)												
Manufacture ...	615	459	1,074	182	216	398	797	675	1,472	792	668	1,460
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-												
ing, etc., Making ...	402	1,803	2,205	38	602	640	440	2,405	2,845	341	1,172	1,513
Other Dress Industries ...	732	457	1,189	106	280	386	838	737	1,575	833	736	1,569
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	6,019	1,290	7,309	2,861	1,583	4,444	8,880	2,873	11,753	8,685	2,859	11,544
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ...	7,800	2,979	10,779	281	288	569	8,081	3,267	11,348	7,528	3,220	10,748
Grain Milling ...	1,753	157	1,910	351	54	405	2,104	211	2,315	1,951	207	2,158
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-												
fectionery ...	1,767	2,686	4,453	350	2,867	3,217	2,117	5,553	7,670	2,111	5,543	7,654
Other Food Industries ...	4,708	5,296	10,004	381	537	918	5,089	5,833	10,922	4,960	5,799	10,759
Drink Industries ...	4,847	1,944	6,791	283	373	656	5,130	2,317	7,447	4,702	2,286	6,988
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff												
Manufacture ...	636	1,202	1,838	12	278	290	648	1,480	2,128	558	1,375	1,933
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,823	155	4,978	260	27	287	5,083	182	5,265	4,894	179	5,073
Wood Box and Packing Case Making	1,154	123	1,277	194	32	226	1,348	155	1,503	1,308	155	1,463
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	5,768	903	6,671	300	143	443	6,068	1,046	7,114	5,919	1,033	6,952
Other Woodworking ...	1,685	338	2,023	380	133	513	2,065	471	2,536	1,935	450	2,385
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	1,650	388	2,038	1,390	483	1,873	3,040	871	3,911	2,999	868	3,867
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and												
Stationery ...	885	1,436	2,321	73	564	637	958	2,000	2,958	934	1,887	2,821
Wall Paper Making and Paper												
Staining ...	121	80	201	8	42	50	129	122	251	129	122	251
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites												
(not paper) ...	118	123	241	16	26	42	134	149	283	134	149	283
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	8,288	3,923	12,211	305	716	1,021	8,593	4,639	13,232	8,437	4,524	12,961
<b>Building and Construction of Works :—</b>												
Building ...	73,629	201	73,830	2,028	14	2,042	75,657	215	75,872	71,612	211	71,823
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	30,094	20	30,114	719	—	719	30,813	20	30,833	29,084	20	29,104
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>												
Rubber Manufacture ...	2,887	1,597	4,484	499	731	1,230	3,386	2,328	5,714	3,382	2,324	5,706
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	503	83	586	54	14	68	557	97	654	557	96	653
Brush and Broom Making ...	492	166	658	115	68	183	607	234	841	579	234	813
Scientific and Photographic Instru-												
ment and Apparatus Manufacture	502	216	718	73	81	154	575	297	872	569	294	863
Musical Instrument Making ...	1,466	151	1,617	541	87	628	2,007	238	2,245	2,001	238	2,239
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites												
Manufacture ...	356	288	644	129	83	212	485	371	856	482	371	853
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b>												
<b>Industries ...</b>	9,593	107	9,700	298	11	309	9,891	118	10,009	9,494	117	9,611
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Railway Service ...	8,601	211	8,812	695	18	713	9,296	229	9,525	9,025	225	9,250
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	4,599	195	4,794	221	3	224	4,820	198	5,018	4,767	198	4,965
Other Road Transport ...	19,712	154	19,866	656	4	660	20,368	158	20,526	19,599	156	19,755
Shipping Service ...	20,676	320	20,996	687	10	697	21,363	330	21,693	20,873	330	21,203
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour												
Service ...	49,585	92	49,677	1,138	14	1,152	50,723	106	50,829	49,892	106	49,998
Other Transport and Communication												
and Storage ...	2,223	97	2,320	47	19	66	2,270	116	2,386	2,244	116	2,360
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	60,368	26,995	87,363	2,043	1,968	4,011	62,411	28,963	91,374	59,639	28,342	87,981
<b>Commercial, Banking, Insurance and</b>												
<b>Finance ...</b>	4,765	967	5,732	73	18	91	4,838	985	5,823	4,731	975	5,706
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>												
National Government ...	8,452	895	9,347	244	39	283	8,696	934	9,630	7,812	876	8,688
Local Government ...	21,061	428	21,489	726	48	774	21,787	476	22,263	20,714	474	21,188
Professional Services ...	2,385	801	3,186	119	20	139	2,504	821	3,325	2,434	804	3,238
Entertainments and Sports ...	4,469	1,776	6,245	84	62	146	4,553	1,838	6,391	4,405	1,820	6,225
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	11,259	15,519	26,778	105	291	396	11,364	15,810	27,174	11,058	15,655	26,713
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	1,276	3,454	4,730	28	553	581	1,304	4,007	5,311	1,259	3,788	5,047
Other Industries and Services ...	24,193	1,469	25,662	686	659	1,345	24,879	2,128	27,007	24,062	2,047	26,109
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	809,293	137,896	947,189*	181,755	58,838	240,593	991,048	196,734	1,187,782	960,315	188,574	1,148,889

\* Including 74,021 Casuals (Males 73,289, Females 732).



## NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT 21ST MAR., 1927.
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1926.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST MARCH, 1927.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21ST FEB., 1927.	22ND MAR., 1926.	23RD MAR., 1925.		
Fishing ... ..	26,090	880	26,970	15.2	16.5	15.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	15.4	17.6	15.5	- 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	15.5
Mining :—																
Coal Mining ... ..	1,220,550	7,320	1,227,870	9.9	8.7	9.9	6.9	3.6	6.9	16.8	12.3	16.8	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	+ 5.0	16.8
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	15,280	40	15,320	10.0	2.5	10.0	0.9	...	0.9	10.9	2.5	10.9	- 2.0	- 6.1	- 6.9	10.9
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... ..	5,250	40	5,290	11.4	2.5	11.4	0.2	...	0.2	11.6	2.5	11.6	- 1.5	+ 0.2	- 6.6	11.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	40,820	330	41,150	5.6	3.3	5.6	1.1	0.3	1.0	6.7	3.6	6.6	- 1.6	- 0.6	+ 0.5	6.2
Slate Quarrying and Mining ... ..	10,860	10	10,870	1.5	10.0	1.5	0.1	...	0.1	1.6	10.0	1.6	...	- 1.9	- 0.1	1.6
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	17,920	1,630	19,550	8.4	4.1	8.1	1.5	0.4	1.3	9.9	4.5	9.4	- 1.3	- 1.2	+ 1.9	9.3
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	14,960	170	15,130	4.3	6.5	4.3	0.3	...	0.3	4.6	6.5	4.6	- 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	4.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,560	160	11,720	11.2	7.5	11.1	0.7	1.9	0.8	11.9	9.4	11.9	- 3.6	- 0.4	+ 0.1	11.9
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture ... ..	15,230	1,230	16,460	11.0	4.9	10.6	2.4	0.2	2.2	13.4	5.1	12.8	- 0.2	- 2.9	- 3.6	12.8
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works ... ..	17,970	950	18,920	4.5	3.7	4.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	5.1	4.1	5.0	- 1.2	- 0.2	- 1.0	4.9
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	75,230	7,680	82,910	5.5	5.2	5.5	0.7	1.4	0.8	6.2	6.6	6.3	- 1.0	- 0.2	- 0.7	6.1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	35,220	38,590	73,810	5.0	5.2	5.1	6.0	7.1	6.6	11.0	12.3	11.7	- 3.5	- 2.4	- 1.9	11.7
Glass Trades :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture ... ..	21,320	5,270	26,590	8.7	6.5	8.3	1.7	0.8	1.5	10.4	7.3	9.8	- 0.7	- 0.1	- 3.7	9.8
Glass Bottle Making ... ..	15,910	2,100	18,010	13.7	5.5	12.7	1.5	0.4	1.4	15.2	5.9	14.1	- 3.5	- 2.8	- 7.4	14.1
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals Manufacture ... ..	72,680	21,850	94,530	6.5	3.3	5.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	7.2	3.9	6.4	- 1.0	- 1.6	- 2.0	6.4
Explosives Manufacture ... ..	12,520	6,070	18,590	6.8	8.5	7.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	7.0	8.9	7.6	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.6	7.6
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture ... ..	13,450	3,900	17,350	5.2	3.8	4.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	5.4	4.3	5.2	- 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	5.2
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ... ..	59,550	20,850	80,400	6.2	4.1	5.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	7.6	4.8	6.9	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 1.2	6.9
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	24,210	280	24,490	10.4	5.7	10.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	12.5	7.5	12.5	- 3.3	- 2.9	- 5.6	12.5
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	189,980	3,870	193,850	8.9	3.7	8.8	6.7	3.5	6.6	15.6	7.2	15.4	- 1.5	- 4.7	- 8.5	15.4
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... ..	39,120	3,370	42,490	8.7	6.0	8.4	2.0	0.9	2.0	10.7	6.9	10.4	- 0.8	+ 0.3	- 1.3	10.4
Manufacture of Tin Plates ... ..	27,290	4,500	31,790	3.0	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.0	2.1	5.4	2.8	5.0	- 2.0	- 8.1	- 32.9	5.0
Iron and Steel Tube Making ... ..	26,580	1,760	28,340	8.3	6.3	8.2	5.9	1.7	5.6	14.2	8.0	13.8	+ 1.5	- 0.6	- 6.1	13.8
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture ... ..	20,830	4,240	25,070	7.9	5.5	7.5	7.5	1.3	6.5	15.4	6.8	14.0	- 2.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.5	14.0
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	572,820	43,100	615,920	9.2	3.4	8.8	2.6	0.8	2.5	11.8	4.2	11.3	- 1.3	- 0.7	- 1.6	11.2
Electrical Engineering ... ..	61,240	15,760	77,000	5.5	4.0	5.2	0.9	1.7	1.0	6.4	5.7	6.2	- 0.3	- 0.5	+ 0.7	6.2
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	57,370	1,000	58,370	18.4	4.4	18.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	19.1	5.8	18.9	- 3.3	- 5.2	+ 0.4	17.4
Constructional Engineering ... ..	26,370	1,060	27,430	10.4	3.9	10.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	11.5	4.0	11.2	- 2.8	- 1.6	- 2.7	11.2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... ..	201,780	22,260	224,040	6.1	4.8	6.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	6.8	5.5	6.6	- 0.9	+ 0.7	...	6.6
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	19,350	2,350	21,700	8.6	5.3	8.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	9.7	6.3	9.3	- 1.5	+ 0.2	- 1.4	9.1
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building ... ..	54,970	1,320	56,290	5.1	2.7	5.1	1.8	0.1	1.7	6.9	2.8	6.8	- 1.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	6.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... ..	220,820	3,300	224,120	28.9	4.3	28.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	29.3	4.7	29.0	- 2.9	- 7.7	- 4.2	28.8
Metal Trades :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	82,160	8,330	90,490	7.4	5.5	7.2	1.8	2.7	1.9	9.2	8.2	9.1	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 1.5	9.1
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... ..	12,740	1,170	13,910	7.8	2.2	7.4	0.6	...	0.5	8.4	2.2	7.9	- 1.0	...	- 1.8	7.8
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture ... ..	56,030	31,880	87,910	7.1	8.1	7.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	8.1	9.4	8.6	...	+ 1.2	+ 0.5	8.6
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	24,620	10,520	35,140	11.5	8.3	10.5	6.8	3.9	6.0	18.3	12.2	16.5	- 0.4	+ 3.6	+ 2.7	16.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture ... ..	15,020	11,380	26,400	7.4	7.8	7.5	4.5	2.6	3.7	11.9	10.4	11.2	- 1.5	+ 0.9	- 4.5	11.2
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture ... ..	19,180	11,980	31,160	9.0	7.8	8.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	10.9	10.0	10.5	- 0.4	+ 1.3	- 3.1	10.5
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	6,610	490	7,100	6.4	2.4	6.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	7.6	3.1	7.3	- 1.1	+ 0.3	- 1.9	7.3
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture ... ..	25,400	20,070	45,470	7.7	6.3	7.1	2.6	3.9	3.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	- 1.3	+ 0.3	- 1.7	10.2
Other Metal Industries ... ..	117,970	68,450	186,420	6.9	7.2	7.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	9.0	9.5	9.2	- 0.7	+ 0.7	- 1.8	9.1
Textile Trades :—																
Cotton ... ..	210,730	368,460	579,190	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	6.4	5.7	5.9	- 2.3	- 3.7	- 1.3	5.9
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	106,380	148,370	254,750	4.4	2.7	3.4	5.1	6.6	6.0	9.5	9.3	9.4	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 4.6	9.4
Silk ... ..	21,350	29,870	51,220	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.6	5.6	4.7	7.1	8.2	7.7	- 2.0	- 1.0	- 0.2	7.7
Linen ... ..	28,000	61,590	89,590	10.1	6.1	7.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	11.8	7.5	8.8	- 1.4	- 15.8	- 1	



GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1926.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST MARCH, 1927.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST MAR., 1927.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	21ST FEB., 1927.	22ND MAR., 1926.	23RD MAR., 1925.	
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</b>																
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ...	94,280	51,550	145,830	8.3	5.8	7.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	8.6	6.3	7.8	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 2.6	7.7
Grain Milling ...	28,020	3,580	31,600	6.3	4.4	6.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	7.5	5.9	7.3	- 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 2.1	7.1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	27,110	49,630	76,740	6.5	5.4	5.8	1.3	5.8	4.2	7.8	11.2	10.0	- 4.5	+ 1.2	- 1.1	10.0
Other Food Industries ...	56,430	57,750	114,180	8.3	9.2	8.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	9.0	10.1	9.6	- 2.3	- 0.3	- 2.8	9.5
Drink Industries ...	87,950	23,180	111,130	5.5	8.4	6.1	0.3	1.6	0.6	5.8	10.0	6.7	- 0.6	+ 0.4	- 0.6	6.4
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ...	15,040	29,620	44,660	4.2	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	4.3	5.0	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 4.4	4.6
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—</b>																
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ...	55,090	2,940	58,030	8.8	5.3	8.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	9.2	6.2	9.1	- 1.0	- 0.6	- 1.4	8.9
Wood Box and Packing Case Making ...	11,170	1,950	13,120	10.3	6.3	9.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	12.1	7.9	11.5	- 0.9	- 0.9	- 5.0	11.4
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	88,170	19,640	107,810	6.5	4.6	6.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	6.9	5.3	6.6	- 1.3	+ 0.6	- 0.2	6.5
Other Woodworking ...	19,270	5,680	24,950	8.7	6.0	8.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	10.7	8.3	10.2	- 0.5	+ 0.5	- 0.3	9.7
<b>Printing and Paper Trades:—</b>																
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	40,780	15,190	55,970	4.0	2.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.4	7.5	5.7	7.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.3	- 0.8	7.0
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	19,840	37,230	57,070	4.5	3.9	4.1	0.3	1.5	1.1	4.8	5.4	5.2	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 1.9	5.0
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining ...	4,000	1,390	5,390	3.0	5.8	3.7	0.2	3.0	1.0	3.2	8.8	4.7	+ 0.1	- 0.9	- 2.8	4.7
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	2,220	2,910	5,130	5.3	4.2	4.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	6.0	5.1	5.5	- 0.6	...	- 1.7	5.5
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	163,700	88,850	252,550	5.1	4.4	4.8	0.1	0.8	0.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	- 0.5	+ 0.8	- 0.9	5.2
<b>Building and Construction of Works:—</b>																
Building ...	793,170	7,870	801,040	9.3	2.6	9.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	9.5	2.7	9.5	- 3.2	+ 0.9	...	9.1
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	162,820	1,330	164,150	18.5	1.5	18.3	0.4	...	0.5	18.9	1.5	18.8	- 2.3	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	18.3
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:—</b>																
Rubber Manufacture ...	34,760	25,540	60,300	8.3	6.3	7.4	1.4	2.8	2.1	9.7	9.1	9.5	- 1.1	+ 2.0	- 0.2	9.5
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture ...	12,470	2,380	14,850	4.0	3.5	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.5	4.1	4.4	- 2.1	+ 0.6	- 0.5	4.4
Brush and Broom Making ...	5,940	4,800	10,740	8.3	3.5	6.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	10.2	4.9	7.8	- 1.0	- 0.6	- 1.6	7.6
Scientific and Photographic Instrument and Apparatus Manufacture ...	14,440	7,970	22,410	3.5	2.7	3.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 1.4	3.9
Musical Instrument Making ...	19,870	4,680	24,550	7.4	3.2	6.6	2.7	1.9	2.5	10.1	5.1	9.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	9.1
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture ...	5,970	5,390	11,360	6.0	5.3	5.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	8.1	6.9	7.5	- 1.5	- 0.4	- 2.9	7.5
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...</b>	178,820	6,560	185,380	5.4	1.6	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.5	1.8	5.4	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 1.1	5.3
<b>Transport and Communication:—</b>																
Railway Service ...	152,630	8,020	160,650	5.6	2.6	5.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	6.1	2.9	5.9	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 0.6	5.8
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	124,450	5,290	129,740	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	- 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	3.9
Other Road Transport ...	155,930	4,770	160,700	12.6	3.2	12.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	13.1	3.3	12.8	- 0.5	...	- 2.3	12.6
Shipping Service ...	123,590	5,820	129,410	16.7	5.5	16.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	17.3	5.7	16.8	- 0.9	- 1.4	- 3.6	16.8
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service ...	186,860	2,250	189,110	26.5	4.1	26.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	27.1	4.7	26.9	+ 0.1	- 1.4	- 4.2	26.9
Other Transport and Communication and Storage... ..	19,040	2,040	21,080	11.7	4.8	11.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	11.9	5.7	11.3	- 0.6	- 2.4	- 3.8	11.3
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	914,270	596,580	1,510,850	6.6	4.5	5.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	6.8	4.9	6.0	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 1.5	5.9
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...</b>	149,040	71,120	220,160	3.2	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.4	2.6	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 1.1	2.6
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—</b>																
National Government ...	123,040	28,430	151,470	6.9	3.1	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.1	3.3	6.4	- 0.2	- 1.5	- 2.3	5.9
Local Government ...	242,390	18,860	261,250	8.7	2.3	8.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.0	2.5	8.5	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.6	8.3
Professional Services ...	68,800	47,420	116,220	3.5	1.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.6	1.7	2.9	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 1.0	2.8
Entertainments and Sports ...	42,060	22,900	64,960	10.6	7.8	9.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.8	8.0	9.8	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 4.0	9.7
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services ...	107,490	185,890	293,380	10.5	8.3	9.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.6	8.5	9.3	- 0.8	- 0.2	- 3.9	9.2
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	23,430	98,800	122,230	5.4	3.5	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	5.6	4.1	4.3	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 2.4	4.2
Other Industries and Services ...	89,680	32,360	122,040	27.0	4.5	21.0	0.7	2.1	1.1	27.7	6.6	22.1	- 0.8	- 2.2	- 4.6	21.9
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	8,843,800	3,197,200	12,041,000	9.2	4.3	7.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	11.2	6.2	9.9	- 1.0	+ 0.1	- 1.2	9.8

## WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

At 28th March, 1927, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,081,729; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,115,003.

Comparative figures for men, boys, women and girls, separately, for 28th February, and 28th March, are given below†:—

		28th Feb., 1927.	28th March, 1927.			
		Total.	Persons normally in regular employment.		Persons normally in casual employ- ment.	Total.
			Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.		
		Great Britain.				
Men	...	940,070	611,745	196,859	69,664	878,268
Boys	...	31,278	21,522	5,161	130	26,813
Women	...	164,008	88,862	57,569	676	147,107
Girls	...	34,127	25,224	4,297	20	29,541
Total...		1,169,483	747,353	263,886	70,490	1,081,729
		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men	...	969,677	635,049	197,805	71,945	904,799
Boys	...	31,737	21,991	5,193	130	27,314
Women	...	172,102	93,518	58,891	676	153,085
Girls	...	34,427	25,420	4,365	20	29,805
Total...		1,207,943	775,978	266,254	72,771	1,115,003

The following Table gives particulars relating to certain branches of the work of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the four weeks ended 28th March, 1927. Of the 93,052 vacancies filled, 49,459 were for men, 24,347 for women, and 19,246 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers.		Vacancies Filled.†	Number of Work-people on Registers.†
	During Week.	At end of Week.		
28th February, 1927 ...	25,976	17,246	22,370	1,207,943
7th March, 1927 ...	26,498	18,024	22,405	1,181,185
14th " " ...	26,895	18,377	23,015	1,154,176
21st " " ...	29,448	19,851	24,536	1,112,530
28th " " ...	28,078	21,262	23,096	1,115,003
<b>Total (4 weeks) ...</b>	<b>110,919</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>93,052</b>	<b>...</b>

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

† The figures, in addition to those wholly unemployed, include persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in question.

‡ "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st February, 1927, the average number of such placings was 4,450 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters, during the four weeks ended 28th March, 1927, was 650 per week.



The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 28th March, 1927. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area:—

Area.	Number of Persons on Registers at 28th March, 1927.				Inc.(+) or Dec.(−) as compared with 28th Feb., 1927.
	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.	
<i>London Division</i> ...	91,607	19,861	6,503	117,971	— 17,386
<i>South-Eastern Division</i>	30,097	5,331	3,447	38,875	— 6,169
Brighton ...	1,441	418	267	2,126	— 485
Chatham ...	1,942	213	526	2,681	+ 228
Ipswich ...	1,523	204	102	1,829	— 369
Norwich ...	2,432	319	72	2,823	— 245
Rest of South-Eastern	22,759	4,177	2,480	29,416	— 5,298
<i>South-Western Division</i>	47,870	6,612	4,262	58,744	— 2,979
Bristol ...	11,488	1,874	951	14,313	+ 740
Plymouth ...	4,159	476	436	5,071	— 224
Portsmouth ...	4,212	469	460	5,141	— 444
Reading ...	980	83	216	1,279	— 163
Southampton ...	4,516	355	554	5,425	+ 303
Swindon ...	1,066	163	123	1,352	— 135
Rest of South-Western	21,449	3,192	1,522	26,163	— 3,056
<i>Midlands Division</i> ...	112,393	30,244	5,944	148,581	+ 10,932
Birmingham ...	17,641	8,451	1,090	27,182	— 4,198
Coventry ...	1,566	369	25	1,960	— 251
Cradley Heath ...	2,326	487	76	2,889	+ 465
Derby ...	1,775	489	131	2,395	— 623
Leicester ...	2,414	1,560	60	4,034	— 61
Northampton ...	1,354	226	55	1,635	— 258
Nottingham ...	5,686	1,363	490	7,539	— 57
Smethwick ...	2,283	760	103	3,146	— 271
Stoke-on-Trent ...	6,192	3,789	456	10,437	— 616
Walsall ...	3,913	804	219	4,936	+ 173
West Bromwich ...	2,364	396	126	2,886	+ 211
Wolverhampton ...	3,609	951	148	4,708	— 372
Rest of Midlands	61,270	10,599	2,965	74,834	+ 16,790
<i>North-Eastern Division</i>	243,658	25,580	12,779	282,017	— 21,811
Barnsley ...	5,480	260	96	5,836	— 2,539
Bradford ...	6,060	2,985	325	9,370	+ 207
Darlington ...	2,869	178	179	3,226	— 265
Dewsbury ...	1,186	1,000	133	2,319	— 373
Doncaster ...	11,320	199	332	11,851	+ 1,830
Gateshead ...	8,619	624	817	10,060	— 837
Grimsby ...	3,328	220	289	3,837	— 37
Halifax ...	2,034	1,118	78	3,230	+ 68
Hartlepool ...	5,612	124	387	6,123	— 768
Huddersfield ...	1,676	673	147	2,496	— 767
Hull ...	10,278	745	825	11,848	— 1,284
Leeds ...	10,898	2,329	289	13,516	— 2,022
Lincoln ...	1,693	182	120	1,995	— 335
Middlesbrough ...	6,925	323	337	7,585	— 1,273
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	14,058	1,197	822	16,077	— 1,762
Rotherham ...	2,548	178	318	3,044	— 51
Sheffield ...	19,736	2,797	1,303	23,836	— 759
South Shields ...	6,840	320	413	7,573	— 442
Stockton-on-Tees ...	5,302	275	321	5,898	— 379
Sunderland ...	15,168	618	560	16,346	— 1,287
Wakefield ...	1,346	228	145	1,719	+ 500
York ...	2,272	569	221	3,062	— 334
Rest of North-Eastern	98,410	8,438	4,322	111,170	— 8,902
<i>North-Western Division</i>	143,622	37,451	10,650	191,723	— 21,965
Accrington ...	1,904	379	108	2,391	— 478
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,014	999	147	3,160	— 164
Barrow ...	2,576	175	138	2,889	— 795
Birkenhead ...	4,569	240	265	5,074	— 1,173
Blackburn ...	2,258	737	89	3,084	— 897
Blackpool ...	861	410	132	1,403	— 551
Bolton ...	4,827	1,682	212	6,721	— 1,120
Burnley ...	1,661	650	55	2,366	— 809
Bury ...	1,083	748	128	1,959	— 341
Chorley ...	1,234	270	44	1,548	— 473
Liverpool ...	37,716	5,463	3,510	46,689	— 1,031
Manchester ...	17,474	5,364	1,265	24,103	— 3,380
Nelson ...	889	449	13	1,351	— 308
Oldham ...	6,087	1,968	179	8,234	+ 702
Preston ...	3,003	1,818	127	4,948	— 1,301
Rochdale ...	2,392	718	44	3,154	— 147
St. Helens ...	3,637	194	293	4,124	— 48
Salford ...	6,878	2,086	607	9,571	— 986
Stockport ...	1,751	834	87	2,672	— 725
Warrington ...	2,189	317	196	2,702	+ 267
Wigan ...	3,820	937	161	4,918	— 1,050
Rest of North-Western	34,799	11,013	2,850	48,662	— 7,157
<i>Scotland Division</i>	110,792	18,964	8,891	138,647	— 20,940
Aberdeen ...	3,713	737	129	4,579	— 998
Clydebank ...	2,072	253	144	2,469	— 460
Dundee ...	3,581	1,469	140	5,190	— 1,119
Edinburgh ...	10,093	2,214	719	13,026	— 1,264
Glasgow ...	42,843	7,073	4,323	54,239	— 7,773
Greenock ...	6,304	622	304	7,230	— 1,099
Motherwell ...	1,625	159	154	1,938	— 329
Paisley ...	2,478	394	224	3,096	— 531
Rest of Scotland	38,083	6,043	2,754	46,880	— 7,367
<i>Wales Division</i>	98,229	3,064	3,878	105,171	— 7,436
Cardiff ...	6,409	654	541	7,604	— 1,018
Llanelli ...	3,316	190	136	3,642	+ 642
Newport ...	3,160	290	199	3,649	— 264
Swansea ...	4,623	211	468	5,302	— 241
Rest of Wales	80,721	1,719	2,534	84,974	— 6,555
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	26,531	5,978	765	33,274	— 5,186
Belfast ...	18,310	3,602	580	22,492	— 3,032
Londonderry ...	1,412	316	26	1,754	— 302
Lurgan ...	346	306	9	661	— 493
Lisburn ...	400	83	15	498	— 44
Newry ...	510	107	4	621	— 114
Rest of Northern Ire-land	5,553	1,564	131	7,248	— 1,201
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> ...	904,799	153,085	57,119	1,115,003	— 92,940

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

### COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

On page 146 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives figures relating to the 21st March, 1927, for the total of each group included in these statistics. Lines 2 to 5 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 5) and including lines 1 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes ...	1,759	10	190	5	1,964
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	756,048	12,178	119,231	7,858	895,315
3. Claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	90,436	753	9,641	447	101,277
4. Insured non-claimants on main file ...	15,186	1,495	1,824	1,817	20,322
5. Uninsured persons on Register ...	13,536	13,287	14,857	19,936	61,616
6. Two months' file ...	78,182	4,268	43,075	4,486	130,011
<i>Persons on Register (lines 2-5)</i> ...	875,206	27,713	145,553	30,058	1,078,530
<i>Books Lodged (lines 1-4 and 6)</i> ...	941,611	18,704	173,961	14,613	1,148,889

### CLAIMS TO EXTENDED BENEFIT.

Claims to "extended" benefit—i.e., benefit beyond that to which the claimant is entitled in respect of contributions paid—are submitted to Local Committees, composed, in the main, of representatives of employers and workpeople.

