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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, on the whole, during October. There was a marked seasonal increase of unemployment in the building trade and public works contracting, and in cement manufacture. A similar tendency was recorded in constructional engineering. In coal mining there was a further increase in the numbers wholly unemployed, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the numbers temporarily stopped. There was a marked decline in iron and steel manufacture; but the pig-iron industry and the tinsplate trade showed an improvement, and there was a further slight improvement in shipbuilding and marine engineering. The motor vehicle industry also experienced an improvement. Among the textile trades there was a decline in lace manufacture, but some improvement in the wool textile industry and in most of the minor textile trades; the cotton industry showed no marked general change.

Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 12,100,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped, as well as those wholly unemployed) in all industries taken together was 9.5 at 24th October, 1927, as compared with 9.3* at 26th September, 1927, and 13.6 at 25th October, 1926.

The percentage wholly unemployed rose from 6.9* at 26th September to 7.2 at 24th October, while the percentage temporarily stopped fell from 2.4 to 2.3.

The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 31st October, 1927, was approximately 1,132,000, of whom 904,000 were men and 162,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 26th September, 1927, it was 1,075,000, of whom 855,000 were men and 155,000 were women, and at 1st November, 1926, it was 1,610,000, of whom 1,234,000 were men and 292,000 were women. The figures for 1st November, 1926, were, of course, affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October resulted in a net reduction of about £12,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 173,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of £1,400 in those of 45,000 workpeople.

The most important change during the month was the withdrawal of an advance of 2s. a week for men and 1s. 3d. for women granted in 1924 to workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industry in Yorkshire and Lancashire. This reduction coincided with a small increase under a cost-of-living sliding scale,

which also operated in Scotland. The wages of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands were reduced by the equivalent of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the previous rates. Other classes of workpeople whose wages were reduced included coal miners in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, shale oil workers in Scotland, ironstone miners and blastfurnace workers in Cleveland, blastfurnace workers in Staffordshire and the West of Scotland, and men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales. Increases under cost-of-living sliding scales occurred in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, and furniture trade operatives in Scotland.

During the ten completed months of 1927, the changes reported to the Department have resulted in net increases of £29,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 275,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £373,750 in those of 1,734,000 workpeople. Of the total net reduction, the mining and quarrying industries have accounted for £275,000. In the corresponding period of 1926 there were net increases of £17,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 140,000 workpeople, and net reductions of nearly £70,000 in those of 770,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November 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 69 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. a month ago and 79 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 63, 61 and 69 respectively.

The rise since the beginning of October was mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October was 27. In addition, 16 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 10,500; and the aggregate duration of all disputes during October was about 40,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 15,200 workpeople involved and 84,000 working days lost in the previous month. In the first ten months of 1927 the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was approximately 100,000 and the time lost by such workpeople was about 1,081,000 working days.

* Revised figure.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

I.—REPORT BY GOVERNMENT ACTUARY ON FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

THE Report of the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1927, has been published.*

The Government Actuary points out that the only change proposed to be made by the Bill as regards contributions is a reduction in the rates of contribution for young men and young women between the ages of 18 and 21. As regards benefits, the proposed rates of benefit represent a reduction of 1s. a week in the case of men over 21, but an increase of 2s. a week in the benefit payable in respect of an uninsured wife or other adult dependant. As it appears from the statistics collected by the Ministry of Labour that 50 per cent. of male claimants have an adult dependant, the Actuary points out that these changes balance one another, so far as the total cost of benefits is concerned.

In regard to the statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit, the principal amendment proposed is a new first statutory condition, requiring the payment of 30 contributions during the two years immediately preceding the date on which application for benefit is made. This number is subject to modification in favour of certain war pensioners, and the period is extended in cases where sickness has resulted in incapacity for work during the two years.

The Government Actuary has framed alternative estimates of the surplus or deficiency of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at various rates of unemployment. The estimates are based on an insured population of 11,750,000. He deals first with the position after the expiry of the "extended period," i.e., when the fund is solvent, and when it may be considered as subject to the operation of a normal trade cycle. He shows that the "maximum" contributions provided under the existing law (subject to an adjustment in the case of young men and young women) would support a rate of unemployment of 7.5 per cent. Further, were the rate to fall to 6 per cent., an average annual surplus, available for the reduction of such maximum contributions, would be £5,400,000. This annual surplus, it is estimated, would permit of reductions of 1d. per week in both the employers' and employees' contributions in respect of all persons over the age of 18, with a corresponding reduction in the case of boys and girls. In these estimates it is assumed that the proportion of men to women among the unemployed will be as 4 to 1. For such part of the "extended period" as may continue beyond the point of time when the transitional conditions cease to operate, and on the basis of the present rates of contribution, as modified by the proposals of the Bill, alternative estimates are given on the assumptions of a ratio of men to women among the unemployed of 4 to 1 and of 11 to 2. For a long period the ratio of men to women did not greatly differ from 4 to 1, but in recent months the proportion has been as high as 11 to 2. This increase in the proportion of men among the unemployed is a recent phenomenon, first becoming pronounced in the early months of 1927, and is explained by the fact that, while the numbers unemployed of both sexes have been diminishing, the reduction has been proportionately much greater in the case of women than in the case of men. The alternative estimates (which include no provision for interest on the debt of the Unemployment Fund) are shown in the following Table:—

| Rate of Unemployment. | Annual Surplus of Income over Expenditure (or Deficiency). | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| | Numbers unemployed representing 4 men to 1 woman. | | Numbers unemployed representing 11 men to 2 women. | |
| | Surplus. | Deficiency. | Surplus. | Deficiency. |
| 7 per cent. ... | £ 8,900,000 | £ ... | £ 8,480,000 | £ ... |
| 8 " ... | 5,210,000 | ... | 4,740,000 | ... |
| 9 " ... | 1,680,000 | ... | 1,170,000 | ... |
| 10 " ... | ... | 1,410,000 | ... | 1,970,000 |

II.—EXPENDITURE UNDER CLAUSE 11 (SEAMEN, MARINES, SOLDIERS, AND AIRMEN).

A memorandum has also been published† on the expenditure likely to be incurred under Clause 11 of the Bill, which relates to seamen, marines, soldiers, and airmen. Under existing legislation these men, on their discharge from the Forces, are (with certain exceptions) credited with 156 unemployment insurance contributions, which entitles them, if unemployed, to draw "standard" benefit up to a maximum of 26 weeks, subject to the usual conditions.

Under Clause 11 of the Bill, men discharged from the Forces will be credited with 30 contributions, which will give them the maximum qualification for benefit possible. It will enable them, if unemployed and satisfying the usual conditions, to receive unemployment benefit during the whole or part of a period of approximately eighteen months from the date of their discharge from the Forces.

The Unemployment Fund receives a *per capita* sum for each man falling under these provisions. The total amount so paid to the Fund during the financial year 1926-27 was £446,152, of which £318,567 (or five-sevenths) was paid by the Service Departments, and £127,585 (or two-sevenths) was borne on the Ministry of Labour vote as part of the Exchequer contribution. It is estimated that the extra cost due to the enlargement of the benefit rights of ex-service men under Clause 11 of the Bill will range between 30 and 40 per cent., or approximately £100,000 under present conditions, of which about five-sevenths will be borne on the Service Departmental votes.

* Cmd. 2966. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. A summary of the provisions of the Bill was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE.
† Cmd. 2974. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

IN 1925 and 1926 an inquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour into apprenticeship and training for the skilled occupations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Information was obtained by means of schedules issued to some 44,000 employers and to the principal Trade Unions, after consultation, respectively, with the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and with the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. The results of the inquiry are being incorporated in a series of seven Reports, the first of which, relating to the Printing and Allied Industries, has now been published.*

PRINTING TRADES.

The section of the Report dealing with the printing industry contains an analysis, with statistical Tables, of the information given in returns supplied by over 4,000 employers regarding the numbers and proportions of apprentices and learners employed in each of the principal occupations, the sources of recruitment premiums paid, starting ages and length of apprenticeship, wages training, etc., together with particulars of working agreements between employers' associations and trade unions and of trade union regulations relating to apprentices.

The information obtained as a result of the inquiry shows that in this industry apprenticeship is the customary method of recruiting boys for skilled occupations. Of a total of 109,000 male workpeople employed by the 4,000 firms who supplied information, 11,594 were apprentices and learners; 54 per cent. of these were indentured apprentices, 34 per cent. were apprentices under verbal agreement, and 12 per cent. were learners, i.e., boys who, though not termed apprentices, are engaged for a recognised period of training and are provided with definite facilities for learning a branch or process of the trade.

Apprentices are found in most occupations, but more particularly amongst compositors, letterpress machine minders, lithographers, electrotypers and stereotypers, and bookbinders. Proportionately fewer are employed in daily newspaper work than in other branches of the industry, owing partly to the statutory restrictions placed upon the employment of lads under 18 years of age on night work and partly to a general reluctance to employ lads on high-speed newspaper work.

Apprentices usually enter the main printing occupations at 14 years of age, about two-thirds commencing at that age, but 16 years is the more usual age of commencement for apprentices to process work and journalism. The period of apprenticeship is predominantly seven years, but varies with the occupation. Periods of five years predominate amongst process and photogravure workers, newspaper stereotypers and warehousemen. Apprentice journalists usually serve for five years or less.

The usual range of wages of male apprentices is from 10s. to 15s. a week in the first year of apprenticeship, and from 25s. to 45s. a week in the last year. Periods of improvership following apprenticeship are unusual in the trade as a whole, full journeymen's rates being paid to 88 per cent. of the apprentices employed immediately on completion of their apprenticeship.

Learnership, as distinct from apprenticeship, is not a common method of recruitment in this industry. It is only among warehousemen, copyholders and layers-on that a considerable number of learners is found; in newspaper rotary machine rooms also machine assistants are usually recruited from learners, apprenticeship being uncommon in this section. The period of training is commonly five years or less, and the proportion of learners commencing at 16 years of age is greater than in the case of apprentices.

Among girls, apprenticeship is rare. Printing occupations which involve great skill are not usually assigned to women or girls. Girl apprentices and learners are employed occasionally as compositors, letterpress and lithographic machine minders, and usually as bookbinders, folders, machine rulers, warehousewomen, copyholders and layers-on. These occupations absorb approximately 86 per cent. of the girl apprentices and learners employed in the firms covered by the inquiry. The age of commencement is usually 14 years, and the period of training four years. In addition to the above-mentioned occupations, girls are employed as colourers, embossers, ticket writers, map mounters, numberers, die stampers, tracers and journalists, usually as learners, but also as apprentices in the two last-mentioned occupations. The usual range of wages for girl apprentices and learners is from 7s. 6d. to 12s. a week in the first year of apprenticeship, and from 21s. 6d. to 33s. in the last year.

Where facilities are available, employers usually allow the attendance of apprentices and learners at technical or trade classes. In a few firms, special classes are arranged at the works. Many employers pay class fees and allow time off with pay, for attendance at technical classes. In recent years there has been a distinct growth of interest in the proper selection and training of apprentices and a readiness on the part of employers to assist the technical education of apprentices by encouraging them and assisting them financially to attend schools or classes for the technical instruction and training of printing workers, which are to be found in most of the principal towns. The Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied Trades has formulated a scheme of apprenticeship which provides for the appointment of district committees for the purpose of improving, co-ordinating and encouraging the education and training of apprentices.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. 6d. net.

PAPER AND STATIONERY TRADES.

Paper Making.—There is little regular apprenticeship in this trade, except among maintenance workers and in the hand-made paper trade, a small though highly-skilled branch of the industry. The national agreement between the employers' associations and the trade unions in the machine-made paper trade makes provision only for a graduated scale of wages for juvenile workers according to age. The usual wages of boy learners in the first year range from 12s. to 22s. per week, and in the last year from 42s. to 44s. 6d.; the period of training is five, six, or seven years, according as the boy starts at the age of 16, 15, or 14 years.

Girls are employed as learners (very rarely as apprentices) and more particularly in Scotland; they are employed in skilled operations such as paper sorting, finishing and counting, and in semi-skilled or unskilled work, such as rag sorting, paper cutting and stamping. The usual age of entry for female learners is 14 years and the period of training four years.

Wall Paper Making.—In this trade apprenticeship (usually without formal indentures) is customary in the skilled occupations, the conditions being prescribed in an agreement negotiated on the Joint Industrial Council. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen specified in the agreement is one apprentice to three journeymen, two apprentices to seven journeymen, three apprentices to twelve journeymen, and one apprentice to each additional four journeymen in the case of engravers, colour mixers and machine printers. One apprentice to three—five journeymen, and so on in the same proportion, is specified for block cutters, and one apprentice to seven journeymen for block printers. Owing to the dearth of block and roller cutters in this country, the trade union have consented to a special increase in the number of apprentices in this occupation.

The period of apprenticeship or learnership is usually seven years in the case of block cutters and engravers, five years in the case of machine printers and colour mixers, and four years in the case of block printers. The age of commencement is 14 in most of the occupations, but is usually 16 for boys in the stencil department and 17 for block printers. Wages vary according to age of entry and occupation. Boys commencing at the age of 14 years receive either 10s. or 12s. per week in the first year of training, and from 36s. to 40s. per week in the last year. Those commencing at 15, 16 or 17 years of age receive from 12s. to 30s. per week in the first year, and from 41s. to 54s. per week in the last year; the rates paid to block cutters, block printers and putters-on at those ages are higher than the rates for other occupations.

Cardboard and Paper Box Making.—Boys and girls usually enter this trade as learners, and the conditions governing their employment are fixed by Trade Board Orders.

Women and girls greatly outnumber the men and boys, and perform most of the actual boxmaking processes, men and boys being principally employed as cutters, die makers, forme or machine setters, operators of heavy machines, warehousemen and store-keepers. The number of female apprentices and learners covered by the returns received was about 35 per cent. of the female work-people returned. Girls as a rule enter at 14 years of age, for a four years training period. Girl learners are, however, often employed on piecework, after a preliminary training, before the four-year period is over. The wages paid are usually the minimum rates prescribed by Trade Board Orders, though some firms pay rates in excess of the minimum.

Paper Bag Making.—In this trade also the wages and conditions governing the employment of learners are fixed by Orders under the Trade Board Acts. The organisation of the trade, and the conditions of employment generally, are very similar to those in the cardboard and paper box trade.

Stationery Manufacture and Envelope Making.—There is very little apprenticeship, either under indenture or verbal agreement, in this industry. Learnership usually commences at 14 or 15 years of age, but mainly at 14 years, and usually extends in the case of boys for seven years, to the age of 21 years, and in the case of girls for four years, to the age of 18 years. For boy learners the usual range of first year wages is from 13s. to 17s. 6d. per week, and for girl learners from 8s. 6d. to 11s. per week. At the age of 20-years boy learners usually receive from 38s. 6d. to 49s. per week, and at the age of 17 years the usual range for girls is from 19s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per week.

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE, 1914-1927.

In the article which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1927, dealing with the relative levels of rates of wages at August, 1914, and September, 1927, particulars were included with regard to the average increase, as estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture, in the weekly rates of wages of agricultural labourers in England and Wales since 1914.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons as to the percentage increase in agricultural workers' average earnings, the Minister of Agriculture, on 8th November, stated that "No precise comparisons can be made on the subject, as statistics are not available of the actual earnings of the various classes of agricultural workers. The average, however, of the weekly minimum rates of wages at present in force under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act for ordinary adult male workers shows an increase of 76 per cent. on the estimated average weekly wage in 1914. This comparison takes no account of overtime payments nor of extra earnings at special seasons, and no allowance is made for the shorter hours now worked."

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output and of the costs of production, proceeds, and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1927, prepared by the Mines Department, shows that at undertakings which produced about 96 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal raised, the net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, averaged 16s. 0·70d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals were equivalent to 15s. 0·05d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of 1s. 0·65d. per ton.

The average output per man-shift worked was 20·47 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 2·84d., ranging from 8s. 8·64d. in Northumberland to 12s. 5·59d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. These earnings do not include the value of allowances in kind.

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

| Quarter ended | Proportion of Industry covered. | Amount of Saleable Coal raised. | Credit (+) or Debit (—) balance per ton.† | No. of Work-people employed. | Output per man-shift worked. | Earnings per man-shift worked. |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1924. | Per cent. | Tons. | s. d. | | Cwts. | s. d. |
| 31st Mar. | 94 | 67,047,657 | +2 9·63 | 1,111,280 | 17·79 | 10 2·82 |
| 30th June | 93 | 61,552,868 | +1 0·34 | 1,107,457 | 17·48 | 10 11·17 |
| 30th Sept. | 92 | 59,163,976 | +0 0·26 | 1,082,340 | 17·33 | 10 10·24 |
| 31st Dec. | 94 | 62,428,185 | +0 7·61 | 1,078,758 | 17·74 | 10 7·04 |
| 1925. | | | | | | |
| 31st Mar. | 94 | 62,458,898 | +0 6·13 | 1,074,079 | 17·98 | 10 7·58 |
| 30th June | 95 | 54,982,191 | —0 11·81 | 1,032,216 | 17·85 | 10 6·77 |
| 30th Sept. | 98 | 54,976,337 | —0 2·82‡ | 1,013,757 | 17·88 | 10 4·85 |
| 31st Dec. | 98 | 62,662,455 | +1 6·70‡ | 1,041,997 | 18·31 | 10 5·14 |
| 1926. | | | | | | |
| 31st Mar. | 99 | 66,071,166 | +1 4·99‡ | 1,074,395 | 18·46 | 10 4·79 |
| 1927. | | | | | | |
| 31st Mar. | 96 | 63,329,641 | +1 2·41 | 969,943 | 20·66 | 10 7·12 |
| 30th June | 96 | 58,880,719 | —1 0·65 | 981,393 | 20·47 | 10 2·84 |

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1926, TO JUNE, 1927.

THE numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, at the end of October in respect of the previous July. The estimated figure for Great Britain at July, 1926, was 11,774,000; for July, 1927, it is estimated at 11,876,000. The corresponding figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland are 12,041,000 and 12,131,000 respectively. The increase shown by these figures obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and the intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, as published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, accordingly require some adjustment. The available evidence goes to suggest that the increase in the numbers insured in all industries taken together was fairly evenly spread over the twelve months, and the adjustment has been made on that basis. The monthly figures, with re-calculated percentages unemployed, are given below. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 127,000 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are included.

| Month. | Great Britain. | | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. | |
|---------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Estimated numbers insured. | Percentage of insured persons unemployed. | Estimated numbers insured. | Percentage of insured persons unemployed. |
| 1926. | | | | |
| July ... | 11,774,000 | 14·2§ | 12,041,000 | 14·4§ |
| August ... | 11,782,000 | 13·8§ | 12,049,000 | 14·0§ |
| September ... | 11,791,000 | 13·5§ | 12,056,000 | 13·7§ |
| October ... | 11,799,000 | 13·4§ | 12,064,000 | 13·6§ |
| November ... | 11,808,000 | 13·3§ | 12,071,000 | 13·5§ |
| December ... | 11,816,000 | 11·7§ | 12,079,000 | 11·9§ |
| 1927. | | | | |
| January ... | 11,825,000 | 11·8§ | 12,086,000 | 12·0§ |
| February ... | 11,833,000 | 10·7 | 12,094,000 | 10·9 |
| March ... | 11,842,000 | 9·7 | 12,101,000 | 9·8 |
| April ... | 11,850,000 | 9·3 | 12,109,000 | 9·4 |
| May ... | 11,859,000 | 8·6 | 12,116,000 | 8·7 |
| June ... | 11,867,000 | 8·8 | 12,124,000 | 8·8 |

* Cmd. 2963. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

† Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.

‡ After crediting subvention.

§ Exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who were disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the dispute.

An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured workpeople in various groups of industries (a) between July, 1926, and July, 1927, and (b) between July, 1923, and July, 1927, appears on pages 426-430.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

ON page 435 statistical Tables are given showing the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1926. The statistics are compiled from returns collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland, from Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and by the Ministry of Labour from unregistered Unions. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

Totals for 1926,* and Comparison with 1925.

The total number of such Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1926 was 1,129, as compared with 1,144 at the end of 1925. The number of Unions dissolved in 1926, so far as reported, was 30, with an aggregate membership of 13,000 at the end of 1925; 12 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 25,000 at the end of 1925, amalgamated with other Unions; while 27 new Unions, with a total membership of 28,000, were reported as formed during the year.

The total membership at the end of 1926 was approximately 5,208,000,* as compared with 5,497,000 at the end of 1925, showing a decrease of 289,000, or 5·2 per cent. The number of male members was about 4,401,000, a decrease of 265,000, or 5·7 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was 807,000, a decrease of 24,000, or 2·8 per cent.

The total of 5,208,000 includes about 30,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and 28,000 members in other overseas branches of certain Unions (compared with 32,000 in Irish Free State branches and 27,000 in other overseas branches in the previous year). It also includes a certain number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. When allowance is made for these cases the net number of members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been about 5,140,000 at the end of 1926, compared with about 5,425,000 at the end of 1925. Of this total approximately 77,000 was the membership of societies or branches of societies in Northern Ireland.

The detailed Table on page 435 shows that, of the 33 groups under which the Unions have been classified, there was a decrease in the total membership in 24 groups and an increase in 9 groups. The largest numerical decreases were 126,000 in mining and quarrying (some of the coal-mining unions showing heavy decreases while others returned little change), over 40,000 in road transport, dock labour, etc., nearly 40,000 in railway service, and about 20,000 in the metal groups and the paper, printing, etc., group. The most important percentage decreases were in agriculture (17), mining and quarrying (14), building labourers (13), furnishing (12), road transport, dock labour, etc. (10), and paper, printing, etc. (10). Of increases, the most notable was that in the water transport group, which gained 11,000 members, or 13 per cent. of its 1925 membership.

While the total male membership of all groups showed a decrease of 5·7 per cent., the total female membership showed a decrease of 2·8 per cent. The largest change in the female membership in any group affected the paper, printing, etc., group, which showed a decrease of 10,000, or nearly 19 per cent.

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 435 shows the total membership (also subdivided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1924, 1925 and 1926. It will be seen that, in comparison with 1920, the "peak" year of Trade Union membership, every group except one decreased, the exception being the teaching group, which showed a small increase. The total membership decreased by nearly 38 per cent. The "general labour" group, which had the largest number of members in 1920, had lost three-fifths of that membership by the end of 1926.

Compared with 1913, membership in the mining group showed a decrease of 14 per cent., and there was a small decrease in the cotton group. In all other groups there were increases, which in the case of the paper, printing, etc., and "other textile" groups exceeded 100 per cent. The total membership increase was nearly 26 per cent.

The total female membership in 1926 had decreased by nearly 40 per cent. as compared with 1920, but was still nearly double that of 1913, notwithstanding that the largest female membership group (cotton) showed little increase.

Totals for 1892-1926.

The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in

* The figures for 1926 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The subdivision of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

each year from 1892 to 1926, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. (The figures of membership include members in overseas branches and in Irish Free State branches of such Unions, but wholly exclude Unions having their head offices in the Irish Free State.)

| Year. | Number of Trade Unions at end of Year. | Membership at end of Year. | | | Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Total Membership of previous Year. |
|----------|--|----------------------------|------------|------------|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| | | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. | Per Cent. |
| 1892 ... | 1,233 | } Not available. } | | 1,576 | ... |
| 1893 ... | 1,279 | | | 1,559 | - 1·1 |
| 1894 ... | 1,314 | | | 1,530 | - 1·9 |
| 1895 ... | 1,340 | | | 1,504 | - 1·7 |
| 1896 ... | 1,358 | 1,466 | 142 | 1,608 | + 7·0 |
| 1897 ... | 1,353 | 1,584 | 147 | 1,731 | + 7·6 |
| 1898 ... | 1,326 | 1,608 | 144 | 1,752 | + 1·2 |
| 1899 ... | 1,325 | 1,761 | 150 | 1,911 | + 9·1 |
| 1900 ... | 1,323 | 1,868 | 154 | 2,022 | + 5·8 |
| 1901 ... | 1,322 | 1,873 | 152 | 2,025 | + 0·1 |
| 1902 ... | 1,297 | 1,857 | 156 | 2,013 | - 0·6 |
| 1903 ... | 1,285 | 1,838 | 156 | 1,994 | - 1·0 |
| 1904 ... | 1,256 | 1,802 | 165 | 1,967 | - 1·3 |
| 1905 ... | 1,244 | 1,817 | 180 | 1,997 | + 1·6 |
| 1906 ... | 1,282 | 1,999 | 211 | 2,210 | + 10·7 |
| 1907 ... | 1,283 | 2,263 | 250 | 2,513 | + 13·7 |
| 1908 ... | 1,268 | 2,230 | 255 | 2,485 | - 1·1 |
| 1909 ... | 1,260 | 2,214 | 263 | 2,477 | - 0·3 |
| 1910 ... | 1,269 | 2,287 | 278 | 2,565 | + 3·5 |
| 1911 ... | 1,290 | 2,804 | 335 | 3,139 | + 22·4 |
| 1912 ... | 1,252 | 3,026 | 390 | 3,416 | + 8·8 |
| 1913 ... | 1,269 | 3,702 | 433 | 4,135 | + 21·0 |
| 1914 ... | 1,260 | 3,708 | 437 | 4,145 | + 0·3 |
| 1915 ... | 1,229 | 3,868 | 491 | 4,359 | + 5·2 |
| 1916 ... | 1,225 | 4,018 | 626 | 4,644 | + 6·5 |
| 1917 ... | 1,241 | 4,621 | 878 | 5,499 | + 18·4 |
| 1918 ... | 1,264 | 5,324 | 1,209 | 6,533 | + 18·8 |
| 1919 ... | 1,360 | 6,600 | 1,326 | 7,926 | + 21·3 |
| 1920 ... | 1,363 | 6,996 | 1,341 | 8,337 | + 5·2 |
| 1921 ... | 1,251 | 5,617 | 1,004 | 6,621 | - 20·6 |
| 1922 ... | 1,206 | 4,746 | 870 | 5,616 | - 15·2 |
| 1923 ... | 1,165 | 4,597 | 816 | 5,413 | - 3·6 |
| 1924 ... | 1,162 | 4,722 | 812 | 5,534 | + 2·2 |
| 1925 ... | 1,144 | 4,666 | 831 | 5,497 | - 0·7 |
| 1926 ... | 1,129 | 4,401 | 807 | 5,208 | - 5·2 |

It will be seen from the following figures that a considerable part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions in recent years has been due to amalgamations.

| Year. | New Unions formed (other than by amalgamations). | Reductions due to | | Net Increase (+) or Reduction (-). |
|----------|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Dissolutions. | Amalgamations. | |
| 1921 ... | 45 | 72 | 85 | - 112 |
| 1922 ... | 32 | 41 | 36 | - 45 |
| 1923 ... | 17 | 41 | 17 | - 41 |
| 1924 ... | 28 | 17 | 14 | - 3 |
| 1925 ... | 20 | 31 | 7 | - 18 |
| 1926 ... | 27 | 30 | 12 | - 15 |

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

Returns obtained by the Department show that at the end of 1926 the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as reported to the Department, was about 3,909,000. Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913:—

| Year. | Number of Federations. | Approximate Gross Total Membership. | Year. | Number of Federations. | Approximate Gross Total Membership. |
|----------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1913 ... | 125 | 4,370,000 | 1920 ... | 116 | 10,749,000 |
| 1914 ... | 137 | 4,730,000 | 1921 ... | 105 | 8,623,000 |
| 1915 ... | 148 | 4,943,000 | 1922 ... | 95 | 6,236,000 |
| 1916 ... | 163 | 4,980,000 | 1923 ... | 92 | 5,586,000 |
| 1917 ... | 182 | 6,481,000 | 1924 ... | 90 | 4,442,000* |
| 1918 ... | 152 | 8,631,000 | 1925 ... | 83 | 4,203,000 |
| 1919 ... | 134 | 9,896,000 | 1926 ... | 84 | 3,909,000 |

Since the end of 1917, the number of Federations has declined in every year except 1926, when there was an increase of one. In some years the decline was mainly due to the merging of local into national organisations. As regards the gross total membership, the falling off in recent years is partly due to amalgamation superseding federation.

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, and therefore a large number of Trade Union members are counted more than once in the gross membership given above. In the following Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union was affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1925 and 1926, (a) the total membership (to the nearest thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group, (b) the net federated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or branches of Trade Unions), and (c) the percentage proportion of (b) to (a).

* The reduction shown in comparison with 1923 is partly due to a change in the basis of membership of one large federation, which formerly returned the gross membership in all industries of its constituent Unions, but now bases its fees upon their membership in the industries with which it deals.

| Group of Trade Unions. | Total Membership of Trade Unions. (000's omitted.) | | Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations. (000's omitted.) | | Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership. | |
|--|--|-------|--|-------|--|-------|
| | 1925. | 1926. | 1925. | 1926. | 1925. | 1926. |
| Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ... | 47 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mining and Quarrying ... | 914 | 787 | 891 | 749 | 98 | 95 |
| Engineering, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ... | 683 | 658 | 333 | 305 | 49 | 46 |
| Textile ... | 626 | 619 | 599 | 573 | 96 | 93 |
| Leather (including Boot and Shoe) ... | 168 | 166 | 65 | 62 | 39 | 37 |
| Woodworking and Furniture ... | 67 | 63 | 52 | 48 | 77 | 75 |
| Printing, etc. ... | 207 | 187 | 196 | 174 | 95 | 93 |
| Printing, etc. ... | 334 | 328 | 201 | 188 | 60 | 57 |
| Printing, etc. ... | 529 | 492 | 71 | 60 | 13 | 12 |
| Transport ... | 517 | 485 | 112 | 119 | 22 | 25 |
| Transport ... | 222 | 217 | 98 | 97 | 44 | 45 |
| Commerce, Finance, etc. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| National and Local Government ... | 333 | 332 | 101 | 104 | 30 | 31 |
| Printing, etc. ... | 197 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | 165 | 161 | 59 | 56 | 36 | 35 |
| General Labour ... | 488 | 474 | 111 | 89 | 23 | 19 |
| Totals ... | 5,497 | 5,208 | 2,889 | 2,624 | 53 | 50 |

The proportion of federated membership at the end of 1926 showed a decrease in ten groups and an increase in three groups, but in none of the groups was the change of considerable importance. The General Federation of Trade Unions included, at the end of 1926, 111 Trade Unions, which paid fees to the Federation on a membership of 711,000.

Among other Federations, those which had the largest membership were the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades; the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association (representing the cotton industry); the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades (representing other textile industries); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; the National Transport Workers' Federation; and the National Federation of Professional Workers.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1926.

The following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns furnished to his Department. The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as are primarily connected with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in character.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain (as defined above) furnishing returns for 1926 was 1,473. The aggregate membership of these societies at the end of 1926 was 177,000. Their sales in the year amounted to £283,200,000,* and resulted in a net surplus (before deduction of interest on share capital) of £23,180,000. The total share, loan and reserve capital was £156,837,000.† As compared with 1925, membership increased by 291,000, or 6·0 per cent.; while capital increased by £4,324,000, or 2·8 per cent.

The influx of new members in 1925 and 1926 (nearly 500,000 in the two years) has been ascribed by many societies to the introduction of "Mutuality" Clubs or similar credit systems. Sales in 1926, however, showed a decline of £800,000 (following on an increase of nearly £13,000,000 in the preceding year), in consequence, no doubt, of the trade depression resulting from the general strike and the prolonged stoppage in the coal-mining industry.

Sales by the English Wholesale Society and Scottish Wholesale Society for 1926 showed a decline of about £1,300,000 and £1,000,000 respectively, the English society reporting a decrease of nearly £1,150,000 in trade for its distributing centre at Newcastle, but an increase of almost £880,000 for its London branch. In the aggregate, the retail societies showed an increase in trade for the year, amounting to only £1,180,000.

The total number of persons directly employed by these societies at the end of 1926 (excluding native labour employed by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., on its tea estates, etc., abroad) was about 206,500, some 6,500 more than in the preceding year. The total amount paid in salaries and wages (£26,624,000)‡ showed an increase of £495,000.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution, and some only in production, others are engaged in both forms of industry. In the following statistics (a) production and (b) distribution are dealt with separately.

(a) Production.§

In 1926, 1,099 industrial co-operative societies of various types were engaged in production. The total number of persons employed

* Including farm and dairy produce valued at £1,457,000, and sales of wholesale and productive societies to other societies for re-sale.

† Includes capital contributed by retail societies to wholesale and productive societies.

‡ In addition, bonus amounting to £129,600 was allotted to employees.

§ Includes for the purpose of this article the manufacture or part manufacture of commodities, and the supply of services, such as laundering, hairdressing, etc.

in production by these societies was 82,449; the amount paid as salaries and wages during the year was £10,501,000; and the value of productions (including material) £73,104,000. The corresponding figures for 1925 were 1,120 societies; 81,215 employees; £10,551,000 salaries and wages; and £73,900,000 value of productions.

In the following Table the value of productions for each group of societies, together with the totals for all societies, is shown for the years 1914-1926:—

| Year. | Wholesale Value of Productions (including material). | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Associations of Consumers. | | | | Asso- ciations of Workers. | Grand Totals of all Societies. |
| | Productive Departments of Distributive Societies. | | Productive Societies. | | | |
| | Retail Societies. | Wholesale Societies. | Corn Milling Societies. | Baking and other Con- sumers' Societies. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1914 ... | 15,705,339 | 12,790,390 | 1,035,044 | 1,291,950 | 1,778,664 | 32,601,387 |
| 1915 ... | 19,310,204 | 17,596,639 | 304,616 | 1,508,872 | 2,399,930 | 41,120,261 |
| 1916 ... | 22,855,734 | 22,120,357 | 241,894 | 1,764,125 | 2,592,210 | 49,574,320 |
| 1917 ... | 25,408,072 | 25,868,097 | 310,991 | 1,938,854 | 3,253,846 | 56,779,860 |
| 1918 ... | 23,883,206 | 24,900,938 | 264,653 | 1,871,021 | 3,687,060 | 54,606,878 |
| 1919 ... | 28,465,060 | 36,321,546 | 528,288 | 2,498,552 | 4,496,935 | 72,310,381 |
| 1920 ... | 38,376,634 | 48,072,892 | 354,301 | 3,183,999 | 5,403,814 | 95,391,640 |
| 1921* ... | 38,123,374 | 37,925,115 | 341,114 | 2,877,087 | 3,435,150 | 82,701,840 |
| 1922* ... | 29,980,520 | 27,619,886 | 239,080 | 2,298,134 | 2,671,345 | 62,808,965 |
| 1923* ... | 27,982,498 | 28,264,425 | 209,809 | 2,239,947 | 2,844,026 | 61,540,705 |
| 1924* ... | 29,661,169 | 32,242,225 | 211,634 | 2,576,183 | 2,979,988 | 67,671,199 |
| 1925* ... | 32,626,933 | 35,134,054 | 240,621 | 2,893,489 | 3,005,333 | 73,900,430 |
| 1926* ... | 33,089,587 | 34,077,137 | 204,202 | 2,848,888 | 2,883,814 | 73,103,628 |

To ascertain the real trend of the volume of production, the figures in the above Table must be considered in conjunction with the variations in wholesale price levels. When allowance is made for these variations, it is evident that there was material expansion in 1924 and 1925, but that this expansion, to some extent, was arrested in 1926, when, with the exception of the retail societies, all groups showed a decrease in the value of productions. The English Wholesale Society reported a decrease of 11,300 tons in the output of its flour and provender mills, representing a decrease in value of some £800,000; while work carried out by the building department showed a proportionately heavy decline, the decrease in wages for this department amounting to no less than £100,000 on a total of £400,000 for 1925.

The following Table analyses, by groups of industries or services, the number of persons employed, the amount of salaries and wages paid, and the value of productions:—

| Groups of Industries or Services. | Associations of Consumers. | | | Associations of Workers. | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | No. of Em- ployees. | Salaries and Wages. | Wholesale Value of Pro- ductions (including material). | No. of Em- ployees. | Salaries and Wages. | Wholesale Value of Pro- ductions (including material). |
| Farming and Dairying ... | 2,754 | £ 224,781 | £ 1,457,232 | ... | £ ... | £ ... |
| Food and tobacco ... | 23,990 | 3,639,911 | 51,572,505 | 120 | 12,163 | 86,762 |
| Clothing ... | 20,490 | 2,190,146 | 5,658,009 | 5,014 | 496,048 | 1,773,039 |
| Soap, candles, and starch ... | 1,916 | 247,369 | 2,656,623 | ... | ... | ... |
| Textiles ... | 3,557 | 333,220 | 1,616,488 | 576 | 69,280 | 406,375 |
| Mining and quarrying ... | 486 | 31,365 | 81,746 | 226 | 17,008 | 29,139 |
| Building and woodworking ... | 9,070 | 1,472,605 | 3,306,385 | 328 | 40,983 | 85,324 |
| Papermaking, printing, etc. ... | 3,026 | 386,703 | 1,216,487 | 1,079 | 164,424 | 351,641 |
| Metal, engineering, etc. ... | 1,763 | 275,526 | 935,893 | 465 | 55,350 | 112,399 |
| Other industries, including productive transport ... | 3,310 | 430,235 | 863,865 | 260 | 24,068 | 35,688 |
| Laundry work ... | 3,464 | 309,160 | 650,495 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other services ... | 541 | 78,361 | 204,086 | 14 | 2,298 | 3,447 |
| Totals, 1926 | 74,367 | 9,619,382 | 70,219,814 | 8,082 | 881,622 | 2,883,814 |
| Totals, 1925 | 73,030 | 9,634,920 | 70,895,097 | 8,185 | 915,640 | 3,005,333 |
| Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) | +1·8 | -0·2 | -1·0 | -1·3 | -3·7 | -4·0 |

In 1926 the English and Scottish wholesale societies returned a surplus on production of £559,000, as against £680,000 for the preceding year. The 152 productive societies returned a surplus of £398,000, as against £441,000 for 1925. For retail distributive societies the corresponding figure is not ascertainable.

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital, and Management.—Eighty of the 87 associations of workers, with sales amounting to £3,200,000, made returns showing the extent to which their employees shared in the membership, capital, and management of the associations. The returns showed that the total membership of these associations in 1926 was 29,293, of whom 5,034, or 17 per cent., consisted of employees; 19,301, or 66 per cent., of other individuals; and 4,958, or 17 per cent., of other societies. Of the 8,247 persons employed by the associations, 61 per cent. were members of the associations employing them.

* Up to and including the year 1920 the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

Of the £1,530,000 share and loan capital, £259,000, or 17 per cent. belonged to employees; £671,000, or 44 per cent., to other individuals (including loans from non-members and bank overdrafts), and £600,000, or 39 per cent., to other societies. The number of committeemen of the associations was 705, of whom 312, or 44 per cent., were employees of the associations; 281, or 40 per cent., were other individual members; and 112, or 16 per cent., were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

(b) *Distribution.*

In 1926, 1,318 retail and three wholesale societies were engaged in distribution, including the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., this being the joint tea, etc., department of the English and Scottish wholesale societies, which was registered as a separate society at the beginning of 1924. These 1,321 societies had an aggregate membership of 5,131,000; a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £152,506,000; sales amounting to £276,600,000; and a surplus (before deducting interest on share capital) of £22,782,000. The total number of persons employed in distribution (including those in the buying departments of the wholesale societies and those engaged in distributive transport) was 123,730, and their wages for the year were £16,062,000. The corresponding figures for 1925 were: membership, 4,840,000; capital, £148,298,000; sales, £277,200,000; surplus, £22,115,000; employees, 118,933; and wages, £15,579,000.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1914-1926 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale societies:—

| Year. | Retail Societies. | | Wholesale Societies.* | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number. | Sales. | Sales of English Society. | Sales of Scottish Society. |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1914 ... | 1,385 | 87,979,898 | 34,910,813 | 9,425,384 |
| 1915 ... | 1,374 | 103,073,321 | 43,101,747 | 11,363,076 |
| 1916 ... | 1,364 | 121,853,932 | 52,230,074 | 14,499,037 |
| 1917 ... | 1,339 | 142,158,236 | 57,710,132 | 17,083,275 |
| 1918 ... | 1,342 | 155,332,902 | 65,167,960 | 19,216,763 |
| 1919 ... | 1,356 | 199,139,177 | 89,349,318 | 24,773,381 |
| 1920 ... | 1,491 | 245,406,124 | 105,439,628 | 29,559,314 |
| 1921† ... | 1,455 | 218,321,770 | 80,884,661 | 22,041,158 |
| 1922† ... | 1,392 | 168,799,221 | 65,904,812 | 17,009,251 |
| 1923† ... | 1,377 | 164,122,688 | 66,205,566 | 17,261,828 |
| 1924† ... | 1,368 | 174,473,315 | 72,888,064 | 17,312,194 |
| 1925† ... | 1,344 | 182,643,583 | 76,585,764 | 17,714,967 |
| 1926† ... | 1,318 | 183,820,126 | 75,292,233 | 16,725,948 |

Dividends on Purchases.—For 1926 the retail societies distributed an average dividend of nearly 1s. 9d. in the £ on purchases, the same average as that for the preceding year. The dividend at 4d. and 3d. in the £ distributed by the English and Scottish wholesale societies respectively for 1925 was maintained for 1926.

GERMAN LABOUR PROTECTION BILL.

TOWARDS the end of 1926, the Federal Ministry of Labour drafted a Bill for the codification and amendment of existing legislation on working hours. During the preliminary stages, it was realised that, owing to the interdependence of legislation on working hours with that on Sunday rest, shop closing, etc., it was impracticable to deal with working hours as an isolated question, and, in the upshot, the draft, in its final form, included the following sections:—(1) General (defining persons covered by the Bill); (2) Industrial Hazards; (3) Hours of Labour, including (a) General hours regulation, (b) Special regulations concerning women and juvenile workers, (c) Prohibition of night work in bakeries, (d) Administration of hours regulations; (4) Sunday rest; (5) Shop hours; (6) Inspection and Supervision; (7) Administration of Act.

According to the official memorandum accompanying the Bill, the provisions relating to working hours in the latter are consistent with the terms of the Washington Hours Convention, as interpreted by the London Conference, and, if the Bill were passed, it would be possible for Germany to ratify the Convention. The text of the Bill was referred to the Provisional Federal Economic Council in December, 1926. The Labour Committee of that body, at the express wish of the Ministry of Labour, dealt first with the provisions relating to the protection of women before and after childbirth, in order to enable a Bill for the ratification of the Washington Convention on that subject to be laid immediately before the Reichstag. These provisions were subsequently disjoined from the main Bill, and passed separately as an Act dated 16th July, 1927. The Act of ratification by Germany of the Convention was handed by the German Federal Minister of Labour to the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at the 37th session of the Governing Body, held in Berlin from 11th to 14th October, 1927.

The Labour Committee completed its first reading of the main Bill before the Reichstag summer recess, after holding 24 meetings and hearing over 250 expert witnesses. The second reading took place between 10th and 15th October last, when many differences of opinion arose between the employers' and workers' representatives on the scope of the Bill and on the regulation of working hours in general, and agreement was reached on only a few points.

The Socio-Political Committee discussed the report and recommendations of the Labour Committee in two readings (24th-28th

October), but was unable to reach agreement on any further essential points. Such decisions as were arrived at represented the view of bare majorities, and it is stated that minority reports will be submitted.*

WAGE DISPUTES IN GERMANY.

Textile Trades, München-Gladbach.—A wage dispute affected 40,000 textile workers and 20,000 ready-made clothing workers in München-Gladbach, and arising out of demands for wage increases of from 20 to 30 per cent. in the former industry and 25 per cent. in the latter, resulted in a lock-out notice on the part of the employers. A cessation of work was, however, averted by the intervention of the conciliation authorities, and, on 27th October, both sides accepted an award providing for increases of from 10 to 12 per cent. in piece work rates.

Textile Trades, Elberfeld-Barmen District.—A lock-out involving some 63,000 textile workers (8,000 of whom were already on strike) was declared by the employers on 9th November, following unsuccessful conciliation proceedings for the renewal of a collective agreement which had lapsed on 31st October. The workers demanded a general wage increase amounting to 20 per cent. on current rates, but the employers, although willing to grant a 10 per cent. increase to workers paid on time rates (about 2 per cent. of the total number refused to make any increase in piece rates.†

Sorau Linen Industry.—As a result of conciliation proceedings held during October, 18,000 workers in various processes in the Sorau linen industry were granted increases in wage rates ranging from 7 to 30 per cent.

Several wage movements are in progress in the textile industry at Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, and other centres.

Lignite Mining, Central Germany.—A strike affecting 70,000 miners in the Central German and East Elbe lignite industry began on 17th October, as a result of unsuccessful efforts on the part of the trade unions to obtain wage increases of 80 pfennigs, or about 16 per cent., per shift (later modified to 50 pfennigs, or about 10 per cent.). The owners refused any increase on the ground that it would be impossible to pay higher wages without increasing the selling price of lignite, which course had been vetoed by the Conciliation Council. The Minister of Labour appointed a conciliator immediately, and on 21st October an award was issued providing for increases averaging 60 pfennigs per shift, or about 12 per cent. on these rates to remain in force till 31st August, 1928. The owners refused while the workers accepted these terms. On the application of the latter, the Federal Ministry of Labour declared the award to be generally binding and work was resumed on 24th October.

EMPLOYERS' STRIKE FUNDS IN GERMANY.

THE recent recrudescence of wage disputes in many of the most important German industries, as well as the expectation of demands from the trade unions for increased wages on the termination of the present wage agreements, which, for the greater part, run up to the end of this year, has led to a revival of the employers' mutual insurance funds organised for the purpose of covering a proportion of the losses arising from stoppages of work. The employers' organisations in the heavy iron industry (North-Western group), in anticipation of demands for higher wages to compensate the reduction in working hours on 1st January next (see this GAZETTE 1st October, 1927, page 374), have decided to establish a compensation fund, to be financed by a levy of 5 marks a month in respect of each male worker employed and 35 marks a month for every female worker employed. The levy is to be made for five consecutive months commencing as from August last. It is understood that the larger concerns have announced their intention of not drawing on the fund, in order to strengthen the weaker employers in dealing with disputes. A similar scheme has been adopted by the metal trades employers on the left bank of the Lower Rhine.

This example has been followed by textile undertakings in the Crefeld, München-Gladbach, Elberfeld and other districts. The number of workers employed by these firms is stated to be 175,000. Details of the scheme are not yet available.

The *Deutsche Arbeitgeber-Zeitung* for 16th October announced that the Strike Insurance Fund (a subsidiary organisation of the German Employers' Federation) has recently decided to introduce differentiated rates of contribution according to the industry in which contributing members are engaged, instead of the flat rate hitherto levied. These rates are to be scientifically calculated on the basis of the strike statistics for the years 1919 to 1926 and the data provided by the industrial census of 1925. In the case of four industrial groups (unspecified), rates are to be reduced by one-sixth and in the case of eight groups by one-third. For the remaining five groups the present rate of 0.3 per cent. of the annual wage-bill will continue to be payable as from 1st January next. It is stated that if every employer were a contributor, a flat rate of 0.15 per cent. would be adequate.

* *Vorwärts*, 30th October, 1927.

† It is reported that this dispute was settled by arbitration on 14th November and that work was resumed on 15th November. The terms of settlement are stated to include a 10½ per cent. increase on time rates, increases of 4 to 10 per cent. on piece rates, and a 48-hour week, with three additional voluntary hours, to be paid for as overtime.

* Of the 1926 sales amounting to £7,470,000 of the joint undertaking (English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), all except £722,000 were invoiced through the two component societies.

† See footnote || in preceding column.

DISPUTE IN THE UNITED STATES BITUMINOUS COAL INDUSTRY.*

CESSATION of work in the bituminous coal-mining areas known as "Central Competitive Field" (including Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania), began on 1st April, 1927, following upon failure of the miners' and employers' representatives to reach an agreement regarding the renewal of the terms of the 1924 ("Jackville") agreement which expired on 31st March. The employers demanded a reduction of the wage rates provided for in the old agreement (\$7.50 a day), while the miners' representatives (in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Conference of the United Mine Workers of America, held in February-March, 1927) insisted on the maintenance, for a further two years, of the existing wage scales. In June the strike was extended to the Central Pennsylvania coalfields. Conferences arranged between the parties in June and July proved unsuccessful in bringing about a settlement. On 1st October, an agreement was arrived at between the United Mine Workers of America and the Illinois owners providing for a suspension of work under the Jacksonville scale pending the investigation of the wage question by a joint commission of two employers and two miners' representatives, who were to report their findings to a joint wage scale commission to meet on 7th February, 1928. Similar agreements were subsequently concluded for the Indiana and Iowa coalfields, but no settlement has yet been arrived at in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, where the dispute has reached a more acute stage.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

"REPORT on Economic Conditions in the United States of America"† (dated May-June, 1927), by Sir J. Joyce Broderick, B.E., C.M.G., British Commercial Counsellor at Washington, and Captain A. J. Pack, Commercial Secretary, contains, in addition to chapters dealing with recent trends of basic industries and trade, foreign trade, and imports of manufactured goods, a survey of the general economic situation, in which some interesting information regarding the labour market and the conditions of labour in the United States is given.

According to the calculations of the Bureau of Census, the total national wealth (comprising real property, industrial and agricultural plant and equipment, railways and other transportation systems and their equipment, communication systems, shipping and canals, irrigation enterprises, light and power stations, agricultural, industrial and mining products, imported merchandise, personal and household furnishings, etc.) amounted in the year 1900 to a little over 88,000 million dollars, and had grown, by 1925, to about 355,000 million, or from about 1,100 to more than 3,000 dollars per head of population. In the last 26 years, the annual income per head, according to this authority, from some 18,000 million dollars in 1900 to nearly 90,000 million, or from 236 to about 770 dollars per head. Investigations undertaken by the National Industrial Conference Board of New York in 1,678 manufacturing establishments selected from 25 representative American industries show that the average weekly earnings of factory labour moved, with some fluctuations upwards and downwards, from 12.54 dollars in July, 1914, to 18 dollars as the monthly average for 1926. These figures present an increase in money earnings of 123 per cent., and in real earnings of 33 per cent. During the period of war inflation, up to 1919 or 1920, the advance of prices kept well ahead of the general rise of wages. Trade-union hourly rates for industrial workers in 1918, though 32 per cent. higher than the 1913 hourly rates, were nearly 24 per cent. lower in purchasing power; but, in 1919-20, the rates underwent a sharp upward curve, outstripped the advance of general prices, and, after a decline in 1921 and 1922, resumed the upward movement, causing a heavy aggregate expansion in the total earnings of the factory population, and enlarging the margin of savings as well as for improvement in the general standard of living. According to the estimates of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the average annual income per person gainfully employed—including agricultural as well as factory labour—increased from 864 dollars in 1913 to 2,010 dollars in 1926, or to 1.86 pre-war dollars. These figures show an increase of 133 per cent. in money income and of 37 per cent. in real income. Estimates published by the Bureau of Census show that the total wage-bill of all factories in the continental United States amounted to approximately 11,009 million dollars in 1923, as compared with 7,078 millions in 1914, representing an increased saving and buying power of nearly 7,000 millions, or of nearly 3,200 million dollars, if allowance is made for the increase in retail prices. Agricultural labour, however, has been comparatively poorly paid.

The authors remark, with regard to the movement of wages, that it is well to dispel an erroneous impression which appears to be fairly widespread in Great Britain to the effect that American employers worked out a philosophy of high wages and embarked upon a settled policy of increasing wage rates with the conscious object of augmenting the purchasing power of the working population. The regulation of wage rates has responded rather to the ordinary working of the law of supply and demand and to ordinary, and sometimes violent, methods of adjustment. No year has elapsed since the war without its record of strikes and labour disturbances,

occasioned either by the attempts of the workers to secure advances in wages or by those of employers to reduce them. Owing, however, to sustained general activity in the past five years, the wage question has given rise to much fewer and less important struggles than in earlier times.

The increase in national wealth and income and the increase in physical output, to illustrate which some interesting figures are given, were achieved by a total working population (including agricultural labour) that, in 1925, was only about 50 per cent. greater than in 1900. One of the main causes of the general improvement in productive efficiency was a retarded growth in the total labour supply, occasioned in turn, progressively, by the war and by the immigration policy of the central government. The restriction on immigration, notably, decreased the average yearly accession by immigration of unskilled workers from 235,000 to about 14,000 at the present time, while the average annual net gain in skilled foreign workers has declined from about 120,000 to about 46,000. As a set-off against these reductions, there has been a considerable substitution of machine power for man power, about which some striking figures are given. In 1925, the country's total population engaged in gainful occupations was roughly 42,910,000, distributed approximately as follows:—

| Class of Occupation. | Number of gainfully employed in 1925 (in thousands). | Change since 1920 (in thousands). |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Agriculture | 10,500 | - 453 |
| Mining | 1,150 | + 60 |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries ... | 12,820 | + 1.5 |
| Transportation | 3,280 | + 216 |
| Trade | 4,600 | + 357 |
| Clerical occupations | 3,820 | + 693 |
| Professional occupations | 2,370 | + 226 |
| Domestic and personal services | 3,590 | + 185 |
| Public services | 780 | + 20 |

The decrease in the number of agricultural workers shown by these figures is remarkable; but the losses of labour strength in agriculture have been drafted, not into manufacturing occupations, but rather into trading, clerical and professional pursuits, and transport.

NEW WAGE POLICY IN ITALY.*

THE revaluation of the lira in Italy has been accompanied by a systematic movement for the reduction of the cost of living, involving a general revision of wages.

The new wage policy was inaugurated by a Legislative Decree of 7th May, 1927, which provided for a reduction, as from 1st June, of the monthly remuneration of persons employed by the State, including railway workers and elementary school teachers.

Immediately after the publication of this Decree, a manifesto was issued to Italian industrialists by the Fascist General Confederation of Industry, urging the necessity for reducing the costs of production and, in consequence, for reducing wages. The effect of the policy outlined in the manifesto became apparent in collective agreements concluded from May onwards.

In order to secure unity of action regarding prices, costs of production and wages, a Committee for Corporative Action was set up, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Corporations, Signor Mussolini, by Ministerial Decree of 18th July. The Committee is composed of the Minister and Under-Secretary for Corporations, the director-general for trade associations, and one representative from each of the Ministries of the Interior, Finance, National Economy and Public Works. In the provinces, the supervision of the carrying out of the new wage policy rests with joint committees, composed of the officers of the provincial trade associations of employers and workers. The provincial joint committees are supervised by a central joint committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the Fascist Party. The Under-Secretary for Corporations, the Under-Secretary for National Economy, and representatives of the national confederations of employers and workers are members of the committee.

The central joint committee has agreed upon the following general principles to be applied in the revision of wages:—

(1) Wage reductions shall take place only after a demand from the interested trade associations and after a careful enquiry into the economic situation of the province and into the conditions of industrial undertakings;

(2) Reductions may not be fixed by undertakings, all decisions in this respect being a matter for the interested trade associations and for the joint committees;

(3) Where short-time is being worked, the application of the reduction should be normally subject to an increase of working time up to five full days a week.

Further, provincial joint committees have been instructed that, in assessing the percentage by which wages are to be reduced, reductions already made are to be taken into consideration, and that no reductions beyond 20 per cent. may be made without the approval of the central joint committee. Where the trade associations of employers and workers agree regarding wage reductions, the intervention of the joint committees is unnecessary, and, where questions of a national character are concerned, the national trade associations must conclude the wages agreement.

* *Gazzetta Ufficiale* and Italian press, various dates.

* *Monthly Labour Review*, May to September, 1927 (Washington), and American Press, *passim*, October, 1927.
† Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| All Items included | ... | ... | 69% |
| Food only | ... | ... | 63% |

FOOD.

At 1st November the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was slightly higher than a month earlier, mainly due to a seasonal increase of about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each in the average price of eggs. Milk, potatoes, cheese and fish were also slightly dearer than at 1st October, but there were appreciable reductions in the prices of bacon.

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 63 per cent. at 1st November, 1927, as compared with 61 per cent. a month ago and 69 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 October, and 1st November, 1927:—

| Article. | Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) | | | Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Nov., 1927, as compared with | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | July, 1914. | 1st October, 1927. | 1st Nov., 1927. | July, 1914. | 1st Oct., 1927. |
| Beef, British— | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Ribs ... | 0 10 | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thin Flank ... | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | | | | | |
| Ribs ... | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 10 | 0 10 | + 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Thin Flank ... | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Mutton, British— | | | | | |
| Legs ... | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Breast ... | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 3 | — 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mutton, Frozen— | | | | | |
| Legs ... | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Breast ... | 0 4 | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Bacon (streaky)* | 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Flour ... per 7 lb. | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bread ... per 4 lb. | 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Tea ... | 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 5 | + 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sugar (granulated) ... | 0 2 | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Milk ... per quart | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 3 | + 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Butter— | | | | | |
| Fresh ... | 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 9 | ... |
| Salt ... | 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Cheese† ... | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Margarine ... | 0 7 | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Eggs (fresh) ... each | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3 | + 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Potatoes ... per 7 lb. | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | + 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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

| Article. | Average Percentage Increase at 1st Nov., 1927, as compared with July, 1914. | | | Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Oct., 1927. |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| | Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000). | Small Towns and Villages. | General Average. | |
| Beef, British— | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Ribs ... | 68 | 63 | 66 | 68 |
| Thin Flank ... | 33 | 36 | 34 | 37 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | | | | |
| Ribs ... | 38 | 34 | 36 | 37 |
| Thin Flank ... | 3 | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| Mutton, British— | | | | |
| Legs ... | 69 | 70 | 69 | 71 |
| Breast ... | 48 | 47 | 47 | 49 |
| Mutton, Frozen— | | | | |
| Legs ... | 68 | 60 | 64 | 65 |
| Breast ... | 18 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Bacon (streaky)* | 47 | 47 | 47 | 54 |
| Fish ... | 137 | 106 | 121 | 116 |
| Flour ... | 61 | 65 | 63 | 65 |
| Bread ... | 64 | 63 | 64 | 66 |
| Tea ... | 55 | 61 | 58 | 57 |
| Sugar (granulated) ... | 84 | 73 | 79 | 81 |
| Milk ... | 83 | 87 | 85 | 78 |
| Butter— | | | | |
| Fresh ... | 60 | 65 | 62 | 62 |
| Salt ... | 58 | 59 | 58 | 59 |
| Cheese† ... | 65 | 62 | 63 | 58 |
| Margarine ... | 11 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| Eggs (fresh) ... | 138 | 144 | 141 | 103 |
| Potatoes ... | 62 | 36 | 49 | 45 |
| All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ... | 64 | 62 | 63 | 61 |

* 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 changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1927, was approximately 51 per cent. Of this 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 price, 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 November, the level of retail prices of articles in this group taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and as far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged approximately 115 per cent. higher than in July 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average price of coal at 1st November was approximately 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The price of gas at the same date averaged about 55 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in 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 at 1st November is, approximately, **69 per cent.*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. at 1st October, 1927, and 79 per cent. at 1st November, 1926.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1927 as in 1914) is to show the *average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families* (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, and 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 | 64 |
| June ... | 100 | 105 | 150 | 119 | 80 | 69 | 69 | 72 | 68 | 63 |
| July ... | 100-105 | 105-110 | 152 | 119 | 84 | 69 | 70 | 73 | 70 | 66 |
| Aug. ... | 110 | 115 | 155 | 122 | 81 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 70 | 64 |
| Sept. ... | 110 | 115 | 161 | 120 | 79 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 72 | 65 |
| Oct. ... | 115-120 | 120 | 164 | 110 | 78 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 67 |
| Nov. ... | 120-125 | 125 | 176 | 103 | 80 | 75 | 80 | 76 | 79 | 69 |
| 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 OCTOBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, on the whole, during October. There was a marked seasonal increase of unemployment in the building trade and public works contracting, and in cement manufacture. A similar tendency was recorded in constructional engineering. In coal-mining there was a further increase in the numbers wholly unemployed, which, however, was more than counter-balanced by a decrease in the numbers temporarily stopped. There was a marked decline in iron and steel manufacture; but the pig-iron industry and the tinplate trade showed an improvement, and there was a further slight improvement in shipbuilding and marine engineering. The motor vehicle industry also experienced an improvement. Among the textile trades there was a decline in lace manufacture, but some improvement in the wool textile industry and in most of the minor textile trades; while the cotton industry showed no marked general change.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 12,100,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th October, 1927 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 9.5, as compared with 9.3* at 26th September, 1927, and 13.6 at 25th October, 1926. For males alone the percentage at 24th October was 10.8, as compared with 10.5 at 26th September, 1927; for females the corresponding figures were 6.0 and 5.9. The percentage wholly unemployed rose from 6.9* at 26th September to 7.2 at 24th October. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at employment exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 31st October, 1927, was approximately 1,132,000, of whom 904,000 were men and 162,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 26th September, 1927, it was 1,075,000, of whom 855,000 were men and 155,000 were women; and at 1st November, 1926, it was 1,610,000, of whom 1,234,000 were men and 292,000 were women. The figures for 1st November, 1926, were, of course, affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry.

The following Table shows, month by month since October, 1926, the percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

| Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.† | | | | | | Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc. | |
|---|--------|----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--|------------|
| Date. | Males. | Females. | Males and Females. | | | Date. | Numbers. |
| | | | Wholly Unemployed and Casuals. | Temporarily Stopped. | Total. | | |
| 1926. | | | | | | 1926. | |
| 25th Oct. | 14.7 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 13.6† | 31st Nov. | 1,610,000† |
| 22nd Nov. | 14.8 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 13.5† | 29th Nov. | 1,545,000† |
| 20th Dec. | 13.1 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 11.9† | 20th Dec. | 1,357,000† |
| 1927. | | | | | | 1927. | |
| 24th Jan. | 13.3 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 12.0† | 31st Jan. | 1,375,000 |
| 21st Feb. | 12.1 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 10.9 | 28th Feb. | 1,208,000 |
| 21st Mar. | 11.2 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 28th Mar. | 1,115,000 |
| 25th Apr. | 10.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 25th Apr. | 1,075,000 |
| 23rd May | 10.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 30th May | 1,015,000 |
| 20th June | 10.1 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 8.8 | 27th June | 1,032,000 |
| 25th July | 10.4 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 9.2 | 25th July | 1,055,000 |
| 22nd Aug. | 10.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 9.3 | 29th Aug. | 1,076,000 |
| 26th Sept. | 10.5 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 9.3 | 26th Sept. | 1,075,000 |
| 24th Oct. | 10.8 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 31st Oct. | 1,132,000 |

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment continued slack. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd October, 1927, was 983,103, an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with September; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1927, was 4.75, as compared with 4.83 in September.

In the iron-mining industry employment continued slack; some mines were closed and in others considerable short time was worked. In the West Lothian shale mines, employment showed little change compared with the previous month. At limestone quarries employment continued good in the Clitheroe district and moderate in the Weardale district. At the slate quarries in North Wales it was fairly good on the whole. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland employment was slightly better, but remained slack. At chalk quarries it continued very slack. At the china clay quarries in Devon and Cornwall employment was again reported as fairly good; at tin mines it was good.

Manufacture of Pig-Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued bad, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Of the 442 furnaces,

the number in blast at the end of October, 1927, was 162, compared with 160 in September, 1927.

In the iron and steel trades employment declined, and was slack on the whole. In the tinplate trade employment was bad, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The number of tinplate mills in operation at the end of October, 1927, was 346, as compared with 289 in September, 1927, and with 229 in October, 1926; the number of steel sheet mills was 117 in October, 1927, as compared with 124 in September, 1927, and 90 in October, 1926.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—In the engineering trades employment continued slack, on the whole, and, apart from some improvement in the motor and cycle section, showed little change as compared with the previous month. In electrical engineering employment continued fairly good; at the majority of railway works full-time working continued in operation; in constructional engineering it remained slack, and in the textile machinery section it was still very depressed in some areas. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still very bad. In the other metal trades employment showed a slight improvement and was moderate to fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the nut and bolt and hollow-ware trades; fair in the cutlery, sheet metal, tube and file trades; moderate in the brasswork, lock and latch, and jewellery and plated ware trades; slack in the needle and fishing tackle, stove and grate, wire and metallic bedstead trades; and bad in the chain and anchor trades.

Textile Trades.—In the cotton industry employment showed little general change. In the American spinning section the average production did not exceed 60 per cent. of capacity; in the Egyptian spinning section full-time working continued to be general; in the weaving department there was still much short time and under-employment.

In the wool textile industry there was a further improvement in the worsted section, but no appreciable change, on the whole, in the woollen section.

In the hosiery trade employment was fairly good and showed a further improvement; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it also continued fairly good generally; in the lace trade it showed a slight decline; in the linen trade it showed an improvement and was fair; in the jute trade it was good on the whole. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment continued slack generally, and much short time was worked.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade continued moderate on the whole; short time being worked at a number of centres. In the dressmaking trade the improvement reported last month was maintained, and employment was fairly good on the whole; in the blouse and light underclothing trade in London, it was reported as slack. Employment in the corset trade continued fairly good generally, while in the shirt and collar trade it improved, and was fairly good in most districts. In the felt hat trade employment showed a slight decline.

In the boot and shoe trade employment showed a further improvement at most centres, and was fairly good on the whole.

Leather Trades.—In the leather trades employment showed a further improvement, and was fair to good on the whole.

Building, Woodworking, etc. Trades.—Employment in the building trades showed a further general decline; it was fair to fairly good, on the whole, with skilled operatives, other than painters, and moderate with unskilled workers in most districts. As regards individual occupations it was fairly good with slaters, fair to fairly good with plumbers, and fair on the whole with carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers. With painters employment showed a further seasonal decline and was generally slack or moderate; with tradesmen's labourers it remained moderate on the whole. In the brick trade employment was fair on the whole; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

Employment in the furnishing trades was good; with mill sawyers, and coachbuilders, with whom an improvement was reported, it was fair; with coopers it also improved, but was still quiet.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper trade employment continued fair generally. With letterpress printers it was moderate on the whole; there was some improvement in London and at Liverpool, but a decline was reported in a number of other centres; with electrotypes and stereotypers employment was generally fairly good; in the lithographic printing trade and with bookbinders it was fair on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trade in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement; it was fairly good in the fine china-ware section, but there was still much short-time working in the industry as a whole. In the glass trades employment showed a slight improvement, but remained slack, especially in the glass bottle making section.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was generally sufficient for requirements, but in a few cases in some eastern and south-eastern counties more casual labour for the lifting of potatoes and sugar beet could have been employed. In the fishing industry employment showed a slight improvement.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed considerable variations as between different ports, but generally remained slack during the month; with seamen employment continued moderate to fair on the whole.

* Revised figure.

† Some of these percentages have been revised—see page 405.

‡ 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.