The following Table gives an analysis of the recommendations of these Committees in Great Britain during the period 15th February to 14th March, 1927:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applications considered by Committees during period ...	250,255	30,491	280,746
Applications admitted by Committees during period:—			
(a) For 12 weeks ...	34,805	2,241	37,046
(b) For less than 12 weeks ...	171,732	16,575	188,307
Applications definitely recommended for disallowance during period:—			
<i>General Conditions:</i>			
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	1,904	637	2,541
Insurable employment not likely to be available ...	1,580	328	1,908
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	16,889	1,782	18,671
Not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment or not willing to accept suitable employment ...	9,566	3,235	12,801
<i>Special Conditions:</i>			
Single persons residing with relatives ...	5,513	2,274	7,787
Married women who could look for support from their husbands ...	...	1,856	1,856
Married men who could look for support from their wives ...	292	...	292
Working short time but earning sufficient for maintenance ...	6,234	1,171	7,405
Aliens ...	13	...	13
Total definitely recommended for disallowance ...	41,991	11,283	53,274
Applications during the period recommended for postponement for a definite time ...	1,727	392	2,119

### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

During the four weeks ended 26th March, 1927, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table:—

	Four weeks ended 26th Mar., 1927.	Four weeks ended 26th Feb., 1927.	Four weeks ended 27th Mar., 1926.
<i>Contributions (Receipts):—</i>			
By Employers ...	£ 1,250,000	£ 1,080,000	£ 1,260,000
„ Employed Persons ...	1,100,000	950,000	1,100,000
„ Service Departments (Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry) ...	30,000	20,000	60,000
„ Exchequer ...	930,000	800,000	1,030,000
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>3,310,000</b>	<b>2,850,000</b>	<b>3,450,000</b>
<i>Payments:—</i>			
Benefit ...	2,950,000	3,450,000	2,900,000
Other Payments* ...	460,000	370,000	460,000
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>3,410,000</b>	<b>3,820,000</b>	<b>3,360,000</b>
<b>Treasury Advances Outstanding</b> ...	<b>24,710,000</b>	<b>24,650,000</b>	<b>7,510,000</b>

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



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in a net increase of nearly £47,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 200,000 workpeople and in a reduction of nearly £24,000 in those of 148,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	191,000	119,000	£ 45,800	£ 21,550
Metal ...	4,250	13,000	350	780
Public Administration ...	2,800	7,500	400	720
Other ...	450	8,250	50	600
Total ...	198,500	147,750	46,600	23,650

The changes in the mining group principally affected coal miners, whose wages were increased in Yorkshire and the Radstock area and reduced in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (other than South Derbyshire) and the Forest of Dean area. In Yorkshire, where wages were based on the proceeds of the industry for the first time under the revised Agreement of last November, the percentage addition to basis rates was increased by about 10½ per cent. on the total wages. In the Radstock area the increase amounted to nearly 4½ per cent. on the previous total. The reduction in the percentage addition to basis rates in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire was equivalent to about 5½ per cent. on total wages, and in the Forest of Dean to 6½ per cent.

In the metal trades there was a reduction of 5 per cent. on the basis rates of workpeople employed in the chainmaking industry, which took effect, in the case of the majority of the workers, as the result of an Order under the Trade Boards Acts. Workpeople employed in making pens, etc., in the Birmingham district had their wages reduced by 1s. or 1s. 4d. per week in the case of adult male workers, and by 5d. per week in that of adult female workers. There was an increase equivalent to about 3½ per cent. on total wages for iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England. In the case of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland there were reductions of varying amounts in the cost-of-living bonus, while the percentage paid on output bonuses was slightly increased.

The principal change in the public administration group affected men employed in the non-trading service of various local authorities in the East Midlands, whose wages were reduced by amounts varying from 1s. 6d. per week to ½d. per hour.

Among workpeople employed in industries other than the above whose wages were changed in March, were various classes of railway traffic workers in Northern Ireland, who sustained a reduction of 1s. or 1s. 9d. per week, and workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture in Lancashire, whose cost-of-living wage was reduced by 5 per cent. on basis rates. Under the Trade Boards Acts, there was a reduction of ½d. per hour in the minimum time rates fixed for female workers 16 years of age and over in the cerement making trade.

Of the total increase of £46,600 per week, £45,400 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining), or on selling prices; £350 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; £100 was the result of arbitration; and the remainder was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total reduction of £23,650, £1,900 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £850 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople and £400 under scales fixed by Trade Boards; the remaining sum was almost entirely the result of direct negotiation between the parties.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1927.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the first three completed months of 1927, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	193,000	185,000	£ 46,200	£ 50,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	...	7,000	...	650
Iron and Steel ...	14,000	67,000	1,000	3,800
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal ...	5,750	27,000	500	2,050
Textile... ..	83,000	76,000	800	5,500
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	12,500	6,000	720	480
Woodworking, etc. ...	6,500	3,500	580	320
Building and Allied Industries	26,000	30,000	3,250	3,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	39,000	...	3,800	...
Transport ...	217,000	10,500	11,250	3,000
Public Administration Services	22,000	7,500	2,050	700
Other ...	10,500	17,000	350	1,300
Total ...	629,250	436,500	70,500	70,800

In the corresponding three months of 1926, there were net increases of £12,350 in the weekly full-time wages of 123,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £15,750 in those of 260,000 workpeople.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH, 1927.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>				
Agriculture	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.	1 Mar.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, cowmen or shepherds (other than stockmen or yardmen). Other male workers ...	Increase of 1s. per week for those under 19 years of age, the rates for those 19 and over remaining unchanged. Current minimum rates: 28s. at under 18 years increasing each year to 37s. at 21 and over.† Increase of 1s. per week for those 17 and under 19 years of age, the rates for those under 17 and 19 and over remaining unchanged. Current minimum rates for a week of 51 hours (summer period): 12s. at 14 years increasing each year to 24s. at 18 and to 30s. at 21 and over.†
	Glamorganshire ...	2 Mar.	Male workers (other than those employed wholly or mainly as stockmen, cattlemen, cowmen, horsemen, shepherds or bailiffs).	Minimum rates fixed for a week of 52 hours (in lieu of 50 hours previously fixed) in summer and 48 hours in winter, starting at 15s. at 14 years increasing each year to 27s. at 18 and to 36s. at 21 and over.†
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>				
Coal Mining	West Yorkshire ...	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 15·14 per cent. on basis rates of 1911† making wages 61·81 per cent. above basis rates for underground workers, and, for surface workers, 60·14 per cent. above base in the Eastern subdivision, and 56·81 per cent. in the Western subdivision.§
	South Yorkshire ...	1 Mar.		Increase of 15·14 per cent. on basis rates of 1911† making wages 61·81 per cent. above basis rates.§
	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (excluding South Derbyshire).	1 Mar.		<i>Decrease of 10 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 70 per cent. above basis rates.§</i>
	Forest of Dean ...	1 Mar.		<i>Decrease of 13·5 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 10 per cent. on 1921 standard rates), leaving wages 89 per cent. above basis rates (equivalent to 40 per cent. on 1921 standard), subject to the proviso that the wages of any adult able-bodied day-wage workman shall not fall below 6s. 1½d. per shift.</i>
Coke, &c., Manufacture.	Radstock ...	3 Mar.	Cokemen and by-product workers...	Increase of 6 per cent. on basis rates of 1918, making wages 41½ per cent. above basis rates.
	South Yorkshire ...	1 Mar.		Increase of 15·14 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 61·81 per cent. above basis rates.

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

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

‡ This increase is based upon the proceeds of the industry during January, and is the first change to take effect under the revised arrangements made for determining wages by the proceeds, following the stoppage of work in 1926. In South Yorkshire a minimum percentage of 54 had been previously paid to the lowest paid day-wage workers, in accordance with clause 6 of the National Agreement of 1924. This ceased to operate from 1st March.

§ In the case of adult able-bodied day-wage workmen whose wages are less than 8s. 9d. per shift a subsistence allowance is granted sufficient to bring wages up to 8s. 9d. per shift, provided that the maximum addition in any instance does not exceed 6d. per shift.

|| This applies to the District percentage. Lowest paid day-wagemen had previously received a minimum of 40 per cent. above base.



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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b> ( <i>continued</i> ).				
Lead Mining	Wearhead and Alledale.	14 Mar.	Underground and surface workers...	Increase* in bonuses of 1d. or 2d. per shift for lead ore dressers, and of 2d. or 2½d. per shift for enginemen, surface labourers and others. Rates after change (including bonus) for labourers: underground, 7s. 8d. per shift; surface, 6s. 7d.
Other Mining	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop and Newark-on-Trent.	Mar.	Gypsum miners, mill hands and stone dressers.	<i>Decrease† of 3d. in the £ on earnings. Rates after change: mill hands and stone dressers at Gotham, 64s. per week, less 6s. 6d. in the £; day workers at Cropwell Bishop, 60s. per week, less 6s. 6d. in the £.</i>
Quarrying	West Cumberland ...	14 Mar.	Limestone quarry workers...	Increase* of 2½d. per shift for men, and of 1d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: knobblers, 7s. 5½d.; haulage enginemen, 7s. 1½d.; blacksmiths and joiners, 7s. 10½d.; day borers (1st class), 6s. 11½d.; day labourers, 6s. 3½d., plus, in each case, a temporary advance of 1s. per shift; ruddmen, 5s. 9½d., plus a temporary advance of 1s. 6d. per shift.
<b>CHEMICAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC., INDUSTRIES.</b>				
Fertiliser, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manure.	<i>Decrease† of 1s. 9d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 46s.</i>
<b>IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.</b>				
Pig-Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in March.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work and also labourers) employed at blastfurnaces. Keepers, slaggings, fillers, enginemen, etc., employed at blastfurnaces.	<i>Decreases† in bonuses of amounts varying according to base rates, from 3·9d. to 10·5d. per week, leaving total bonuses varying from 2s. 6·3d. to 6s. 4·5d. per week.‡</i>
Iron Manufacture.	North of England ...	28 March	Iron puddlers ... Iron millmen ...	Increase* of 3½ per cent. on output bonus earnings, making the percentage payable 49½ in the Workington Area and 44½ in the Furness Area. Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 44½ per cent. above standard. Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 42 per cent. above standard.
<b>ENGINEERING AND OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES.</b>				
Engineering, etc.	Barrow-in-Furness	1st pay after 28 Feb. 1st pay after 28 Mar.	Bricklayers and masons, and labourers working with bricklayers, masons and plasterers, employed in engineering departments.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour.§</i>
	Burnley and District	14 Mar.	Joiners employed on maintenance work in textile machine and engineering shops.	<i>Further decrease of ½d. per hour.§ Rates after change: bricklayers and masons, 1s. 6d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 1½d. per hour.</i>
Chain, etc. Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½-inch diameter. Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommyied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ½-inch diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ¾ inch up to and including ½ inch diameter.	Increase to the district building trade rate (1s. 8d. per hour)  .
	Cradley Heath and District and Pontypridd.	1st full pay day in Mar.	Commercial end-welded, dollied and tommyied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers.	<i>Decrease† of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and on piecework rates as amended under Trade Boards Acts at 26th February, 1925. (See p. 122 of March GAZETTE.)</i> <i>Decrease† of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time and piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied, or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. (See p. 122 of March GAZETTE.)</i>
Laminated Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield ...	1st full pay after 18 Mar.	Side-welded chain makers ... Anchor and grapnel makers ... Laminated spring fitters and vice-men, smiths and strikers.	<i>Decrease† of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 5 per cent. below the lists of 1922.</i> <i>Decrease† of amounts varying from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt., according to size.</i> <i>Decrease† of 3d. per cwt.</i> <i>Decrease† of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (8s. to 7s.).</i>
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following 1 Mar.	Male timeworkers over 21 years of age. Male timeworkers under 21 years of age, and apprentices. Female workers and learners ...	<i>Decrease† of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 79s. 4d. and 69s. 10d.; toolmakers, 21 to 25 years, 59s. 10d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 71s. 10d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 63s. 10d.; others, 49s.</i> <i>Decreases† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 9d. per week.</i> <i>Decreases† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rates after change for dayworkers 18 and over, 24s. 8d.</i>
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES.</b>				
Baking and Confectionery.	Bristol ...	5 Mar.	Bakers and confectioners ...	<i>Decrease† of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 61s.</i>
	Bath...	5 Mar.	Bakers and confectioners ...	<i>Decrease† of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 60s. 3d.</i>
	Coatbridge, Hamilton and Wishaw.	1st pay day in Mar.	Bakers and confectioners ...	<i>Decrease† of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s.</i>
Brewing	Glasgow, Rutherglen, Shettleston and Tollcross.	1st pay day in Mar.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.¶	<i>Decrease† of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s.</i>
	East and North-East Lancashire.**	1st pay day in Mar.	Brewery workers ...	<i>Decrease† of 2s. per week for men 19 years and over, 1s. per week for women, and 6d. or 1s. per week for youths. Rates after change: men 19 and over, 56s.; women, 38s.; youths, 18s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 29s. at 18 to 19.</i>
<b>WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRIES.</b>				
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 26 Mar.	Women timeworkers ...	<i>Decrease† of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 10d.).</i>
	Glasgow ...	1st full pay in Mar.	Rocking and baby-chair makers ...	<i>Decrease† of ½d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4½d.) and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers.</i>
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.</b>				
Building	Portishead ...	1 Mar.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.) and ½d. per hour for labourers (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.).

\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

‡ The percentage addition to the day and tonnage basis rates remained at 16 in accordance with the arrangement made in October, 1925.

§ The above decreases are the last of four instalments of ½d. per hour each, the other reductions operating in the two previous months.

|| The increase did not apply to men on such work as is usually done by machine joiners.

¶ Men employed by private traders have, in most cases, been in receipt of a minimum of 78s. per week since August 1925.