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. The rates of unemployment in the northern divisions and in Wales remain greater than in the rest of the country. The decrease on a year ago in the percentages for Scotland is due largely to the improvement in the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde.

| Divisions. | Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1927. (Totals.) | Percentage Unemployed at 24th October, 1927. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a | |
|-------------------|--|--|------------|------------|--|--------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Month before. | Year before. |
| London ... | 2,150,100 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 5.5 | +0.3 | — 1.3 |
| South-Eastern ... | 875,680 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.2 | +0.7 | — 0.2 |
| South-Western ... | 832,980 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 7.6 | +0.8 | — 1.1 |
| Midlands ... | 1,783,420 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 7.3 | — 0.5 | — 4.4 |
| North-Eastern ... | 2,024,720 | 14.7 | 6.9 | 13.1 | ... | — 6.7 |
| North-Western ... | 2,148,190 | 12.2 | 9.1 | 11.2 | +0.7 | — 4.9 |
| Scotland ... | 1,305,720 | 10.5 | 5.8 | 9.2 | +0.2 | — 8.3 |
| Wales ... | 629,190 | 24.8 | 7.4 | 23.2 | +1.1 | + 2.1 |
| Northern Ireland | 254,000 | 13.9 | 5.5 | 10.5 | — 0.5 | — 11.7 |
| Special Schemes | 127,000 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | ... | — 0.6 |
| TOTAL ... | 12,131,000 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 9.5 | +0.2 | — 4.1 |

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 OCTOBER, 1927.

| Area. | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Total. | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | | Num-ber. | Per-centages of Numbers Insured at July, 1927. |
| South-Eastern : | | | | | | |
| (a) London ... | 1,602 | 5,821 | 2,758 | 5,555 | 15,736 | 0.73 |
| (b) Rest of South-Eastern ... | 1,397 | 2,356 | 1,068 | 1,693 | 6,514 | 0.74 |
| South-Western ... | 1,029 | 2,055 | 862 | 1,474 | 5,420 | 0.65 |
| Midlands ... | 947 | 4,226 | 908 | 3,568 | 9,649 | 0.54 |
| North-Eastern ... | 1,023 | 4,828 | 1,150 | 3,054 | 10,055 | 0.50 |
| North-Western ... | 1,080 | 4,428 | 1,368 | 3,983 | 10,859 | 0.51 |
| Scotland ... | 434 | 3,485 | 565 | 3,604 | 8,088 | 0.62 |
| Wales ... | 486 | 1,633 | 441 | 478 | 3,038 | 0.48 |
| GREAT BRITAIN ... | 7,998 | 28,832 | 9,120 | 23,409 | 69,359 | 0.59 |

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 October, 1927. | October, 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | | Month before. | Year before. |
| | | Days Worked per week by Mines. | Days. | Days. |
| Coal Mining ... | 983,103 | 4.75 | — 0.08 | • |
| Iron „ ... | 6,487 | 5.18 | — 0.25 | • |
| Shale „ ... | 2,658 | 5.83 | — 0.05 | + 0.11 |
| Pig Iron ... | ... | Furnaces in Blast. 162 | Number. + 2 | Number. + 157 |
| Tinplate and Steel Sheet | ... | Mills working. 463 | + 50 | + 144 |
| Iron and Steel ... | 67,119 | Shifts Worked (one week). 357,226 | Per cent. — 4.3 | Per cent. + 108.0 |

(b) OTHER TRADES.

| Trade. | Number of Workpeople Employed. | | | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| Textiles :— | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Cotton ... | 80,117 | — 0.1 | + 1.7 | 146,993 | + 1.1 | + 9.9 |
| Woollen ... | 67,112 | + 0.5 | + 3.1 | 144,432 | + 0.2 | + 10.7 |
| Worsted ... | 93,876 | + 1.1 | + 2.2 | 186,391 | + 2.8 | + 10.2 |
| Carpet ... | 9,645 | + 1.0 | + 3.9 | 18,337 | + 1.1 | + 12.2 |
| Boot and Shoe ... | 51,927 | + 0.8 | + 2.0 | 122,939 | + 2.6 | + 14.9 |
| Pottery ... | 11,316 | + 1.0 | + 10.7 | 21,422 | + 3.5 | + 5.1 |
| Brick ... | 9,174 | + 0.1 | + 15.7 | 24,944 | + 7.3 | + 15.6 |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

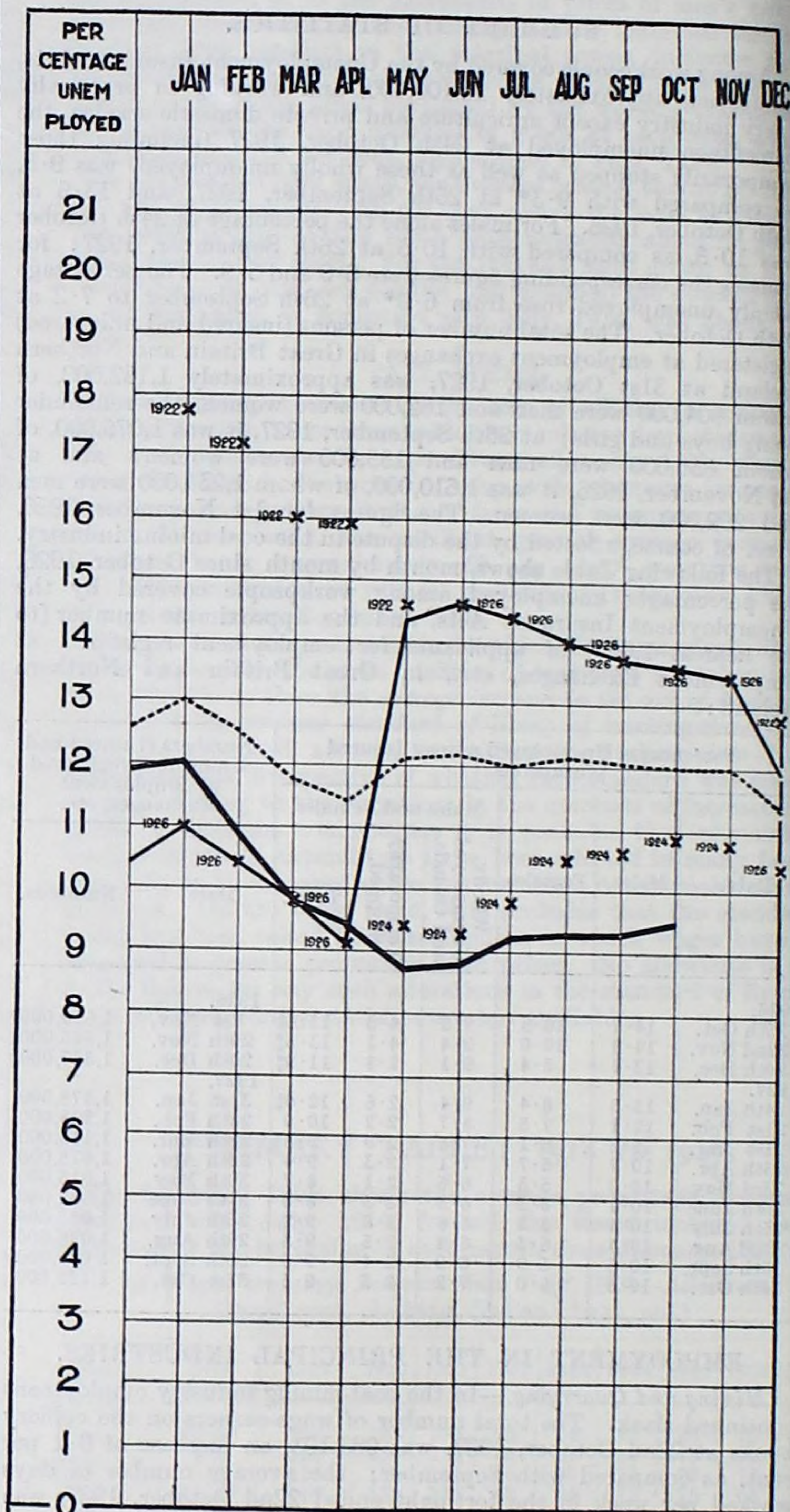
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS :—

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 general stoppage in the coal-mining industry of last year. The diagram shows that, while the percentage rates of unemployment in January and February, 1927, were higher than those for the corresponding months of 1926, this difference had almost disappeared by March. The figures for the first two months of 1927 were still affected by the results of the coal-mining dispute in some industries and also by a comparatively high rate of unemployment in coal mining itself. The influence of the latter factor had considerably increased by the end of July, but was not so great in the next three months.

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. The comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates 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 October continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.7 at 24th October, 1927, as compared with 19.1* at 26th September, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed rose from 10.9 at 26th September to 11.2 at 24th October, while the percentage of persons "temporarily stopped" fell from 8.2 to 7.5.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 2nd October, 1927, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 24th September, 1927; but the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th October, 1927, was 4.75, a decrease of 0.08 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th September, 1927.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week† during the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1927, as shown by the returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals. Statistics for October, 1926, are not available owing to the general stoppage of work at that time.

| Districts. | Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at | | Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.† | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a month before. | Fortnight ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a month before. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES: | | Per cent. | Days. | Days. |
| Northumberland... | 45,928 | + 1.2 | 4.83 | – 0.14 |
| Durham ... | 124,140 | – 0.3 | 4.99 | + 0.13 |
| Cumberland and Westmorland ... | 11,919 | + 0.0 | 5.55 | + 0.84 |
| South Yorkshire ... | 121,493 | + 1.1 | 4.84 | – 0.09 |
| West Yorkshire ... | 62,078 | + 1.1 | 4.24 | – 0.18 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire ... | 87,834 | – 0.5 | 4.20 | + 0.31 |
| Derbyshire ... | 59,909 | – 0.6 | 4.21 | – 0.21 |
| Nottingham and Leicester ... | 67,437 | + 0.2 | 4.12 | – 0.36 |
| Warwick ... | 18,685 | – 2.4 | 5.41 | – 0.18 |
| North Staffordshire ... | 32,810 | + 0.1 | 4.82 | – 0.09 |
| South Staffs.,† Worcs. and Salop ... | 33,523 | + 0.9 | 5.15 | – 0.05 |
| Gloucester and Somerset ... | 11,705 | + 0.7 | 4.48 | – 0.38 |
| Kent ... | 2,832 | – 0.0 | 5.43 | – 0.08 |
| North Wales ... | 14,759 | + 0.9 | 5.53 | – 0.04 |
| South Wales and Mon. ... | 183,322 | – 0.7 | 4.72 | – 0.38 |
| England and Wales | 878,374 | + 0.0 | 4.67 | – 0.11 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | |
| Mid and East Lothians... | 12,952 | – 1.0 | 5.40 | + 0.11 |
| Fife and Clackmannan ... | 22,858 | + 0.6 | 5.23 | – 0.03 |
| Rest of Scotland... | 68,919 | + 0.3 | 5.41 | + 0.24 |
| Scotland ... | 104,729 | + 0.2 | 5.37 | + 0.17 |
| GREAT BRITAIN ... | 983,103 | + 0.1 | 4.75 | – 0.08 |

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1927, was 1.05 days per week, of which 1.01 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 24th September, 1927, were 0.97 of a day per week, of which 0.91 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.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1927, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,832,800 tons, as compared with 19,503,900 tons in the four weeks ended 24th September, 1927.

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,941,600 tons in October, as compared with 6,204,000 tons in September, 1927.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 24th October, 1927, and the increases or decreases in the percentages as compared with 26th September, 1927, are shown in the following Table:—

* Revised figure.

† 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. | Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 24th October, 1927. | | | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in Total percentages as compared with | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|--|-------------------|
| | Numbers. | | Percentages. | | | a month before. | two years before. |
| | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). | Temporary stoppages. | Wholly Unemployed. | Temporary stoppages. | Total. | | |
| Great Britain ... | 133,912 | 89,779 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 18.7 | – 0.4 | – 1.2 |
| England and Wales ... | 117,311 | 86,832 | 11.1 | 8.2 | 19.3 | – 0.4 | – 0.7 |
| Scotland ... | 16,601 | 2,947 | 11.7 | 2.1 | 13.8 | – 0.3 | – 5.5 |
| Principal Districts in England and Wales:— | | | | | | | |
| Northumberland ... | 11,295 | 2,418 | 18.8 | 4.0 | 22.8 | – 4.0 | + 7.3 |
| Durham ... | 36,131 | 4,138 | 21.8 | 2.5 | 24.3 | – 1.2 | – 2.8 |
| Cumberland and Westmorland ... | 533 | 254 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 6.1 | – 2.8 | – 21.7 |
| Yorkshire ... | 7,522 | 12,859 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 10.5 | – 0.1 | + 4.4 |
| Lancs. and Cheshire ... | 7,531 | 14,102 | 7.2 | 13.4 | 20.6 | – 0.1 | – 3.8 |
| Derbyshire ... | 1,560 | 3,976 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 8.2 | – 2.1 | + 2.1 |
| Notts and Leicester ... | 1,268 | 2,158 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 4.7 | – 1.4 | – 4.6 |
| Warwick ... | 624 | 5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.6 | + 1.2 | + 2.5 |
| Staffs, Worcs. and Salop ... | 3,704 | 1,721 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 6.6 | – 0.8 | – 2.3 |
| Glos. and Somerset ... | 1,100 | 2,359 | 7.7 | 16.5 | 24.2 | + 8.3 | + 2.3 |
| Kent ... | 120 | 1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | + 0.9 | + 0.9 |
| Wales and Monmouth ... | 45,568 | 42,814 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 33.5 | + 0.9 | – 0.8 |

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack; some mines were closed and others were working only three or four days a week.

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 12.0 at 24th October, 1927, as compared with 11.8* at 26th September, 1927, and 63.9 at 25th October, 1926.

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

| Districts. | Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns. | | Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.† | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | Fortnight ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a month before. | Fortnight ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a month before. |
| Cleveland ... | 2,166 | Per cent. + 0.3 | Days. 4.84 | Days. + 0.02 |
| Cumberland and Lancashire ... | 3,003 | + 9.4 | 5.29 | – 0.71 |
| Other Districts ... | 1,318 | + 3.5 | 5.49 | + 0.25 |
| ALL DISTRICTS ... | 6,487 | + 5.0 | 5.18 | – 0.25 |

SHALE MINING.

The number of persons employed in the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1927, by firms making returns was 2,658, showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 3.5 per cent. compared with October, 1926. The average number of days† worked per week by the mines from which returns were received was 5.83 in October, 1927, compared with 5.88 in September, 1927, and 5.72 in October, 1926.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with September. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment

* Revised figure.

† See footnote † in previous column.

books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.3 on 24th October, 1927, compared with 15.2* on 26th September, 1927.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 162 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, compared with 160 at the end of September.

Returns received from 79 firms employing 18,908 workpeople at the end of October showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. as compared with September.

with September.

| District. | Total Number of Furnaces. | Number of Furnaces in Blast. | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Oct., 1927. | Sept., 1927. | Oct., 1926. | Month before. | Year before. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | | | | | | |
| Durham and Cleveland | 99 | 37 | 36 | 4 | + 1 | + 33 |
| Cumberland and W. Lancs | 44 | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | + 13 |
| Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) | 33 | 12 | 13 | ... | − 1 | + 12 |
| Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants ... | 64 | 33 | 31 | ... | + 2 | + 33 |
| Lincolnshire ... | 24 | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | + 14 |
| Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick | 55 | 13 | 13 | 1 | ... | + 12 |
| South Wales | 28 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | + 8 |
| Total, England and Wales | 347 | 130 | 128 | 5 | + 2 | + 125 |
| SCOTLAND | 95 | 32 | 32 | ... | ... | + 32 |
| Total | 442 | 162 | 160 | 5 | + 2 | + 157 |

The production of pig iron in October amounted to 596,300 tons as compared with 591,500 tons in September, 1927, and 13,100 tons in October, 1926.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in October continued slack on the whole and declined as compared with September.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.3 on 24th October, 1927, as compared with 17.6* on 26th September, 1927, and 53.0 on 25th October, 1926, when employment was affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry.

According to returns received from firms employing 67,119 workpeople in the week ended 22nd October, 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) decreased by 4.3 per cent. as compared with September. The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.3 in October, 1927, the same as in the previous month.

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

| DEPARTMENTS. | No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns. | | | Aggregate number of Shifts.† | | |
|--|---|---|--------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|
| | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| OpenHearth Melting Furnaces ... | 6,895 | - 11.6 | + 303.0 | 39,386 | - 11.4 | + 328.8 |
| Puddling Forges | 2,028 | + 7.8 | + 493.0 | 8,802 | + 5.7 | + 540.6 |
| Rolling Mills ... | 25,312 | - 4.8 | + 137.7 | 123,744 | - 5.0 | + 144.1 |
| Forging & Pressing | 3,419 | + 6.2 | + 108.9 | 17,908 | + 3.7 | + 131.3 |
| Founding ... | 8,121 | - 0.5 | + 15.6 | 46,424 | - 1.0 | + 19.2 |
| Other Departments | 7,403 | - 2.8 | + 59.6 | 42,119 | - 2.8 | + 59.8 |
| Mechanics, Labourers | 13,941 | - 4.6 | + 110.7 | 78,843 | - 4.6 | + 110.7 |
| TOTAL ... | 67,119 | - 4.0 | + 105.8 | 357,226 | - 4.3 | + 108.0 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | |
| Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ... | 14,915 | - 4.7 | + 204.6 | 84,085 | - 4.7 | + 227.5 |
| Sheffield & Rotherham ... | 18,536 | - 1.8 | + 55.6 | 97,378 | - 2.7 | + 53.4 |
| Leeds, Bradford, etc., ... | 1,980 | + 4.7 | + 92.0 | 10,589 | + 3.4 | + 102.7 |
| Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ... | 6,068 | - 2.1 | + 84.2 | 30,481 | - 1.7 | + 100.4 |
| Staffordshire ... | 5,359 | + 6.9 | + 88.5 | 27,324 | + 5.1 | + 92.6 |
| Other Midland Counties | 3,415 | + 1.9 | + 123.8 | 18,847 | - 0.1 | + 112.7 |
| Wales and Monmouth ... | 5,755 | - 7.3 | - 2.8 | 30,767 | - 4.1 | - 5.4 |
| Total, England and Wales ... | 56,028 | - 2.0 | + 78.3 | 299,471 | - 2.3 | + 81.3 |
| Scotland ... | 11,091 | - 12.7 | + 830.5 | 57,755 | - 13.4 | + 781.8 |
| TOTAL ... | 67,119 | - 4.0 | + 105.8 | 357,226 | - 4.3 | + 108.0 |

* Revised figure.

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers amounted to 699,000 tons in October, 1927, as compared with 777,000 tons in September, 1927, and 94,900 tons in October, 1926.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate trade continued bad, but showed improvement as compared with the previous month. At the end of October 346 tinplate mills were reported to be in operation for which information is available, as compared with 289 at the end of September and with 229 in October, 1926. The number of steel sheet mills in operation at the end of October was 117, compared with 124 at the end of September and with 90 in October, 1926; the reduction in the number of steel sheet mills in operation was partly due to one works being closed for repairs. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25.5 on 24th October, 1927, as compared with 32.4* on 26th September, 1927, and with 51.5 on 25th October, 1926. Employment in the tinplate and steel sheet trades of last year was seriously affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry.

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

| Works. | Number of Works Open | | | Number of Mills in Operation | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | At end of Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | At end of Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| Tinplate ... | 64 | + 8 | + 21 | 346 | + 57 | + 11 |
| Steel Sheet ... | 12 | - 1 | + 5 | 117 | - 7 | + 2 |
| TOTAL ... | 76 | + 7 | + 26 | 463 | + 50 | + 13 |

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October 1927, amounted to 102,714 tons, or 9,164 tons less than in September 1927, but 18,650 tons more than in October, 1926.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT remained slack on the whole during October and showed little change as compared with the previous month, except in the motor and cycle section which, although still affected by seasonal slackness, experienced some improvement in the Midlands. Conditions in electrical engineering remained fairly good, and for time continued in operation at the majority of railway works; but employment remained slack in constructional engineering and in marine engineering, while the textile machinery section was still very depressed in some areas.

Conditions generally were much better than in the corresponding period of last year, when employment was adversely affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th October, 1927, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

| Divisions. | Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th October, 1927. | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------|---|
| | Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding. | Electrical Engineering. | Marine Engineering, etc. | Constructional Engineering. | Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft. | TOTAL. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Month before. † |
| London ... | 4,515 | 356 | 59 | 87 | 2,069 | 7,086 | + 593 |
| South-Eastern ... | 1,623 | 250 | 205 | 31 | 1,043 | 3,152 | + 13 |
| South-Western ... | 1,782 | 163 | 636 | 41 | 1,439 | 4,061 | + 203 |
| Midlands ... | 5,691 | 1,252 | 43 | 685 | 10,236 | 17,907 | - 3,451 |
| North-Eastern ... | 17,730 | 528 | 3,766 | 739 | 1,212 | 23,975 | + 365 |
| North-Western ... | 18,879 | 844 | 134 | 125 | 2,329 | 22,311 | - 313 |
| Scotland ... | 7,030 | 206 | 1,330 | 660 | 690 | 9,916 | + 81 |
| Wales ... | 1,082 | 14 | 42 | 131 | 146 | 1,415 | + 47 |
| Northern Ireland | 879 | 15 | 907 | 7 | 145 | 1,953 | + 10 |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ... | 59,211 | 3,628 | 7,122 | 2,506 | 19,309 | 91,776 | - 2,452 |
| Percentage Unemployed at 24th October, 1927. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Month before. † |
| London ... | 5.5 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 | + 0.4 |
| South-Eastern ... | 3.7 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | ... |
| South-Western ... | 5.0 | 5.0 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | + 0.3 |
| Midlands ... | 6.2 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 8.0 | - 1.6 |
| North-Eastern ... | 14.8 | 6.5 | 17.9 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 14.2 | + 0.2 |
| North-Western ... | 13.9 | 4.4 | 13.7 | 4.4 | 12.1 | 12.6 | - 0.1 |
| Scotland ... | 8.9 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 6.7 | 8.6 | + 0.1 |
| Wales ... | 16.6 | 4.1 | 22.1 | 17.5 | 7.1 | 14.4 | + 0.5 |
| Northern Ireland | 12.7 | 6.0 | 18.1 | 23.3 | 7.7 | 13.8 | ... |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ... | 9.9 | 4.6 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 9.2 | - 0.2 |
| Ditto, Sept., 1927* | 10.0 | 4.6 | 12.7 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | ... |
| Ditto, Oct., 1926 | 18.0 | 7.1 | 31.7 | 25.1 | 10.3 | 16.4 | ... |

* Revised figure.

† The percentages for September have been revised.

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad in marine and general engineering, especially on the Tyne. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment continued slack, particularly in the Yorkshire textile section, and exhibited little change on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire it remained bad on the whole. In the textile machinery section, improvement was reported at some centres, but at others (especially Oldham) conditions were worse, while in the motor engineering section a further falling off was shown. In electrical and locomotive engineering employment remained fairly good.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment on motor and cycle work was still slack, but continued to improve. In electrical engineering conditions remained fair, and employment in general engineering continued moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained fair. In London and the South-Eastern Counties it was still fairly good on the whole, and good in the electrical section, although a further decline was observed in the motor section. In the South-Western Counties conditions remained fair, but showed a slight decline.

In Wales employment remained bad, and showed little change. In Scotland conditions were still moderate. In the electrical section a decline was shown, but in the marine engineering section continuous improvement was maintained. In Northern Ireland employment continued bad, with no general change.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during October, but again showed a slight improvement on the whole compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, when employment was affected by the stoppage in the coal-mining industry, there was a substantial improvement in most districts.

The greatest improvement shown at 24th October in comparison with a month before was on the North-West Coast, in which district, however, employment continued very bad on the whole. The continuous improvement in Scotland was maintained, the percentage unemployed being 12.2, compared with 12.9* in September and 15.7* in August, which was then the lowest figure recorded in Scotland for several years. There was also a further improvement on the North-East Coast, where the percentage unemployed remained high. In the Southern Counties, Wales and Northern Ireland there was a decline in employment, the highest percentage unemployed being for Wales (38.8).

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th October, 1927, and the increase or decrease as compared with 26th September, 1927, and with a year ago:—

| Divisions. | Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th Oct., 1927. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Number Unemployed as compared with a | | Percentage Unemployed at 24th Oct., 1927. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a | |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---|--|---------------|
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | * Month before. | Year before. |
| London... | 2,610 | — 288 | — 67 | 23.7 | — 2.6 | + 0.2 |
| South-Eastern... | 1,088 | + 259 | + 313 | 13.1 | + 3.1 | + 4.4 |
| South-Western | 3,719 | + 293 | — 1,174 | 16.5 | + 1.3 | — 4.0 |
| Midlands ... | 24 | — 21 | — 23 | 5.2 | — 4.6 | — 10.5 |
| North-Eastern... | 15,582 | — 902 | — 24,722 | 25.8 | — 1.4 | — 38.2 |
| North-Western | 7,857 | — 1,168 | — 2,959 | 26.2 | — 3.9 | — 7.3 |
| Scotland ... | 7,273 | — 427 | — 24,674 | 12.2 | — 0.7 | — 41.7 |
| Wales ... | 4,141 | + 203 | — 1,643 | 38.8 | + 1.9 | — 16.0 |
| Northern Ireland | 3,003 | + 265 | — 3,233 | 23.4 | + 2.1 | — 19.3 |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ... | 45,297 | — 1,786 | — 58,182 | 21.0 | — 0.8 | — 25.2 |

COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE general position in this industry showed little change. In the American spinning section the average production in October, as in the previous month, did not exceed 60 per cent. of capacity. On the 4th November the restrictions in regard to short time working were withdrawn by the Cotton Yarn Association, so far as regards the firms embraced by that Association. In the Egyptian spinning section full time continued to be general.

In the weaving department little change was reported. With the exception of firms engaged on the finer cloths and specialties, only about 75 per cent. of the machinery was running; grey shirting makers in particular were very poorly employed. In many cases, where weaving sheds were open and on full time, they had much of their machinery standing idle.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged

at Employment Exchanges, was 11.0 on 24th October, 1927, as compared with 9.3* on 26th September, 1927, and with 19.7 on 25th October, 1926, when employment was affected by the coal-mining stoppage.

In the Oldham district (except at Royton) employment in the spinning section was reported as bad; about 30 per cent. of the Trade Union members were unemployed during the month of October, and, in addition to organised short time, there were many irregular stoppages, while some firms were closed entirely. In the manufacturing section employment on the whole continued slack, but was reported as fair with operatives engaged on calicoes, velvets and sheetings. At Ashton employment continued poor with spinners of American cotton, but was good with spinners of Egyptian cotton, and fairly good with weavers; on the whole there was an improvement, though short time remained very prevalent. At Stockport and at Stalybridge there was an increase in the number of suspensions. At Bury employment continued bad, and the working hours were further curtailed; at Rochdale, on the contrary, short time was said to be exceptional, while full time continued at Pendlebury.

At Bolton employment was reported as good with card-room workers and with spinners; in the weaving department it was fairly good with weavers of quilts and other broad-loom goods, and showed an improvement, but it remained slack with other weavers. At Leigh employment with both spinners and weavers continued good.

Employment at Preston continued fairly satisfactory with makers of fancy cloths, but short time was worked by operatives engaged on plain goods; several firms have taken steps to develop artificial silk weaving. At Blackburn the position was worse than at any previous period this year; a number of firms which had kept their employees working during the whole of the last two years have recently closed down for periods of one or two weeks. At Accrington employment was fairly good, and considerably better than in the surrounding districts. At Darwen there was a decline; at the end of October nine mills were closed entirely, and in the mills that remained open there was an increase in the number of looms standing; employment in the preparatory departments was very irregular. At Great Harwood there was a marked decline. At Burnley the position was also very bad; towards the end of the month thirteen mills were closed, affecting about 3,000 persons, and a large number of looms were standing idle in the mills that were open; employment with winders was very bad. Employment at Padiham was fair. At Colne a slight improvement was reported. At Nelson employment was somewhat irregular, and there was an increase in the number of workers employed upon two or three looms instead of the customary four. At Radcliffe the coloured weaving section was much depressed.

In Yorkshire employment remained poor, especially in the American spinning section. At Sowerby Bridge employment in the American spinning section was unsteady, but there was not much short time. At Dewsbury an improvement was reported, while at Hebden Bridge most of the firms were working full time.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

| DEPARTMENTS. | Number of Workpeople. | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | |
| | | | | Month before. | Year before. |
| | | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Preparing ... | 11,104 | — 0.1 | 18,291 | + 3.2 | + 4.4 |
| Spinning ... | 21,421 | + 0.1 | 37,185 | + 2.8 | + 11.6 |
| Weaving ... | 33,758 | + 1.0 | 60,116 | + 1.3 | + 14.7 |
| Other ... | 7,919 | — 0.2 | 19,006 | + 0.5 | + 6.0 |
| Not Specified ... | 5,915 | — 6.7 | 12,395 | — 6.7 | — 1.3 |
| TOTAL ... | 80,117 | — 0.1 | 146,993 | + 1.1 | + 9.9 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | |
| Ashton ... | 4,049 | + 3.0 | 6,832 | + 12.9 | + 12.4 |
| Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ... | 8,417 | + 4.9 | 14,430 | + 8.1 | — 2.2 |
| Oldham ... | 9,213 | — 1.9 | 17,676 | — 1.4 | + 12.1 |
| Bolton and Leigh ... | 13,974 | — 1.8 | 24,730 | — 1.4 | + 10.1 |
| Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ... | 6,932 | + 2.8 | 12,133 | + 2.2 | + 5.7 |
| Manchester ... | 4,976 | + 4.7 | 8,221 | + 8.4 | + 12.6 |
| Preston and Chorley ... | 5,505 | — 3.3 | 9,976 | — 2.5 | + 2.3 |
| Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ... | 6,413 | + 1.7 | 12,609 | + 5.6 | + 7.7 |
| Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ... | 10,842 | — 3.1 | 23,513 | — 4.7 | + 18.2 |
| Other Lancashire Towns | 2,956 | — 6.2 | 4,556 | — 7.3 | + 3.1 |
| Yorkshire Towns | 4,126 | + 0.8 | 7,588 | + 6.9 | + 17.1 |
| Other Districts ... | 2,724 | + 0.9 | 4,729 | + 0.2 | + 29.7 |
| TOTAL ... | 80,117 | — 0.1 | 146,993 | + 1.1 | + 9.9 |

Returns from firms employing over 78,000 workpeople in the week ended 22nd October showed that nearly 15 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, with a loss of 15 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 24th October, 1927:—

* The figures for September have been revised.

* Revised figure.

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| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th October, 1927. | | | | | | Total. |
|--|--|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Card and Blow- ing Room ... | 450 | 1,406 | 1,856 | 975 | 5,860 | 6,835 | 8,691 |
| Spinning ... | 2,254 | 1,203 | 3,457 | 5,664 | 5,463 | 11,127 | 14,584 |
| Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ... | 474 | 870 | 1,344 | 1,339 | 7,358 | 8,697 | 10,041 |
| Weaving ... | 1,183 | 1 897 | 3,080 | 3,010 | 8,131 | 11,141 | 14,221 |
| Other Processes | 310 | 71 | 381 | 424 | 128 | 552 | 933 |
| Total ... | 4,671 | 5,447 | 10,118 | 11,412 | 26,940 | 38,352 | 48,470 |

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th September, 1927 :—

| Department. | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | Total. |
|---|--------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Card and Blowing Room ... | + 41 | + 62 | + 103 | + 17 | + 178 | + 195 | + 293 |
| Spinning ... | + 37 | + 73 | + 110 | - 766 | + 562 | - 204 | - 94 |
| Beaming, Winding and Warp- ing ... | + 30 | + 7 | + 37 | + 386 | + 1,883 | + 2,269 | + 2,306 |
| Weaving ... | + 98 | + 435 | + 533 | + 1,556 | + 3,625 | + 5,191 | + 5,724 |
| Other Pro- cesses ... | + 10 | - 21 | - 11 | + 164 | - 30 | + 134 | + 123 |
| Total ... | + 216 | + 556 | + 772 | + 1,367 | + 6,218 | + 7,585 | + 8,357 |

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 90,170,300 lb. in October, 1927, compared with 64,053,200 lb. in September, 1927, and with 141,744,700 lb. in October, 1926.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,334,100 lb. in October, 1927, compared with 15,807,200 lb. in September, 1927, and with 13,463,100 lb. in October, 1926.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 312,115,100 square yards, as compared with 335,749,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 307,744,700 square yards in October, 1926.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DURING October there was a further improvement in the worsted section, but, on the whole, no appreciable change in the woollen section. Compared with a year ago, when employment was affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry, there was a general improvement in all sections. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.3 on 24th October, 1927, as compared with 8.2* on 26th September, 1927, and with 16.3 on 25th October, 1926.

Worsted Section.—Employment with wool sorters and combers was still bad, with little general change as compared with a month earlier; the machinery in the wool-combing trade of the Bradford district was reported to have run only about 58 per cent. of its full capacity during October. About 38½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the sorting, combing and preparing branches lost on an average about 17 hours each in short time working during the week ended 22nd October; while nearly 8 per cent. worked 7½ hours each in overtime.

With worsted spinners employment showed a slight improvement; it was good with those firms spinning for export, principally for Germany, and there was also an improvement with coloured yarn spinners spinning for the fine cloth trade of Huddersfield and Halifax. Of the spinners covered by the employers' returns nearly 11 per cent. were reported to be working short time in the week ended 22nd October, with a loss on the average of about 9 hours each; on the other hand, 14 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of about 5 hours each.

In the weaving branch there was a further improvement. In the Bradford coating trade employment was moderate, but in the dress goods trade it was still bad. On the other hand, employment was reported as good at Silsden, and fair to good in Huddersfield and Keighley. About 13 per cent. of the weavers covered by the returns received worked short time† in the week ended 22nd October, with an average loss of about 9 hours each.

The returns received from employers in the worsted section of the industry, taken as a whole, shows that in the week in question about 14 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,† to the extent of about 12 hours each, on an average, while about 12 per cent. worked overtime to the average extent of nearly 6 hours each.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed little change in this section. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd October showed that about 18 per cent. of the operatives in the spinning branches and 20 per cent. of those in the weaving branches worked short time,† the average loss being about 11 and 10 hours, respectively; on the other hand, 16½ per cent. of the spinners worked an average of 8 hours each in overtime, and 6 per cent. of the weavers worked overtime to the extent of about 5 hours each. Taking the

woollen section as a whole, about 18 per cent. of the operatives lost 10 hours each in short time,* the corresponding figures for overtime being about 10 per cent. and 7½ hours, respectively.

In the Huddersfield district there was a slight decline as compared with September. In the Colne Valley and in the Heavy Woollen district employment was reported as moderate to bad. In the Dewsbury and Batley district the employment position was not so good as a month earlier; some of the factories which had started a night turn or anticipated running full time reverted to normal hours or short time in October. There was little change in the rag and shoddy trade. In the woollen trade of the Morley district there was some improvement, and employment was fairly good with firms making grey flannels; in the flannel trade of the Rochdale district, employment showed little change, and was moderate; at Saddleworth it was fair and rather better than in September and a year ago. Blanket manufacturers were fairly busy. In Scotland employment on the whole continued good, and in the tweed mills practically all of the available skilled operatives were fully employed.

Carpet Section.—Employment was good in this section, and a little better than in the previous month. At Kidderminster the operatives were well employed, and some overtime was worked. In Scotland employment on the whole continued good; while in the Yorkshire factories it was generally fair.

Taking the carpet trade as a whole, the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd October showed nearly 12 per cent. of the operatives to be working short time, to the extent of about 9 hours each on the average; while about 3 per cent. worked 5 hours each in overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers as to the number of operatives employed and the wages paid :—

| Departments : | Number of Workpeople. | | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before. | Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.) | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before. | Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.) |
| WORSTED SECTION : | | | | | | |
| Wool Sorting and Combing ... | 11,415 | + 0.3 | 99.7 | 27,198 | + 0.6 | 90.9 |
| Spinning ... | 45,544 | + 0.9 | 100.9 | 75,489 | + 2.7 | 106.2 |
| Weaving ... | 22,445 | + 2.4 | 100.8 | 47,915 | + 4.6 | 105.0 |
| Other Depts. ... | 12,613 | + 1.0 | 100.6 | 31,588 | + 2.2 | 101.5 |
| Not specified ... | 1,859 | - 2.9 | 98.8 | 4,201 | + 1.2 | 109.9 |
| Total—Worsted | 93,876 | + 1.1 | 100.5 | 186,391 | + 2.8 | 102.6 |
| WOOLLEN SECTION : | | | | | | |
| Wool Sorting ... | 1,096 | + 3.9 | 101.2 | 2,765 | + 3.9 | 110.8 |
| Spinning ... | 15,012 | - 0.7 | 97.9 | 33,549 | - 2.1 | 110.1 |
| Weaving ... | 29,104 | + 0.9 | 107.5 | 56,209 | + 1.2 | 117.2 |
| Other Depts. ... | 19,664 | + 0.7 | 100.2 | 46,707 | + 0.1 | 107.7 |
| Not specified ... | 2,236 | - 0.5 | 97.2 | 5,202 | + 5.0 | 110.3 |
| Total—Woollen | 67,112 | + 0.5 | 102.6 | 144,432 | + 0.2 | 111.8 |
| CARPET SECTION ... | 9,645 | + 1.0 | 103.5 | 18,337 | + 1.1 | 101.8 |
| Total—Wool Textile Industry ... | 170,633 | + 0.9 | 101.3 | 349,160 | + 1.6 | 106.3 |
| Districts† : | | | | | | |
| WORSTED SECTION : | | | | | | |
| Bradford ... | 43,505 | + 0.6 | 99.2 | 86,906 | + 1.7 | 93.9 |
| Huddersfield ... | 10,421 | + 1.9 | 109.0 | 24,690 | + 3.0 | 121.5 |
| Halifax ... | 10,252 | + 1.0 | 95.9 | 19,132 | + 3.8 | 101.9 |
| Leeds ... | 8,994 | + 1.9 | 98.0 | 17,134 | + 3.7 | 101.9 |
| Keighley ... | 9,600 | + 2.1 | 104.3 | 18,567 | + 3.4 | 120.5 |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... | 3,535 | + 0.6 | 101.5 | 6,106 | + 4.9 | 114.5 |
| Total, West Riding ... | 86,307 | + 1.1 | 100.5 | 172,535 | + 2.6 | 102.2 |
| West of England and Midlands ... | 5,142 | + 1.0 | 100.7 | 9,596 | + 3.9 | 98.9 |
| Lancs ... | 351 | + 2.6 | 122.1 | 679 | + 1.0 | 118.6 |
| Scotland ... | 2,076 | + 3.1 | 104.3 | 3,581 | + 7.2 | 148.2 |
| Total—Worsted | 93,876 | + 1.1 | 100.5 | 186,391 | + 2.8 | 102.6 |
| WOOLLEN SECTION : | | | | | | |
| Huddersfield ... | 14,096 | - 1.0 | 96.5 | 33,502 | - 1.9 | 99.2 |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... | 12,538 | + 0.2 | 104.0 | 27,751 | - 1.8 | 121.8 |
| Leeds ... | 9,814 | + 0.8 | 105.4 | 21,674 | - 0.0 | 118.1 |
| Halifax and Calder Vale ... | 2,916 | + 0.8 | 96.0 | 6,470 | + 3.0 | 99.4 |
| Bradford ... | 1,414 | + 2.2 | 109.1 | 3,332 | + 7.7 | 112.0 |
| Total, West Riding ... | 40,778 | + 0.0 | 101.0 | 92,729 | - 0.8 | 110.1 |
| Lancs ... | 5,889 | + 0.8 | 103.9 | 12,688 | + 3.2 | 117.7 |
| West of England and Midlands ... | 4,575 | - 0.3 | 103.2 | 8,257 | - 0.5 | 112.9 |
| Scotland ... | 15,561 | + 1.8 | 105.4 | 30,290 | + 2.1 | 115.0 |
| Wales ... | 309 | + 5.8 | 174.0 | 468 | + 6.8 | 186.6 |
| Total—Woollen | 67,112 | + 0.5 | 102.6 | 144,432 | + 0.2 | 111.8 |
| CARPET SECTION ... | 9,645 | + 1.0 | 103.5 | 18,337 | + 1.1 | 101.8 |
| Total—Wool Textile Industry ... | 170,633 | + 0.9 | 101.3 | 349,160 | + 1.6 | 106.3 |

* See note † in previous column.

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

* Revised figure.

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

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd October, 1927, by those 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 24th September, 1927:—

| | Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with the previous month. (... signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.") | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Wool Sorting and Combing. | Spinning. | Weaving. | Other Depts. | All Depts. (including not specified). |
| WORSTED SECTION: | | | | | |
| Bradford ... | + 0.4 | + 0.5 | + 2.2 | — 0.9 | + 0.6 |
| Huddersfield ... | — 1.7 | + 1.4 | + 2.2 | + 1.8 | + 1.9 |
| Halifax ... | + 0.8 | + 0.9 | + 1.7 | + 0.8 | + 1.0 |
| Leeds ... | — | + 0.9 | + 3.1 | + 1.8 | + 1.9 |
| Keighley ... | — 0.4 | + 1.7 | + 3.8 | + 1.7 | + 2.1 |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... | — | + 0.4 | — | + 0.7 | + 0.6 |
| <i>Total, West Riding</i> ... | + 0.4 | + 0.8 | + 2.5 | + 0.6 | + 1.1 |
| <i>West of England and Midlands</i> ... | — 5.4 | + 2.0 | — 0.3 | + 2.3 | + 1.0 |
| Lancashire ... | — | + 1.3 | — | — | + 2.6 |
| Scotland ... | + 4.1 | + 2.8 | — | + 3.5 | + 3.1 |
| TOTAL—WORSTED | + 0.3 | + 0.9 | + 2.4 | + 1.0 | + 1.1 |

| | Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with the previous month. (... signifies "no change.") | | | |
|--|--|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Spinning. | Weaving. | Other Depts. | All Depts. (including not specified.) |
| WOOLLEN SECTION: | | | | |
| Huddersfield ... | — 2.0 | + 0.5 | — 2.7 | — 1.0 |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... | — 2.5 | + 1.2 | + 0.7 | + 0.2 |
| Leeds ... | + 0.5 | + 0.9 | + 0.8 | + 0.8 |
| Halifax and Calder Vale ... | — 0.1 | + 1.2 | + 2.0 | + 0.8 |
| Bradford ... | + 4.4 | + 3.3 | + 0.7 | + 2.2 |
| <i>Total, West Riding</i> ... | — 1.3 | + 0.9 | — 0.3 | + 0.0 |
| Lancashire ... | + 2.0 | — | + 0.8 | + 0.8 |
| <i>West of England and Midlands</i> ... | + 0.2 | — 1.3 | — 0.8 | — 0.3 |
| Scotland ... | — 0.3 | + 1.7 | + 3.5 | + 1.8 |
| Wales ... | + 2.9 | + 3.8 | + 13.7 | + 5.8 |
| TOTAL ... | — 0.7 | + 0.9 | + 0.7 | + 0.5 |

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 24th October, 1927:—

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register at 24th October, 1927. | | | | | | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Wool Sorting ... | 251 | 2 | 253 | 389 | 1 | 390 | 643 |
| Wool Washing and Preparing ... | 241 | 95 | 336 | 518 | 184 | 702 | 1,038 |
| Wool Combing ... | 161 | 68 | 229 | 907 | 647 | 1,554 | 1,783 |
| Wool Carding ... | 326 | 40 | 366 | 610 | 89 | 699 | 1,065 |
| Woollen Spinning ... | 243 | 34 | 277 | 194 | 133 | 327 | 604 |
| Worsted Drawing and Spinning ... | 209 | 478 | 687 | 87 | 702 | 789 | 1,476 |
| Wool Winding and Warping ... | 41 | 3 | 44 | 69 | 89 | 158 | 202 |
| Worsted Winding and Warping ... | 30 | 78 | 108 | 42 | 255 | 297 | 405 |
| Woollen Weaving ... | 106 | 131 | 237 | 113 | 1,229 | 1,342 | 1,579 |
| Worsted Weaving ... | 82 | 184 | 266 | 27 | 768 | 795 | 1,061 |
| Other Processes ... | 418 | 45 | 463 | 371 | 82 | 453 | 916 |
| Total ... | 2,108 | 1,158 | 3,266 | 3,327 | 4,179 | 7,506 | 10,772 |

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th September, 1927:—

| Department. | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | Total. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Wool Sorting ... | + 74 | + 1 | + 75 | + 92 | — 10 | + 82 | + 157 |
| Wool Washing and Preparing ... | + 55 | + 18 | + 73 | — 39 | — 33 | — 72 | + 1 |
| Wool Combing ... | + 6 | + 3 | + 9 | + 83 | + 151 | + 234 | + 243 |
| Wool Carding ... | + 25 | — 18 | + 7 | + 66 | + 1 | + 67 | + 74 |
| Woollen Spinning ... | + 60 | + 5 | + 65 | — 18 | + 18 | ... | + 65 |
| Worsted Drawing and Spinning ... | — 14 | — 14 | — 28 | — 21 | — 208 | — 229 | — 257 |
| Wool Winding and Warping ... | ... | — 4 | — 4 | — 23 | + 40 | + 17 | + 13 |
| Worsted Winding and Warping ... | — 5 | + 5 | ... | — 3 | — 87 | — 90 | — 90 |
| Woollen Weaving ... | + 13 | — 5 | + 8 | — 14 | — 117 | — 131 | — 123 |
| Worsted Weaving ... | — 20 | — 62 | — 82 | — 21 | — 667 | — 688 | — 770 |
| Other Processes ... | — 29 | — 6 | — 35 | — 87 | — 98 | — 185 | — 220 |
| Total ... | + 165 | — 77 | + 88 | + 15 | — 1,010 | — 995 | — 907 |

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 9,808,000 lb. in October, 1927, compared with 21,123,200 lb. in September, 1927, and 6,093,600 lb. in October, 1926.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 5,145,100 lb., compared with 4,417,000 lb. in September, 1927, and with 3,845,700 lb. in October, 1926.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 13,060,700 square yards, compared with 14,395,200 square yards in September, 1927, and 11,716,200 square yards in October, 1926.

The exports of blankets were 98,536 pairs, 101,118 pairs and 118,518 pairs in October, 1927, September, 1927 and October, 1926.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a further improvement at most centres, and was fairly good on the whole. There was a reduction in the amount of short-time working in many districts, and a little overtime was worked by some firms. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.1 on 24th October, 1927, as compared with 8.2* on 26th September, 1927, and with 12.2 on 25th October, 1926.

Employment in the London district showed little change, and was quiet on the whole; there was not much short time in this district. At Leicester there was a gradual improvement, and employment at the end of the month was moderate to fair, with some firms working full time; about 37 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd October worked short time, losing nearly 12 hours each on the average. Employment at Hinckley was good, and better than in September. At Northampton employment showed little change; some firms were fairly busy for the time of year. About 23 per cent. of the workers covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd October, the average loss amounting to about 9½ hours per person. At Wellingborough employment continued to improve, and was fairly good on the whole; very little short time was worked. Employment was good at Earl's Barton and Finedon, and workers were brought in from other districts. Employment was also fairly good at Higham and Rushden; there was little short-time working, and some overtime was worked. Employment continued fair, and showed a slight improvement, at Kettering; at this centre also there was little short time.

Employment continued slack at Stafford, with much short-time working. It remained very slack at Norwich, especially with women workers, and few establishments were on full time; about 42 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd October, losing nearly 8 hours each on an average. At Bristol and Kingswood the improvement reported last month was maintained, and employment was reported as fairly good. At Street there was a slight improvement, and employment was fairly good on the whole. At Leeds also there was some improvement, and employment was fair. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley and at Preston employment continued good, better than in the preceding month and in October, 1926; nearly as much overtime as short time was worked in the Lancashire district as a whole.

In Scotland there was a further slight improvement, and employment was fairly good on the whole; at most centres there was little short-time working.

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

| | Number of Workpeople. | | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| England and Wales:— | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| London ... | 1,765 | — 0.7 | + 1.1 | 3,979 | — 1.2 | + 2.9 |
| Leicester ... | 8,208 | + 3.2 | + 0.7 | 21,075 | + 6.1 | + 20.9 |
| Leicester Country District ... | 2,168 | + 2.4 | + 9.4 | 5,277 | + 8.9 | + 24.6 |
| Northampton ... | 6,904 | — 0.5 | + 2.0 | 17,351 | + 0.2 | + 11.5 |
| Northampton Country District ... | 8,122 | + 0.2 | + 2.4 | 19,565 | + 2.1 | + 16.0 |
| Kettering ... | 3,701 | + 0.9 | + 5.3 | 9,780 | + 3.3 | + 20.8 |
| Stafford and District ... | 2,641 | — 1.0 | — 3.6 | 5,457 | — 3.1 | — 2.9 |
| Norwich and District ... | 3,959 | — 1.8 | — 7.6 | 8,117 | + 0.2 | — 2.0 |
| Bristol, Kingswood and District ... | 1,834 | + 0.8 | + 3.5 | 3,901 | + 0.9 | + 17.4 |
| Leeds and District ... | 1,822 | + 1.6 | + 7.7 | 4,306 | + 2.3 | + 18.1 |
| Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ... | 5,445 | + 1.9 | + 10.4 | 12,405 | + 6.8 | + 24.8 |
| Birmingham and District ... | 1,001 | + 0.5 | — 3.8 | 1,998 | — 0.6 | + 21.0 |
| Other parts of England and Wales ... | 1,973 | + 1.0 | + 2.9 | 4,061 | — 1.7 | + 20.4 |
| England and Wales | 49,543 | + 0.7 | + 2.2 | 117,272 | + 2.6 | + 15.1 |
| Scotland ... | 2,384 | + 1.4 | — 1.5 | 5,667 | + 1.1 | + 10.6 |
| Great Britain ... | 51,927 | + 0.8 | + 2.0 | 122,939 | + 2.6 | + 14.9 |

Returns from firms employing about 49,000 operatives in the week ended 22nd October, 1927, showed that 22 per cent. of these operatives were working short time in that week, losing, on an average, about 9½ hours each; while nearly 7 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4½ hours each, on the average.

* Revised figure.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 24th October, 1927:—

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th October, 1927. | | | | | | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Boot and Shoe Manu- facture : | | | | | | | |
| Preparing Depart- ment | 84 | 9 | 93 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 118 |
| Rough Stuff De- partment | 250 | 3 | 253 | 74 | ... | 74 | 327 |
| Clicking Department | 555 | 3 | 558 | 220 | 42 | 262 | 820 |
| Closing Department | 12 | 805 | 817 | 3 | 399 | 402 | 1,219 |
| Making Department | 1,537 | 18 | 1,555 | 478 | 13 | 491 | 2,046 |
| Finishing Depart- ment | 1,108 | 428 | 1,536 | 209 | 138 | 347 | 1,883 |
| Slipper Making ... | 226 | 8 | 234 | 103 | 18 | 121 | 355 |
| Clog Making... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Repairing and Hand- sewn Work ... | 251 | ... | 251 | 13 | ... | 13 | 264 |
| TOTAL ... | 4,033 | 1,274 | 5,307 | 1,120 | 615 | 1,735 | 7,042 |

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1927, amounted to 139,042 dozen pairs, or 12,985 dozen pairs more than in September, 1927, and 13,297 dozen pairs more than in October, 1926.

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further general decline during October; it was fair to fairly good on the whole with skilled operatives, other than painters, although it was reported as poor or slack at some centres; it was moderate in most districts with unskilled workers. As compared with October, 1926, employment was not so good with most classes of skilled workers, although it was adversely affected in 1926 by a shortage of materials arising out of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and was only fair in most districts; the decline was most marked in the case of plasterers. It also showed some decline with slaters and plumbers, but was fairly good with the former in the majority of districts and fair to fairly good with the latter. Employment showed a further seasonal decline with painters and was generally slack or moderate; it remained moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 24th October, 1927, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with October, 1926:—

| OCCUPATIONS. | Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople at July, 1927. | Total Number Unemployed at 24th Oct., 1927. | Number included in previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped. | Percentage Unemployed. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in percentage as compared with a | |
|---|---|---|--|------------------------|---|--------------|
| | | | | | Month before.* | |
| | | | | | Year before. | Year before. |
| Carpenters ... | 134,450 | 9,811 | 212 | 7.3 | + 2.5 | + 1.8 |
| Bricklayers ... | 75,760 | 5,590 | 176 | 7.4 | + 2.2 | + 2.2 |
| Masons ... | 24,560 | 1,796 | 83 | 7.3 | + 1.4 | + 0.4 |
| Slaters ... | 6,130 | 338 | 14 | 5.5 | + 1.0 | + 0.2 |
| Plasterers ... | 22,130 | 1,658 | 43 | 7.5 | + 5.1 | + 5.7 |
| Painters ... | 114,610 | 18,464 | 222 | 16.1 | + 4.0 | + 1.6 |
| Plumbers ... | 34,220 | 2,248 | 45 | 6.6 | + 1.3 | + 0.5 |
| Labourers to above ... | 265,020 | 33,621 | 566 | 12.7 | + 1.8 | + 0.5 |
| All other occupations ... | 170,980 | 22,474 | 500 | 13.1 | + 1.2 | + 2.1 |
| Total ... | 847,860 | 96,000 | 1,861 | 11.3 | + 2.2 | + 0.2 |
| DIVISIONS. | | | | | | |
| London ... | 172,520 | 17,907 | 6 | 10.4 | + 2.3 | + 1.1 |
| South-Eastern ... | 133,420 | 9,090 | 19 | 6.8 | + 1.6 | + 1.8 |
| South-Western ... | 105,400 | 9,432 | 58 | 8.9 | + 1.3 | + 0.9 |
| Midlands ... | 95,990 | 8,695 | 372 | 9.1 | + 1.5 | + 1.6 |
| North-Eastern ... | 108,500 | 18,654 | 670 | 17.2 | + 3.6 | + 1.5 |
| North-Western ... | 112,090 | 15,536 | 334 | 13.9 | + 3.0 | + 0.4 |
| Scotland ... | 76,230 | 7,160 | 132 | 9.4 | + 1.0 | + 3.5 |
| Wales ... | 29,790 | 6,716 | 266 | 22.5 | + 5.9 | + 2.7 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 13,920 | 2,810 | 4 | 20.2 | + 0.3 | + 8.4 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... | 847,860 | 96,000 | 1,861 | 11.3 | + 2.2 | + 0.2 |

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,182,000, show that in October, 1927, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,332,800, as compared with £4,915,000, in September, 1927, and £4,732,100 in October, 1926. Of the total for October, 1927, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,551,100; factories and workshops for £424,200; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £322,400; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,035,100.

* The figures for September have been revised.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued fair on the whole, but short-time working due to bad weather was reported from some districts. In the Peterborough district employment continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.8 at 24th October, 1927, as compared with 7.2* at 26th September, 1927.

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

| Districts. | Number of Workpeople. | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. |
| | | | | |
| Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. | 1,944 | Per cent. — 1.3 | £ 4,840 | Per cent. + 1.5 |
| Midlands and Eastern Counties. | 5,383 | + 0.5 | 15,442 | + 11.0 |
| South and South-West Counties and Wales. | 1,667 | + 0.5 | 4,138 | + 1.6 |
| Scotland ... | 180 | + 2.2 | 524 | + 7.8 |
| TOTAL ... | 9,174 | + 0.1 | 24,944 | + 7.3† |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 9,174 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 1½ per cent. were working on an average 9½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd October, 1927.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement, but there was still much short-time working. In the fine china-ware section employment continued fairly good, but in the sanitary-ware section a decline was reported. At Worcester and Derby employment was good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.8 at 24th October, 1927, as compared with 12.3* at 26th September, 1927.

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

| BRANCHES. | Number of Workpeople. | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. | Week ended 22nd Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. |
| | | | | |
| China Manufacture ... | 1,231 | + 2.3 | 2,417 | + 1.9 |
| Earthenware Manufacture ... | 8,179 | + 1.2 | 15,611 | + 3.3 |
| Other Branches (including unspecified) ... | 1,906 | + 0.6 | 3,394 | + 5.5 |
| TOTAL ... | 11,316 | + 1.0 | 21,422 | + 3.5 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | |
| North Staffordshire ... | 8,709 | + 1.3 | 15,157 | + 3.7 |
| Other Districts ... | 2,607 | + 0.1 | 6,265 | + 2.9 |
| TOTAL ... | 11,316 | + 1.0 | 21,422 | + 3.5 |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,402 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,407, or 42.4 per cent., were working on an average about 11½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd October, 1927.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

In the paper trade employment continued fair generally. There was a certain amount of irregularity in some districts, but otherwise full time was fairly general.

With letterpress printers employment remained moderate on the whole. There was some improvement in London, and also at Liverpool, but elsewhere in the provinces a decline on the previous month was reported in a number of towns, including Newcastle, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and Cardiff. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally fairly good.

In the lithographic printing trade employment again declined, but was fair on the whole; it was, however, reported as bad at Manchester, and was slack at Belfast, Dundee, and Glasgow. With lithographic artists employment continued fair on the whole.

Employment in the bookbinding trade improved during the month and on the whole was fair.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 4.4 at 24th October, compared with 4.3* at

* Revised figure.

† In September much broken time, owing to bad weather, was reported.
‡ Comparisons of earnings are affected by changes in rates of wages in some districts.

5th September and 5.5 at 25th October, 1926. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was 6.0 at 24th October, compared with 5.1* at 26th September and 12.3 at 25th October, 1926. In the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery trades the percentage was 3.4 at 24th October, compared with 3.6* at 5th September and 5.4 at 25th October, 1926.

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

| | No. of Members of Unions at end of October, 1927. | Percentage Unemployed at end of | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | | Oct., 1927. | Sept., 1927. | Oct., 1926. | Month before. | Year before. |
| Letterpress Printing: London | 41,033 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | — 0.4 | — 0.3 |
| Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire | 17,745 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 | + 0.2 | — 0.5 |
| Midlands and Eastern Counties | 11,013 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.9 | + 0.6 | — 0.3 |
| Scotland | 7,172 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.3 | + 0.5 | — 1.5 |
| Other Districts ... | 11,043 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | — 0.9 | — 1.2 |
| Total | 88,006 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.8 | — 0.1 | — 0.5 |
| Lithographic Printing | 10,812 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 | + 0.5 | ... |
| Bookbinding | 20,319 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.7 | — 0.3 | — 1.4 |

SEAMEN.

DURING October employment continued moderate to fair on the whole.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 24th October, 1927, was 15.4, compared with 13.7* at 26th September, 1927, and 20.7 at 25th October, 1926.

The demand for men on the Thames was fairly brisk throughout October; it was fair on the Tyne, and generally quiet on the Wear. The demand was very quiet on the Tees, and quiet on the whole at Hull. At Southampton it was moderate in the first half of the month and quiet afterwards. At Bristol the demand was fair, and it was fairly good at Avonmouth. It was good at Newport early in October, but declined later; it increased, however, in the closing stages. The demand at Cardiff was quiet until the last week of the month, when an improvement occurred. At Swansea it was very good in the first half of October, and fair subsequently. The demand on the Mersey was moderate to fair; it was fair at Manchester. On the Clyde there was a fairly good demand in the first half of the month, but it declined later. At Leith it was quiet in the first half of October and fair subsequently; at Belfast it was dull to fair.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports:—

| Principal Ports. | Number of Seamen† shipped in | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Oct., 1927. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a | | Ten Months ended | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | Oct., 1927. | Oct., 1926. |
| ENGLAND & WALES: | | | | | |
| Liverpool† | 12,000 | — 3,555 | + 286 | 127,189 | 119,042 |
| Manchester | 545 | — 115 | — 640 | 7,440 | 9,755 |
| London | 10,491 | + 45 | — 388 | 95,058 | 96,313 |
| Southampton... .. | 10,567 | — 180 | — 360 | 99,563 | 105,054 |
| Tyne Ports | 2,941 | — 499 | + 1,773 | 26,869 | 13,664 |
| Sunderland | 306 | + 4 | + 253 | 3,700 | 1,719 |
| Middlesbrough ... | 303 | — 201 | — 9 | 3,696 | 3,426 |
| Hull | 1,267 | + 137 | — 230 | 13,136 | 14,618 |
| Bristol‡ | 1,090 | — 94 | — 104 | 10,811 | 11,535 |
| Newport, Mon. ... | 794 | + 129 | + 722 | 7,873 | 5,462 |
| Cardiff | 2,006 | — 205 | + 1,089 | 26,140 | 15,740 |
| Swansea | 933 | — 16 | + 321 | 8,476 | 6,898 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | | |
| Leith | 405 | + 71 | + 71 | 3,941 | 3,469 |
| Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ... | 237 | + 34 | + 148 | 3,530 | 2,885 |
| Glasgow | 3,477 | + 212 | — 191 | 31,354 | 31,727 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND: | | | | | |
| Belfast | 210 | — 34 | — 238 | 2,038 | 1,943 |
| TOTAL for above Ports | 47,572 | — 4,267 | + 2,503 | 470,814 | 443,250 |

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT showed considerable variations as between different ports, but generally remained slack during the month.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, 22.4 per cent. were unemployed at 24th October, 1927, as compared with 22.1* per cent. at 26th September, 1927, and with 32.0 per cent. at 25th October, 1926.

London.—Employment during October was fairly good. 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— | | | | | |
| 1st October, 1927 | 5,184 | 1,973 | 7,157 | 7,509 | 14,666 |
| 8th " ... | 4,681 | 2,063 | 6,744 | 7,718 | 14,462 |
| 15th " ... | 4,829 | 2,006 | 6,835 | 8,027 | 14,862 |
| 22nd " ... | 4,740 | 2,395 | 7,135 | 7,735 | 14,870 |
| 29th " ... | 5,134 | 2,439 | 7,573 | 7,789 | 15,362 |
| Average for 5 weeks ended 29th October, 1927 | 4,913 | 2,175 | 7,088 | 7,756 | 14,844 |
| Average for September, 1927 | 4,809 | 2,271 | 7,080 | 7,404 | 14,484 |
| Average for October, 1926 | 4,827 | 1,880 | 6,707 | 7,935 | 14,642 |

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during October was 903, compared with 990 in September and with 1,182 in October, 1926.

East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers and teamers on the North-East coast was only moderate. With most other dock workers in the district it was moderate or slack, and in some instances showed a decline compared with September. At Hull work was slack, but at Middlesbrough it was fairly good. Imports of timber provided additional work at Grimsby, and employment there and at Boston was fair, but at Goole it was still very slack.

Liverpool.—Employment was still generally slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th October was 15,002, compared with 14,652 in September and with 15,964 in October, 1926. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £40,428 in the four weeks ended 28th October, compared with £39,833 in September and with £45,218 in October, 1926.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Coal exports at the South Wales ports slackened during October, but otherwise employment continued fair. At Bristol it was quiet early in the month, but improved later; it also showed an improvement at Avonmouth. It was fairly good at Gloucester and Sharpness. Employment remained fair at Southampton and slack at Plymouth.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued fair at Glasgow, and was fairly good at Aberdeen and Dundee and Leith. It was reported as good at Grangemouth, and bad at Ayr and Troon. At Belfast it was fair.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED IN OCTOBER.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 24th October, 1927, differed from the figures for 26th September, 1927, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

| Industry. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th Oct., 1927, as compared with 26th Sept., 1927. | | |
|--|---|----------------|-----------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Coal Mining... .. | — 4,840 | — 8 | — 4,848 |
| Woollen and Worsted | — 75 | — 2,201 | — 2,276 |
| Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... | — 2,035 | — 210 | — 2,245 |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates | — 1,846 | — 312 | — 2,158 |
| Tailoring | — 871 | — 999 | — 1,870 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | — 1,788 | + 2 | — 1,786 |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades | — 837 | — 702 | — 1,539 |
| *Other Food Industries | + 238 | — 1,691 | — 1,453 |
| Hosiery | — 205 | — 1,245 | — 1,450 |
| *Other Metal Industries | — 320 | — 930 | — 1,250 |
| Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File-making | — 822 | — 324 | — 1,146 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | + 1,390 | + 10 | + 1,400 |
| *Other Road Transport | + 1,471 | + 21 | + 1,492 |
| Local Government | + 1,633 | + 185 | + 1,818 |
| Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | + 2,168 | + 1 | + 2,169 |
| Shipping Services | + 2,296 | + 96 | + 2,392 |
| Distributive Trades | + 1,681 | + 975 | + 2,656 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling | | | |
| Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling | + 5,143 | — 34 | + 5,109 |
| Mills and Forges | | | |
| Hotel, Boarding House, Club | + 1,578 | + 4,870 | + 6,448 |
| Services | + 2,620 | + 7,247 | + 9,867 |
| Cotton | + 18,633 | + 11 | + 18,644 |
| Building | | | |
| Net variation for above industries | + 25,212 | + 4,762 | + 29,974 |
| Total net variation for all insured industries | + 27,533 | + 2,473 | + 30,006 |

* Revised figure.

† 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 420-423.

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 24th October, 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.