\*\* Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Brierfield, Barrow-in-Furness, Cloughfold, Haslingden, Preston, Waterfoot and Whittle Springs



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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electricity Supply	Certain Undertakings in the East Midland Area.*	10 Feb.	<b>GAS, WATER AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.</b> Fitters' labourers and blacksmiths' strikers employed in undertakings of 5,000 kw. capacity or over.	Rates of wages adopted of 1s. 3d. per hour for fitters' labourers and of 1s. 3½d. per hour for blacksmiths' strikers.
Railway Service	Northern Ireland ...	1st pay in Mar.	<b>TRANSPORT.</b> Adult workers in railway conciliation grades (except engine drivers, firemen, and cleaners).	Groups I and II Railway Companies :— <i>Decreases of 1s. per week for men who are employed at Belfast or whose home station is there, and men employed at Class b stations, and of 1s. 9d. per week for men employed at Class c stations.† Rates after change: Belfast—traffic porters, 45s.; goods porters, 48s. 6d.; guards, 52s. to 58s.; platelayers, 46s.; shunters, 51s. or 58s. Class b stations—traffic porters, 43s.; goods porters, 45s.; guards, 51s. to 57s.; platelayers, 44s. 6d.; shunters, 47s. or 54s. Class c stations—traffic porters, 39s. 9d. or 41s. 3d.; goods porters, 39s. 9d.; guards, 50s. 3d. to 56s. 3d.; platelayers, 39s. 9d. or 41s. 3d.; shunters, 43s. 9d. or 49s. 9d.</i> Group III Railway Companies :— <i>Decrease of 1s. per week for men employed at all stations.†</i>
Lighthouse, etc., Service.	England and Wales	1 Feb.	<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES.</b> Staffs employed by Corporation of Trinity House :— Certain classes of workpeople employed at various depots. Masters and crews of light vessels.  Officers and engineers of steam vessels.	Increase of 3d. per day for storehouse keeper and boatswains, 2s. 6d. per week for labourers, and varying amounts for others.† Increase of 3d. per day. Daily basic rates after change: masters, senior, 7s. 4d., junior, 6s. 7d.; lamplighters, 4s. 11d.; light and fog-signal drivers, 4s. 8d. and 4s. 11d.; seamen, 4s. 7d.† Revised basic scale of salaries fixed as follows :—1st officers, £149 to £232 per annum; 2nd officers, £119 to £161; chief engineers—1st grade, £201 to £243; 2nd grade, £163 to £201; second engineers—1st grade, £163 to £201; 2nd grade, £150 to £173.†
Mental Hospitals Services.	Colney Hatch, Hanwell, Bexley, Bantstead, Cane Hill, Horton, Long Grove, Epsom, West Park, Ewell, and Claybury. ...	1st pay week after 11 Mar.‡	Farm and garden labourers, cowmen, pigmen, carters, etc., employed at London County Council Mental Hospitals and Institutions.	Rates of wages fixed at 31s. 6d. per week for cowmen, farm and garden labourers and carters, and at 34s. 6d. per week, plus 7s. 6d. per week cottage allowance, for head cowmen and head pigmen, plus, in each case, current cost-of-living bonus of 17s. 6d. per week, resulting in decreases varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per week for workpeople at Colney Hatch, and in an increase of 4s. 9d. per week for workpeople at other institutions.§
	Scarborough ...	Week ending 10 Mar.	Manual workers employed in non-trading and Water Departments.	<i>Decrease   of 1s. 3d. per week. Rates after change: general and road labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 48s. 9d.; paviors, 50s. 9d. per week; waterworks labourers, 1s. 1½d.; pipelayers, 1s. 2½d. per hour.</i>
	Manchester ...	1 Mar.	Paviors and labourers employed in Paving and Tramways Departments.	Increase   of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: paviors, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.
			Workpeople employed in non-trading services :— Men paid hourly rates ...	<i>Decrease   of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum hourly rates after change for road and general labourers and scavengers: Grade A areas, 1s. 1½d.; Grade B areas, 11½d.; Grade C areas, 10½d.; Grade D areas, 10½d. (industrial districts) and 9½d. (agricultural districts).¶</i>
Local Government Services.	Certain Authorities in the East Midlands.¶	1st pay day in Mar.	Men paid weekly rates (including attendants, caretakers, porters, lamplighters, etc.).	<i>Decrease   of 1s. 11d. per week for Grade A areas, of 1s. 9d. per week for Grade B areas, and of 1s. 6d. for Grade C areas. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A areas, 49s.; Grade B areas, 45s. 4d.; Grade C areas, 38s. 9d.¶</i>
	Norwich ...	1st pay after 1 Mar.	Women (baths, library and lavatory attendants).	<i>Decrease   of 11d. per week for Grade A areas (25s. 8d. to 24s. 9d.).</i>
	Glasgow ...	1st full pay in Mar.	Manual workers employed in non-trading and Water Departments.	Increase   of 1s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for labourers, scavengers, refuse collectors and waterworks labourers, 52s. 6d. per week.
			Settmakers ...	Increase   of 1d. per ton (4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per ton).
			<b>MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.</b>	
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Mar.	Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture.	<i>Cost-of-living wage reduced   from 75 per cent. to 70 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d., semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women—5d., plus, in each case, 70 per cent.</i>
Cerement Making	Great Britain ...	1 Mar.	Female workers employed in the cerement making trade.	<i>Decrease   in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour for those 16 years and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum time rates after change: 3½d. at 16 and under 16½ years increasing each half-year to 5½d.—6½d. (according to experience) at 18 and under 21 and to 5½d.—7½d. at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers to receive 1d. and ½d. per hour more respectively. (See page 122 of March GAZETTE.)</i>

## CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH, 1927.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
Mental Hospital Services.	Colney Hatch, Hanwell, Bexley, Bantstead, Cane Hill, Horton, Long Grove, Epsom, West Park, Ewell, and Claybury.	1st pay week after 11 Mar.	Farm and garden labourers, cowmen, pigmen, carters, etc., employed at London County Council Mental Hospitals and Institutions.	Working week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in an increase of 1 hour per week in the hours of labour for workpeople at Colney Hatch, and in a decrease of 2 hours per week for workpeople at other institutions (See also entry under Changes in Rates of Wages.)

\* The undertakings are those which follow the wages agreements of the Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry in the East Midland Area.  
† The above reductions form the third, and last, instalment of reductions agreed to in June, 1926. The Groups I and II Companies in Northern Ireland are the Great Northern (Ireland) Railway, the London, Midland and Scottish Railway (Northern Counties Committee), and the Belfast and County Down Railway. The Group III Companies are the Castlederg and Victoria Bridge Tramway, the Clogher Valley Railway, and the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway. The Class b stations referred to include :—Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Banbridge, Bangor, Cavan, Clones, Coleraine, Cookstown, Downpatrick, Drogheda, Dundalk, Enniskillen, Larne, Larne Harbour, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Newcastle, Newry, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Strabane.

‡ These increases and rates of wages were fixed under Decisions 1281-4 of the Industrial Court, dated 8th March, 1927 (see page 160), and are subject to the addition of the current cost-of-living bonus; certain allowances are also made in addition to the rates paid.

§ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour. The changes took effect under Decisions 1285 and 1286 of the Industrial Court, dated 11th March, 1927 (see page 160). It was arranged that where there were decreases in wages they should not take effect until the first pay day in May, the decrease at that date to be 1s. per week, and thereafter a decrease of similar amount to take effect each succeeding calendar month until the whole reduction had been effected.

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

¶ The Authorities affected are those which follow the recommendations of the East Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, and include :—Grade A : Chesterfield, Grimsby, Ilkeston, Leicester, Mansfield Woodhouse, Northampton, Nottingham; Grade B : Coalville, Grantham, Hinckley, Kettering, Kirby-in-Ashfield, Loughborough, Newark, Ripley, Rushden, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Swadlincote; Grade C : Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Desborough (made change from 1st April), Driffield, Rothwell, Shepshed, Warsop, Wigston Magna; Grade D : Daventry, Derbyshire County Council (made change from 11th April), Glossop Dale R.D.C., Shardlow R.D.C. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the minima quoted above.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.\*

*Number, Magnitude, and Duration.*—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 22, as compared with 15 in the previous month and 35 in March, 1926. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 10,000. In addition, about 4,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 35, involving about 14,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss of approximately 137,000 working days.

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

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	4	6	10	7,000	47,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .....	2	9	11	1,000	4,000
Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc. ...	3	2	5	5,000	79,000
Other ... ..	4	5	9	1,000	7,000
Total, March, 1927	13	22	35	14,000	137,000
Total, Feb., 1927 ...	13	15	28	6,000	65,000
Total, March, 1926	28	35	63	37,000	460,000

*Causes.*—Of the 22 disputes beginning in March, 13, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, arose out of questions as to wages; 4, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the

employment of particular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

*Results.*—Settlements were effected in the case of 10 new disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, and 3 old disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 4, directly involving 100 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 other disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1926 AND 1927.†

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

Groups of Industries.	January to March, 1926.			January to March, 1927.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Mining and Quarrying ...	33	32,000	852,000	23	21,000	235,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	10	2,000	56,000	6	500	1,000
Other Metal ...	12	1,000	25,000	12	2,000	12,000
Textile ...	18	7,000	88,000	7	2,000	9,000
Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc. ...	14	2,000	11,000	10	5,000	82,000
Transport ...	12	4,000	121,000	3	500	1,000
Other ...	26	4,000	91,000	10	1,000	8,000
Total ...	125	52,000	1,244,000	71	32,000	348,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH, 1927.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
Coal miners, etc.—Sunderland (near)	1,705	...	1926. 1 Dec.	1927. ...	Against local reduction in piece-work rates of wages offered on termination of national stoppage.	No settlement reported.
Coal hewers, fillers, putters, datallers, screenmen and mechanics—Sunderland (near).	585	1,024	1927. 8 Jan.§	...	Dispute respecting Saturday working hours.	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, etc., mechanics, engine-men, etc.—Gateshead (near).	753	67	12 Feb.§	...	Dispute respecting Saturday working hours.	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, etc.—Blaenavon, Mon.	2,000		29 Mar.	6 April	Refusal to work with non-members of the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Non-members joined the Federation.
Hosiery dyers, auxiliary workers and finishers—Hinckley.	380	190	14 Mar.	17 Mar.	Misunderstanding arising in connection with the transfer of a worker from one department to another.	Understanding arrived at.
Building operatives—Glasgow and West of Scotland.	5,000		1 Mar.   7 Mar.¶	21 Mar.	Against proposed reduction in wages of masons' and bricklayers' labourers employed by members of a non-federated Employers' Association, below the rate fixed under the national building trade agreement.	Work resumed at old rate of wages, and opinion of Industrial Court to be obtained as to whether the national agreement should apply to the labourers in question.

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

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

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

|| Labourers.

¶ Other building operatives.



## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS have been received from 140 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the first quarter of 1927. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1926.

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which Plans were approved in the 140 Towns from which returns have been received.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings.	TOTAL.
(a) FIRST QUARTER OF 1927. 140						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (854,000)	210,400	6,400	51,600	23,000	80,300	371,700
Yorkshire (2,295,000)	1,372,700	79,600	263,700	128,700	257,000	2,101,700
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,903,400	73,900	393,100	139,600	192,800	2,702,800
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	1,249,700	358,500	84,200	120,600	355,000	2,168,000
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	469,400	15,000	258,600	31,500	81,500	856,000
Outer London* (1,940,000)	3,265,100	207,700	228,200	164,400	223,100	4,095,500
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	826,300	22,300	87,700	41,700	283,400	1,261,400
South-Western Counties (433,000)	313,300	...	23,500	31,200	60,200	428,200
Wales and Monmouthshire (671,000)	321,200	30,300	59,100	16,800	37,800	465,200
SCOTLAND (2,103,000)	723,300	158,500	46,400	75,300	270,500	1,274,000
TOTAL (15,898,000)	10,655,800	952,200	1,496,100	772,800	1,847,600	15,724,500
(b) FIRST QUARTER OF 1926.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (854,000)	417,800	34,200	61,700	17,800	85,100	616,600
Yorkshire (2,295,000)	1,510,200	56,200	196,700	124,300	240,400	2,127,800
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,855,200	156,600	595,600	182,900	232,900	3,023,200
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	2,443,500	408,700	283,300	88,900	533,400	3,757,800
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	460,000	10,700	102,000	48,300	76,500	697,500
Outer London* (1,940,000)	3,231,600	357,400	152,900	112,500	232,000	4,086,400
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	756,900	27,300	54,100	38,200	256,600	1,133,100
South-Western Counties (433,000)	254,400	12,000	9,000	16,500	51,600	343,500
Wales and Monmouthshire (671,000)	355,400	8,700	114,300	57,900	49,300	586,600
SCOTLAND (2,103,000)	1,607,700	44,400	195,200	534,200	414,100	2,795,600
TOTAL (15,898,000)	12,893,700	1,116,200	1,764,800	1,221,500	2,171,900	19,168,100

## ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during March, 1927, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act, and the total number of such passages granted from the inception of these schemes, together with the number of departures during the same periods, are shown in the following Table:—

Assisted Passage Schemes.	Assisted Passages Granted in Mar., 1927.	Total Assisted Passages Granted.		Departures in Mar., 1927.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to 1926.	Jan.-Mar., 1927.		1922 to 1926.	Jan.-Mar., 1927.
To Australia ...	2,684	113,459†	6,906†	2,200	111,716	8,133
„ New Zealand ...	613	35,545†	1,992†	772	34,404	2,186
„ Canada :						
Dominion of Canada	5,900	41,311†	10,813†	4,933	40,862	5,404
Province of Ontario	...	1,367	...	...	1,356	...
„ South Africa ...	29	500	88	20	251	50
Minor Schemes ...	83	6,752	276†	14	5,927	145
Total ...	9,309	198,934†	20,075†	7,939	194,516	15,918

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

\* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.  
† Revised figures.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during March, 1927, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 68. Nine deaths\* were reported during the month, seven due to epitheliomatous ulceration and two due to lead poisoning. In addition, one case of lead poisoning among house plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during March, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

## (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ...	2
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...
Shipbreaking ...	1
Printing ...	1
Tinning of Metals ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	3
Pottery ...	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...
Electric Accumulator Works ...	10
Paint and Colour Works ...	...
Indiarubber Works ...	...
Coach and Car Painting ...	3
Shipbuilding ...	3
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1
Other Industries ...	...
Painting of Buildings ...	10
TOTAL OF ABOVE ...	35

## (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

Mercurial Poisoning ...	1
Aniline Poisoning ...	4
Toxic Jaundice ...	1
TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ...	6

## (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	2
TOTAL, ANTHRAX ...	3

## (d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.

Tar ...	2
Oil ...	12
TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ...	14

## (e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ...	2
Dyeing and Finishing ...	3
Chrome Tanning ...	4
Other Industries ...	1
TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ...	10

## 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 March, 1927, was 249, as compared with 206 in the previous month and with 234 in March, 1926. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 93 in March, 1927, as compared with 40 in the previous month, and with 68 a year ago.

## RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakemen and Goods	
Guards ...	3
Engine Drivers ...	2
Firemen ...	...
Guards (Passenger) ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	5
Porters ...	1
Shunters ...	...
Mechanics ...	...
Labourers ...	1
Miscellaneous ...	8
Contractors' Servants ...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20

## MINES.

Underground ...	144
Surface ...	11
TOTAL, MINES ...	155

## QUARRIES over 20 feet deep

...	4
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## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Cotton ...	1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	...
Other Textiles ...	...
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ...	...
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	1
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	6
Metal Founding ...	3
Engineering and Machine Making ...	2
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	4
Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ...	5

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued):

Other Metal Trades ...	4
Shipbuilding ...	5
Wood ...	4
Gas ...	...
Electric Generating Stations ...	...
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	4
Chemicals, etc. ...	2
Food and Drink ...	3
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	2
Rubber Trades ...	...
Other Non-Textile Industries ...	1
PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	12
Buildings ...	8
Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	1
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...	68

Construction or Repair of Bridge ... 1  
Use or Working of Tramway ... 1  
Total (excluding Seamen) ... 249  
SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	1
„ „ Steam ...	88
Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...	...
„ „ Steam ...	4
TOTAL, SEAMEN ...	93

Total (including Seamen) ... 342

\* 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.