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 423 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

Each of these Tables gives an analysis of the figures, distinguishing between persons who are wholly unemployed (in the sense that they are definitely without a job) and those who are temporarily stopped or suspended from the service of an employer. The figures under the heading "temporary stoppages" include those persons recorded as unemployed on the date of the return who were either on short time or were otherwise stood off or suspended on the definite understanding that they were to return to their former employment within a period of six weeks from the date of suspension. In cases where there was no definite prospect of return within six weeks the individuals have been included in the statistics as "wholly 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 24TH OCTOBER, 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. |
| Fishing | 2,113 | 24 | 2,137 | 71 | 3 | 74 | 2,184 | 27 | 2,211 | 2,170 | 27 | 2,197 |
| Mining :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | 133,338 | 608 | 133,946 | 89,450 | 330 | 89,780 | 222,788 | 938 | 223,726 | 222,753 | 938 | 223,691 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying | 1,480 | ... | 1,480 | 304 | ... | 304 | 1,784 | ... | 1,784 | 1,776 | ... | 1,776 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... | 464 | 2 | 466 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 467 | 3 | 470 | 467 | 3 | 470 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 2,777 | 8 | 2,785 | 674 | 8 | 682 | 3,451 | 16 | 3,467 | 3,315 | 16 | 3,331 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining ... | 157 | ... | 157 | 96 | ... | 96 | 253 | ... | 253 | 249 | ... | 249 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 1,260 | 52 | 1,312 | 338 | 8 | 346 | 1,598 | 60 | 1,658 | 1,533 | 60 | 1,593 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging | 568 | 3 | 571 | 68 | 1 | 69 | 636 | 4 | 640 | 621 | 4 | 625 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 1,145 | 13 | 1,158 | 158 | ... | 158 | 1,303 | 13 | 1,316 | 1,301 | 13 | 1,314 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture | 2,027 | 47 | 2,074 | 344 | 9 | 353 | 2,371 | 56 | 2,427 | 2,363 | 54 | 2,417 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works | 1,036 | 16 | 1,052 | 229 | 9 | 238 | 1,265 | 25 | 1,290 | 1,233 | 25 | 1,258 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 5,817 | 563 | 6,380 | 1,062 | 196 | 1,258 | 6,879 | 759 | 7,638 | 6,716 | 759 | 7,475 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 1,931 | 1,712 | 3,643 | 2,236 | 2,688 | 4,924 | 4,167 | 4,400 | 8,567 | 4,164 | 4,400 | 8,564 |
| Glass Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture | 1,834 | 228 | 2,062 | 347 | 28 | 375 | 2,181 | 256 | 2,437 | 2,175 | 256 | 2,431 |
| Glass Bottle Making | 2,424 | 144 | 2,568 | 841 | 88 | 929 | 3,265 | 232 | 3,497 | 3,263 | 232 | 3,495 |
| Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals Manufacture | 4,693 | 652 | 5,345 | 406 | 71 | 477 | 5,099 | 723 | 5,822 | 5,029 | 722 | 5,751 |
| Explosives Manufacture | 751 | 314 | 1,065 | 124 | 78 | 202 | 875 | 392 | 1,267 | 874 | 392 | 1,266 |
| Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture | 609 | 132 | 741 | 45 | 8 | 53 | 654 | 140 | 794 | 654 | 140 | 794 |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | 3,542 | 772 | 4,314 | 668 | 193 | 861 | 4,210 | 965 | 5,175 | 4,199 | 960 | 5,159 |
| Metal Manufacture :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | 2,781 | 10 | 2,791 | 513 | 1 | 514 | 3,294 | 11 | 3,305 | 3,292 | 11 | 3,303 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges | 15,544 | 145 | 15,689 | 23,665 | 85 | 23,750 | 39,209 | 230 | 39,439 | 39,194 | 230 | 39,424 |
| Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc Tin, Lead, etc. | 2,835 | 184 | 3,019 | 819 | 32 | 851 | 3,654 | 216 | 3,870 | 3,619 | 216 | 3,835 |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates | 1,900 | 283 | 2,183 | 5,697 | 401 | 6,098 | 7,597 | 684 | 8,281 | 7,597 | 684 | 8,281 |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making ... | 1,902 | 87 | 1,989 | 1,651 | 14 | 1,665 | 3,553 | 101 | 3,654 | 3,552 | 101 | 3,653 |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture | 1,676 | 204 | 1,880 | 1,671 | 95 | 1,766 | 3,347 | 299 | 3,646 | 3,343 | 299 | 3,642 |
| Engineering, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 41,351 | 1,311 | 42,662 | 16,177 | 372 | 16,549 | 57,528 | 1,683 | 59,211 | 55,658 | 1,674 | 58,332 |
| Electrical Engineering | 2,658 | 521 | 3,179 | 357 | 92 | 449 | 3,015 | 613 | 3,628 | 3,000 | 613 | 3,613 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. | 6,839 | 18 | 6,857 | 260 | 5 | 265 | 7,099 | 23 | 7,122 | 6,192 | 23 | 6,215 |
| Constructional Engineering | 1,958 | 44 | 2,002 | 500 | 4 | 504 | 2,458 | 48 | 2,506 | 2,451 | 48 | 2,499 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... | 15,319 | 1,255 | 16,574 | 2,493 | 242 | 2,735 | 17,812 | 1,497 | 19,309 | 17,669 | 1,495 | 19,164 |
| Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. | 1,454 | 134 | 1,588 | 282 | 32 | 314 | 1,736 | 166 | 1,902 | 1,687 | 166 | 1,853 |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building | 2,133 | 18 | 2,151 | 1,099 | 31 | 1,130 | 3,232 | 49 | 3,281 | 3,225 | 49 | 3,274 |

| 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 ... | 47,103 | 43,756 | 1,528 | 13 | 1,541 | 45,181 | 116 | 45,297 | 42,182 | 112 | 42,294 | |
| Metal Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General | 43 | 5,890 | 1,652 | 121 | 1,773 | 7,099 | 564 | 7,663 | 7,008 | 564 | 7,572 | |
| Iron Founding ... | 20 | 740 | 32 | ... | 32 | 752 | 20 | 772 | 736 | 20 | 756 | |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... | 1,127 | 3,943 | 298 | 50 | 348 | 3,114 | 1,177 | 4,291 | 3,105 | 1,177 | 4,282 | |
| Electrical Cable, Wire and Elec | 1,146 | 3,662 | 1,249 | 145 | 1,394 | 3,765 | 1,291 | 5,056 | 3,764 | 1,291 | 5,055 | |
| Lamp Manufacture ... | 767 | 1,702 | 524 | 172 | 696 | 1,459 | 939 | 2,398 | 1,459 | 939 | 2,398 | |
| Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File M | 514 | 2,265 | 308 | 217 | 525 | 1,822 | 968 | 2,790 | 1,820 | 968 | 2,788 | |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets | 265 | 7 | 51 | 1 | 52 | 316 | 8 | 324 | 314 | 8 | 322 | |
| etc., Manufacture ... | 1,272 | 725 | 216 | 177 | 393 | 1,488 | 902 | 2,390 | 1,460 | 901 | 2,361 | |
| Brass and Allied Metal W | 7,639 | 4,281 | 2,679 | 1,272 | 3,951 | 10,318 | 5,553 | 15,871 | 10,219 | 5,548 | 15,767 | |
| facture ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heating and Ventilati | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Watches, Clocks, P | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| etc., Manufactur | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Metal Indv | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton ... | 7,831 | 9,177 | 14,279 | 31,409 | 45,688 | 22,110 | 40,586 | 62,696 | 22,106 | 40,586 | 62,692 | |
| Woollen and ... | 4,398 | 3,090 | 4,904 | 5,728 | 10,632 | 9,302 | 8,818 | 18,120 | 9,265 | 8,813 | 18,078 | |
| Silk ... | 734 | 750 | 404 | 1,414 | 1,818 | 1,138 | 2,164 | 3,302 | 1,134 | 2,163 | 3,297 | |
| Linen ... | 2,008 | 2,430 | 592 | 1,356 | 1,948 | 2,600 | 3,786 | 6,386 | 568 | 1,518 | 2,086 | |
| Jute ... | 935 | 1,434 | 99 | 191 | 290 | 1,034 | 1,625 | 2,659 | 1,034 | 1,625 | 2,659 | |
| Her ... , Rope, | 436 | 739 | 90 | 399 | 489 | 526 | 1,138 | 1,664 | 437 | 1,012 | 1,449 | |
| | 355 | 1,630 | 338 | 1,980 | 2,318 | 693 | 3,610 | 4,303 | 688 | 3,570 | 4,258 | |
| | 355 | 144 | 411 | 362 | 773 | 766 | 506 | 1,272 | 766 | 506 | 1,272 | |
| | 275 | 299 | 230 | 578 | 808 | 505 | 877 | 1,382 | 504 | 877 | 1,381 | |
| Other ... | 622 | 1,176 | 322 | 727 | 1,049 | 944 | 1,903 | 2,847 | 892 | 1,778 | 2,670 | |
| Textile ... ating, Dyeing | 3,340 | 839 | 6,080 | 2,145 | 8,225 | 9,420 | 2,984 | 12,404 | 9,076 | 2,705 | 11,781 | |
| etc. ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leather and Leather Goods :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanning, Currying and Dressing ... | 1,467 | 223 | 336 | 127 | 463 | 1,803 | 350 | 2,153 | 1,799 | 350 | 2,149 | |
| Saddlery, Harness and other Leather | 884 | 375 | 130 | 161 | 291 | 1,014 | 536 | 1,550 | 995 | 536 | 1,531 | |
| Goods Manufacture ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tailoring ... | 4,235 | 3,300 | 1,134 | 6,861 | 7,995 | 5,370 | 10,161 | 15,531 | 4,901 | 10,004 | 14,905 | |
| Dress and Mantle Making and | 539 | 2,419 | 20 | 1,095 | 1,115 | 559 | 3,514 | 4,073 | 549 | 3,421 | 3,970 | |
| Millinery ... | 453 | 944 | 202 | 395 | 597 | 655 | 1,339 | 1,994 | 654 | 1,337 | 1,991 | |
| Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) | 301 | 1,614 | 11 | 1,472 | 1,483 | 312 | 3,086 | 3,398 | 244 | 1,905 | 2,149 | |
| Manufacture ... | 452 | 344 | 55 | 229 | 284 | 507 | 573 | 1,080 | 504 | 573 | 1,077 | |
| Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- | 5,739 | 2,060 | 1,517 | 784 | 2,301 | 7,256 | 2,844 | 10,100 | 7,168 | 2,838 | 10,006 | |
| ing, etc., Making ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Dress Industries ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ... | 7,047 | 2,236 | 223 | 240 | 463 | 7,270 | 2,476 | 9,746 | 6,838 | 2,439 | 9,277 | |
| Grain Milling ... | 1,345 | 118 | 332 | 16 | 348 | 1,677 | 134 | 1,811 | 1,585 | 131 | 1,716 | |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- | 1,525 | 1,979 | 389 | 2,324 | 2,713 | 1,914 | 4,303 | 6,217 | 1,889 | 4,299 | 6,188 | |
| fectionery ... | 4,056 | 4,307 | 80 | 435 | 515 | 4,136 | 4,742 | 8,878 | 4,081 | 4,687 | 8,768 | |
| Other Food Industries ... | 4,334 | 1,601 | 130 | 279 | 409 | 4,464 | 1,880 | 6,344 | 4,126 | 1,858 | 5,984 | |
| Drink Industries ... | 502 | 989 | 17 | 148 | 165 | 519 | 1,137 | 1,656 | 451 | 1,074 | 1,525 | |
| Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacture ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork | 3,648 | 100 | 300 | 15 | 315 | 3,948 | 115 | 4,063 | 3,813 | 114 | 3,927 | |
| Wood Box and Packing Case Making | 967 | 96 | 201 | 37 | 238 | 1,168 | 133 | 1,301 | 1,134 | 133 | 1,267 | |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 4,016 | 512 | 234 | 102 | 336 | 4,250 | 614 | 4,864 | 4,144 | 601 | 4,745 | |
| Other Woodworking ... | 1,319 | 320 | 245 | 64 | 309 | 1,564 | 384 | 1,948 | 1,486 | 375 | 1,861 | |
| Printing and Paper Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and Paper Board Making ... | 1,340 | 324 | 1,222 | 430 | 1,652 | 2,562 | 754 | 3,316 | 2,554 | 753 | 3,307 | |
| Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and | 691 | 915 | 25 | 308 | 333 | 716 | 1,223 | 1,939 | 703 | 1,202 | 1,905 | |
| Stationery ... | 158 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 159 | 29 | 188 | 156 | 29 | 185 | |
| Wall Paper Making and Paper | 110 | 70 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 117 | 75 | 192 | 117 | 75 | 192 | |
| Staining ... | 7,605 | 2,958 | 229 | 446 | 675 | 7,834 | 3,404 | 11,238 | 7,703 | 3,337 | 11,040 | |
| Stationery and Typewriting Requisites | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (not paper) ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building and Construction of Works :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building ... | 93,964 | 175 | 1,854 | 7 | 1,861 | 95,818 | 182 | 96,000 | 93,011 | 179 | 93,190 | |
| Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 28,626 | 18 | 524 | 1 | 525 | 29,150 | 19 | 29,169 | 28,184 | 19 | 28,203 | |
| Other Manufacturing Industries :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber Manufacture ... | 2,154 | 1,167 | 669 | 820 | 1,489 | 2,823 | 1,987 | 4,810 | 2,820 | 1,987 | 4,807 | |
| Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture | 492 | 67 | 23 | 4 | 27 | 515 | 71 | 586 | 515 | 71 | 586 | |
| Brush and Broom Making ... | 431 | 242 | 183 | 121 | 304 | 614 | 363 | 977 | 597 | 363 | 960 | |
| Scientific and Photographic Instru- | 346 | 191 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 356 | 201 | 557 | 350 | 201 | 551 | |
| ment and Apparatus Manufacture | 643 | 64 | 66 | 5 | 71 | 709 | 69 | 778 | 707 | 67 | 774 | |
| Musical Instrument Making ... | 323 | 218 | 31 | 41 | 72 | 354 | 259 | 613 | 354 | 259 | 613 | |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacture ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industries ... | 8,595 | 97 | 201 | 14 | 215 | 8,796 | 111 | 8,907 | 8,514 | 109 | 8,623 | |
| Transport and Communication :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Railway Service ... | 7,121 | 260 | 409 | 4 | 413 | 7,530 | 264 | 7,794 | 7,335 | 260 | 7,595 | |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service ... | 3,981 | 192 | 169 | 4 | 173 | 4,150 | 196 | 4,346 | 4,110 | 194 | 4,304 | |
| Other Road Transport ... | 18,469 | 151 | 569 | 12 | 581 | 19,038 | 163 | 19,201 | 18,420 | 159 | 18,579 | |
| Shipping Service ... | 21,449 | 327 | 134 | 12 | 146 | 21,583 | 339 | 21,922 | 21,161 | 336 | 21,497 | |
| Canal, River, Dock and Harbour | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service ... | 39,763 | 76 | 730 | 8 | 738 | 40,493 | 84 | 40,577 | 39,986 | 84 | 40,070 | |
| Other Transport and Communication | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and Storage... .. | 2,374 | 59 | 44 | 3 | 47 | 2,418 | 62 | 2,480 | 2,409 | 62 | 2,471 | |
| Distributive Trades ... | 54,467 | 22,131 | 1,585 | 1,818 | 3,403 | 56,052 | 23,949 | 80,001 | 53,990 | 23,418 | 77,408 | |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance ... | 4,110 | 770 | 30 | 7 | 37 | 4,140 | 777 | 4,917 | 4,034 | 767 | 4,801 | |
| Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Government ... | 6,663 | 734 | 191 | 32 | 223 | 6,854 | 766 | 7,620 | 6,386 | 708 | 7,094 | |
| Local Government ... | 20,530 | 530 | 488 | 7 | 49 | | | | | | | |

* Including 65,106 Casuals (Males 64,392, Females 713).

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 24th October, 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.

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 423 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

Each of these Tables gives an analysis of the figures, distinguishing between persons who are wholly unemployed (in the sense that they are definitely without a job) and those who are temporarily stopped or suspended from the service of an employer. The figures under the heading "temporary stoppages" include those persons recorded as unemployed on the date of the return who were either on short time or were otherwise stood off or suspended on the definite understanding that they were to return to their former employment within a period of six weeks from the date of suspension. In cases where there was no definite prospect of return within six weeks the individuals have been included in the statistics as "wholly 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 24TH OCTOBER, 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. |
| Fishing | 2,113 | 24 | 2,137 | 71 | 3 | 74 | 2,184 | 27 | 2,211 | 2,170 | 27 | 2,197 |
| Mining :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | 133,338 | 608 | 133,946 | 89,450 | 330 | 89,780 | 222,788 | 938 | 223,726 | 222,753 | 938 | 223,691 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying | 1,480 | ... | 1,480 | 304 | ... | 304 | 1,784 | ... | 1,784 | 1,776 | ... | 1,776 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... | 464 | 2 | 466 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 467 | 3 | 470 | 467 | 3 | 470 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 2,777 | 8 | 2,785 | 674 | 8 | 682 | 3,451 | 16 | 3,467 | 3,315 | 16 | 3,331 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining ... | 157 | ... | 157 | 96 | ... | 96 | 253 | ... | 253 | 249 | ... | 249 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 1,260 | 52 | 1,312 | 338 | 8 | 346 | 1,598 | 60 | 1,658 | 1,533 | 60 | 1,593 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging | 568 | 3 | 571 | 68 | 1 | 69 | 636 | 4 | 640 | 621 | 4 | 625 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 1,145 | 13 | 1,158 | 158 | ... | 158 | 1,303 | 13 | 1,316 | 1,301 | 13 | 1,314 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture | 2,027 | 47 | 2,074 | 344 | 9 | 353 | 2,371 | 56 | 2,427 | 2,363 | 54 | 2,417 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works | 1,036 | 16 | 1,052 | 229 | 9 | 238 | 1,265 | 25 | 1,290 | 1,233 | 25 | 1,258 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 5,817 | 563 | 6,380 | 1,062 | 196 | 1,258 | 6,879 | 759 | 7,638 | 6,716 | 759 | 7,475 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 1,931 | 1,712 | 3,643 | 2,236 | 2,688 | 4,924 | 4,167 | 4,400 | 8,567 | 4,164 | 4,400 | 8,564 |
| Glass Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture | 1,834 | 228 | 2,062 | 347 | 28 | 375 | 2,181 | 256 | 2,437 | 2,175 | 256 | 2,431 |
| Glass Bottle Making | 2,424 | 144 | 2,568 | 841 | 88 | 929 | 3,265 | 232 | 3,497 | 3,263 | 232 | 3,495 |
| Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals Manufacture | 4,693 | 652 | 5,345 | 406 | 71 | 477 | 5,099 | 723 | 5,822 | 5,029 | 722 | 5,751 |
| Explosives Manufacture | 751 | 314 | 1,065 | 124 | 78 | 202 | 875 | 392 | 1,267 | 874 | 392 | 1,266 |
| Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture | 609 | 132 | 741 | 45 | 8 | 53 | 654 | 140 | 794 | 654 | 140 | 794 |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | 3,542 | 772 | 4,314 | 668 | 193 | 861 | 4,210 | 965 | 5,175 | 4,199 | 960 | 5,159 |
| Metal Manufacture :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | 2,781 | 10 | 2,791 | 513 | 1 | 514 | 3,294 | 11 | 3,305 | 3,292 | 11 | 3,303 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges | 15,544 | 145 | 15,689 | 23,665 | 85 | 23,750 | 39,209 | 230 | 39,439 | 39,194 | 230 | 39,424 |
| Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc Tin, Lead, etc. | 2,835 | 184 | 3,019 | 819 | 32 | 851 | 3,654 | 216 | 3,870 | 3,619 | 216 | 3,835 |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates | 1,900 | 283 | 2,183 | 5,697 | 401 | 6,098 | 7,597 | 684 | 8,281 | 7,597 | 684 | 8,281 |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making | 1,902 | 87 | 1,989 | 1,651 | 14 | 1,665 | 3,553 | 101 | 3,654 | 3,552 | 101 | 3,653 |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture | 1,676 | 204 | 1,880 | 1,671 | 95 | 1,766 | 3,347 | 299 | 3,646 | 3,343 | 299 | 3,642 |
| Engineering, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 41,351 | 1,311 | 42,662 | 16,177 | 372 | 16,549 | 57,528 | 1,683 | 59,211 | 55,658 | 1,674 | 58,332 |
| Electrical Engineering | 2,658 | 521 | 3,179 | 357 | 92 | 449 | 3,015 | 613 | 3,628 | 3,000 | 613 | 3,613 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. | 6,839 | 18 | 6,857 | 260 | 5 | 265 | 7,099 | 23 | 7,122 | 6,192 | 23 | 6,215 |
| Constructional Engineering | 1,958 | 44 | 2,002 | 500 | 4 | 504 | 2,458 | 48 | 2,506 | 2,451 | 48 | 2,499 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... | 15,319 | 1,255 | 16,574 | 2,493 | 242 | 2,735 | 17,812 | 1,497 | 19,309 | 17,669 | 1,495 | 19,164 |
| Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. | 1,454 | 134 | 1,588 | 282 | 32 | 314 | 1,736 | 166 | 1,902 | 1,687 | 166 | 1,853 |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building | 2,133 | 18 | 2,151 | 1,099 | 31 | 1,130 | 3,232 | 49 | 3,281 | 3,225 | 49 | 3,274 |

101

| |
|-------|
| 125.7 |
| 576.4 |
| 141 |

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 24th October, 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.

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 423 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

Each of these Tables gives an analysis of the figures, distinguishing between persons who are wholly unemployed (in the sense that they are definitely without a job) and those who are temporarily stopped or suspended from the service of an employer. The figures under the heading "temporary stoppages" include those persons recorded as unemployed on the date of the return who were either on short time or were otherwise stood off or suspended on the definite understanding that they were to return to their former employment within a period of six weeks from the date of suspension. In cases where there was no definite prospect of return within six weeks the individuals have been included in the statistics as "wholly 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 24TH OCTOBER, 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. |
| Fishing | 2,113 | 24 | 2,137 | 71 | 3 | 74 | 2,184 | 27 | 2,211 | 2,170 | 27 | 2,197 |
| Mining:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | 133,338 | 608 | 133,946 | 89,450 | 330 | 89,780 | 222,788 | 938 | 223,726 | 222,753 | 938 | 223,691 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying | 1,480 | ... | 1,480 | 304 | ... | 304 | 1,784 | ... | 1,784 | 1,776 | ... | 1,776 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... | 464 | 2 | 466 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 467 | 3 | 470 | 467 | 3 | 470 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 2,777 | 8 | 2,785 | 674 | 8 | 682 | 3,451 | 16 | 3,467 | 3,315 | 16 | 3,331 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining ... | 157 | ... | 157 | 96 | ... | 96 | 253 | ... | 253 | 249 | ... | 249 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 1,260 | 52 | 1,312 | 338 | 8 | 346 | 1,598 | 60 | 1,658 | 1,533 | 60 | 1,593 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging | 568 | 3 | 571 | 68 | 1 | 69 | 636 | 4 | 640 | 621 | 4 | 625 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 1,145 | 13 | 1,158 | 158 | ... | 158 | 1,303 | 13 | 1,316 | 1,301 | 13 | 1,314 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture | 2,027 | 47 | 2,074 | 344 | 9 | 353 | 2,371 | 56 | 2,427 | 2,363 | 54 | 2,417 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works | 1,036 | 16 | 1,052 | 229 | 9 | 238 | 1,265 | 25 | 1,290 | 1,233 | 25 | 1,258 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 5,817 | 563 | 6,380 | 1,062 | 196 | 1,258 | 6,879 | 759 | 7,638 | 6,716 | 759 | 7,475 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 1,931 | 1,712 | 3,643 | 2,236 | 2,688 | 4,924 | 4,167 | 4,400 | 8,567 | 4,164 | 4,400 | 8,564 |
| Glass Trades:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture | 1,834 | 228 | 2,062 | 347 | 28 | 375 | 2,181 | 256 | 2,437 | 2,175 | 256 | 2,431 |
| Glass Bottle Making | 2,424 | 144 | 2,568 | 841 | 88 | 929 | 3,265 | 232 | 3,497 | 3,263 | 232 | 3,495 |
| Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals Manufacture | 4,693 | 652 | 5,345 | 406 | 71 | 477 | 5,099 | 723 | 5,822 | 5,029 | 722 | 5,751 |
| Explosives Manufacture | 751 | 314 | 1,065 | 124 | 78 | 202 | 875 | 392 | 1,267 | 874 | 392 | 1,266 |
| Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture | 609 | 132 | 741 | 45 | 8 | 53 | 654 | 140 | 794 | 654 | 140 | 794 |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | 3,542 | 772 | 4,314 | 668 | 193 | 861 | 4,210 | 965 | 5,175 | 4,199 | 960 | 5,159 |
| Metal Manufacture:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | 2,781 | 10 | 2,791 | 513 | 1 | 514 | 3,294 | 11 | 3,305 | 3,292 | 11 | 3,303 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges | 15,544 | 145 | 15,689 | 23,665 | 85 | 23,750 | 39,209 | 230 | 39,439 | 39,194 | 230 | 39,424 |
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| Iron and Steel Tube Making | 1,902 | 87 | 1,989 | 1,651 | 14 | 1,665 | 3,553 | 101 | 3,654 | 3,552 | 101 | 3,653 |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture | 1,676 | 204 | 1,880 | 1,671 | 95 | 1,766 | 3,347 | 299 | 3,646 | 3,343 | 299 | 3,642 |
| Engineering, etc.:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 41,351 | 1,311 | 42,662 | 16,177 | 372 | 16,549 | 57,528 | 1,683 | 59,211 | 55,658 | 1,674 | 57,332 |
| Electrical Engineering | 2,658 | 521 | 3,179 | 357 | 92 | 449 | 3,015 | 613 | 3,628 | 3,000 | 613 | 3,613 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. | 6,839 | 18 | 6,857 | 260 | 5 | 265 | 7,099 | 23 | 7,122 | 6,192 | 23 | 6,215 |
| Constructional Engineering | 1,958 | 44 | 2,002 | 500 | 4 | 504 | 2,458 | 48 | 2,506 | 2,451 | 48 | 2,499 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... | 15,319 | 1,255 | 16,574 | 2,493 | 242 | 2,735 | 17,812 | 1,497 | 19,309 | 17,669 | 1,495 | 19,164 |
| Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. | 1,454 | 134 | 1,588 | 282 | 32 | 314 | 1,736 | 166 | 1,902 | 1,687 | 166 | 1,853 |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building | 2,133 | 18 | 2,151 | 1,099 | 31 | 1,130 | 3,232 | 49 | 3,281 | 3,225 | 49 | 3,274 |



UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

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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.

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NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH OCTOBER, 1927.

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|--|---|----------|---------|----------------------|----------|--------|---------|----------|---------|--|----------|---------|
| | 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. |
| Fishing | 2,113 | 24 | 2,137 | 71 | 3 | 74 | 2,184 | 27 | 2,211 | 2,170 | 27 | 2,197 |
| Mining :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | 133,338 | 608 | 133,946 | 89,450 | 330 | 89,780 | 222,788 | 938 | 223,726 | 222,753 | 938 | 223,691 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying | 1,480 | ... | 1,480 | 304 | ... | 304 | 1,784 | ... | 1,784 | 1,776 | ... | 1,776 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining | 464 | 2 | 466 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 467 | 3 | 470 | 467 | 3 | 470 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining | 2,777 | 8 | 2,785 | 674 | 8 | 682 | 3,451 | 16 | 3,467 | 3,315 | 16 | 3,331 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining | 157 | ... | 157 | 96 | ... | 96 | 253 | ... | 253 | 249 | ... | 249 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | 1,260 | 52 | 1,312 | 338 | 8 | 346 | 1,598 | 60 | 1,658 | 1,533 | 60 | 1,593 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging | 568 | 3 | 571 | 68 | 1 | 69 | 636 | 4 | 640 | 621 | 4 | 625 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 1,145 | 13 | 1,158 | 158 | ... | 158 | 1,303 | 13 | 1,316 | 1,301 | 13 | 1,314 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture | 2,027 | 47 | 2,074 | 344 | 9 | 353 | 2,371 | 56 | 2,427 | 2,363 | 54 | 2,417 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works | 1,036 | 16 | 1,052 | 229 | 9 | 238 | 1,265 | 25 | 1,290 | 1,233 | 25 | 1,258 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 5,817 | 563 | 6,380 | 1,062 | 196 | 1,258 | 6,879 | 759 | 7,638 | 6,716 | 759 | 7,475 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 1,931 | 1,712 | 3,643 | 2,236 | 2,688 | 4,924 | 4,167 | 4,400 | 8,567 | 4,164 | 4,400 | 8,564 |
| Glass Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture | 1,834 | 228 | 2,062 | 347 | 28 | 375 | 2,181 | 256 | 2,437 | 2,175 | 256 | 2,431 |
| Glass Bottle Making | 2,424 | 144 | 2,568 | 841 | 88 | 929 | 3,265 | 232 | 3,497 | 3,263 | 232 | 3,495 |
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| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | 3,542 | 772 | 4,314 | 668 | 193 | 861 | 4,210 | 965 | 5,175 | 4,199 | 960 | 5,159 |
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| Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc Tin, Lead, etc. | 2,835 | 184 | 3,019 | 819 | 32 | 851 | 3,654 | 216 | 3,870 | 3,619 | 216 | 3,835 |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates | 1,900 | 283 | 2,183 | 5,697 | 401 | 6,098 | 7,597 | 684 | 8,281 | 7,597 | 684 | 8,281 |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making | 1,902 | 87 | 1,989 | 1,651 | 14 | 1,665 | 3,553 | 101 | 3,654 | 3,552 | 101 | 3,653 |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture | 1,676 | 204 | 1,880 | 1,671 | 95 | 1,766 | 3,347 | 299 | 3,646 | 3,343 | 299 | 3,642 |
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| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 41,351 | 1,311 | 42,662 | 16,177 | 372 | 16,549 | 57,528 | 1,683 | 59,211 | 55,658 | 1,674 | 57,332 |
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| 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 ... | 43,653 | 103 | 43,756 | 1,528 | 13 | 1,541 | 45,181 | 116 | 45,297 | 42,182 | 112 | 42,294 |
| Metal Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General | 5,447 | 443 | 5,890 | 1,652 | 121 | 1,773 | 7,099 | 564 | 7,663 | 7,008 | 564 | 7,572 |
| Iron Founding ... | 720 | 20 | 740 | 32 | ... | 32 | 752 | 20 | 772 | 736 | 20 | 756 |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... | 2,816 | 1,127 | 3,943 | 298 | 50 | 348 | 3,114 | 1,177 | 4,291 | 3,105 | 1,177 | 4,282 |
| Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric | 2,516 | 1,146 | 3,662 | 1,249 | 145 | 1,394 | 3,765 | 1,291 | 5,056 | 3,764 | 1,291 | 5,055 |
| Lamp Manufacture ... | 935 | 767 | 1,702 | 524 | 172 | 696 | 1,459 | 939 | 2,398 | 1,459 | 939 | 2,398 |
| Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making | 1,514 | 751 | 2,265 | 308 | 217 | 525 | 1,822 | 968 | 2,790 | 1,820 | 968 | 2,788 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, | 265 | 7 | 272 | 51 | 1 | 52 | 316 | 8 | 324 | 314 | 8 | 322 |
| etc., Manufacture ... | 1,272 | 725 | 1,997 | 216 | 177 | 393 | 1,488 | 902 | 2,390 | 1,460 | 901 | 2,361 |
| Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- | 7,639 | 4,281 | 11,920 | 2,679 | 1,272 | 3,951 | 10,318 | 5,553 | 15,871 | 10,219 | 5,548 | 15,767 |
| facture ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| etc., Manufacture ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Metal Industries ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton ... | 7,831 | 9,177 | 17,008 | 14,279 | 31,409 | 45,688 | 22,110 | 40,586 | 62,696 | 22,106 | 40,586 | 62,692 |
| Woollen and Worsted ... | 4,398 | 3,090 | 7,488 | 4,904 | 5,728 | 10,632 | 9,302 | 8,818 | 18,120 | 9,265 | 8,813 | 18,078 |
| Silk ... | 734 | 750 | 1,484 | 404 | 1,414 | 1,818 | 1,138 | 2,164 | 3,302 | 1,134 | 2,163 | 3,297 |
| Linen ... | 2,008 | 2,430 | 4,438 | 592 | 1,356 | 1,948 | 2,600 | 3,786 | 6,386 | 568 | 1,518 | 2,086 |
| Jute ... | 935 | 1,434 | 2,369 | 99 | 191 | 290 | 1,034 | 1,625 | 2,659 | 1,034 | 1,625 | 2,659 |
| Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, | 436 | 739 | 1,175 | 90 | 399 | 489 | 526 | 1,138 | 1,664 | 437 | 1,012 | 1,449 |
| Cord, Twine, etc., Making ... | 355 | 1,630 | 1,985 | 338 | 1,980 | 2,318 | 693 | 3,610 | 4,303 | 688 | 3,570 | 4,258 |
| Hosiery ... | 355 | 144 | 499 | 411 | 362 | 773 | 766 | 506 | 1,272 | 766 | 506 | 1,272 |
| Lace ... | 275 | 299 | 574 | 230 | 578 | 808 | 505 | 877 | 1,382 | 504 | 877 | 1,381 |
| Carpet Manufacture ... | 622 | 1,176 | 1,798 | 322 | 727 | 1,049 | 944 | 1,903 | 2,847 | 892 | 1,778 | 2,670 |
| Other Textile Industries ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| etc. ... | 3,340 | 839 | 4,179 | 6,080 | 2,145 | 8,225 | 9,420 | 2,984 | 12,404 | 9,076 | 2,705 | 11,781 |
| Leather and Leather Goods :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanning, Currying and Dressing ... | 1,467 | 223 | 1,690 | 336 | 127 | 463 | 1,803 | 350 | 2,153 | 1,799 | 350 | 2,149 |
| Saddlery, Harness and other Leather | 884 | 375 | 1,259 | 130 | 161 | 291 | 1,014 | 536 | 1,550 | 995 | 536 | 1,531 |
| Goods Manufacture ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tailoring ... | 4,235 | 3,300 | 7,536 | 1,134 | 6,861 | 7,995 | 5,370 | 10,161 | 15,531 | 4,901 | 10,004 | 14,905 |
| Dress and Mantle Making and | 539 | 2,419 | 2,958 | 20 | 1,095 | 1,115 | 559 | 3,514 | 4,073 | 549 | 3,421 | 3,970 |
| Millinery ... | 453 | 944 | 1,397 | 202 | 395 | 597 | 655 | 1,339 | 1,994 | 654 | 1,337 | 1,991 |
| Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) | 301 | 1,614 | 1,915 | 11 | 1,472 | 1,483 | 312 | 3,086 | 3,398 | 244 | 1,905 | 2,149 |
| Manufacture ... | 452 | 344 | 796 | 55 | 229 | 284 | 507 | 573 | 1,080 | 504 | 573 | 1,077 |
| Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- | 5,739 | 2,060 | 7,799 | 1,517 | 784 | 2,301 | 7,256 | 2,844 | 10,100 | 7,168 | 2,838 | 10,006 |
| ing, etc., Making ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Dress Industries ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ... | 7,047 | 2,236 | 9,283 | 223 | 240 | 463 | 7,270 | 2,476 | 9,746 | 6,838 | 2,439 | 9,277 |
| Grain Milling ... | 1,345 | 118 | 1,463 | 332 | 16 | 348 | 1,677 | 134 | 1,811 | 1,585 | 131 | 1,716 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- | 1,525 | 1,979 | 3,504 | 389 | 2,324 | 2,713 | 1,914 | 4,303 | 6,217 | 1,889 | 4,299 | 6,188 |
| fectionery ... | 4,056 | 4,307 | 8,363 | 80 | 435 | 515 | 4,136 | 4,742 | 8,878 | 4,081 | 4,687 | 8,768 |
| Other Food Industries ... | 4,334 | 1,601 | 5,935 | 130 | 279 | 409 | 4,464 | 1,880 | 6,344 | 4,126 | 1,858 | 5,984 |
| Drink Industries ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff | 502 | 989 | 1,491 | 17 | 148 | 165 | 519 | 1,137 | 1,656 | 451 | 1,074 | 1,525 |
| Manufacture ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork | 3,648 | 100 | 3,748 | 300 | 15 | 315 | 3,948 | 115 | 4,063 | 3,813 | 114 | 3,927 |
| Wood Box and Packing Case Making | 967 | 96 | 1,063 | 201 | 37 | 238 | 1,168 | 133 | 1,301 | 1,134 | 133 | 1,267 |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 4,016 | 512 | 4,528 | 234 | 102 | 336 | 4,250 | 614 | 4,864 | 4,144 | 601 | 4,745 |
| Other Woodworking ... | 1,319 | 320 | 1,639 | 245 | 64 | 309 | 1,564 | 384 | 1,948 | 1,486 | 375 | 1,861 |
| Printing and Paper Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and Paper Board Making ... | 1,340 | 324 | 1,664 | 1,222 | 430 | 1,652 | 2,562 | 754 | 3,316 | 2,554 | 753 | 3,307 |
| Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and | 691 | 915 | 1,606 | 25 | 308 | 333 | 716 | 1,223 | 1,939 | 703 | 1,202 | 1,905 |
| Stationery ... | 158 | 26 | 184 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 159 | 29 | 188 | 156 | 29 | 185 |
| Wall Paper Making and Paper | 110 | 70 | 180 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 117 | 75 | 192 | 117 | 75 | 192 |
| Staining ... | 7,605 | 2,958 | 10,563 | 229 | 446 | 675 | 7,834 | 3,404 | 11,238 | 7,703 | 3,337 | 11,040 |
| Stationery and Typewriting Requisites | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (not paper) ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building and Construction of Works :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building ... | 93,964 | 175 | 94,139 | 1,854 | 7 | 1,861 | 95,818 | 182 | 96,000 | 93,011 | 179 | 93,190 |
| Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 28,626 | 18 | 28,644 | 524 | 1 | 525 | 29,150 | 19 | 29,169 | 28,184 | 19 | 28,203 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber Manufacture ... | 2,154 | 1,167 | 3,321 | 669 | 820 | 1,489 | 2,823 | 1,987 | 4,810 | 2,820 | 1,987 | 4,807 |
| Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture | 492 | 67 | 559 | 23 | 4 | 27 | 515 | 71 | 586 | 515 | 71 | 586 |
| Brush and Broom Making ... | 431 | 242 | 673 | 183 | 121 | 304 | 614 | 363 | 977 | 597 | 363 | 960 |
| Scientific and Photographic Instru- | 346 | 191 | 537 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 356 | 201 | 557 | 350 | 201 | 551 |
| ment and Apparatus Manufacture | 643 | 64 | 707 | 66 | 5 | 71 | 709 | 69 | 778 | 707 | 67 | 774 |
| Musical Instrument Making ... | 323 | 218 | 541 | 31 | 41 | 72 | 354 | 259 | 613 | 354 | 259 | 613 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacture ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industries ... | 8,595 | 97 | 8,692 | 201 | 14 | 215 | 8,796 | 111 | 8,907 | 8,514 | 109 | 8,623 |
| Transport and Communication :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Railway Service ... | 7,121 | 260 | 7,381 | 409 | 4 | 413 | 7,530 | 264 | 7,794 | 7,335 | 260 | 7,595 |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service ... | 3,981 | 192 | 4,173 | 169 | 4 | 173 | 4,150 | 196 | 4,346 | 4,110 | 194 | 4,304 |
| Other Road Transport ... | 18,469 | 151 | 18,620 | 569 | 12 | 581 | 19,038 | 163 | 19,201 | 18,420 | 159 | 18,579 |
| Shipping Service ... | 21,449 | 327 | 21,776 | 134 | 12 | 146 | 21,583 | 339 | 21,922 | 21,161 | 336 | 21,497 |
| Canal, River, Dock and Harbour | 39,763 | 76 | 39,839 | 730 | 8 | 738 | 40,493 | 84 | 40,577 | 39,986 | 84 | 40,070 |
| Service ... | 2,374 | 59 | 2,433 | 44 | 3 | 47 | 2,418 | 62 | 2,480 | 2,409 | 62 | 2,471 |
| Other Transport and Communication | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and Storage ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Distributive Trades ... | 54,467 | 22,131 | 76,598 | 1,585 | 1,818 | 3,403 | 56,052 | 23,949 | 80,001 | 53,990 | 23,418 | 77,408 |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance ... | 4,110 | 770 | 4,880 | 30 | 7 | 37 | 4,140 | 777 | 4,917 | 4,034 | 767 | 4,801 |
| Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Government ... | 6,663 | 734 | 7,397 | 191 | 32 | 223 | 6,854 | 766 | 7,620 | 6,386 | 708 | 7,094 |
| Local Government ... | 20,530 | 530 | 21,060 | 488 | 7 | 495 | 21,018 | 537 | 21,555 | 20,115 | 526 | 20,641 |
| Professional Services ... | 2,334 | 720 | 3,054 | 44 | 12 | 56 | 2,378 | 732 | 3,110 | 2,280 | 725 | 3,005 |
| Entertainments and Sports ... | 4,212 | 1,569 | 5,781 | 71 | 44 | 115 | 4,283 | 1,613 | 5,896 | 4,164 | 1,603 | 5,767 |
| Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services | 10,356 | 17,334 | 27,690 | 74 | 230 | 304 | 10,430 | 17,564 | 27,994 | 10,139 | 17,365 | 27,504 |
| Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning | 1,121 | 3,286 | 4,407 | 19 | 556 | 575 | 1,140 | 3,842 | 4,982 | 1,118 | 3,697 | 4,815 |
| Other Industries and Services ... | 18,629 | 1,045 | 19,674 | 445 | 302 | 747 | 19,074 | 1,347 | 20,421 | 18,528 | 1,332 | 19,860 |
| TOTAL ... | 758,269 | 119,835 | 878,104 | 204,537 | 73,632 | 278,169 | 962,806 | 193,467 | 1,156,273* | 941,692 | 187,853 | 1,129,545 |

* Including 65,105 Casuals (Males 64,392, Females 713).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

| INDUSTRY. | GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT 24TH OCT., 1927. |
|--|--|---------|-----------|---|--------|-------|-------------------------|--------|-------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-------|--|
| | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1927. | | | PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH OCTOBER, 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. | 26TH SEPT., 1927.* | 25TH OCT., 1926. | 26TH OCT., 1925. | | |
| Fishing | 27,500 | 960 | 28,460 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 7.9 | 2.8 | 7.8 | - 0.7 | -13.1 | - 1.5 | 7.8 |
| Mining :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | 1,192,190 | 6,800 | 1,198,990 | 11.2 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 7.5 | 18.7 | 13.8 | 18.7 | - 0.4 | +10.1 | - 1.2 | 18.7 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying | 14,840 | 30 | 14,870 | 10.0 | ... | 10.0 | 2.0 | ... | 2.0 | 12.0 | ... | 12.0 | + 0.2 | -51.9 | -14.7 | 12.0 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining | 5,650 | 60 | 5,710 | 8.2 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 8.2 | + 0.8 | - 6.4 | - 2.6 | 8.2 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining | 42,730 | 330 | 43,060 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 8.1 | + 0.8 | - 6.7 | + 0.8 | 8.0 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining | 11,150 | 10 | 11,160 | 1.4 | ... | 1.4 | 0.9 | ... | 0.9 | 2.3 | ... | 2.3 | + 1.1 | + 0.4 | + 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | 16,840 | 1,610 | 18,450 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 9.0 | - 0.2 | - 8.3 | + 2.3 | 8.9 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging | 15,210 | 160 | 15,370 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 4.2 | - 0.5 | - 4.0 | + 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 11,680 | 120 | 11,800 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 1.4 | ... | 1.4 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 11.2 | - 1.9 | -61.5 | - 6.0 | 11.1 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture | 15,690 | 1,360 | 17,050 | 12.9 | 3.5 | 12.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 15.1 | 4.1 | 14.2 | + 2.3 | - 5.2 | - 1.0 | 14.2 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works | 18,710 | 890 | 19,600 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 6.6 | + 0.2 | - 2.0 | + 3.1 | 6.5 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 79,510 | 7,650 | 87,160 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 8.8 | + 1.6 | -10.1 | + 1.4 | 8.7 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 34,540 | 37,990 | 72,530 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.8 | - 0.5 | - 9.1 | - 2.1 | 11.8 |
| Glass Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture | 20,020 | 5,350 | 25,370 | 9.2 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 9.6 | - 0.6 | - 7.6 | - 0.8 | 9.6 |
| Glass Bottle Making | 16,150 | 2,190 | 18,340 | 15.0 | 6.6 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 20.2 | 10.6 | 19.1 | - 2.0 | -12.2 | - 6.1 | 19.1 |
| Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals Manufacture | 72,860 | 22,560 | 95,420 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 6.1 | - 0.2 | - 5.9 | - 3.7 | 6.1 |
| Explosives Manufacture | 12,900 | 6,060 | 18,960 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | + 0.5 | - 6.5 | - 1.0 | 6.7 |
| Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture | 14,380 | 4,340 | 18,720 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 4.2 | + 0.3 | - 2.3 | - 0.8 | 4.2 |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | 59,160 | 20,920 | 80,080 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 6.5 | + 0.1 | - 2.3 | - 0.2 | 6.5 |
| Metal Manufacture :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | 24,650 | 270 | 24,920 | 11.3 | 3.7 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 13.4 | 4.1 | 13.3 | - 1.9 | -49.7 | - 8.1 | 13.3 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges | 190,270 | 4,250 | 194,520 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 12.4 | 2.0 | 12.2 | 20.6 | 5.4 | 20.3 | + 2.7 | -32.7 | - 4.0 | 20.3 |
| Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. | 37,550 | 3,060 | 40,610 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 9.7 | 7.1 | 9.5 | + 0.2 | - 9.0 | - 1.6 | 9.5 |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates | 28,240 | 3,990 | 32,230 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 20.2 | 10.0 | 18.9 | 26.9 | 17.1 | 25.7 | - 6.7 | -25.8 | +16.8 | 25.7 |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making | 26,770 | 1,350 | 28,120 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 13.3 | 7.5 | 13.0 | + 1.2 | -12.1 | - 4.7 | 13.0 |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture | 18,910 | 3,990 | 22,900 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 17.7 | 7.5 | 15.9 | - 1.5 | - 4.9 | + 1.6 | 15.9 |
| Engineering, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 558,100 | 42,290 | 600,390 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 10.3 | 4.0 | 9.9 | - 0.1 | - 8.1 | - 2.1 | 9.8 |
| Electrical Engineering | 62,630 | 16,670 | 79,300 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.6 | ... | - 2.5 | - 0.9 | 4.6 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. | 55,990 | 1,140 | 57,130 | 12.2 | 1.6 | 12.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 12.5 | - 0.2 | -19.2 | -13.0 | 11.9 |
| Constructional Engineering | 26,400 | 1,060 | 27,460 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 9.3 | 4.5 | 9.1 | + 1.9 | -16.0 | - 1.7 | 9.1 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft | 210,040 | 22,820 | 232,860 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 8.3 | - 1.0 | - 2.0 | + 1.1 | 8.3 |
| Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. | 18,600 | 2,270 | 20,870 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 9.1 | - 0.2 | - 4.5 | - 2.5 | 9.0 |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building | 54,790 | 1,330 | 56,120 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 5.8 | + 0.2 | -15.8 | - 1.7 | 5.9 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | 212,660 | 3,370 | 216,030 | 20.5 | 3.1 | 20.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 21.2 | 3.4 | 21.0 | - 0.8 | -25.2 | -16.0 | 20.8 |
| Metal Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding | 81,460 | 7,910 | 89,370 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 8.6 | + 0.1 | - 7.9 | - 1.8 | 8.5 |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting | 13,640 | 1,170 | 14,810 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 0.2 | ... | 0.2 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 5.2 | - 0.5 | - 4.5 | - 0.9 | 5.2 |
| Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture | 53,950 | 30,560 | 84,510 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 5.1 | - 0.7 | - 2.3 | - 0.4 | 5.1 |
| Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making | 24,420 | 10,670 | 35,090 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 15.4 | 12.1 | 14.4 | - 3.3 | - 5.6 | + 1.6 | 14.4 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture | 14,800 | 11,110 | 25,910 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 9.3 | ... | -12.8 | - 1.7 | 9.3 |
| Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture | 18,780 | 10,850 | 29,630 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 9.4 | - 0.5 | - 2.0 | - 0.7 | 9.4 |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | 7,140 | 500 | 7,640 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 4.2 | - 0.8 | - 2.4 | - 0.6 | 4.2 |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture | 24,370 | 20,600 | 44,970 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 5.3 | - 0.5 | - 3.3 | - 2.7 | 5.3 |
| Other Metal Industries | 119,540 | 67,480 | 187,020 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.5 | - 0.7 | - 3.8 | - 0.7 | 8.5 |
| Textile Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 207,640 | 362,470 | 570,110 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 11.0 | + 1.7 | - 8.7 | + 4.0 | 11.0 |
| Woollen and Worsted | 104,310 | 144,870 | 249,180 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 6.1 | | | | | |

* The figures for September have been revised.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

| INDUSTRY. | GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED AT 24TH OCT., 1927. |
|---|--|-----------|------------|---|---------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1927. | | | PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH OCTOBER, 1927. | | | | | | | | | INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- TAGES 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. | 26TH SEPT., 1927.* | 25TH OCT., 1926. | 26TH OCT., 1925. | |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ... | 93,860 | 53,200 | 147,060 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 6.6 | + 0.6 | - 1.8 | - 2.4 | 6.6 |
| Grain Milling ... | 27,840 | 3,390 | 31,230 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 5.8 | - 1.0 | - 2.2 | + 1.2 | 5.7 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery ... | 26,730 | 51,720 | 78,450 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 7.9 | + 0.8 | - 2.9 | + 2.3 | 7.9 |
| Other Food Industries ... | 55,210 | 56,030 | 111,240 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 | - 1.3 | - 1.1 | - 0.6 | 8.0 |
| Drink Industries ... | 87,700 | 24,050 | 111,750 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 5.7 | + 0.1 | - 1.6 | - 0.8 | 5.5 |
| Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ... | 14,550 | 28,830 | 43,380 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | - 0.5 | - 0.4 | - 1.1 | 3.7 |
| Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ... | 56,270 | 2,920 | 59,190 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 6.9 | + 0.2 | - 3.7 | - 2.1 | 6.7 |
| Wood Box and Packing Case Making ... | 11,170 | 2,030 | 13,200 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 9.9 | - 0.7 | - 6.0 | - 1.4 | 9.8 |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ... | 93,940 | 20,540 | 114,480 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 4.2 | - 0.3 | - 2.8 | - 1.1 | 4.2 |
| Other Woodworking ... | 18,860 | 5,440 | 24,300 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 8.0 | - 1.4 | - 4.6 | - 3.0 | 7.8 |
| Printing and Paper Trades:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and Paper Board Making ... | 40,520 | 14,440 | 54,960 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 6.0 | + 0.9 | - 6.3 | + 0.1 | 6.1 |
| Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... | 20,020 | 36,360 | 56,380 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | - 0.2 | - 2.0 | - 1.3 | 3.4 |
| Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining ... | 3,820 | 1,520 | 5,340 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 3.5 | - 0.8 | - 0.4 | + 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... | 2,540 | 3,230 | 5,770 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 3.3 | - 0.4 | - 2.2 | - 2.1 | 3.3 |
| Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ... | 166,590 | 90,100 | 256,690 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.4 | + 0.1 | - 1.1 | + 0.2 | 4.4 |
| Building and Construction of Works:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building ... | 839,800 | 8,060 | 847,860 | 11.2 | 2.2 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 11.3 | + 2.2 | - 0.2 | + 1.6 | 11.2 |
| Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 168,370 | 930 | 169,300 | 17.0 | 1.9 | 16.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 17.3 | 2.0 | 17.2 | + 1.3 | - 4.9 | + 0.5 | 17.2 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber Manufacture ... | 35,290 | 24,630 | 59,920 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | + 1.2 | - 8.5 | - 1.5 | 8.0 |
| Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture ... | 12,040 | 2,220 | 14,260 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 4.1 | - 0.8 | - 26.0 | - 1.1 | 4.1 |
| Brush and Broom Making ... | 6,050 | 4,550 | 10,600 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 10.1 | 8.0 | 9.2 | - 0.7 | - 3.9 | - 3.0 | 9.1 |
| Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture ... | 15,580 | 8,660 | 24,240 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | - 0.1 | - 1.6 | - 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Musical Instrument Making ... | 19,720 | 5,030 | 24,750 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 3.1 | - 1.0 | - 3.1 | - 1.7 | 3.1 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture ... | 6,150 | 5,600 | 11,750 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 5.2 | - 1.0 | - 2.0 | - 3.1 | 5.2 |
| Gases, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... | 165,260 | 5,930 | 171,190 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 5.2 | + 0.3 | - 1.0 | - 0.7 | 5.1 |
| Transport and Communication:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Railway Service ... | 140,690 | 7,970 | 148,660 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 5.2 | + 0.6 | - 7.3 | - 1.5 | 5.1 |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service ... | 128,960 | 5,560 | 134,520 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 | + 0.4 | - 1.6 | - 0.8 | 3.2 |
| Other Road Transport ... | 166,650 | 5,810 | 172,460 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 11.4 | 2.8 | 11.1 | + 0.8 | - 4.2 | - 2.8 | 11.0 |
| Shipping Service ... | 136,230 | 6,040 | 142,270 | 15.7 | 5.4 | 15.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 5.6 | 15.4 | + 1.7 | - 5.3 | - 5.1 | 15.5 |
| Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service ... | 178,680 | 2,080 | 180,760 | 22.3 | 3.7 | 22.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 22.7 | 4.0 | 22.4 | + 0.3 | - 9.6 | - 7.6 | 22.6 |
| Other Transport and Communication and Storage... .. | 17,110 | 1,860 | 18,970 | 13.9 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 14.1 | 3.3 | 13.1 | - 0.6 | - 1.1 | - 1.5 | 13.1 |
| Distributive Trades | 963,940 | 617,130 | 1,581,070 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 5.1 | + 0.2 | - 1.9 | - 1.1 | 5.0 |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance | 150,790 | 72,030 | 222,820 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | + 0.1 | - 1.0 | - 1.0 | 2.2 |
| Miscellaneous Trades and Services:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Government | 110,650 | 25,840 | 136,490 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 5.6 | + 0.1 | - 1.5 | - 1.8 | 5.4 |
| Local Government | 245,550 | 18,330 | 263,880 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 8.2 | + 0.7 | - 1.5 | - 0.4 | 8.0 |
| Professional Services | 67,800 | 48,910 | 116,710 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 | + 0.3 | - 0.5 | - 0.5 | 2.6 |
| Entertainments and Sports | 43,700 | 24,110 | 67,810 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 8.7 | + 1.1 | - 2.5 | - 2.8 | 8.6 |
| Hotel, Boarding, House, Club Services ... | 111,870 | 200,720 | 312,590 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 9.0 | + 2.1 | - 1.7 | - 2.6 | 8.9 |
| Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ... | 25,170 | 101,480 | 126,650 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | ... | - 1.0 | - 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Other Industries and Services | 90,470 | 33,330 | 123,800 | 20.6 | 3.1 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 21.1 | 4.0 | 16.5 | + 0.2 | - 6.4 | - 6.4 | 16.4 |
| TOTAL | 8,899,000 | 3,232,000 | 12,131,000 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 9.5 | + 0.2 | - 4.1 | - 1.9 | 9.5 |

* The figures for September have been revised.

WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.†

At 31st October, 1927, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,106,057; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,131,712.

Comparative figures for men, boys, women and girls, separately, are given below:—

| | | 26th Sept., 1927. | 31st October, 1927. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | Total. | Persons normally in regular employment. | | Persons normally in casual employ- ment. | Total. |
| | | | Wholly Unemployed. | Temporary Stoppages. | | |
| Great Britain. | | | | | | |
| Men | ... | 835,786 | 613,821 | 208,091 | 63,072 | 884,984 |
| Boys | ... | 32,111 | 26,720 | 6,557 | 94 | 33,371 |
| Women | ... | 149,908 | 85,803 | 70,180 | 634 | 156,617 |
| Girls | ... | 32,312 | 26,565 | 4,509 | 11 | 31,085 |
| Total... | | 1,050,117 | 752,909 | 289,337 | 63,811 | 1,106,057 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland. | | | | | | |
| Men | ... | 855,163 | 630,728 | 208,998 | 64,507 | 904,233 |
| Boys | ... | 32,628 | 27,279 | 6,611 | 94 | 33,984 |
| Women | ... | 154,685 | 89,504 | 71,800 | 636 | 161,940 |
| Girls | ... | 32,690 | 26,870 | 4,674 | 11 | 31,555 |
| Total... | | 1,075,166 | 774,381 | 292,083 | 65,248 | 1,131,712 |

The following Table gives particulars relating to certain branches of the work of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the five weeks ended 31st October, 1927. Of the 131,395 vacancies filled, 69,241 were for men, 33,685 for women, and 28,469 for juveniles:—

| Week ended | Applications from Employers. | | Vacancies Filled.† | Number of Work-people on Registers.‡ |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | During Week. | At end of Week. | | |
| 26th September, 1927 ... | 27,628 | 18,650 | 24,570 | 1,075,166 |
| 3rd October, 1927 ... | 29,153 | 19,433 | 24,781 | 1,101,197 |
| 10th " " ... | 31,506 | 20,621 | 26,980 | 1,098,045 |
| 17th " " ... | 32,972 | 21,097 | 28,670 | 1,096,321 |
| 24th " " ... | 28,887 | 20,032 | 26,321 | 1,098,516 |
| 31st " " ... | 28,442 | 20,109 | 24,643 | 1,131,712 |
| Average (5 weeks) ... | 30,192 | ... | 26,279 | 1,105,558 |

† 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.

‡ "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 five weeks ended 26th September, 1927, the average number of such placings was 5,095 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters, during the five weeks ended 31st October, 1927, was 700 per week.

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

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 31st October, 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 31st October, 1927. | | | | Inc.(+) or Dec.(−) as compared with 26th Sept., 1927. |
|---|---|---------|-------------|-----------|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Juven-iles. | Total. | |
| <i>London Division</i> ... | 88,862 | 15,624 | 6,782 | 111,268 | + 10,138 |
| <i>South-Eastern Division</i> | 33,489 | 6,887 | 3,970 | 44,346 | + 6,650 |
| Brighton ... | 1,884 | 499 | 315 | 2,698 | + 531 |
| Chatham ... | 2,395 | 255 | 606 | 3,256 | + 552 |
| Ipswich ... | 1,034 | 210 | 78 | 1,322 | + 375 |
| Norwich ... | 2,863 | 930 | 134 | 3,927 | + 44 |
| Rest of South-Eastern | 25,313 | 4,993 | 2,837 | 33,143 | + 5,986 |
| <i>South-Western Division</i> | 50,324 | 7,218 | 4,814 | 62,356 | + 7,784 |
| Bristol ... | 9,374 | 1,976 | 1,120 | 12,470 | + 606 |
| Plymouth ... | 4,173 | 520 | 539 | 5,232 | + 169 |
| Portsmouth ... | 4,548 | 488 | 522 | 5,558 | + 753 |
| Reading ... | 1,063 | 69 | 173 | 1,305 | + 143 |
| Southampton ... | 4,550 | 388 | 554 | 5,492 | + 564 |
| Swindon ... | 849 | 107 | 98 | 1,054 | + 14 |
| Rest of South-Western | 25,767 | 3,670 | 1,808 | 31,245 | + 7,085 |
| <i>Midlands Division</i> ... | 94,798 | 26,288 | 5,638 | 126,724 | + 2,242 |
| Birmingham ... | 17,778 | 7,391 | 804 | 25,973 | + 76 |
| Coventry ... | 4,142 | 733 | 60 | 4,935 | + 1,619 |
| Cradley Heath ... | 2,434 | 476 | 130 | 3,040 | + 54 |
| Derby ... | 1,751 | 417 | 223 | 2,391 | + 374 |
| Leicester ... | 2,738 | 1,207 | 45 | 3,990 | + 1,359 |
| Northampton ... | 1,227 | 222 | 79 | 1,528 | + 30 |
| Nottingham ... | 5,388 | 1,404 | 436 | 7,228 | + 369 |
| Smethwick ... | 2,203 | 714 | 90 | 3,007 | + 120 |
| Stoke-on-Trent ... | 7,412 | 3,391 | 691 | 11,494 | + 886 |
| Walsall ... | 3,487 | 662 | 215 | 4,364 | + 161 |
| West Bromwich ... | 1,933 | 418 | 134 | 2,485 | + 151 |
| Wolverhampton ... | 3,410 | 536 | 109 | 4,055 | + 886 |
| Rest of Midlands | 40,895 | 8,717 | 2,622 | 52,234 | + 1,887 |
| <i>North-Eastern Division</i> | 222,212 | 22,913 | 13,631 | 258,756 | + 484 |
| Barnsley ... | 2,924 | 397 | 157 | 3,478 | + 711 |
| Bradford ... | 7,226 | 2,407 | 385 | 10,018 | + 290 |
| Darlington ... | 2,011 | 155 | 182 | 2,348 | + 20 |
| Dewsbury ... | 1,655 | 586 | 166 | 2,407 | + 169 |
| Doncaster ... | 7,637 | 139 | 290 | 8,066 | + 999 |
| Gateshead ... | 7,836 | 685 | 746 | 9,267 | + 2,318 |
| Grimsby ... | 2,674 | 250 | 231 | 3,155 | + 470 |
| Halifax ... | 1,707 | 431 | 45 | 2,183 | + 415 |
| Hartlepool ... | 3,864 | 173 | 506 | 4,543 | + 451 |
| Huddersfield ... | 1,749 | 767 | 146 | 2,662 | + 101 |
| Hull ... | 9,643 | 662 | 916 | 11,221 | + 1,020 |
| Leeds ... | 10,886 | 3,723 | 675 | 15,284 | + 579 |
| Lincoln ... | 1,355 | 203 | 88 | 1,646 | + 32 |
| Middlesbrough ... | 7,871 | 364 | 332 | 8,567 | + 530 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne ... | 14,691 | 1,260 | 923 | 16,874 | + 446 |
| Rotherham ... | 3,074 | 284 | 338 | 3,696 | + 617 |
| Sheffield ... | 18,975 | 2,066 | 1,404 | 22,445 | + 704 |
| South Shields ... | 8,841 | 311 | 347 | 7,499 | + 679 |
| Stockton-on-Tees ... | 4,330 | 185 | 318 | 4,833 | + 206 |
| Sunderland ... | 8,370 | 600 | 570 | 9,540 | + 117 |
| Wakefield ... | 2,454 | 214 | 296 | 2,964 | + 632 |
| York ... | 1,358 | 173 | 131 | 1,662 | + 27 |
| Rest of North-Eastern | 93,081 | 6,878 | 4,439 | 104,398 | + 1,955 |
| <i>North-Western Division</i> | 165,870 | 57,150 | 14,898 | 237,918 | + 18,757 |
| Accrington ... | 1,240 | 764 | 95 | 2,099 | + 406 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne ... | 2,634 | 1,558 | 210 | 4,402 | + 644 |
| Barrow ... | 2,080 | 245 | 235 | 2,560 | + 217 |
| Birkenhead ... | 4,403 | 325 | 394 | 5,122 | + 741 |
| Blackburn ... | 3,884 | 3,569 | 438 | 7,891 | + 2,419 |
| Blackpool ... | 1,738 | 680 | 185 | 2,603 | + 1,168 |
| Bolton ... | 3,835 | 1,695 | 232 | 5,762 | + 685 |
| Burnley ... | 2,336 | 2,482 | 176 | 4,994 | + 1,628 |
| Bury ... | 1,201 | 831 | 98 | 2,130 | + 271 |
| Chorley ... | 1,819 | 710 | 90 | 2,619 | + 766 |
| Liverpool ... | 38,742 | 4,849 | 4,349 | 47,940 | + 2,337 |
| Manchester ... | 16,914 | 4,848 | 1,082 | 22,844 | + 407 |
| Nelson ... | 704 | 422 | 31 | 1,157 | + 35 |
| Oldham ... | 13,053 | 5,077 | 808 | 18,938 | + 316 |
| Preston ... | 2,384 | 1,676 | 178 | 4,238 | + 632 |
| Rochdale ... | 2,137 | 1,019 | 110 | 3,266 | + 188 |
| St. Helens ... | 4,422 | 246 | 153 | 4,821 | + 622 |
| Salford ... | 7,470 | 2,556 | 776 | 10,802 | + 769 |
| Stockport ... | 1,976 | 2,080 | 205 | 4,261 | + 1,059 |
| Warrington ... | 2,220 | 930 | 423 | 3,573 | + 603 |
| Wigan ... | 5,966 | 2,507 | 477 | 8,950 | + 608 |
| Rest of North-Western | 44,712 | 18,081 | 4,153 | 66,946 | + 8,126 |
| <i>Scotland Division</i> ... | 92,054 | 16,531 | 8,033 | 116,618 | + 4,300 |
| Aberdeen ... | 3,152 | 579 | 129 | 3,860 | + 12 |
| Clydebank ... | 653 | 181 | 91 | 925 | + 5 |
| Dundee ... | 2,924 | 1,414 | 183 | 4,521 | + 70 |
| Edinburgh ... | 8,352 | 2,108 | 824 | 11,284 | + 780 |
| Glasgow ... | 32,524 | 5,498 | 3,345 | 41,367 | + 1,630 |
| Greenock ... | 3,694 | 465 | 275 | 4,434 | + 398 |
| Motherwell ... | 2,854 | 156 | 227 | 3,237 | + 748 |
| Paisley ... | 1,856 | 583 | 183 | 2,622 | + 302 |
| Rest of Scotland | 36,045 | 5,547 | 2,776 | 44,368 | + 529 |
| <i>Wales Division</i> ... | 137,375 | 4,006 | 6,690 | 148,071 | + 11,037 |
| Cardiff ... | 8,235 | 913 | 749 | 9,897 | + 1,106 |
| Llanelli ... | 6,058 | 149 | 289 | 6,496 | + 563 |
| Newport ... | 3,270 | 229 | 295 | 3,794 | + 403 |
| Swansea ... | 6,794 | 411 | 624 | 7,829 | + 949 |
| Rest of Wales | 113,018 | 2,304 | 4,733 | 120,055 | + 8,016 |
| <i>Northern Ireland</i> ... | 19,249 | 5,323 | 1,083 | 25,655 | + 606 |
| Belfast ... | 13,818 | 3,299 | 917 | 18,034 | + 800 |
| Londonderry ... | 1,011 | 584 | 46 | 1,641 | + 130 |
| Lurgan ... | 161 | 255 | 6 | 422 | + 77 |
| Lisburn ... | 302 | 140 | 14 | 456 | + 13 |
| Newry ... | 320 | 97 | 2 | 419 | + 47 |
| Rest of Northern Ire-land | 3,637 | 948 | 98 | 4,683 | + 47 |
| <i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> ... | 904,233 | 161,940 | 65,539 | 1,131,712 | + 56,546 |

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

On page 420 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 24th October, 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 ... | 1,405 | 9 | 137 | 4 | 1,555 |
| 2. Claims admitted or under consideration ... | 751,094 | 14,607 | 130,188 | 7,569 | 903,458 |
| 3. Claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ... | 81,701 | 683 | 6,999 | 378 | 89,761 |
| 4. Insured non-claimants on main file ... | 16,356 | 1,542 | 2,099 | 1,539 | 21,536 |
| 5. Uninsured persons on Register ... | 9,767 | 14,280 | 14,806 | 20,424 | 59,277 |
| 6. Two months' file ... | 69,901 | 4,394 | 35,254 | 3,686 | 113,235 |
| <i>Persons on Register (lines 2-5)</i> ... | 858,918 | 31,112 | 154,092 | 29,910 | 1,074,032 |
| <i>Books Lodged (lines 1-4 and 6)</i> ... | 920,457 | 21,235 | 174,677 | 13,176 | 1,129,545 |

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 13th September to 10th October, 1927:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---------|----------|---------|
| Applications considered by Committees during period ... | 214,753 | 27,651 | 242,404 |
| Applications admitted by Committees during period:— | | | |
| (a) For 12 weeks ... | 26,500 | 1,839 | 28,339 |
| (b) For less than 12 weeks ... | 157,683 | 16,164 | 173,847 |
| 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 ... | 1,579 | 687 | 2,266 |
| Insurable employment not likely to be available ... | 1,424 | 293 | 1,717 |
| Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ... | 12,587 | 1,829 | 14,416 |
| Not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment or not willing to accept suitable employment ... | 7,701 | 2,282 | 9,983 |
| <i>Special Conditions:</i> | | | |
| Single persons residing with relatives ... | 4,351 | 1,868 | 6,219 |
| Married women who could look for support from their husbands ... | ... | 1,864 | 1,864 |
| Married men who could look for support from their wives ... | 359 | ... | 359 |
| Working short time but earning sufficient for maintenance ... | 1,575 | 487 | 2,062 |
| Aliens ... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Total definitely recommended for disallowance ... | 29,580 | 9,312 | 38,892 |
| Applications during the period recommended for postponement for a definite time ... | 990 | 336 | 1,326 |

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

During the five weeks ended 29th October, 1927, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table:—

| | Five weeks ended 29th Oct., 1927. | Four weeks ended 24th Sept., 1927. | Five weeks ended 30th Oct., 1926. |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Contributions (Receipts):—</i> | | | |
| By Employers ... | £ 1,650,000 | £ 1,225,000 | £ 1,340,000 |
| „ Employed Persons ... | 1,450,000 | 1,075,000 | 1,170,000 |
| „ Service Departments (Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry) ... | 15,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| „ Exchequer ... | 1,225,000 | 885,000 | 990,000 |
| Total ... | 4,340,000 | 3,200,000 | 3,520,000 |
| <i>Payments:—</i> | | | |
| Benefit ... | 3,330,000 | 2,570,000 | 5,420,000 |
| Other Payments* ... | 470,000 | 375,000 | 470,000 |
| Total ... | 3,800,000 | 2,945,000 | 5,890,000 |
| Treasury Advances Outstanding ... | 22,090,000 | 22,690,000 | 18,810,000 |

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

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1927.