† In addition to these cases reported under the Act, one case of anthrax among dock labourers was reported.



## POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day† in March, 1927, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 826,436, or 2·7 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 2·1 per cent. more than in March, 1926. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 462, 475, and 454‡ per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in March, 1927, was 678,045, a decrease of 3·5 per cent. as compared with February, but an increase of 2·0 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 148,391, an increase of 1·1 per cent. as compared with February, and an increase of 2·9‡ per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in March numbered 130,365, or 2·6 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 1·0 per cent. more than in March, 1926.

Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 696,071, or 2·7 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 2·3‡ per cent. more than a year ago.

Twenty-seven areas showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in March, as compared with the previous month, the chief being East London (68 per 10,000); while four areas showed increases, the most noteworthy being Paisley and Greenock (57 per 10,000). Compared with March, 1926, twenty-three areas showed increases, including Aberdeen (115 per 10,000), Manchester (87 per 10,000), Liverpool (76 per 10,000), Cardiff and Swansea (68 per 10,000), Bristol (67 per 10,000), and Hull (66 per 10,000); while eight areas showed decreases, the most noteworthy being West Ham (323 per 10,000), Newcastle (161 per 10,000), Coatbridge and Airdrie (95 per 10,000), and Central London (80 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Areas.	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in March 1927.				Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
<i>Metropolis.</i>						
West District ...	9,312	7,459	16,771	201	– 10	– 4
North District ...	10,759	20,914	31,673	307	– 16	+ 19
Central District ...	2,456	2,652	5,108	380	– 17	– 80
East District ...	10,173	66,298	76,471	1,173	– 68	+ 24
South District ...	19,673	80,285	99,958	509	– 20	– 17
<b>TOTAL, Metropolis ...</b>	<b>52,373</b>	<b>177,608</b>	<b>229,981</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>– 23</b>	<b>– 2</b>
West Ham ...	4,581	41,054	45,635	595	– 36	– 323
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District	2,801	29,523	32,324	638	– 15	– 161
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,242	17,112	18,354	661	– 16	+ 25
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,317	8,893	13,210	167	– 8	+ 12
Wigan District ...	1,878	12,845	14,723	323	+ 1	+ 31
Manchester District	9,433	39,795	49,228	470	– 15	+ 87
Liverpool District	9,992	60,389	70,381	561	– 12	+ 76
Bradford District ...	1,832	6,684	8,516	231	– 14	+ 38
Halifax and Huddersfield ...	1,493	3,225	4,718	125	– 3	+ 10
Leeds ...	2,766	10,487	13,253	278	– 11	– 3
Barnsley District ...	938	10,151	11,089	333	– 24	+ 35
Sheffield ...	2,508	28,486	30,994	598	– 10	+ 34
Hull District ...	1,809	14,714	16,523	514	– 2	+ 66
North Staffordshire	2,340	7,628	9,968	237	– 3	+ 32
Nottingham District	2,197	12,198	14,395	305	– 5	+ 26
Leicester ...	1,173	3,914	5,087	210	– 5	+ 43
Wolverhampton District ...	3,484	16,618	20,102	268	– 7	+ 21
Birmingham ...	7,503	21,703	29,206	303	– 14	+ 52
Bristol District ...	2,544	15,552	18,096	436	– 15	+ 67
Cardiff and Swansea	2,594	19,608	22,202	461	– 9	+ 68
<b>TOTAL, "Other Districts"</b>	<b>62,904</b>	<b>339,525</b>	<b>402,429</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>– 10</b>	<b>+ 35</b>
<b>TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales ...</b>	<b>119,858</b>	<b>558,137</b>	<b>678,045</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>– 16</b>	<b>+ 7</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Glasgow District ...	6,055	88,446	94,501	983	+ 11	– 6
Paisley and Greenock District ...	928	16,307	17,235	895	+ 57	+ 42‡
Edinburgh ...	1,718	18,283	20,001	474	– 3	+ 48
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	876	5,000	5,876	270	+ 2	+ 31
Aberdeen ...	571	4,741	5,312	338	– 13	+ 115
Coatbridge & Airdrie	359	5,107	5,466	536	– 30	– 95
<b>TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...</b>	<b>10,507</b>	<b>137,884</b>	<b>148,391</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>+ 8</b>	<b>+ 18‡</b>
<b>TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Mar., 1927...</b>	<b>130,365</b>	<b>696,071</b>	<b>826,436</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>– 13</b>	<b>+ 8‡</b>

\* 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 26th March, and those for Scotland to 15th March.

‡ The rates previously published for March, 1926, have been revised.

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

### I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1923.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 67	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 55		1927, 1 Apr.
UNITED KINGDOM ...							
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia ...	...	737	816	776	814		Feb.
Denmark ...	88	100	110	59	56		Jan.
Egypt (Cairo)‡	52	48	58	58	53		Jan.
Finland ...	868	916	1,007	967	964		Feb.
France (Paris)‡	221	260	321	474	481		Mar.
„ (other towns)‡	249§	300§	351§	510§	486		Feb.
Germany ...	...	...	54	45	51		Mar.
Holland (The Hague)	...	67	76	68	66		Jan.
Italy (Milan)	396	408	502	554	542		Feb.
„ (Rome)	382	369	427	498	467		Feb.
Norway ...	118	148	160	98	73		Mar.
Spain (Madrid)‡	72	82	90	86	90		Feb.
„ (Barcelona)‡	65	72	82	63	69		Feb.
Sweden†	60	59	69	56	51		Mar.
Switzerland ...	66	70	69	59	57		Feb.
United States ...	44	40	56	54	53		Feb.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, & C.							
Australia ...	64	49†	56	59	53		Feb.
Canada ...	37	34	41	49	49		Mar.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	48	51	52	55	52		Mar.
„ European” do... †	...	80	78	72	70		Jan.
Irish Free State ...	82	85	88	74	78		Jan.
New Zealand ...	42	48	51	49	46		Mar.
South Africa ...	16	17	20	16	17		Feb.

### 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 REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.†

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.‡	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1923.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent. 69	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 73	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 65		1927, 1 Apr.
UNITED KINGDOM	A,B,C,D,E							
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	329	393	409	537	671		Mar.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	600	589	641	618	640		Feb.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	104	114	119	84	81		Jan.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	990	1,032	1,094	1,018	1,071		Feb.
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	231**	267**	301**	439**	424		1st qr., Mar.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	43	42	45		Mar.
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E	933	1,225	1,372	1,708	1,789		Dec. '26
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	74†	73†	79†	71†	68		Dec. '26
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	387	412	498	549	567		Feb.
„ (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	350	349	395	462	449		Feb.
Luxemburg ...	A,C,D	340	381	415	509	658		Mar.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	139†	151†	161†	121†	103		Mar.
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	57	77	101		Feb.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	74	71	76	72	71		Jan.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	...	...	68	62	60		Feb.
United States	A,B,C,D,E	70†	69†	74†	75†	76		Dec. '26
BRITISH DOMINIONS, & C.								
Australia ...	A,B	56**	48**	54**	58**	57		4th qr., '26
Canada ...	A,B,D	46	44	46	50	50		Mar.
India (Bombay):								
Native families	A,B,C,D	53	57	57	57	55		Mar.
„ European” families ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	65	60	59	56		Jan.
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	80	83	88	82	82		Jan.
New Zealand...	A,B,C,D,E	58§	60§	63§	61	62		Mar.
South Africa...	A,B,C,D,E	30	32	33	30	30		Feb.

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



## 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. 137-138 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7.)]

## FRANCE.\*

*Unemployment in March.*—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 26th March, 1927, was 86,196 (58,406 men and 27,790 women). At the end of February the corresponding total was 95,362. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 7,125 (4,127 for men and 2,998 for women), as compared with 6,252 at the end of February. During the last week of March the Exchanges succeeded in placing 22,641 persons in situations, including 8,111 dock workers at seaports. During the week ended 26th March no foreign workers were introduced into the country for the purpose of taking up industrial employment.

## GERMANY.†

*Employment in February.*—As a rule February brings no improvement in the state of the labour market. This year, however, a slight amelioration set in, due in part to the mild weather which (with occasional interruptions) favoured the commencement of outdoor occupations, and in part to the condition of industry generally. In handicraft trades, for which February is usually a busy season, the revival was less marked than in former years, owing to orders being held back by industrial concerns. Further, the existence of a large number of unemployed implies a diminution in the purchasing power of the classes forming one of the most important markets for handicraft trades.

According to reports from employers, relating to representative establishments in various industries, the level of employment improved during February. This improvement in particular extended to the textile and metal and engineering industries, and some revival was also experienced by the building and building materials and by the woodworking industries.

Statistical returns to the number of 3,885 from representative establishments in various industries, covering the period from 15th January, 1927, to 15th February, 1927, show an increase of about 1 per cent. in the total number of workers employed (from 1,470,000 to 1,490,000). Establishments with satisfactory employment had 42 per cent. of the total workers, those with good employment 25 per cent., and those with bad, 33 per cent.

Returns relating to 3,604,388 organised workers were submitted by 39 national trade unions. Of these 559,621, or 15.5 per cent., were totally unemployed on 26th February, as compared with 16.5 per cent. on 29th January, and 22.0½ per cent. at the end of February, 1926. In addition 210,724, or 5.8 per cent., were working short time, as against 6.6 per cent. on 29th January, and 21.6 per cent. at the end of February, 1926.

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

UNIONS. S.D. = Social-Democratic. H.D. = Hirsch - Duncker (neutral). O. = Christian.	Membership reported on at end of February, 1927.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
		Feb., 1927.	Jan., 1927.	Feb., 1926.
All Unions making Returns ...	3,604,388	15.5	16.5	22.0½
Mining (S.D.) ...	172,500	2.6	2.8	...
Metal (S.D.) ...	673,200	14.9	15.7	20.4
" (H.D.) ...	75,100	10.4	10.4	12.0
Textile (S.D.) ...	279,800	8.0	9.0	17.1
" (C.) ...	72,600	2.3	3.1	12.2
Clothing (S.D.) ...	65,400	19.5	25.7	31.3
Boot and shoe (S.D.) ...	70,800	14.6	15.1	40.3
Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.) ...	51,700	13.1	14.8	18.3
Food and drink (S.D.) ...	66,800	6.7	6.8	5.4
Tobacco (S.D.) ...	56,300	13.5	12.0	30.8
Woodworking (S.D.) ...	253,600	20.8	22.5	32.7
Printing (S.D.) ...	76,100	3.2	4.1	6.2
Bookbinding (S.D.) ...	51,300	9.3	10.7	14.5
Building (S.D.) ...	323,000	42.0	43.5	40.2
Carpenters (S.D.) ...	85,400	38.3	39.0	45.7
Transport (S.D.) ...	255,600	10.2	8.9	10.3
Factory workers (trades not distinguished) (S.D.) ...	360,600	13.7	14.5	20.1
Engine drivers and firemen (S.D.) ...	45,400	10.4	10.7	12.5
Factory and transport (S.D.) ...	50,700	9.6	11.5	24.2
Municipal and State workers (S.D.) ...	185,700	2.8	3.0	2.0

Figures showing the number of persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment are available for 1st March, 1927, on which date the total was 1,695,899. On 15th February the corresponding total was 1,761,108, and on 1st February 1,827,200. A further 191,755 were in receipt of special unemployment benefit on 15th February, as against 138,164 on 15th January.

On 28th February the Employment Exchanges making returns reported 2,426,806 persons on the "live register," as against 2,536,309

at the end of January, and 2,549,004 on 28th February, 1926. The number of vacant situations at the end of February was 42,953, as compared with 32,825 at the end of January and 32,220 on 28th February, 1926.

## AUSTRIA.

*Unemployment in February.*—According to the issue of *Statistische Nachrichten* (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th March, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 244,257 at the end of February, as compared with 235,464 at the end of the preceding month. In Vienna alone 103,122 persons were in receipt of benefit at the end of February, as against 99,453 at the end of January. The total number of applicants for work registered at the employment exchanges at the end of February was 275,974, including 120,339 in Vienna: this total, however, involves some "double counting."

## BELGIUM.\*

*Unemployment in February.*—Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 145 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 610,242, show that 13,813 (2.3 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (5th March). At the end of the preceding month the percentage was 2.6, and in February, 1926, 1.6. In addition, 22,261 (3.6 per cent. of the total) were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment during February numbered 457,301, or 3.12 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 3.43 and in February, 1926, 2.57.

## HOLLAND.†

*Unemployment in January.*—The Journal of the Dutch Statistical Office contains preliminary figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 289,679 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th January, 1927, 33,374 (11.5 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 8,246 (2.9 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 25th December, 1926) the percentages were respectively 10.3 and 2.7.

## SWITZERLAND.‡

*Unemployment in February.*—On 28th February, 1927, the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 19,201 (or 14.6 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920), as compared with 19,370 (14.7 per thousand) at the end of January, and 18,138 at the end of February, 1926. Offers of situations made by employers on these dates numbered 2,253, 1,655, and 2,541 respectively.

## DENMARK.§

*Unemployment in February.*—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 274,653 workpeople, 31.7 per cent. were unemployed on 25th February, as against 32.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 27.5 per cent. at the end of February, 1926.

## NORWAY.

*Unemployment in January.*—According to information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, out of 14,688 members of trade unions making returns 26.8 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of January, 1927. The corresponding figure for the end of December, 1926, was 27.7 per cent., and that for January, 1926, 21.5 per cent.

## SWEDEN.||

*Unemployment in February.*—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 28th February, 1927, was 15.5, as compared with 16.1 per cent. on 31st January, and 14.4 per cent. on 28th February, 1926.

## POLAND.¶

*Unemployment in February.*—According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the total number of persons unemployed on 19th February, 1927 (the latest date for which figures are available), was 212,302, as compared with 206,147 on 29th January. These figures relate to unemployed registered at the employment exchanges and differ from the estimated total number of unemployed throughout the country published in the January and earlier issues of this GAZETTE: the latter figure is no longer calculated by the Polish Ministry of Labour. On 19th February 117,043 persons were entitled to benefit in respect of unemployment, as compared with 114,626 on 29th January.