The Table on pages 422 and 423 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at the beginning of July, 1927. It is not possible to compute the annual estimate until about the end of October, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of July, August and September, 1927, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1926. The following Table gives the corrected total percentages unemployed for each insured industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively :—

| INDUSTRY. | TOTAL PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED. | | | | | | INDUSTRY. | TOTAL PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED. | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| | GREAT BRITAIN. | | | GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. | | | | GREAT BRITAIN. | | | GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. | | | | |
| | 25th July, 1927. | 22nd Aug., 1927. | 26th Sept., 1927. | 25th July, 1927. | 22nd Aug., 1927. | 26th Sept., 1927. | | 25th July, 1927. | 22nd Aug., 1927. | 26th Sept., 1927. | 25th July, 1927. | 22nd Aug., 1927. | 26th Sept., 1927. | | |
| Fishing | 9.8 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 8.5 | Leather and Leather Goods :— | | | | | | | | |
| Mining :— | | | | | | | Tanning, Currying and Dressing ... | 7.2 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 5.7 | | |
| Coal Mining | 21.5 | 20.4 | 19.1 | 21.5 | 20.4 | 19.1 | Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 | | |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying | 9.8 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 11.8 | Clothing Trades :— | | | | | | | | |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.4 | Tailoring | 5.0 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 7.8 | 8.7 | | |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.3 | Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | | |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining ... | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | | |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 7.9 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 9.2 | Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | | |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 | Other Dress Industries | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | | |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— | | | | | | | Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades | 12.7 | 13.2 | 8.2 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 8.2 | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 13.6 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 13.1 | Food, Drink and Tobacco :— | | | | | | | | |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture | 11.9 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 11.9 | Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ... | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | | |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works | 6.0 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 6.4 | Grain Milling | 5.6 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.8 | | |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 4.8 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 7.2 | Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery | 6.3 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 7.1 | | |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 16.5 | 15.7 | 12.3 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 12.3 | Other Food Industries | 6.7 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 9.3 | | |
| Glass Trades :— | | | | | | | Drink Industries | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 | Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | | |
| Glass Bottle Making | 17.5 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 17.5 | 21.2 | 21.1 | Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— | | | | | | | | |
| Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. | | | | | | | Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | | |
| Chemicals Manufacture | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | Wood Box and Packing Case Making | 9.1 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 10.6 | | |
| Explosives Manufacture | 6.7 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 6.2 | Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | | |
| Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | Other Woodworking | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.4 | | |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.4 | Printing and Paper Trades :— | | | | | | | | |
| Metal Manufacture :— | | | | | | | Paper and Paper Board Making ... | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 | | |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | 12.3 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 12.3 | 16.5 | 15.2 | Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | | |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges | 18.2 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 17.6 | Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 | | |
| Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.3 | Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | | |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates | 23.7 | 21.6 | 32.4 | 23.7 | 21.6 | 32.4 | Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | | |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.8 | Building and Construction of Works :— | | | | | | | | |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture | 17.8 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 16.3 | 17.4 | Building : | | | | | | | | |
| Engineering, etc. :— | | | | | | | Carpenters | 2.6 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.8 | | |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 10.0 | Bricklayers | 1.6 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 5.2 | | |
| Electrical Engineering | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | Masons | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.9 | | |
| Marine Engineering, etc. | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.7 | Slaters | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 | | |
| Constructional Engineering | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.2 | Plasterers | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | | |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :— | | | | | | | Painters | 8.1 | 7.4 | 11.9 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 12.1 | | |
| Construction and repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... | 7.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | Plumbers | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 | | |
| Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 9.3 | Labourers to above | 8.5 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 10.9 | | |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-car Building | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | All Other Occupations | 10.2 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.9 | | |
| Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing ... | 22.1 | 22.4 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 21.8 | Total, Building | 6.8 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 9.1 | | |
| Metal Trades :— | | | | | | | Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 14.4 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 15.9 | | |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.5 | Other Manufacturing Industries :— | | | | | | | | |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 5.7 | Rubber Manufacture | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.8 | | |
| Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.8 | Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture | 3.8 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 4.9 | | |
| Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making | 16.6 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 17.7 | Brush and Broom Making | 9.1 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 9.9 | | |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.3 | Scientific and Photographic Instrument and Apparatus Manufacture | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | | |
| Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture | 9.7 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 9.9 | Musical Instrument Making | 7.1 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 4.1 | | |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | | |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture | 7.8 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 5.8 | Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | | |
| Other Metal Industries | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 9.2 | Transport and Communication :— | | | | | | | | |
| Textile Trades :— | | | | | | | Railway Service | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | | |
| Cotton | 9.4 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 | Tramway and Omnibus Service ... | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | | |
| Woollen and Worsted | 9.5 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 8.2 | Other Road Transport | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.3 | | |
| Silk | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | Shipping Service | 14.3 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 13.7 | | |
| Linen | 16.1 | 16.7 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 8.4 | Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service | 22.1 | 23.0 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 22.9 | 22.1 | | |
| Jute | 9.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | Other Transport and Communication and Storage | 11.3 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 13.7 | | |
| Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making | 9.6 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.6 | Distributive Trades | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.9 | | |
| Hosiery | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.7 | Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | | |
| Lace | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 | Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— | | | | | | | | |
| Carpet Manufacture | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.3 | National Government | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | | |
| Other Textile Industries | 8.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | Local Government | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.5 | | |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.8 | Professional Services | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | | |
| | | | | | | | Entertainments and Sports | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | | |
| | | | | | | | Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.9 | | |
| | | | | | | | Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 | | |
| | | | | | | | Other Industries and Services ... | 16.4 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 16.3 | | |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | | |

CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

THE number of persons in industry who are insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July of each year. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 420 of this issue. The total number of insured workers in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1927, is estimated at 11,875,600 (including 125,600 insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries), and the statistics derived from the working of the scheme of unemployment insurance thus furnish valuable information not only with regard to the degree of unemployment among insured persons, but also regarding the changes from year to year in the number of insured workers belonging to each industry and the numbers within various industrial areas.

A comparison between the estimated number of insured persons, at two or more dates, in any individual industry shows the net result of the changes that have occurred in the interval, but this net result represents, of course, a balance between the effects of various counteracting factors. On the one hand, there is in every industry a constant wastage due to deaths, emigration, the passing of individuals out of the scope of the scheme through entry into business on their own account, or through enlistment in the forces, or through rises in salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through retirement from employment, together with the transfer of individuals from one industry to another.

On the other hand, there is a constant flow into the industry (unless it is declining rapidly), consisting mainly of juveniles under 18, to replace such wastage or as the result of expansion in business, or both. Some industries are also being recruited partly from other industries.

As already explained, figures are available from the estimates made once a year, with regard to the *net* effect of these various influences. The statistics regarding the issue of new unemployment

books furnish information with regard to the movement into insurable employment, within each industry, of persons who have not previously been within the scope of the scheme, and from these two series of figures it is possible to determine for each industry the extent to which it has lost insured persons during the year. The loss so determined, however, represents for any industry a *net* loss. It is the difference between the gross losses (including transfers to other industries) and the numbers who have entered it *from* other industries. In industries which are growing rapidly these last-mentioned transfers may, in fact, outweigh all the losses and on balance represent a further net addition to the number of new entrants. Statistics are not regularly compiled with regard to transfers between one industry and another. For the year July, 1926, to June, 1927, they have been obtained specially in respect of the coal-mining industry only and are reproduced on page 429. The transfers in question can, of course, affect only the figures for individual industries. When the insured industries as a whole are considered the transfers cancel each other out.

The measure of the scope of the influences indicated above is, so far as practicable, set out in the following Table. Percentages of the estimated numbers of insured persons in certain industry groups at July, 1926, have been worked for males, females and totals separately, in respect of (a) the estimated numbers insured at July, 1927 (cols. 3, 7 and 11) and (b) the number of new entrants to insurance between July, 1926, and June, 1927, inclusive (cols. 4, 8 and 12).

The figures in cols. 5, 9 and 13 show in most cases the movement out of each industry group (after reduction, as indicated above, by transfers from other industries). They represent the difference between the index number for July, 1926 (100), after increase by the percentage addition for new entrants, and the index number for July, 1927.

The figures relate to Great Britain and do not include Northern Ireland. Corresponding statistics for the year July, 1925, to June, 1926, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1926, pages 415-417.

TABLE SHOWING, FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS, THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1927, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1926, TO JUNE, 1927, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1926.

| INDUSTRY. | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | | TOTAL. | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Estimated Number Insured, July, 1927. | Percentage of July, 1926, Number. | New Entrants July, 1926-June, 1927. Per cent. | Losses (-) Further additions (+) Per cent. | Estimated Number Insured, July, 1927. | Percentage of July, 1926, Number. | New Entrants July, 1926-June, 1927. Per cent. | Losses (-) Further additions (+) Per cent. | Estimated Number Insured, July, 1927. | Percentage of July, 1926, Number. | New Entrants July, 1926-June, 1927. Per cent. | Losses (-) Further additions (+) Per cent. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. |
| Mining :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | 1,192,000 | 97.9 | 3.3 | — 5.4 | 6,800 | 92.3 | 19.9 | — 27.6 | 1,198,800 | 97.9 | 3.4 | — 5.5 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying, etc. | 104,580 | 101.4 | 4.1 | — 2.7 | 2,200 | 96.9 | 17.0 | — 20.1 | 106,780 | 101.3 | 4.3 | — 3.0 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 11,670 | 101.6 | 1.7 | — 0.1 | 120 | 70.6 | 22.4 | — 51.8 | 11,790 | 101.2 | 2.0 | — 0.8 |
| Artificial Stone, Concrete and Cement, etc., Manufacture ... | 33,960 | 104.5 | 3.3 | + 1.2 | 2,230 | 101.4 | 10.7 | — 9.3 | 36,190 | 104.3 | 3.8 | + 0.5 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... | 78,500 | 106.4 | 6.3 | + 0.1 | 7,640 | 100.0 | 11.8 | — 11.8 | 86,140 | 105.8 | 6.8 | — 1.0 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... | 34,440 | 98.8 | 4.2 | — 5.4 | 37,970 | 99.1 | 7.9 | — 8.8 | 72,410 | 99.0 | 6.1 | — 7.1 |
| Glass Trades... .. | 36,110 | 97.5 | 4.4 | — 6.9 | 7,540 | 102.7 | 11.8 | — 9.1 | 43,650 | 98.4 | 5.6 | — 7.2 |
| Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ... | 158,660 | 101.6 | 3.1 | — 1.5 | 53,700 | 103.0 | 8.7 | — 5.7 | 212,360 | 101.9 | 4.5 | — 2.6 |
| Metal Manufacture :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron Manufacture, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. | 214,890 | 101.2 | 2.5 | — 1.3 | 4,520 | 110.0 | 13.0 | — 3.0 | 219,410 | 101.3 | 2.7 | — 1.4 |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates ... | 28,240 | 103.8 | 5.0 | — 1.2 | 3,990 | 88.5 | 13.5 | — 25.0 | 32,230 | 101.6 | 6.2 | — 4.6 |
| Other Metals | 82,770 | 97.0 | 2.2 | — 5.2 | 8,390 | 90.0 | 7.4 | — 17.4 | 91,160 | 96.3 | 2.7 | — 6.4 |
| Engineering, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... | 551,350 | 98.0 | 4.2 | — 6.2 | 42,100 | 98.7 | 12.0 | — 13.3 | 593,450 | 98.1 | 4.7 | — 6.6 |
| Electrical Engineering | 62,390 | 103.0 | 5.7 | — 2.7 | 16,660 | 106.4 | 10.1 | — 3.7 | 79,050 | 103.7 | 6.6 | — 2.9 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. ... | 51,010 | 99.0 | 2.0 | — 3.0 | 1,120 | 115.4 | 7.4 | + 8.0 | 52,130 | 99.2 | 2.1 | — 2.9 |
| Constructional Engineering ... | 26,370 | 101.4 | 3.3 | — 1.9 | 1,060 | 100.0 | 7.9 | — 7.9 | 27,430 | 101.3 | 3.5 | — 2.2 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft | 208,290 | 104.3 | 5.5 | — 1.2 | 22,680 | 102.8 | 10.3 | — 7.5 | 230,970 | 104.1 | 5.9 | — 1.8 |
| Construction and Repair of other Vehicles... .. | 72,830 | 99.2 | 4.0 | — 4.8 | 3,600 | 97.8 | 11.6 | — 13.8 | 76,430 | 99.2 | 4.3 | — 5.1 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... | 200,010 | 97.4 | 2.7 | — 5.3 | 3,170 | 101.3 | 14.5 | — 13.2 | 203,180 | 97.4 | 2.9 | — 5.5 |
| Metal Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... | 81,150 | 100.3 | 5.0 | — 4.7 | 7,910 | 95.9 | 11.0 | — 15.1 | 89,060 | 99.9 | 5.6 | — 5.7 |
| Electrical Wiring, Electrical Cable and Lamps | 67,270 | 98.6 | 8.0 | — 9.4 | 31,700 | 96.4 | 11.2 | — 14.8 | 98,970 | 97.9 | 9.0 | — 11.1 |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery etc., Manufacture | 24,140 | 96.2 | 4.1 | — 7.9 | 20,570 | 102.4 | 6.9 | — 4.5 | 44,710 | 99.0 | 5.3 | — 6.3 |
| Other Metal Industries | 183,990 | 101.3 | 5.6 | — 4.3 | 100,570 | 98.3 | 10.7 | — 12.4 | 284,560 | 100.3 | 7.4 | — 7.1 |

| INDUSTRY. | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | | TOTAL. | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Estimated Number Insured, July, 1927. | Percentage of July, 1926, Number. | New Entrants July, 1926-June, 1927. Per cent. | Losses (-) Further additions (+) Per cent. | Estimated Number Insured, July, 1927. | Percentage of July, 1926, Number. | New Entrants July, 1926-June, 1927. Per cent. | Losses (-) Further additions (+) Per cent. | Estimated Number Insured, July, 1927. | Percentage of July, 1926, Number. | New Entrants July, 1926-June, 1927. Per cent. | Losses (-) Further additions (+) Per cent. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. |
| Textile Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 207,600 | 99.5 | 5.8 | - 6.3 | 362,350 | 98.9 | 5.0 | - 6.1 | 569,950 | 99.1 | 5.3 | - 6.2 |
| Woollen and Worsted | 103,640 | 98.9 | 3.8 | - 4.9 | 144,330 | 97.8 | 6.3 | - 8.5 | 247,970 | 98.3 | 5.2 | - 6.9 |
| Silk (including Artificial Silk) | 22,830 | 108.0 | 3.8 | + 4.2 | 32,210 | 108.5 | 11.6 | - 3.1 | 55,040 | 108.3 | 8.3 | ... |
| Hosiery | 22,080 | 106.0 | 5.9 | + 0.1 | 78,570 | 103.6 | 9.1 | - 5.5 | 100,650 | 104.2 | 8.4 | - 4.2 |
| Other Textile Industries | 53,710 | 96.4 | 5.3 | - 8.9 | 101,420 | 97.9 | 8.0 | - 10.1 | 155,130 | 97.4 | 7.1 | - 9.7 |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.... | 82,620 | 102.5 | 2.3 | + 0.2 | 29,070 | 102.6 | 6.3 | - 3.7 | 111,690 | 102.5 | 3.3 | - 0.8 |
| Leather and Leather Goods ... | 45,510 | 100.2 | 4.4 | - 4.2 | 22,560 | 105.4 | 11.3 | - 5.9 | 68,070 | 101.8 | 6.6 | - 4.8 |
| Clothing Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tailoring | 67,360 | 102.7 | 7.6 | - 4.9 | 129,310 | 103.3 | 9.5 | - 6.2 | 196,670 | 103.1 | 8.8 | - 5.7 |
| Other Dress Industries | 40,110 | 97.0 | 8.6 | - 11.6 | 182,680 | 100.0 | 11.5 | - 11.5 | 222,790 | 99.4 | 10.9 | - 11.5 |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades | 83,150 | 97.4 | 4.6 | - 7.2 | 52,560 | 98.2 | 7.5 | - 9.3 | 140,710 | 97.7 | 5.7 | - 8.0 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making | 89,320 | 99.7 | 6.9 | - 7.2 | 52,290 | 103.4 | 12.3 | - 8.9 | 141,610 | 101.1 | 8.9 | - 7.8 |
| Other Food Industries | 108,250 | 98.8 | 4.0 | - 5.2 | 110,700 | 100.3 | 11.6 | - 11.3 | 218,950 | 99.5 | 7.8 | - 8.3 |
| Drink, Tobacco, etc., Manufacture | 99,350 | 100.0 | 2.9 | - 2.9 | 51,330 | 101.2 | 8.6 | - 7.4 | 150,680 | 100.4 | 4.8 | - 4.4 |
| Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 92,860 | 106.3 | 7.6 | - 1.3 | 20,330 | 104.6 | 11.8 | - 7.2 | 113,190 | 106.0 | 8.4 | - 2.4 |
| Other Woodworking | 84,940 | 101.1 | 6.5 | - 5.4 | 10,340 | 98.8 | 12.7 | - 13.9 | 95,280 | 100.8 | 7.1 | - 6.3 |
| Printing and Paper Trades :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc. | 66,340 | 101.0 | 4.2 | - 3.2 | 54,710 | 98.4 | 10.1 | - 11.7 | 121,050 | 99.7 | 6.9 | - 7.2 |
| Printing, Publishing and Book-binding | 164,580 | 102.8 | 5.7 | - 2.9 | 88,750 | 102.4 | 10.4 | - 8.0 | 253,330 | 102.7 | 7.3 | - 4.6 |
| Building and Construction of Works :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building | 825,990 | 105.6 | 5.3 | + 0.3 | 7,950 | 103.1 | 14.0 | - 10.9 | 833,940 | 105.6 | 5.4 | + 0.2 |
| Public Works Contracting, etc.... | 163,460 | 102.0 | 8.0 | - 6.0 | 920 | 69.7 | 21.4 | - 51.7 | 164,380 | 101.8 | 8.2 | - 6.4 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber Manufacture | 35,230 | 102.2 | 4.2 | - 2.0 | 24,610 | 96.7 | 7.4 | - 10.7 | 59,840 | 99.9 | 5.6 | - 5.7 |
| Musical Instrument Making | 19,670 | 99.8 | 6.0 | - 6.2 | 5,030 | 107.9 | 10.4 | - 2.5 | 24,700 | 101.3 | 6.8 | - 5.5 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 39,690 | 103.5 | 6.3 | - 2.8 | 21,000 | 102.8 | 11.9 | - 9.1 | 60,690 | 103.2 | 8.2 | - 5.0 |
| Transport and Communication :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shipping Service and Fishing | 160,240 | 101.0 | 4.9 | - 3.9 | 6,890 | 101.9 | 17.1 | - 15.2 | 167,130 | 101.0 | 5.4 | - 4.4 |
| Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service | 175,430 | 96.2 | 1.2 | - 5.0 | 2,060 | 92.4 | 11.2 | - 18.8 | 177,490 | 96.1 | 13.4 | - 17.3 |
| Other Transport and Communication and Storage | 307,290 | 104.0 | 4.2 | - 0.2 | 13,120 | 109.7 | 16.5 | - 6.8 | 320,410 | 104.3 | 4.7 | - 0.4 |
| Distributive Trades | 944,020 | 105.1 | 10.3 | - 5.2 | 606,850 | 103.4 | 14.8 | - 11.4 | 1,550,870 | 104.4 | 12.1 | - 7.7 |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance | 148,160 | 101.0 | 5.4 | - 4.4 | 71,260 | 101.2 | 6.7 | - 5.5 | 219,420 | 101.0 | 5.8 | - 4.8 |
| Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Government | 107,130 | 90.1 | 6.6 | - 16.5 | 25,150 | 90.8 | 15.6 | - 24.8 | 132,280 | 90.2 | 8.3 | - 18.1 |
| Local Government | 239,870 | 101.9 | 3.4 | - 1.5 | 18,210 | 97.1 | 11.9 | - 14.8 | 258,080 | 101.6 | 4.0 | - 2.4 |
| Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services... .. | 110,260 | 103.0 | 8.9 | - 5.9 | 198,670 | 105.6 | 24.7 | - 19.1 | 308,930 | 104.6 | 19.0 | - 14.4 |
| Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning | 24,810 | 108.2 | 10.2 | - 2.0 | 99,670 | 102.3 | 12.3 | - 10.0 | 124,480 | 103.5 | 11.9 | - 8.4 |
| Other Industries and Services | 197,980 | 99.5 | 8.2 | - 8.7 | 105,120 | 102.5 | 18.1 | - 15.6 | 303,100 | 100.5 | 11.6 | - 11.1 |
| ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES ... | 8,745,500 | 100.7 | 5.1 | - 4.4 | 3,130,100 | 101.2 | 11.5 | - 10.3 | 11,875,600 | 100.9 | 6.8 | - 5.9 |

Gas, water, and electricity supply services and railway service have been omitted from the Table on the ground that in the case of the former the figures are influenced by the grant of certificates of exception during the year, while in the case of the latter the figures do not include workers on the permanent staff and are therefore unreliable as a measure of expansion or contraction. The rest of the industries have been arranged into 54 groups.

The first point to notice is that the net increase in the total number of insured persons during the year 1926-27 is lower than during the year 1925-26 by 50,000 (100,000 as compared with 150,000). The percentage of net wastage remains about the same (5.9 as compared with 6.0), but the new entrants represented only 6.8 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1926, as compared with 7.3 per cent. in 1925-26 of the numbers insured at July, 1925. These figures are doubtless influenced in some degree by the abnormal industrial conditions which existed from May to December, 1926, and also by a slower rate of growth in the industrial population as a whole.

In the Table relating to 1925-26, 35 industry groups out of 56 showed net increases in the numbers of insured workers, and six of these had apparently absorbed workers from other industries to such an extent as to offset completely their own natural losses.

In 1926-27, 33 industries out of 54 show net increases in the numbers of insured workers, but only in two cases (the building trade and the manufacture of artificial stone, concrete, cement, etc.), have the natural losses been totally overbalanced by transfers from other industries. In the main the industries which showed expansion in 1925-26 have continued in the same direction during the year ended June, 1927. The most notable examples in this respect are again the silk industry (including artificial silk); brick, tile, etc., making; the building trade; furniture making; the distributive trades; road transport; the hosiery industry; motor vehicles; and electrical engineering.

In six industries a decline in 1925-26 has been converted into an expansion during 1926-27. These include the manufacture of iron and steel; the chemical group; the leather industries; tailoring; drink and tobacco; and the hotel and boarding-house industry. Eight industries show an opposite tendency, viz.: stove, grate and general ironfounding; electrical wiring, cable, lamp, etc., manufacture; paper, cardboard box and stationery; dress, other than tailoring; boots and shoes; the cotton textile industry; pottery; and watches, clocks, plate and jewellery. These show a decline in the numbers of insured persons in 1926-27 as compared with an increase in 1925-26. Of the more important industries which showed a decline during 1926-27 as well as during 1925-26 there may be mentioned shipbuilding and ship-repairing and marine engineering, in which, however, the decline was much less serious during the past year; general engineering, in which the rate of decline showed no appreciable change; coal mining; woollen and worsted; the glass trades; and canal, river, dock and harbour service, in which the decline has apparently been accelerated.

The figures again illustrate the much greater change in the personnel of insured females than of insured males. The percentages of new entrants and of losses among females are rather more than twice as large as they are among males. In 1926-27 the net increase in the female insured population was rather greater than the corresponding figure for males. The opposite tendency was observed in 1925-26.

In the industries which employ a substantial proportion of females the rate of increase in 1926-27 among females has been greater than among males in the following industries: the chemical group; electrical engineering; watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc.; silk; the leather trades; tailoring and other dress industries; bread, biscuit, cake, etc., making; other food, drink and tobacco; and musical instrument making. These are mainly industries in which there is a fairly large proportion of light work. On the other hand

the rate of increase has been greater among males in the following: brick, tile, etc., making; manufacture of tin plates; motor vehicles; general ironfounding; miscellaneous metal industries; hosiery; furniture making; upholstery, etc.; rubber manufacture; the distributive trades, and in laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning.

In the industries which employ very small numbers of females the figures show somewhat extreme fluctuations, and they have not been included in the foregoing summary.

It will be of interest to trace over a rather longer period the changes in individual industries which have shown considerable progress or decline during the last few years. It is not possible to carry such an analysis farther back than 1923 because of the changes in the basis of classification of industries which were introduced in that year.

The following Table gives the figures for each year from 1923 to 1927 inclusive. They relate to *Great Britain and Northern Ireland*.

TABLE SHOWING THE CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1927, IN THE TOTAL ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

(A) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH INCREASES HAVE OCCURRED.

| Industry. | July, 1923. | | July, 1924. | | July, 1925. | | July, 1926. | | July, 1927. | | Percentage increases (+) and decreases (-) based on estimated number insured at July, 1923. | | | | Increase (+) or decrease (-) in numbers insured July, 1923-July, 1927. |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | July, 1924. | July, 1925. | July, 1926. | July, 1927. | |
| Silk (including Artificial Silk) ... | 37,300 | 0.32 | 41,490 | 0.36 | 46,550 | 0.39 | 50,830 | 0.42 | 55,070 | 0.45 | +11.2 | +24.8 | +36.3 | +47.6 | +17,770 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining ... | 7,890 | 0.07 | 10,290 | 0.09 | 10,640 | 0.09 | 10,810 | 0.09 | 11,160 | 0.09 | +30.4 | +34.8 | +37.0 | +41.5 | +3,270 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., making, Cement and Artificial Stone, etc., Manufacture ... | 88,130 | 0.77 | 97,970 | 0.84 | 110,070 | 0.93 | 117,810 | 0.98 | 123,810 | 1.02 | +11.2 | +24.8 | +33.7 | +40.5 | +35,680 |
| Scientific and Photographic Instrument Manufacture ... | 17,550 | 0.15 | 19,700 | 0.17 | 20,750 | 0.17 | 22,260 | 0.18 | 24,240 | 0.20 | +12.2 | +18.2 | +26.8 | +38.1 | +6,690 |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ... | 5,640 | 0.05 | 5,710 | 0.05 | 7,510 | 0.06 | 7,050 | 0.06 | 7,640 | 0.06 | +1.2 | +33.2 | +25.0 | +35.5 | +2,000 |
| Electrical Engineering ... | 60,960 | 0.53 | 71,350 | 0.61 | 75,990 | 0.64 | 76,460 | 0.64 | 79,300 | 0.65 | +17.0 | +24.7 | +25.4 | +30.1 | +18,340 |
| Musical Instrument making ... | 19,600 | 0.17 | 19,970 | 0.17 | 21,680 | 0.18 | 24,430 | 0.20 | 24,750 | 0.20 | +1.9 | +10.6 | +24.6 | +26.3 | +5,150 |
| Distributive Trades ... | 1,253,980 | 10.92 | 1,354,910 | 11.62 | 1,465,050 | 12.32 | 1,514,140 | 12.58 | 1,581,070 | 13.03 | +8.1 | +16.9 | +20.8 | +26.1 | +327,090 |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting | 11,900 | 0.10 | 12,820 | 0.11 | 12,710 | 0.11 | 14,000 | 0.12 | 14,810 | 0.12 | +7.7 | +6.8 | +17.7 | +24.5 | +2,910 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... | 12,610 | 0.11 | 13,530 | 0.12 | 14,450 | 0.12 | 15,190 | 0.13 | 15,370 | 0.13 | +7.3 | +14.6 | +20.5 | +21.9 | +2,760 |
| Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. ... | 94,090 | 0.82 | 97,590 | 0.84 | 102,040 | 0.86 | 108,040 | 0.90 | 114,480 | 0.94 | +3.7 | +8.5 | +14.9 | +21.7 | +20,390 |
| Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... | 191,830 | 1.67 | 203,510 | 1.74 | 214,220 | 1.80 | 223,570 | 1.86 | 232,860 | 1.92 | +6.1 | +11.7 | +16.6 | +21.4 | +41,030 |
| Building and Public Works Contracting ... | 843,960 | 7.35 | 860,050 | 7.37 | 909,010 | 7.64 | 970,970 | 8.06 | 1,017,160 | 8.39 | +1.9 | +7.7 | +15.0 | +20.5 | +173,200 |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service and other Road Transport ... | 257,140 | 2.24 | 269,990 | 2.31 | 278,890 | 2.35 | 291,550 | 2.42 | 306,980 | 2.53 | +5.0 | +8.4 | +13.4 | +19.4 | +49,840 |
| Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ... | 106,780 | 0.93 | 113,210 | 0.97 | 117,640 | 0.99 | 122,530 | 1.02 | 126,650 | 1.04 | +6.0 | +10.2 | +14.7 | +18.6 | +19,870 |
| Constructional Engineering ... | 23,230 | 0.20 | 23,990 | 0.21 | 25,880 | 0.22 | 27,110 | 0.23 | 27,460 | 0.23 | +3.3 | +11.4 | +16.7 | +18.2 | +4,230 |
| Wall Paper Making, Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not Paper) ... | 9,400 | 0.08 | 10,190 | 0.09 | 9,690 | 0.08 | 10,450 | 0.09 | 11,110 | 0.09 | +8.4 | +3.1 | +11.2 | +18.2 | +1,710 |
| Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture ... | 72,120 | 0.63 | 74,940 | 0.64 | 81,420 | 0.68 | 87,490 | 0.73 | 84,510 | 0.70 | +3.9 | +12.9 | +21.3 | +17.2 | +12,390 |
| Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making ... | 29,990 | 0.26 | 31,560 | 0.27 | 33,770 | 0.28 | 35,050 | 0.29 | 35,090 | 0.29 | +5.2 | +12.6 | +16.9 | +17.0 | +5,100 |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making ... | 24,820 | 0.22 | 27,080 | 0.23 | 27,590 | 0.23 | 28,060 | 0.23 | 28,120 | 0.23 | +9.1 | +11.2 | +13.0 | +13.3 | +3,300 |
| Entertainments and Sports ... | 60,050 | 0.52 | 65,460 | 0.56 | 66,440 | 0.56 | 66,300 | 0.55 | 67,810 | 0.56 | +9.0 | +10.6 | +10.4 | +12.9 | +7,760 |
| Glass Bottle Making ... | 16,290 | 0.14 | 18,180 | 0.16 | 18,930 | 0.16 | 17,950 | 0.15 | 18,340 | 0.15 | +11.6 | +16.2 | +10.2 | +12.6 | +2,050 |
| Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ... | 227,920 | 1.98 | 240,540 | 2.06 | 243,780 | 2.05 | 250,610 | 2.08 | 256,690 | 2.12 | +5.5 | +7.0 | +10.0 | +12.6 | +28,770 |
| Hosiery ... | 89,880 | 0.78 | 93,950 | 0.81 | 97,530 | 0.82 | 97,320 | 0.81 | 101,190 | 0.83 | +4.5 | +8.5 | +8.2 | +12.6 | +11,310 |
| Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Under-clothing, etc., Making ... | 66,610 | 0.58 | 72,560 | 0.62 | 74,010 | 0.62 | 72,700 | 0.60 | 74,910 | 0.62 | +8.9 | +11.1 | +9.2 | +12.5 | +8,300 |
| Fishing and Shipping Service ... | 152,000 | 1.32 | 152,620 | 1.31 | 165,430 | 1.39 | 168,840 | 1.40 | 170,730 | 1.41 | +0.4 | +8.8 | +11.1 | +12.3 | +18,730 |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building ... | 50,700 | 0.44 | 52,060 | 0.45 | 55,560 | 0.47 | 55,780 | 0.46 | 56,120 | 0.46 | +2.7 | +9.6 | +10.0 | +10.7 | +5,420 |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, etc., Paints, and Varnish Manufacture ... | 91,080 | 0.79 | 96,210 | 0.82 | 96,430 | 0.81 | 96,950 | 0.81 | 98,800 | 0.81 | +5.6 | +5.9 | +6.5 | +8.5 | +7,720 |
| Tailoring ... | 186,460 | 1.62 | 190,840 | 1.64 | 196,560 | 1.65 | 194,910 | 1.62 | 200,970 | 1.66 | +2.3 | +5.4 | +4.5 | +7.8 | +14,510 |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates ... | 29,920 | 0.26 | 29,270 | 0.25 | 28,170 | 0.24 | 31,740 | 0.26 | 32,230 | 0.27 | -2.1 | -5.8 | +6.1 | +7.7 | +2,310 |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... | 114,950 | 1.00 | 120,670 | 1.03 | 118,200 | 0.99 | 118,140 | 0.98 | 120,960 | 1.00 | +5.0 | +2.8 | +2.8 | +5.2 | +6,010 |
| Rubber Manufacture ... | 57,080 | 0.50 | 58,530 | 0.50 | 60,150 | 0.51 | 59,960 | 0.50 | 59,920 | 0.49 | +2.6 | +5.4 | +5.1 | +5.0 | +2,840 |
| Linen ... | 81,770 | 0.71 | 83,170 | 0.71 | 86,510 | 0.73 | 89,510 | 0.74 | 85,130 | 0.70 | +1.7 | +5.8 | +9.5 | +4.1 | +3,360 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... | 72,060 | 0.63 | 73,670 | 0.63 | 72,720 | 0.61 | 73,270 | 0.61 | 72,530 | 0.60 | +2.2 | +0.9 | +1.7 | +0.7 | +470 |
| Cotton ... | 567,650 | 4.94 | 572,420 | 4.91 | 573,330 | 4.83 | 575,100 | 4.78 | 570,110 | 4.70 | +0.9 | +1.0 | +1.4 | +0.4 | +2,460 |
| Total of above Industries | 5,033,340 | 43.82 | 5,280,000 | 45.27 | 5,539,300 | 46.58 | 5,726,880 | 47.56 | 5,908,080 | 48.70 | +4.9 | +10.1 | +13.8 | +17.4 | +874,740 |

(B) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH DECREASES HAVE OCCURRED.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades ... | 141,890 | 1.24 | 143,300 | 1.23 | 144,310 | 1.21 | 145,260 | 1.21 | 141,740 | 1.17 | +1.0 | +1.7 | +2.4 | -0.1 | 150 |
| Paper and Paper Board Making | 55,570 | 0.48 | 55,270 | 0.47 | 54,530 | 0.46 | 55,490 | 0.46 | 54,960 | 0.45 | -0.5 | -1.9 | -0.1 | -1.1 | 610 |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... | 226,660 | 1.97 | 226,110 | 1.94 | 220,950 | 1.86 | 220,580 | 1.83 | 222,820 | 1.84 | -0.2 | -2.5 | -2.6 | -1.7 | 3,840 |
| Carpet Manufacture ... | 25,380 | 0.22 | 27,150 | 0.23 | 26,070 | 0.22 | 25,980 | 0.22 | 24,780 | 0.20 | +7.0 | +2.7 | +2.4 | -2.4 | 600 |
| Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture ... | 34,320 | 0.30 | 34,220 | 0.29 | 34,140 | 0.29 | 34,230 | 0.28 | 33,480 | 0.28 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -0.2 | -2.4 | 840 |
| Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette, etc., Manufacture ... | 44,560 | 0.39 | 44,120 | 0.38 | 43,520 | 0.37 | 44,240 | 0.37 | 43,380 | 0.36 | -1.0 | -2.3 | -0.7 | -2.6 | 1,180 |
| Jute ... | 41,000 | 0.36 | 41,230 | 0.35 | 42,220 | 0.36 | 41,630 | 0.35 | 39,900 | 0.33 | +0.6 | +3.0 | +1.5 | -2.7 | 1,100 |
| Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... | 42,020 | 0.37 | 40,080 | 0.34 | 41,840 | 0.35 | 42,130 | 0.35 | 40,610 | 0.33 | -4.6 | -0.4 | +0.3 | -3.4 | 1,410 |
| Coal Mining ... | 1,243,580 | 10.83 | 1,259,470 | 10.80 | 1,233,330 | 10.37 | 1,225,560 | 10.18 | 1,198,990 | 9.88 | +1.3 | -0.8 | -1.4 | -3.6 | 44,590 |
| Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service ... | 190,870 | 1.66 | 195,050 | 1.67 | 190,480 | 1.60 | 188,240 | 1.56 | 180,760 | 1.49 | +2.2 | -0.2 | -1.4 | -5.3 | 10,110 |
| Woollen and Worsted ... | 269,420 | 2.35 | 261,630 | 2.24 | 256,120 | 2.15 | 253,550 | 2.11 | 249,180 | 2.05 | -2.9 | -4.9 | -5.9 | -7.5 | 20,240 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... | 210,960 | 1.84 | 206,720 | 1.77 | 198,180 | 1.67 | 192,310 | 1.60 | 194,520 | 1.60 | -2.0 | -6.1 | -8.8 | -7.8 | 16,440 |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture | 27,580 | 0.24 | 26,900 | 0.23 | 26,040 | 0.22 | 26,480 | 0.22 | 25,370 | 0.21 | -2.5 | -5.6 | -4.0 | -8.0 | 2,210 |
| Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making | 159,890 | 1.39 | 146,100 | 1.25 | 142,260 | 1.20 | 145,900 | 1.21 | 147,060 | 1.21 | -8.6 | -11.0 | -8.7 | -8.0 | 12,830 |
| Chemicals Manufacture ... | 104,010 | 0.91 | 98,230 | 0.84 | 96,400 | 0.81 | 93,980 | 0.78 | 95,420 | 0.79 | -5.5 | -7.3 | -9.6 | -8.3 | 8,590 |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture ... | 49,380 | 0.43 | 47,900 | 0.41 | 45,130 | 0.38 | 45,440 | 0.38 | 44,970 | 0.37 | -3.0 | -8.6 | -8.0 | -8.9 | 4,410 |
| Dress and Mantle Making ... | 117,160 | 1.02 | 107,740 | 0.92 | 106,460 | 0.90 | 107,350 | 0.89 | 105,740 | 0.87 | -8.0 | -9.1 | -8.3 | -9.7 | 11,420 |
| General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... | 666,950 | 5.81 | 628,360 | 5.39 | 623,270 | 5.24 | 612,340 | 5.09 | 600,390 | 4.95 | -5.8 | -6.5 | -8.2 | -10.0 | 66,560 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. ... | 65,540 | 0.57 | 65,930 | 0.57 | 61,220 | 0.52 | 58,030 | 0.48 | 57,130 | 0.47 | +0.6 | -6.6 | -11.5 | -12.8 | 8,410 |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) ... | 28,900 | 0.25 | 30,100 | 0.26 | 25,510 | 0.21 | 24,320 | 0.20 | 24,920 | 0.21 | +4.2 | -11.7 | -15.8 | -13.8 | 3,980 |

| Industry. | July, 1923. | | July, 1924. | | July, 1925. | | July, 1926. | | July, 1927. | | Percentage increases (+) and decreases (−) based on estimated number insured at July, 1923. | | | | Increase (+) or decrease (−) in numbers insured July, 1923–July, 1927. |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | Number. | Percentage of total insured Population. | July, 1924. | July, 1925. | July, 1926. | July, 1927. | |
| Her Dress " Industries ... | 21,220 | 0·18 | 20,350 | 0·17 | 19,500 | 0·16 | 18,880 | 0·16 | 18,170 | 0·15 | − 4·1 | − 8·1 | − 11·0 | − 14·4 | − 3,050 |
| Building and Ship Repairing ... | 32,770 | 0·29 | 29,980 | 0·26 | 28,450 | 0·24 | 28,260 | 0·23 | 27,550 | 0·23 | − 8·5 | − 13·2 | − 13·7 | − 15·9 | − 5,220 |
| Ovens and By-Product Works ... | 269,970 | 2·35 | 254,230 | 2·18 | 240,120 | 2·02 | 223,100 | 1·85 | 216,030 | 1·78 | − 5·8 | − 11·0 | − 17·3 | − 20·0 | − 53,940 |
| Iron and Ironstone Mining ... | 15,000 | 0·13 | 13,600 | 0·12 | 11,620 | 0·09 | 11,650 | 0·10 | 11,800 | 0·10 | − 9·3 | − 22·5 | − 22·3 | − 21·3 | − 3,200 |
| Quarrying ... | 19,460 | 0·17 | 17,030 | 0·15 | 16,080 | 0·14 | 15,290 | 0·13 | 14,870 | 0·12 | − 12·5 | − 17·3 | − 21·4 | − 23·6 | − 4,590 |
| Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. ... | 28,100 | 0·24 | 25,020 | 0·21 | 24,820 | 0·21 | 21,910 | 0·18 | 20,870 | 0·17 | − 11·0 | − 11·7 | − 22·0 | − 25·7 | − 7,230 |
| Transport, Communication and Storage ... | 26,340 | 0·22 | 23,320 | 0·20 | 23,050 | 0·19 | 21,300 | 0·18 | 18,970 | 0·16 | − 11·5 | − 12·5 | − 19·1 | − 28·0 | − 7,370 |
| Total of above Industries... | 4,158,500 | 36·21 | 4,069,140 | 34·88 | 3,975,620 | 33·43 | 3,923,430 | 32·58 | 3,854,380 | 31·77 | − 2·1 | − 4·2 | − 5·6 | − 7·3 | − 304,120 |

The industries named represented as a whole roughly the same portion of the total in 1927 as in 1923, viz., 80·47 per cent. in 1927, as compared with 80·03 in 1923, but there were important changes in the relative position of each.