## UNITED STATES.\*\*

*Employment in February.*—Figures relating to the volume of employment in February, based on returns from 10,329 establishments in 54 of the leading manufacturing industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,009,982 persons employed in February, an increase of 1.8 per cent. as compared with the total for January. The aggregate wages paid for February show an increase of 6.1 per cent. as compared with January, and the average earnings per head an increase of 4.1 per cent.

*Index Number of Employment, February.*—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for February, 1927, is 91.0 as compared with 89.4 in January, and 93.3 in February, 1926.

\* *Revue du Travail*, 31st March, 1927. Brussels.

† *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 28th February, 1927. The Hague.

‡ *Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen*, March, 1927. Berne.

§ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 22nd March, 1927. Copenhagen.

¶ Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.

\*\* *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 5th March, 1927. Warsaw.

\*\* *Employment in Selected Industries*, February, 1927. Washington.

\* *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 1st April, 1927. Paris.

† *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 20th March, 1927. Berlin.

‡ The percentage for February, 1926, is based on returns from 38 unions only.



## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Truck Act, 1831.

## PAYMENT OF PIECE-WORKERS IN TEXTILE TRADES—LEGALITY OF DEDUCTIONS FOR BAD OR CARELESS WORK—CUSTOM OF THE TRADE.

IN this case a woman textile piece-worker, from whose earnings under the standard price list a deduction of 6d. had been made, by way of compensation to the employer for bad work on the part of the piece-worker, appealed to the Court of Appeal from a majority decision of a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division, upon a case stated by the Justices for the county borough of Bolton. The facts of the case, and a summary of the majority and of the minority decisions of the Divisional Court, are given in the November, 1926, issue of this GAZETTE, page 426.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, expressed agreement with the decision arrived at by the majority in the Divisional Court. His Lordship referred to Section 3 of the Truck Act, 1831, and said that he would be sorry to weaken in any way the effect of that section.

After drawing attention to the facts which had been found in the case stated, and particularly to the fact that in the standard list of prices there was not only provision for deductions in the case of unsatisfactory work, but there was also provision that if the materials provided by the employer were not good, he was to pay the piece workers on a higher scale, he went on to say that the point had been made that by deducting the 6d. the employer had not paid the "entire amount" to the artificer; but that if the calculation could be made, which allowed a deduction for bad work and an increase for bad material, it was impossible to say, until that calculation had been made, what the wages earned really were, and therefore what the "entire amount" might be.

His Lordship referred to the observations of Lord Denman in the case of *Chawner v. Cummings* (1846, 2 Q.B.D., page 323), and to the case of *Williams v. North's Navigation Collieries, Limited* (22, The Times L.R. 372). What was said by Lord Davey in the last-mentioned case put the point very shortly. Was the deduction a sum of which the appellant could lawfully be deprived in calculating the "real amount" of her wages, or was it a sum deducted after her proper wages had been ascertained? In the latter case it would be a sum which the employer had chosen to deduct from the sum which he was bound to pay in its entirety. To him (the Master of the Rolls) it seemed that it was the former.

It seemed to him that the 6d. was not a deduction from the appellant's wages, due to her as an "entire amount," and that the employers had not offended against the Truck Act, 1831. Rather, the deduction seemed to be a loss suffered by the appellant in a calculation which, when made, would determine the sum which she ought to receive as wages. The appeal would be dismissed. The other Members of the Court concurred.—*Hart v. Riversdale Mill Co., Ltd. Court of Appeal*, 6th April, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS,  
1920-26.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

## Case No. 889/27. (9/3/27.) Section 8 (3) of Principal Act—Inmate of Public Institution.

APPREHENDED BY POLICE AT 7 P.M. AND RELEASED SAME EVENING—ATTENDED POLICE COURT AT 9 A.M. FOLLOWING MORNING AND SIGNED UNEMPLOYED REGISTER 2 HOURS AFTERWARDS—NOT AN INMATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTION—AVAILABLE FOR WORK IF IT HAD BEEN OFFERED.

The applicant's claim for unemployment benefit was disallowed in respect of the 28th and 29th December, 1926, under the provisions of Section 8 (3) of the principal Act, on the ground that during that period he was an inmate of a public institution.

It appeared that the applicant was taken to the police station at 7 p.m. on the 28th December and charged with failure to pay arrears of maintenance in respect of his wife. He was released the same evening, and attended the police court to answer the charge at 9 a.m. on the following day. He left the court at 11 a.m., and signed the unemployed register at the Employment Exchange immediately afterwards. He maintained that he was available

for work all day on the 28th December and from 11 a.m. on the 29th December.

*Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed in respect of the 29th December only. The Court were of the opinion that the applicant was not available for work on that day, but considered that he was not an inmate of a public institution.

The Insurance Officer, however, held the view that, since the applicant was apprehended on the 28th December, the disallowance under Section 8 (3) should stand, and quoted Decision 231 (1911 Act). He referred the case to the Umpire, who gave the following decision:—

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

"The applicant was apprehended at 7 p.m. on the 28th December and released the same evening. I am of opinion that a person who is merely taken to a police station and released the same day, either on bail or because he is not charged with an offence for which he can be detained in custody, does not become an inmate of a prison or public institution. In Decision 231 (1911) the applicant was detained for two days in custody.

"On 29th December the applicant attended a court of summary jurisdiction at 9 a.m. and left at 11. He was clearly not an inmate of a prison on that day, and he was in my opinion available for work. After leaving the Court he signed on at the Exchange, and if he had been offered employment he could have started at once or after dinner, as applicants are often asked to do. (Compare Decisions 200/25\* and 831/25.†)"

## Case No. 1011/27. (17/3/27.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act—Not Unemployed.

BOOTMAKER'S APPRENTICE SUSPENDED OWING TO TRADE DEPRESSION DURING CURRENCY OF INDENTURES—EMPLOYER NOT RELIEVED FROM LIABILITY TO PAY WAGES—NOT UNEMPLOYED.

The applicant, a bootmaker's apprentice, who had been suspended from his employment on the 3rd May, 1926, owing to trade depression, had been in receipt of unemployment benefit. His claim was disallowed from the 11th December on the ground that he was not unemployed.

The applicant stated that he had been an indentured apprentice for two years; but, although he had been suspended, his apprenticeship did not expire until March, 1927.

*Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicant was not unemployed.

The Insurance Officer formally disagreed with the Court's recommendation and submitted the case to the Deputy Umpire, who gave the following decision:—

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

"Numerous decisions have established the principles that under an indenture of apprenticeship (unless there are express terms to the contrary) the employer remains liable to pay wages to the apprentice so long as the apprenticeship continues, that such liability remains during such time as the apprentice may be stood off owing to slackness of trade, and that during this time the apprentice is not unemployed (*see*, for example, Decisions 1258,‡ 1425§, 1633|| and 1831¶ of 1920).

"In the present case the applicant was apprenticed to the boot repairing trade, which is a trade governed by a Trade Board, and he was registered as such under the Orders of the Board.

"By the indenture he was apprenticed for a period of years expiring in March, 1927, and the employer covenanted 'that he will keep the apprentice as his apprentice during the said term and to the best of his power, skill and knowledge instruct the apprentice or cause him to be instructed in' boot repairing; and further 'that he will pay the apprentice every week during the said term wages in accordance with the appropriate scale of wages for the time being in force for male indentured apprentices under the Orders of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).' There is nothing in the indenture to limit the obligations of the employer under the aforesaid covenants.

"The scale of wages payable under the Orders of the Trade Board to registered indentured apprentices is expressed in a table of rates 'per week of 48 hours.' It may be, though I do not decide the point, that the effect of this provision is to make the rates hourly rates, so that they cannot be enforced by the summary proceedings provided in the Trade Boards Acts except in respect of such time as the apprentice is actually working. But there is nothing in the Trade Boards Acts to limit the rights of an employer and an apprentice to make whatever terms of apprenticeship they may think proper, so long as the apprentice is paid not less than the appropriate general minimum time rates provided by the Orders of the Board and so long as the legitimate conditions which those Orders may make are observed; and it is expressly declared that the power to order payment of wages in summary proceedings 'shall not be in derogation of any right of the person employed to recover wages by any other proceedings' (Trade Boards Act, 1909, section 6 (2)).

\* See Vol. IV of Umpire's Selected Decisions (page 27).

† See Vol. IV of Umpire's Selected Decisions (page 114).

‡ See Vol. I of Umpire's Selected Decisions (page 317).

§ See Vol. I of Umpire's Selected Decisions (page 347).

|| See Vol. I of Umpire's Selected Decisions (page 388).

¶ See Vol. I of Umpire's Selected Decisions (page 413).

\* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published by H.M. Stationery Office. Decisions given prior to 31st December, 1925, have been published in pamphlet form and later embodied in bound volumes, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1925 (H.M. Stationery Office: price 7s. 6d. net). Decisions given subsequent to December, 1925, are printed in pamphlet form and may be obtained as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All inquiries and applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.



"In the present case the applicant's employer, during the currency of the period of apprenticeship, stopped him from working. Thereupon the applicant claimed unemployment benefit, which he received for some time; but later, namely from 11th December, 1926, benefit was disallowed by the Chief Insurance Officer on the ground that the applicant was not unemployed, and this decision was supported by the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

"There is nothing in the circumstances of this case to take it out of the general principles of the Decisions referred to, and I agree with the Chief Insurance Officer and the Court of Referees."

**Case No. 1048/27. (21/3/27.) Section 7 (1) of Principal Act—Not Unemployed.**

MACHINIST APPOINTED CLUB SECRETARY DURING PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT—RECEIVED QUARTERLY REMUNERATION, AND DUTIES NOT STRICTLY CONFINED TO PARTICULAR DAYS.

The applicant, a machinist, was in receipt of unemployment benefit when, on the 1st February, 1927, he was appointed secretary of a working men's club, at an annual remuneration of £8, payable quarterly. His claim was accordingly disallowed from that date, on the ground that he was not unemployed.

The applicant stated that the employment was a spare-time job, and occupied his time on some days for half an hour or an hour, and for one or two hours once a fortnight when there was a committee meeting. He was available for full time work in his normal occupation.

*Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed in respect of days on which the applicant had no duties in connection with his office. The Court were of the opinion that the case was similar to that leading to Decision 6721.\*

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. He pointed out the secretarial work had not ordinarily been carried out in addition to the applicant's normal employment; and considered that, in view of Decision 2067,† the remuneration could not be allocated to any particular day or days. He referred the case to the Umpire, who gave the following decision:—

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

"It is obvious that holders of offices which are remunerated by a quarterly or annual salary, and the duties of which are not strictly confined to particular days but may fall to be performed on any day of the week, cannot say that they are following an occupation only on days when they happen to have work to do. This has been held with regard to directorships, branch secretaryships, and many other occupations.

"In Decision 6721/1920 a point was stretched in favour of a clerk to a Parish Council (in England), whose duties were strictly confined to the monthly meetings of the Council and work incidental thereto. If he had ordinarily followed the occupation in addition to his usual employment he would no doubt have contended with some prospect of success that he followed the occupation continuously and that the salary should be averaged over the whole period, instead of being attributed only to one or two days in each month.

"However that may be, the duties of a club secretary seem to me to be different from those of a clerk to a Parish Council, and more like those of a branch secretary."

**Case No. 1150/27. (28/3/27.) Section 7 (1) (iv) of Principal Act (as amended)—Unable to Obtain Suitable Employment.**

SKILLED CARPENTER REFUSED WORK AS WOODWORK INSTRUCTOR AT GOVERNMENT TRAINING CENTRE—WAGES AND HOURS SATISFACTORY, BUT WORK DIFFERENT IN CHARACTER FROM NORMAL OCCUPATION—AMOUNTED TO CHANGE OF OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT UNSUITABLE.

The applicant, a carpenter, lost his employment on the 11th October, 1926, and made a claim for unemployment benefit on the following day. Subsequently, on the 6th December, he refused an offer of apparently suitable employment as a woodwork instructor at a Government training centre. Accordingly his claim was disallowed for six weeks from the 6th December, on the ground that he was not unable to obtain suitable employment.

The wages offered for the employment were £4 15s. per week, which were considerably higher than the applicant's normal rate of 1s. 8d. per hour for a week of 44 hours. He was informed that the work was to last for four or six months. His only reason for refusing to be submitted for the vacancy was because his Union's rules forbade him to "instruct other men or boys outside apprenticeship times."

The applicant's trade union, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, explained that their members were not allowed to accept employment at the training centre, which was a non-union shop. If the applicant had taken the work offered he would have been expelled from the Society.

*Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed.

The Society appealed to the Deputy Umpire against the disallowance, stating that, since 1924, the building trades operatives and employers, and local authorities, had had an arrangement for the training of apprentices and improvers. No other training schemes were recognised by the Society, and their members were not allowed to accept employment at other than the recognised training centres.

It was subsequently ascertained that an instructor at the training centre in question would not work at the bench, with apprentices alongside learning the craft and assisting in the work; he would rather be regarded as a teacher, although such posts would ordinarily be filled by skilled craftsmen.

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

"The applicant is a skilled carpenter, who for years has followed his trade in the ordinary way. While out of employment he was offered and refused a situation for a period of four to six months as woodwork instructor at a Government training centre. The terms as to wages and hours were satisfactory.

"Whatever may have been his original reason for refusing the offer, I think this new employment was so different in character from that which he had always followed as his means of livelihood as to amount to a change of occupation, and was one which he was entitled to regard as unsuitable for him."

**Case No. 1206/27. (31/3/27.) Section 7 (1) (iv) of Principal Act (as amended)—Unable to Obtain Suitable Employment.**

MINERS' DISPUTE—EMPLOYMENT OFFERED AT PRE-STOPPAGE RATES CONDITIONAL ON ACCEPTANCE OF COMPANY'S NEW TERMS AT END OF FOUR WEEKS—COMPANY'S NEW TERMS NOT ADJUSTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNTY AGREEMENT, ALTHOUGH SHOWN TO BE HIGHER THAN STANDARD RATE—NOT SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

The colliery workers, whose claims for unemployment benefit were allowed by the Umpire in Decision 565/27,\* were offered apparently suitable employment on the 7th February, 1927, which they refused. The claims of several applicants, treated as test cases, were accordingly disallowed as from the date of their refusal of the offer, on the ground that they were not unable to obtain suitable employment.

A representative of the applicants' association stated that the employment offered was on precisely the same terms as those upon which the men had refused to resume work after the county settlement of the national mining dispute on the 30th November, and which were before the Umpire when he gave Decision 565. He was not prepared to say whether the rates offered were adequate, or what was a reasonable rate for the particular colliery. The principle of his representation was that the employers had not conformed to the agreement. The employers had not dealt with the adjustment of the piece rates in the manner prescribed by clause 17 of the county agreement, which provided that "machinery shall be set up without delay for the adjustment of piece rates and determination of other matters of dispute continually arising at the pits." They had themselves prepared a revised piece rates list, and, although they were prepared to pay pre-stoppage rates for four weeks, they required the men to sign an agreement to work at the new rates at the end of that period before they would be allowed to commence.

A representative of the employers maintained that they had carried out all the terms of the agreement of the 30th November. The rates of hewers were fixed by the agreement in order that colliery managers might be able to work out piece rates for each particular colliery, and were recognised as the standard rate for that class of work. His firm, in accordance with this procedure, had taken out six pays prior to the stoppage from which the piece rates offered had been calculated. He submitted a comparative list of earnings at the piece rates offered and at the county standard wage, purporting to show that the rate of wages offered was in every case higher than the standard rate fixed for the county. The "machinery" referred to in clause 17 had not been set up and might never be set up, and it was impracticable to keep the pit idle until it was. All local and county agreements had ceased to exist at the end of the mining stoppage, and the representative contended that the company were entitled to ask the men to sign on under the new rates.

*Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claims should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the offer of employment under the condition that the men must first sign an agreement accepting the Company's terms for piece rates made the offer unsuitable, having regard to clause 17 of the county agreement.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. In his view the rates and conditions of the employment did not in any way conflict with the county agreement. They were as good as, if not better than, those prevailing in the neighbouring collieries; and no valid excuse had been shown for not accepting them. He referred the case to the Umpire, who gave the following decision:—

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

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. The applicants were offered employment for one month at the old piece work prices, but subject to their accepting, after one month, the reduced piece work prices offered by the employers, without their having the opportunity of getting the new prices fixed by agreement or by reference to any independent tribunal.

"The question as to what piece work prices will yield the county average or any reasonable rate of wages is one of considerable difficulty, requiring for its solution technical knowledge and a more elaborate inquiry than is possible before a Court of Referees or the Umpire; and it is impossible for me to say on the evidence before me that the prices offered would yield such a rate of wages as would make the employment suitable having regard to Section 7 (1) (b) of the Act of 1920.

"I do not decide that the prices offered are unreasonable. I only say that I am not satisfied that the employment offered was an offer of suitable employment. If the offer had been to work at the old prices until new prices had been agreed or settled by some tribunal or arbitrator, I should have held otherwise."

\* See Vol. III of Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 35).

† See Vol. II. of Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 1).

\* See Umpire's Selected Decisions, (Pamphlet No. 2/1927).



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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### (A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS—SCOTLAND.**—Messrs. Crowley Russell & Co., Ltd. v. Certain of their employees. *Difference.*—Public Works Rates of pay. *Decision.*—The Court decided that the rate proper to be paid to "relief work" men on the contract in question is 1s. per hour. Issued 3rd March, 1927. (1280.)

**CORPORATION OF TRINITY HOUSE.**—Workers' Union v. Corporation of Trinity House. Depot Staff; Light Vessel Service (Masters and Crews); Steam Vessel Service (Crews); Steam Vessel Service (Masters, Officers and Engineers). *Difference.*—Pay, allowances, conditions of service. *Decision.*—The Court issued four awards in respect of the grades quoted above, granting in some instances increases in pay, with effect as from 1st February, 1927. Issued 8th March, 1927. (1281, 1282, 1283, 1284.)

**FARM EMPLOYEES—L.C.C. MENTAL HOSPITALS.**—Workers' Union, and National Asylum Workers' Union v. Mental Hospitals Department, L.C.C. *Difference.*—Basis for determining wages. Shall recommendations of Provincial Joint Industrial Councils for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) apply? *Decision.*—The Court were of opinion that the employees concerned should be regarded as forming part of the regular staff of the Mental Hospitals and Institutions, and their basic wages subject to the same cost of living sliding scale changes as apply to the Male Nursing and Indoor Staff. They accordingly decided basic rates and working hours as follows, such rates and hours to apply to all the Hospitals and Institutions concerned :—

Cowmen, Carters, Farm and Garden Labourers ... ..	3ls. 6d. per week of 48 hours.
*Head Cowmen and Head Pig- men ... ..	34s. 6d. per week of 48 hours.

Effective as from the beginning of the first pay week following the date of issue, subject to certain provisions in reference to workers at Colney Hatch. Issued 11th March, 1927. (1285, 1286.)

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

**BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING: LONDON.**—Two sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of London and of the Standing Committee for the London Wholesale Hand-Sewn Louis XV Heel Trade. *Difference.*—Claim by the Employers' Sides of the Board and Committee for a revision of the Award by Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., dated 15th December, 1926,† fixing the amount of reduction in wages of Outdoor Workers brought into Indoor Workshops under the terms of a previous Award. Mr. Willis appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Umpire to determine the matter. *Award.*—The claim as made by the Employers' Sides was conceded and the Award amended accordingly. Dated 12th March, 1927.

**ENGINEERING: CHESTER.**—National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics v. Messrs. Williams and Williams, Ltd., Reliance Works, Chester. *Difference.*—Claims for (a) rates other than time rates of pay for sample or exhibition work, and (b) exclusion of non-unionists from representation on works committee. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919 to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter. *Award.*—Claims refused. Dated 18th March, 1927.

## RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

The following finding has recently been issued by the Railway National Wages Board on a case referred to them :—

*Credit on Promotion for Previous Service in a Higher Class, Salaried Staff.*—The National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Clerks' Association referred to the Board a claim on behalf of clerical staff, men in supervisory positions, station masters and others, that on promotion they should be given credit for previous service in a higher class.

Two types of cases were covered by the claim :—

(a) Cases in which men found that, on the original classification following the National Agreements, the positions they were then holding had been placed in a class lower than that of a position they had at one time previously held. These men asked that, when promoted to the higher class, they should be given credit for their earlier occupancy therein.

(b) Cases in which men who have temporarily occupied a position in a higher class than their own claim credit for such service on promotion.

The Unions relied on certain National Agreements of which the principal is the Clerical Staff Agreement of 1st March, 1920, on

\* To be provided with a cottage, or an allowance of 7s. 6d. per week in lieu thereof.

† See January, 1927, issue of this GAZETTE, page 40.

Clause 4 of Appendix A of that Agreement, on Clause 12 of the Minutes of the Negotiating Sub-Committee of General Managers, dated 9th November, 1920, and also on Clause 36 of the Ministry of Transport's Second Memorandum of 24th March, 1921.

The Railway Companies have interpreted these clauses as applying only to the introduction of the scale set out in the Agreement of 1st March, 1920, and only to credit in respect of prior occupancy of positions in the same class during the period between 1st August, 1915, and 1st March, 1920, or the date of completion of the work of the various Appeals Committees if this were later.

In their finding the Board do not dissent from this interpretation, but in all the circumstances are of opinion that the arrangements set out in Clause 1 of the Agreement of 1st March, 1920, and Clause 4 of Appendix A of that agreement should be extended so that men who were placed in Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 under the original classification and were promoted to a higher class prior to 1st January, 1927, should be allowed credit in respect of permanent occupancy of a position in that higher class (or continuous temporary occupancy of such position for not less than six months) during the period between 1st August, 1915, and the date at which the original classification was finally determined, unless credit has already been allowed in respect of this occupancy.

With regard to the future, the Board expressed the opinion that the following arrangements should be adopted :—

(a) When a period of not less than a month of continuous temporary duty in a position in a higher class carrying payment under the terms of Central Wages Board Minute No. 97 of 9th December, 1924, is followed without break, by definite appointment to the same higher position, or to another position in a higher class, credit to be allowed in respect of this period of temporary higher class duty for the purpose of calculating scale advances in the higher position.

(b) When a period of not less than three months of continuous temporary duty in a position in a higher class carrying payment under the terms of Central Wages Board Minute No. 97 of 9th December, 1924, is followed, after an interval not exceeding twelve months, by definite appointment to the same higher position or to another position in a higher class, credit to be allowed in respect of this period of temporary higher class duty for the purpose of calculating scale advances in the higher position.

(c) When a period of temporary duty in a higher class not carrying payment under the terms of Central Wages Board Minute No. 97 of 9th December, 1924, but involving the full duties and responsibilities of the higher position, continues for more than six months, and is followed, without break, by definite appointment to the same higher position, or to another position in a higher class, the Companies to give special consideration to the question of adjusting the date of scale advances in the higher position.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

#### I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

##### Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order U (20), dated 29th March, 1927, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages 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 April, 1927, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

##### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D (36), dated 6th April, 1927, confirming the variation of certain minimum rates of wages for male and female workers for periods dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure, and specifying the 11th April, 1927, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

##### Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B.B. (36), dated the 12th March, 1927, confirming the cancellation of certain general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers in the Brush and Broom Trade in Northern Ireland and specifying the 22nd March, 1927, as the effective date.

#### II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

##### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal R.B.S. (1), dated 23rd March, 1927, to fix and to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers. Objection period expires 22nd May, 1927.

##### Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Z (19), dated 25th March, 1927, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers and to fix certain additional general minimum piece rates. Objection period expires 25th May, 1927.

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

Proposal R (45), dated 29th March, 1927, to fix and to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of workers. Objection period expires 29th May, 1927.



**Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).**

Proposal N.I.B.B. (N. 37), dated the 23rd March, 1927, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male workers.

**III.—NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE A SPECIAL ORDER TO BE CITED AS THE TRADE BOARDS (CORSET) ORDER, 1927.**

The Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that, with a view to varying the description of the Corset Trade contained in the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919, he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 and Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order varying the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919, in the manner shown in the Draft Special Order contained in the Appendix hereto.

Further copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to reach the Minister of Labour at the above address within 42 days from the fifth day of April, 1927, that is to say, on or before the seventeenth day of May, 1927. Every objection must be in writing and must state—

- (a) the specific grounds of objection; and
- (b) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Labour this 31st day of March, 1927.

T. W. PHILLIPS,  
Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

**THE TRADE BOARDS (CORSET) ORDER, 1927.**

**Special Order, dated ———, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 32), varying the description of the Corset Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919.**

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 of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) by a Special Order cited as the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919, and dated the 6th May, 1919, applied the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix to the said 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:

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 Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919:—

1. The description of the trade set out in the Appendix to this Order shall be substituted for that set out in the appendix to the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919.

2. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1927.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour, this — day of ——— 1927.

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

**APPENDIX TO DRAFT ORDER.**

Subject to the provisions of this Appendix the Corset Trade shall consist of the following operations:—

**1. All work in connection with—**

- (a) the manufacture of corsets, corselettes, stays, children's corset bodices, and infants' staybands.
- (b) the manufacture of bust confiners,
- (c) the manufacture of support or abdominal belts or similar articles;
- (d) the manufacture (including assembling) of stocking suspenders, suspender belts and suspender pads, when carried on in conjunction with, or in association with, the manufacture of any of the above articles.

**2. Work in connection with the manufacture specified in para. 1 hereof shall include—**

- (a) the altering, repairing, renovating or remaking of any of the articles specified in para. 1 hereof, when carried on in conjunction with, or in association with, such manufacture;
- (b) warehousing, packing, marking, letterpress stamping, when incidental to such manufacture.

**3. Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix the following operations shall not be operations in the Corset Trade:—**

- (a) the manufacture of bust confiners, when carried on in a department mainly engaged on the making of articles specified in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Women's Clothing) Order, 1919;
- (b) the manufacture of any of the articles specified in para. 1 hereof when made in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of surgical instruments or appliances;
- (c) the manufacture of corset steels and busks;
- (d) printing, clerical work, cleaning, caretaking, and general maintenance work.

**INSTRUCTIONAL CIRCULAR TO ACCOMPANY DRAFT ORDER.**

**Purpose of Circular.**—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 and 1918, if, 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 Instructional Circular as to his understanding of the scope of the Order.

An authoritative interpretation of the Trade Boards Acts and 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 Orders made thereunder, of any trade, 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 following observations for the guidance of all concerned in the application of the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1927.

**General effect of the amendment of the Order.**—The Order of 1927 is designed to bring the description of the corset trade for the purposes of the Trade Boards Acts into line with recent developments in the trade. The following paragraphs deal with the changes thus made. A copy of the definition contained in the Order of 1919 is attached for the purpose of comparison and reference.

**A.—Inclusion Clauses.**

The inclusion clauses of the new definition are set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Appendix to the Order; whilst the exclusion clauses are set out in paragraph 3 of the same.

**Corsets, Corselettes, Stays, Children's Corset Bodices, and Infants' Stay Bands.**—In accordance with the general principle indicated above, corselettes are now included because they form an important item in the corset trade. The omission of the words "when boned or with elastic webbing in their construction" has the effect of bringing definitely within the scope of the corset trade modern types of corsets which contain neither bone nor elastic webbing in their construction.

**Bust Confiners.**—The words "bust confiners" are understood to cover brassières and bandeaux. The latter terms are therefore omitted from the new definition.

**Support Belts, Stocking Suspenders, Suspender Belts and Suspender Pads.**—The support belts mentioned in paragraph 1 (c) include belts which serve the dual purpose of bodily support and the support of suspenders. The manufacture of such articles, wherever carried on, is within the scope of the Order, subject to the exclusions in paragraph 3.

The suspender belts and pads affected by paragraph 1 (d) are those made for the sole purpose of holding suspenders. Such articles are, subject to the exclusions, within the scope of the Order only when made in association with the manufacture of the articles mentioned in 1 (a) to (c) of the Order.

**Altering, repairing etc., in association with manufacture.**—Repair work in corset factories is now brought under the Order. It should be noted that the effect of the clause is that, if any one of the specified articles is manufactured, then the repair of any others in the same establishment will be included.

The addition of the words "marking, letterpress stamping" makes the paragraph more comprehensive and specific. The revised paragraph, whilst it does not include work recognised as forming a part of the printing trade, enables the work of stamping or otherwise marking the firm's name or trademark on the articles to be included as being incidental to the manufacture of corsets, etc., as defined.

**B.—Exclusion Clauses.**

**Bust Confiners in association with dressmaking.**—The object of this clause is to obviate the overlapping of corset trade wage determinations in the dressmaking trade. In the event, however of a department of a dressmaking firm being mainly engaged upon the manufacture of bust confiners, the latter work would fall within the Corset Order.

**Manufacture in association with surgical appliances.**—The object of this exception is to avoid overlapping between the corset trade and the surgical trade. The word "appliances" has been added to the words of the corresponding exclusion in the Order of 1919.

**Corset Steels and Busks.**—These are generally manufactured under conditions bringing them within the scope of the stamped or pressed metal wares trade, and they are covered by Sections (3) and (4) of the Appendix to the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Order, 1924. The work in question is the manufacture of corset steels and busks up to and including capping. Any subsequent operations, such as the covering of the completed steels and busks with cloth or with a composition preparatory to inserting them into corsets, is treated as a part of the manufacture of corsets, and is therefore included with the corset trade as defined.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE CORSET TRADE CONTAINED IN THE TRADE BOARDS (CORSET ORDER), 1919.**

(a) The manufacture of corsets, stays, children's corset bodices, infants' stay bands, bust confiners, such as brassières and bandeaux, when boned or with elastic webbing in their construction.



(b) The manufacture of support or abdominal belts and similar articles, except when made in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of surgical instruments.

(c) The assembling of stocking suspenders in conjunction with or in association with the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned articles.

(d) All warehousing, packing, or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned articles.

#### IV.—ALTERATION IN THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

##### Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Lower wage rates have become operative in this trade as from the 1st April, 1927. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 71, and are set out in the Confirming Order I (17) and (18), col. VI.

#### V.—REGULATIONS.

##### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations, dated 6th April, 1927, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the District Trade Committees of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain) have been made by the Minister of Labour under Section 12 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, to operate in substitution for the Regulations dated 22nd July, 1910, made by the Board of Trade as to the Constitution and Proceedings of District Trade Committees.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

**AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.**—*The agricultural output of England and Wales, 1925. Report on certain statistical enquiries made in connection with the Census of Production Act, 1906, relating to the output of all kinds of agricultural produce and to the agricultural industry generally, together with a brief survey of agricultural statistics up to 1925.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (Cmd. 2815; price 3s. 6d.)

**BUILDING SOCIETIES.**—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1925. Part 5: Building Societies.* (S.O. publication; price 4s.)

**CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.**—*Third Census of Production, 1924. Preliminary Reports. No. 5. Motor and cycle trades, seed crushing trade, soap and candle trades. No. 6. Shipbuilding trades, cement trade, brush-making trade, coconut fibre, horsehair and feather trades. No. 7. Wire trades, match trade and cardboard box trade.* Board of Trade. (S.O. publications; price 6d. each.)

**INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—*Report of the Delegation appointed to study industrial conditions in Canada and the United States of America.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2833; price 1s.) (See page 128.)

**INDUSTRIAL COURT.**—*Industrial Court decisions. Vol. VIII. Decisions 1169-1272. January 1, 1926, to December 31, 1926.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6s.)

**INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.**—*Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1925-6.* (Cmd. 2782; price 3s.)

**MINING.**—*Regulations and Orders relating to mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. 1926 edition (including Orders up to 31st January, 1927).* (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

**PRICES.**—*Inter-departmental Committee, appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's Report for period up to February, 1927.* (Cmd. 2821; price 4d.)

**REST PAUSES.**—*Rest pauses in heavy and moderately heavy industrial work. Report No. 41. Industrial Fatigue Research Board.* (S.O. publication; price 9d.) (See page 134.)

**SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES.**—*Reports of the Committees on (1) light leather goods and metal fittings; (2) table-ware of translucent pottery.* (Cmd. 2837, 2838; price 4d. and 9d., respectively.)

Contain particulars of numbers employed and of wages and hours in this and in foreign countries.

**SAFETY.**—*Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1920. Safety precautions in the installation and use of laundry machinery. Form 1831.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

**SHIPPING CASUALTIES.**—*Return of shipping casualties to and deaths on vessels registered in the United Kingdom in the year ending 31st December 1925.* Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

**TAXATION.**—*Minutes of evidence taken before the Committee on National Debt and Taxation. Vols. I and II.* (S.O. publications; price 30s. for the two volumes.)

**TEACHERS' SALARIES.**—(1) *Second Report of the Standing Joint Committee representative of Local Education Authorities and associations of teachers on scales of salaries for teachers in (a) technical and art schools, (b) secondary schools in which the Local Education Authorities accept responsibility for the salary scales.* (2) *Third Report of the Standing Joint Committee on standard scales of salaries for teachers in public elementary schools, England and Wales.* February, 1927. Board of Education. (S.O. publications; price 3d. each.)

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—*Unemployment Fund account, 1925-26.* Exchequer and Audit Department. (H.C. 40; price 2d.)

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

##### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1927.

###### ADMIRALTY.

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

**Pembroke: Limestone Rubble:** J. Gibby, Pembroke Dock.—**Tar Macadam:** Penderyn Limestone Quarries (Hirwain), Ltd., Bristol. **Portsmouth: Renewal of Stairways and Landings:** F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Cast Iron Pipes:** Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. **H.M. Naval Establishments abroad: Cast Iron Pipes and Specials:** Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Buckets for Dredger:** J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Wolsingham.—**Bucket Links for Dredger:** Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.

###### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

**Air Services, Fittings for:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Alternators, Motor:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Alternators and Spare Armatures:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Amplifiers, W/T:** The Plassey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Asbestos Goods:** Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bacon, Tinned:** St. Olave's Curing and Preserving Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Belting, Balata:** Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Blading Materials, Turbine:** J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blankets:** Priestley Bros., Halifax; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Asburton; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Boards, W/T:** Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boats, Motor:** Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle; Anderson, Rigden & Perkins, Whitstable.—**Boiler, Cylindrical:** R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—**Bolts and Nuts, Steel:** Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich; Rivet Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Bolts, Nuts, Studs and Screws, Bright Steel:** E. Mercer, Ltd., Hollinwood; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Steel Nut and J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Boots:** John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds) Ltd., Raunds.—**Boxes, Ammunition:** D. M. Davies, Slough.—**Boxes, Depth Charge:** D. M. Davies, Slough.—**Boxes, Ditty:** Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts.—**Boxes, Junction:** Basebe Sadler & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Brackets, Torpedo:** Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Brass Fittings:** Bailey & Mackey, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Collins (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; W. Rowley, Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Winfields Rolling Hills, Ltd., Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Brushes, Shaving:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Buttons:** E. Bacon & Sons, Birmingham; T. W. Broughton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; The Furnace Grinders Co., Halesowen; J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; James Grove & Sons, Halesowen; Hammond, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Calomel Cream:** John Bell, Hills and Lucas, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, Blue Cloth:** S. Schneiders & Son, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silbertson, London, E.—**Caps, Blue Serge:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Caps, White Duck:** J. Compton Sons and Webb, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—**Cases, Charger:** H. Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Chemicals:** F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Brunner Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, Cheshire; J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Skilbeck Bros., London, E.C.; United Alkali Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**China, Porcelain:** J. Aynsley & Sons, Longton; Bishop & Stonier (1926), Ltd., Hanley; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Shelleys, Longton.—**Clamping Pieces and Terminal Blocks:** Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, American:** Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cloth, Linen Duck:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; J. Johnson & Sons, Belfast; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—**Coats, Oilskin:** Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; E. Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Coils, W/T:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.; Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.; Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Converters, Motor:** Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Counterpanes, Coverlets, etc.:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Henry Bond & Co., Ltd., Bolton; James Kippax & Son, Ltd., Bolton.—**Covers, Cap, Marcelline:** S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—**Crane, Jib, Pivot, Electric:** Thos. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Crane, Steam Travelling:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cranks shafts:** Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cutlery:** A. Boswell, Son & Naylor, Ltd., Sheffield; Abram Brooksbank & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Potter & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Southern & Richardson, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Davits:** Welin Davit & Engineering Co., Ltd., Letchworth.—**Distemper:** Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.—**Doors, Watertight:** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Dryers, H.P.:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Enamel, Antisulphuric:** Robert Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Enamelled Ware:** Anglo-



Enamelware, Ltd., West Bromwich; Eveson Bros., Ltd., Lye, Wores.; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelli.—**Enamels**: R. I. Clark & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; R. Gay & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Indestructible Paint & Standard Varnish, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Equipment, Web**: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Expanders, Tube, Mandrels, etc.**: Joseph Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Fans, Ventilating**: Newtons Dynamo Works, Taunton; James Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, N.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Firehearth and Gear**: Carron Co., Falkirk; Darwin Yeardeley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; C. Portway & Son, Halstead; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; H. Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Fires, Electric**: Berry's Electric Ltd., London, N.W.—**Fittings, W/T**: McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Flannel**: John Sandiford & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; James Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Flannelette**: W. N. Berry & Sons, Earby; John Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Nelson.—**Flour**: North Shore Mill Co., Ltd., Liverpool; J. & H. Robinson, Ltd., London, S.E.; Spillers & Bakers, Bristol.—**Generators, Motor, and Panels**: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Glass, Table**: J. Fleming & Co., Stourbridge; T. J. Hands & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; H. G. Richardson & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; J. Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Helmets, White**: Helmets, Ltd., St. Albans.—**Hollowware**: T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Hose Fittings, Gunmetal**: Bowen & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Ogden & Lawson, Workington; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Ingots, Manganese Bronze**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Installation, Cable, etc.**: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Installation, Electric Light, etc.**: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Iron Plate Workers' Wares**: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Brown (Ship Supplies), Ltd., London, E.; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Darlaston Galvanised Hollowware Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; E. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Marshall & Son, Leeds; Sutton's Hollowware Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Jean, Blue**: W. N. Berry & Sons, Earby; John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe; R. & J. Partington (1920), Ltd., Worsley; H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; John Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Nelson.—**Kit Bags, Seamen's**: H. J. Barr, Wivenhoe.—**Legging, Web**: Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lifebelts and Buoys**: Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; J. Wilson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Govan, Glasgow.—**Linen Goods**: N. Lockhart & Sons, Kirkcaldy; John Johnson & Sons, Belfast; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Strathmore Linen Co., Ltd., Coupar Angus; Wm. Ewart & Sons, Ltd., Belfast; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; J. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Auchtermuchty; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Liners, Cylinder**: Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Lockers, Steel Kit**: Waddell & Wilson, London, E.—**Locks and Gear**: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; Lowe & Fletcher, Willenhall; A. Marston & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Mattox & Sons, Wednesfield; J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; J. Spink & Son, Wolverhampton; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—**Machines, Knife Cleaning and Mincing**: A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Spong & Co., Ltd., London, N.; J. T. Weatherburn & Sons, London, W.—**Machines, Shell Scraping**: General Engine & Boiler Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mackintoshes, Blue**: Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Mill, Sand, Motor-driven**: New Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milk, Condensed**: Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Staverton and/or Salisbury; Wilts. United Dairies, Ltd., Trowbridge.—**Mixer, Sand, Motor-driven**: New Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor, 600 h.p.**: Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Motors, Propelling, Main and Auxiliary**: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Oakum, Black**: H. M. Blewett & Son, London, E.—**Oil, Light Shale**: Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Oil, Lubricating**: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Light & Son, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Oil, Mineral Sperm**: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Overcoats, Blue Cloth**: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Packings, Cotton and Hemp**: Castleton Steam Packing Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paints and Colours**: Alexander Fergusson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Craig & Rose, Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Gay & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, near Bristol.—**Plant, Magazine Cooling**: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Plant, Oxygen Producing**: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Liquid Air, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Pumps, Submersible, Motor-driven**: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Radiators, Electric**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Rations, Meat and Vegetable**: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Ropes, Steel Wire**: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Whitecross, Co., Ltd., Warrington; R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Scissors**: Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Sheffield; J. Nowill & Sons, Sheffield.—**Screwing Tackle, Engineers**: J. Robson & Sons, Sheffield; Hartridge & Watkins, London, E.; B. D. & Co. (Ed. A. Boynton), London, E.C.; Easterbrook Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Nuckey Scott & Co., London, N.; A. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Pickford, Evans & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; The Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., (Thewlis, Griffith & Edleston Br.), Warrington; John J. H. Lines, Stafford; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. Williams & Son, London, E.—**Screws, Phosphor Bronze**:

Plessey Co. (1925), Ltd., Ilford; Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.; Ormond Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sections, Naval Brass**: The Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Serge, Blue**: Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; Joseph W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; James Casson, Ltd., Elland.—**Serge, Blue Diagonal**: Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley Bridge.—**Shades, Glass, etc.**: Butterworth Bros., Co., Manchester; Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, near Leeds; J. Lane & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wm. Pearce & E. Cutler, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sheets, Bars, etc., Brass, Copper and Bronze**: The British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.; Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Yoker, near Glasgow; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; The Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Manganese, Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Wm. Roberts & Co., Garston, Ltd., Garston, Liverpool; H. H. Vivian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sheets, Slabs, etc., Zinc**: W. Barns & Son, London, N.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd., London, S.E.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.—**Sheets, Steel N.T.T.**: Baldwins, Ltd., Panteg; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—**Sheets, Steel, T.T.**: Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; South Durham Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—**Shellac**: Turner & Co., London, E.C.—**Shirting, Cotton, Blue Striped**: W. N. Berry & Co., London, E.C.—**Shoes, Black Leather**: John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Shoes, Brown Canvas**: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Shoes, Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds**.—**Shoes, Gymnasium**: The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Socks, Thick**: Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Socks, Thin**: J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; J. G. Glover & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; I. & R. Morley, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Solder**: Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Ratcliff & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sheldon Bush and P.S. Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Soups or Broths**: Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., London, W.; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.; E. Lazenby & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Spirit Petroleum**: Shell Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.; Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Starters, Resistances and Switches, Automatic**: Watford Electric and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Steel, Tool**: Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stockings, Thick**: F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett.—**Stockings, Thin**: J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; F. Main, South Wigston; I. and R. 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Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Engines, Aircraft, Rectification of :** Gillett Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham.—**Engines, Aircraft, Reduction Gears for :** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repair of :** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares :** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry, Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Engines, Aircraft, Steel Cylinder Heads for :** W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Test of :** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Work on :** E.L.S. Engines, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Generators, Air-driven, and Spares :** W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; G. E. Mortley Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells.—**Hucks Starters :** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Linen, Old Rags :** A. Jacob & Co., London, S.E.—**Magnetos and Spares :** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Methylated Spirit :** The Methylating Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oil, Castor :** Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Stoneferry, Hull; Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Stoneferry, Hull.—**Receivers :** The Plessey Co. (1925), Ltd., London, E.—**Rolls-Royce Spares :** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Sheets, Cotton :** G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—**Sights, Bomb, Course Setting :** W. G. Flaxman, London, N.—**Syntonsers :** Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Thermometers, Oil Temperature :** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Transmitters :** C. A. Carter & Co., London, N.—**Tubes, Deflector :** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Tubes, Inner :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tyres :** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Tyres, Solid :** Henleys Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Uniforms, Wardens' :** James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Vehicles, Six-wheel :** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.

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