The distributive trades increased from 10·92 per cent. of the total in 1923 to 13·03 per cent. in 1927; building and public works contracting increased from 7·35 per cent. to 8·39 per cent; brick, etc. from 0·77 to 1·02; silk (including artificial silk) from 0·32 to 0·45; motor vehicles from 1·67 to 1·92. On the other hand in the manufacture, the linen textile trade, pottery, and the cotton textile industry, although showing increases in numbers during the four-year period, included, in 1927, a smaller proportion of the total insured population.

Among the industries in which decreases in the numbers insured occurred, coal mining declined from a percentage of 10·83 to 8 of the total; shipbuilding and ship repairing from 2·35 per cent. to 1·78 per cent.; marine engineering from 0·57 per cent. to 0·47 per cent.; iron and steel manufacture from 2·09 per cent. to 1·81 per cent.; general engineering from 5·81 per cent. to 4·95 per cent.; and the woollen and worsted textile industry from 2·35 per cent. to 2·05 per cent.

The last five columns of the Table show the changes between 1923 and 1927 within each industry, apart from its position in the industry as a whole. The silk and artificial silk industry again leads the list of industries in which increases have occurred, with a percentage increase of 47·6 between 1923 and 1927.

The industries principally concerned with the home trade, together with electrical engineering, follow closely with percentage increases during the four years ranging from 41·5 for slate quarrying to 21·7 for furniture making and upholstery. Motor vehicles show an increase over the period of 21·4 per cent., and the building trade, with public works contracting, 20·5 per cent.

The cotton textile industry has an increase of only 0·4 per cent. over the four years; and the whole numbers for this industry show in 1926 an absolute decline of about 5,000 insured persons.

The industries which have been subject to the most severe depression during the past five or six years show the highest rate of decline since 1923. These range from 10·0 per cent. in the case of general engineering, 13·8 per cent. for pig iron manufacture, 15 per cent. for shipbuilding and ship repairing, up to 25·7 per cent. in the construction and repair of carriages, carts, etc., which has, of course, been affected by the substitution of motor vehicles. It is of interest to note that the decline in the numbers insured in the pig iron industry during the years 1924 to 1926 was arrested during 1926–27 and an increase of 600 in the past year is recorded. A similar movement has occurred in iron and steel manufacture, in ovens and by-product works, and in the chemical group of industries.

Coal Mining.—In coal mining the decline which first became evident in 1925 continued during 1926–27, and the decline since

1923 amounts to 3·6 per cent. of the numbers insured at July of that year.

In this connection it will be observed that the net decrease between July 1926 and July 1927 amounted to 26,570 insured persons. The new entrants to insurance during the period in coal mining numbered 42,156, so that the net losses must have numbered not less than 68,726, or 5·6 per cent. of the numbers insured at July 1926. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 4·6 per cent.

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries and also in the contrary direction, special steps were taken in connection with the exchange of unemployment books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 years of age and over.

The result is indicated in the following Table, which gives an industrial analysis of the transfers recorded on the unemployment books exchanged in July to September of this year:—

| Industry Group. | Transfers from coal-mining. | Transfers to coal-mining. | Net transfers from coal-mining. |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Building and public works contracting ... | 10,778 | 5,096 | 5,682 |
| Metal and metal goods manufacture ... | 3,136 | 1,662 | 1,474 |
| Brick, tile etc. making ... | 2,430 | 1,569 | 861 |
| Transport and communication, fishing, etc. | 2,159 | 1,150 | 1,009 |
| Engineering, engineers' iron and steel foundry ... | 1,902 | 1,360 | 542 |
| Mining (other than coal mining) ... | 1,528 | 628 | 900 |
| Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc. ... | 791 | 729 | 62 |
| Textile industries ... | 721 | 775 | 54 |
| Construction and repair of vehicles ... | 567 | 376 | 191 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 486 | 160 | 326 |
| Food, drink and tobacco ... | 464 | 293 | 171 |
| Hotel and laundry services ... | 316 | 109 | 207 |
| Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking ... | 235 | 164 | 71 |
| Papermaking, printing, etc. ... | 201 | 130 | 71 |
| Rubber and leather trades ... | 139 | 57 | 82 |
| Clothing trades (including boots and shoes) | 98 | 80 | 18 |
| Commerce and finance ... | 47 | 18 | 29 |
| Other trades and services ... | 4,807 | 3,164 | 1,643 |
| Totals ... | 30,805 | 17,520 | 13,285 |

It thus appears that the gross wastage from this industry during the year July 1926 to June 1927 numbered not less than 86,246 and that this was offset to the extent of about 17,520 by transfers from other industries.

The changes in this industry during the past four years have not been uniform in all the coal mining areas. In the Yorkshire, Notts and Leicester and Kent coalfields there have, in fact, been increases in the numbers of insured persons, and these are areas in which the percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in the industry are well below the average for the whole country.

The following Table gives an analysis by areas of the changes during the period, with separate figures for the past year:—

Coal Mining Industry—Great Britain.

| Area. | Number of Insured Persons. | | Persons Insured at July, 1927. | | Increase (+) or Decrease (−). | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| | July, 1923. | July, 1926. | Number. | Percentage of July, 1923, figures. | Percentage of July, 1926, figures. | 1923–1927. | | 1926–27. | |
| | | | | | | Number. | Percentage of July, 1923, figures. | Number. | Percentage of July, 1926, figures. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| Great Britain ... | 1,243,450 | 1,225,220 | 1,198,800 | 96·4 | 97·8 | − 44,650 | − 3·6 | − 26,420 | − 2·2 |
| England and Wales ... | 1,090,240 | 1,077,140 | 1,057,210 | 97·0 | 98·1 | − 33,030 | − 3·0 | − 19,930 | − 1·9 |
| Scotland ... | 153,210 | 148,080 | 141,590 | 92·4 | 95·6 | − 11,620 | − 7·6 | − 6,490 | − 4·4 |
| Principal Districts in England and Wales. | | | | | | | | | |
| Northumberland ... | 63,040 | 60,910 | 60,190 | 95·5 | 98·8 | − 2,850 | − 4·5 | − 720 | − 1·2 |
| Durham ... | 178,550 | 175,320 | 165,850 | 92·9 | 94·6 | − 12,700 | − 7·1 | − 9,470 | − 5·4 |
| Cumberland and Westmorland ... | 12,390 | 12,810 | 12,830 | 103·6 | 100·2 | + 440 | + 3·6 | + 20 | + 0·2 |
| Yorkshire ... | 180,420 | 191,930 | 194,860 | 108·0 | 101·5 | + 14,440 | + 8·0 | + 2,930 | + 1·5 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire ... | 117,260 | 110,640 | 104,940 | 89·5 | 94·8 | − 12,320 | − 10·5 | − 5,700 | − 5·2 |
| Derbyshire ... | 64,960 | 68,880 | 67,830 | 104·4 | 98·5 | + 2,870 | + 4·4 | + 1,050 | + 1·5 |
| Notts. and Leicester ... | 69,980 | 70,590 | 73,410 | 104·9 | 104·0 | + 3,430 | + 4·9 | + 2,820 | + 4·0 |
| Warwickshire ... | 15,160 | 14,340 | 13,770 | 90·8 | 96·0 | − 1,390 | − 9·2 | − 570 | − 4·0 |
| Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Salop ... | 86,320 | 81,890 | 81,720 | 94·7 | 99·8 | − 4,600 | − 5·3 | − 170 | − 0·2 |
| Gloucestershire and Somerset ... | 16,460 | 15,240 | 14,270 | 86·7 | 93·6 | − 2,190 | − 13·3 | − 980 | − 6·4 |
| Kent ... | 2,040 | 2,010 | 2,800 | 137·3 | 139·3 | + 760 | + 37·3 | + 790 | + 39·3 |
| Wales and Monmouth ... | 282,740 | 271,020 | 264,150 | 93·4 | 97·5 | − 18,590 | − 6·6 | − 6,870 | − 2·5 |

Geographical Analysis.

The gradual change in the industrial distribution of the insured population which has been analysed above has necessarily involved a geographical change. The industries in which the heaviest decline in the numbers of insured persons has been recorded are mainly coal mining, the heavy iron and steel industries and certain textile trades, which are chiefly carried on in the northern section of the

country, while the industries in which the most important increase have occurred are mainly centred in the southern section.

The following Table shows the growth since 1923 in the number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries for which a geographical analysis is not available:—

Changes in the Geographical Distribution of Persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

| Division. | Estimated Number of Insured Persons. | | | | | | | | | | Percentage increase (+) and decrease (−) on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1923, at | | | | Incr. in num. insured Jul 1923 to Jul 1927 |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|--|
| | July, 1923. | | July, 1924. | | July, 1925. | | July, 1926. | | July, 1927. | | July,* 1924. | July,* 1925. | July,* 1926. | July, 1927. | |
| | Num- bers.* | % of total. | Num- bers.* | % of total. | Num- bers.* | % of total. | Num- bers.* | % of total. | Num- bers. | % of total. | | | | | |
| London ... | 2,004,000 | 17·6 | 2,011,000 | 17·4 | 2,082,000 | 17·7 | 2,110,000 | 17·7 | 2,150,100 | 17·9 | +0·35 | +3·89 | +5·29 | +7·29 | 146, |
| S.-Eastern ... | 756,000 | 6·6 | 785,000 | 6·8 | 815,000 | 6·9 | 846 000 | 7·1 | 875,680 | 7·3 | +3·84 | +7·80 | +11·90 | +15·83 | 119, |
| S. Western ... | 767,000 | 6·7 | 777,000 | 6·7 | 792,000 | 6·7 | 813,000 | 6·8 | 832,980 | 6·9 | +1·30 | +3·26 | +6·00 | +8·60 | 65, |
| Midlands ... | 1 682,000 | 14·8 | 1,710,000 | 14·8 | 1,748,000 | 14·9 | 1,771,000 | 14·9 | 1,783,420 | 14·9 | +1·66 | +3·92 | +5·29 | +6·03 | 101, |
| N.-Eastern ... | 1,964,000 | 17·2 | 1,981,000 | 17·2 | 2,003,000 | 17·0 | 2,016,000 | 16·9 | 2,024,720 | 16·9 | +0·87 | +1·99 | +2·65 | +3·09 | 60, |
| N.-Western ... | 2,071,000 | 18·2 | 2,092,000 | 18·2 | 2,117,000 | 18·0 | 2,141,000 | 18·0 | 2,148,190 | 17·9 | +1·01 | +2·22 | +3·38 | +3·73 | 77, |
| Wales ... | 618,000 | 5·4 | 625,000 | 5·4 | 623,000 | 5·3 | 629,000 | 5·3 | 629,190 | 5·2 | +1·13 | +0·81 | +1·78 | +1·81 | 11, |
| Scotland ... | 1,288,000 | 11·3 | 1,299,000 | 11·3 | 1,320,000 | 11·2 | 1,324,000 | 11·1 | 1,305,720 | 10·9 | +0·85 | +2·48 | +2·80 | +1·38 | 17, |
| N. Ireland ... | 252,800 | 2·2 | 258,000 | 2·2 | 266,000 | 2·3 | 266,000 | 2·2 | 254,000 | 2·1 | +2·06 | +5·22 | +5·22 | +0·47 | 1, |
| Total ... | 11,402,800 | 100·0 | 11,538,000 | 100·0 | 11,766,000 | 100·0 | 11,916,000 | 100·0 | 12,004,000 | 100·0 | +1·19 | +3·19 | +4·50 | +5·27 | 601, |

* The estimated numbers insured for 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 have been revised.

London and the South-Eastern Division, which cover roughly the area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth now include 25·2 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 24·2 per cent. in 1923. The Southern section* of the country as a whole included at July 1927, 47 per cent. of the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with 45·7 per cent. at July 1923. Out of the increase of 601,200 insured persons for the whole country during that period, the Southern Section claims 433,180 or more than two-thirds. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the four years is 5·27 per cent. of the numbers at July 1923, that of the

Southern Section is 8·32 per cent., and the increase in the Northern Section is only 2·71 per cent.

The most striking rate of increase is seen in the South-Eastern Division (exclusive of London). In the following Table a list is given of the industries in which the disparity between the rate of growth in the Southern and Northern Sections of the country from 1923 to 1927 is most pronounced. The list is arranged in three sections showing first those industries in which there has been growth in the South, but decline in the North; then those in which there has been greater growth in the South than in the North, and finally those in which the decline has been less rapid in the South than in the North.

| Industry. | Southern Section.* | | Northern Section.† | | Industry. | Southern Section.* | | Northern Section. | |
|--|--|-------|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-). 1923-1927. | | Increase (+) or Decrease (-). 1923-1927. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (-). 1923-1927. | | Increase (+) or Decrease (-). 1923-1927. | |
| | Numbers. | % | Numbers. | % | | Numbers. | % | Numbers. | % |
| Glass Bottle Making ... | + 1,840 | +41·4 | — 50 | — 0·4 | Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building ... | + 2,850 | +10·7 | + 1,490 | + 6·4 |
| Stationery and Typewriting Re- quisites (not paper) ... | + 1,070 | +29·0 | — 90 | — 8·2 | Iron and Steel Tube Making ... | + 1,820 | +12·9 | + 950 | + 8·4 |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding ... | + 4,460 | +10·5 | — 240 | — 0·6 | Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ... | + 1,140 | +42·4 | + 1,040 | +38·0 |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ... | + 4,370 | +15·7 | — 3,360 | — 6·6 | Distributive Trades ... | +180,910 | +26·5 | +127,610 | +22·8 |
| Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, etc., Making ... | + 50 | + 1·0 | — 300 | — 2·5 | Silk (including Artificial Silk) ... | +10,210 | +45·7 | + 6,690 | +42·4 |
| Carpet Manufacture ... | + 120 | + 1·3 | — 1,050 | — 6·5 | Electrical Engineering ... | +10,660 | +28·0 | + 6,220 | +25·9 |
| Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture ... | + 1,040 | + 5·3 | — 2,260 | —14·9 | Tailoring ... | + 7,990 | + 9·2 | + 6,820 | + 7·2 |
| Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery ... | + 550 | + 0·7 | — 9,500 | —27·5 | Drink Industries ... | + 6,090 | +10·2 | + 3,310 | + 8·2 |
| Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture ... | + 4,190 | +55·5 | + 670 | +10·6 | Hosiery ... | + 8,060 | +11·4 | + 1,900 | + 9·6 |
| Musical Instrument Making ... | + 4,930 | +28·1 | + 90 | + 4·2 | Construction and Repair of Car- riages, Carts, etc. ... | — 4,490 | —24·9 | — 2,570 | —26·8 |
| Constructional Engineering ... | + 2,590 | +30·3 | + 1,080 | + 7·1 | Paper and Paper Board Making ... | — 350 | — 1·4 | — 1,260 | — 4·2 |
| Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining ... | + 550 | +23·6 | + 20 | + 0·8 | Coal Mining ... | — 6,310 | — 2·4 | — 61,610 | — 6·1 |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye- ing, etc. ... | + 2,190 | +14·5 | + 1,990 | + 2·2 | Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture ... | — 210 | — 3·8 | — 1,470 | — 7·8 |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ... | +15,550 | +24·9 | + 4,350 | +14·2 | Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... | — 990 | —21·3 | — 3,820 | —25·6 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... | + 2,450 | +22·2 | + 240 | +15·6 | Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades ... | — 420 | — 0·4 | — 1,580 | — 5·9 |
| Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft... Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | + 32,160 | +20·8 | + 5,790 | +15·1 | General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... | —14,420 | — 5·4 | — 58,770 | —14·7 |
| Brick, Pipe, Tile, etc., Cement and Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture ... | + 4,440 | +36·6 | + 5,990 | +31·0 | Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ... | — 240 | — 0·8 | — 1,480 | —11·8 |
| | +21,810 | +41·4 | +12,650 | +36·0 | Other Dress Industries ... | — 3,860 | —14·1 | — 1,450 | —26·5 |
| | | | | | Marine Engineering, etc. ... | — 60 | — 0·5 | — 8,870 | —18·1 |
| | | | | | Saddlery, Harness and other Lea- ther Goods Manufacture ... | — 680 | — 3·1 | — 2,050 | —29·4 |

* London, South-Eastern, South-Western, and Midland Divisions.

† North-Eastern, North-Western, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland Divisions.

The list includes the two largest industries in the country, viz., coal mining and the distributive trades, together with the engineering group and the motor vehicle industry.

There are, of course, a number of industries in which the rate of expansion has been greater or the rate of decline less in the North

than in the South, but for the most part these are industries for which the North affords preponderating natural advantages, as for example coke ovens and by-product works, explosives and chemicals; iron and steel and other metal manufacture; the manufacture of certain metal goods, etc.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 27, as compared with 18 in the previous month, and 12 in October, 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 7,800. In addition, about 2,700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 16 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 43, involving about 10,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss of approximately 40,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in October 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... | 3 | 10 | 13 | 7,600 | 22,000 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ... | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1,900 | 12,000 |
| Textile ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 700 | 3,000 |
| Other Industries ... | 10 | 7 | 17 | 300 | 3,000 |
| Total, Oct., 1927 ... | 16 | 27 | 43 | 10,500 | 40,000 |
| Total, Sept., 1927 ... | 12 | 18 | 30 | 15,200 | 84,000 |
| Total, Oct., 1926 ... | 10 | 12 | 22 | 914,000† | 18,610,000† |

Causes.—Of the 27 disputes beginning in October, 6, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving 400 workpeople, on other wages questions; 8, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 2, directly involving 700 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 900 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, directly involving 5,800 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 50 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1926 AND 1927.‡

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

| Groups of Industries. | January to Oct., 1926. | | | January to Oct., 1927. | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | No. of Disputes beginning in period. | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. | No. of Disputes beginning in period. | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. |
| General Strike ... | 1 | 1,580,000 | 15,000,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mining and Quarrying: | | | | | | |
| General Coal-Mining Stoppage... | 1 | 1,050,000 | 126,650,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Stoppages | 49 | 44,000 | 1,171,000 | 93 | 65,000 | 652,000 |
| Engineering ... | 17 | 4,000 | 76,000 | 6 | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 6 | 1,000 | 4,000 | 19 | 7,000 | 29,000 |
| Other Metal ... | 36 | 9,000 | 138,000 | 36 | 6,000 | 38,000 |
| Textile ... | 29 | 16,000 | 187,000 | 23 | 4,000 | 23,000 |
| Clothing ... | 9 | 1,000 | 7,000 | 9 | 5,000 | 180,000 |
| Woodworking and Furnishing ... | 12 | 2,000 | 34,000 | 14 | 500 | 7,000 |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 38 | 3,000 | 36,000 | 30 | 8,000 | 124,000 |
| Transport ... | 41 | 23,000 | 169,000 | 16 | 2,000 | 6,000 |
| Other ... | 40 | 7,000 | 123,000 | 16 | 500 | 15,000 |
| Total ... | 279 | 2,740,000 | 143,595,000 | 262 | 100,000 | 1,081,000 |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER, 1927.

| Occupations and Locality. § | Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved. | | Date when Dispute | | Cause or Object. § | Result. § |
|---|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------|---|--|
| | Directly. | Indirectly. § | Began. | Ended. | | |
| MINING AND QUARRYING :— | | | | | | |
| Coal hewers, fillers, putters, etc.—Durham (near). | 2,044 | 496 | 21 May | 1927. ... | Refusal to work one shift of 7½ hours on Saturdays. | No settlement reported. |
| Coal miners and other colliery workers—Glasgow (near). | 1,573 | ... | 5 Oct. | 8 Oct. | For reinstatement of workmen dismissed for filling alleged excessive amount of dirt with coal. | Workmen in question reinstated and a dirt scale fixed by mutual agreement. |
| SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY :— | | | | | | |
| Rivetters, holders on, rivet heaters, linemen, etc. — Barrow-in-Furness. | 228 | 190 | 4 Oct. | 8 Oct. | For an allowance of 2s. 6d. per 100 when working on rivets with countersunk heads, in accordance with terms of piece-work price list. | Demand granted. |
| Rivetters, platers, caulkers and other workpeople—Birkenhead. | 430 | 120 | 17 Oct. | 22 Oct. | Refusal of men to carry out a ship-repairing job in the ship-building yard, instead of in the ship-repairing yard. | Refusal withdrawn. |
| TINPLATE MANUFACTURE :— | | | | | | |
| Tinhouse employees and tinplaters—Gorseinon, Glam. | 50 | 350 | 13 Oct. | 19 Oct. | Against the suspension of a workman. | Work resumed pending investigation of complaint. |
| COTTON INDUSTRY :— | | | | | | |
| Cotton weavers, winders, warpers drawers, cloth warehousemen, etc.—Chorley. | 345 | ... | 24 Oct. | 29 Oct. | Against re-arrangement of working hours involving an earlier start and a breakfast interval. | Old working hours maintained. |

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

† The general coal-mining stoppage was in progress in October, 1926.

‡ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight, except in the mining and quarrying group in 1926, when about 44,000 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute, and in the case of industries involved in the General Strike in May, 1926.

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

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in a net reduction of about £12,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 173,000 workpeople and in a net increase of £1,400 in those of 45,000 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 ... | ... | 36,000 | £ | £ |
| Metal | 5,000 | 57,000 | 150 | 1,950 |
| Textile | 25,000 | 58,000 | 290 | 3,700 |
| Other | 15,000 | 22,000 | 960 | 4,500 |
| Total | 45,000 | 173,000 | 1,400 | 12,000 |

The changes in the mining and quarrying group included a reduction in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire, where the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced by the equivalent of about 2½ per cent. on the previous rates. The figures also include a slight reduction in the wages of coal miners in Leicestershire (0·03 per cent. on basis rates). Other reductions affected shale oil workers in Scotland, whose current wages were reduced by 5 per cent., and ironstone miners in Cleveland, in whose case the reduction was equivalent to rather over 3½ per cent. on the previous rates.

In the metal group there were reductions in the wages of blast-furnace workers in Cleveland, North and South Staffordshire and the West of Scotland, the reductions varying in amount in the different districts from about 4½ to 6½ per cent. on the previous rates. A reduction occurred in the wages of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, amounting to about 1½ per cent. on the previous rates. There were small increases in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, and other increases affected laminated spring fitters, etc. at Sheffield and shottlemakers in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The principal changes in the textile group affected workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland. Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements there were small increases (amounting generally to 2d. or 3d. per week for adults) in all these districts. In Lancashire and Yorkshire, however, the increases were more than absorbed by reductions which occurred owing to the withdrawal of special advances granted in 1924, amounting to 2s. and 1s. 3d. per week in the case of men and women respectively.

In other industrial groups there were increases, under cost-of-living sliding scales, amounting to 1d. and ½d. per hour for men and women respectively employed in furniture making in Scotland, and 1s. 3d. and 6d. per week for men and women respectively

employed in wholesale warehouses at Manchester. There was a reduction of ½d. per hour for men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales, and of ½d. per hour in the wages of men employed at various waterworks undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.

The aggregate amount of the reductions was £12,500 per week.† Of this amount over £4,600 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining) or on selling prices; £900 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. Reductions accounting for about £55 per week were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

The aggregate amount of the increases was £1,900 per week.† Of this amount nearly £1,850 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, the remainder being chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–OCTOBER, 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 ten 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 ... | 18,000 | 789,000 | £ | £ |
| Iron and Steel | 6,500 | 135,000 | 850 | 275,200 |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding | 185,000 | ... | 660 | 20,700 |
| Other Metal | 33,000 | 43,500 | 18,600 | ... |
| Textile... .. | 1,750 | 231,000 | 3,400 | 5,500 |
| Clothing | 170 | 76,000 | 190 | 23,250 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco ... | 630 | 21,500 | 35 | 7,150 |
| Woodworking, etc. | 700 | 20,500 | 200 | 2,250 |
| Paper, Printing, etc.... | ... | 26,000 | 100 | 2,550 |
| Building and Allied Industries | 15,000 | 57,000 | ... | 1,950 |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply | 1,700 | 36,500 | 3,000 | 8,900 |
| Transport | 6,700 | 195,000 | 250 | 3,350 |
| Public Administration ... | 5,000 | 61,000 | 1,800 | 12,900 |
| Other | 850 | 42,000 | 500 | 5,550 |
| Total | 275,000 | 1,734,000 | 29,720 | 373,750 |

In the corresponding ten months of 1926, there were net increases of £17,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 140,000 workpeople, and net reductions of nearly £70,000 in those of 770,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal change reported in October affected certain classes of local authority employees at Poplar, whose normal working week was increased from 44 to 47. During the ten completed months of 1927 there has been an average increase of 3·6 hours per week in the normal working time of 18,500 workpeople, and a reduction of 4·7 hours per week in that of 1,650 workpeople.

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Agriculture | Somerset | 1 Oct. | Female agricultural workers ... | Increase of ½d. per hour (4d. to 4½d.) for those 16 and under 18 years of age, the rates for other workers remaining unchanged.§ |
| Coal Mining | Warwickshire ... | 1 Oct. | Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Decrease of 4 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 47 per cent. above basis rates; also subsistence wage previously paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 2d. per day. |
| | Leicestershire ... | 1 Oct. | | Decrease of 0·03 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages at the minimum of 40 per cent. above basis rates, subject to a minimum gross daily rate, inclusive of subsistence allowance, of 7s. 2d. and 7s. 6d. for adult able-bodied day-wage surface and underground workers, respectively.¶ |
| Iron Mining | Cleveland | 24 Oct. | Ironstone miners | Decrease of 6·3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 58 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers: underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per shift; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., plus 58 per cent., plus amounts varying according to base rates from 5d. to 1d. per shift. |
| Shale Mining | Scotland | 19 Oct. | Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works (except apprentices). | Decrease of 5 per cent. on current earnings. |
| Quarrying | South and West Durham. | 24 Oct. | Limestone quarrymen | Decrease of 6·3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 58 per cent. above the standard.** |
| Brick Manufacture | North-East Kent and South-East Essex. | †† | Stock brickmakers | Decrease of 15 per cent. in the advances payable on pre-war rates leaving wages 80 per cent. above pre-war rates in Kent and 100 per cent. above in Essex. |

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, 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 these classes 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 aggregate amounts of the reductions and increases are larger than the net amounts shown in the Table relating to the month's changes, owing to the fact that during the month textile bleachers, dyers, etc., in Lancashire and Yorkshire had their wages reduced by direct negotiation, and increased under cost-of-living sliding scales.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of over 68,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

§ The minimum rates referred to took effect under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board under the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

|| The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

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

** A flat rate increase of 5d. to 1d. per shift, varying according to base rates, is paid in addition to the percentage quoted.

†† The change took effect after the end of the moulding season, generally from the beginning of October.

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Pig Iron Manufacture. | Cleveland and Durham. | 2 Oct. | Blastfurnacemen | Decrease* of 7½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 13 per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for scale labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 13 per cent. |
| | Tees-side | | Cokemen and by-product workers | |
| | West Cumberland and North Lancashire. | 2nd full pay in Oct. | Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work and also labourers) employed at blastfurnaces. | Increases in bonuses† of amounts varying according to base rates from 1.3d. to 3.5d. per week, making total amount of bonuses from 1s. 9.2d. to 4s. 4d. per week. |
| | North Staffordshire... | 1st making-up day in Oct. | Tonnagemen employed at blastfurnaces. | Decrease* of 8½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 46½ per cent. above the standard. |
| | South Staffordshire... | 1st full pay after 10 Oct. | Blastfurnacemen | Decrease† of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 10 per cent. above the standard of June, 1920. Rate after change for labourers, 5s. 6d. per shift, plus 10 per cent. |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture. | West of Scotland ... | 30 Oct.‡ | Workpeople (excluding lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces. | Decrease* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 11 per cent. above the standard.¶ |
| | Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire. | 3 Oct. | Workpeople employed at iron-puddling furnaces and in iron and steel-rolling mills and forges. | Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 3s. 10d. per day or shift, plus 40 per cent., plus 10d. per day for daymen and 11d. per shift for shiftworkers.¶ |
| Electrical Cable Manufacture. | Barrow-in-Furness ... | 3 Oct. | Wir and hoop millmen | Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard.¶ |
| | Greater London Area | 2nd pay day in Oct. | Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates. | Decrease of 0.25d. per hour for plumber-jointers and of 0.2d. per hour for plumber-jointers' mates. Rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 9.5d. per hour; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 5.2d. |
| Shuttle Manufacture. | Lancashire, (excluding Garston and Blackburn), Lancashire | 1st pay day in Oct. | Journeymen shuttlemakers ... | Addition to base rate increased† from 43 to 45 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus 45 per cent. (1s. 5.4d. per hour). |
| | | | Apprentices to shuttlemakers ... | Addition to base rate increased† from 25½ to 27½ per cent. Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 13s. at 16 years, 17s. at 18 years, and to 21s. at 20 years plus, in each case, 27½ per cent. |
| | Yorkshire | 1st pay day in Oct. | Journeymen shuttlemakers ... | Addition to base rate increased† from 46 to 48 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 10½d. per hour, plus 48 per cent. (1s. 3.54d. per hour). Base rate increased from 10½d. to 11d. per hour.** |
| Laminated Spring Manufacture. | Sheffield | 1st full pay after 18 Oct. | Laminated spring fitters, vicemen, smiths and strikers. | Increase† of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (6s. to 7s.). |
| Wool Spinning | Leicester | 1st pay day in Oct. | Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.). | Bonus increased† from 2½d. to 3d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers—men, 42s. 6d.; women, 25s. 6d., plus, in each case, 3d. in the shilling. Pieceworkers, 25 per cent. above time rates. |
| Elastic Web Weaving. | Leicester | 1st pay after 17 Oct. | Elastic web weavers and braid workers (male workers). | Bonus increased† from 13s. to 14s. in the pound. |
| Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc. | Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire. | 1st pay day in Nov.†† | Adult workers employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and maintenance mechanics, etc.). | Special advances of 2s. per week for men 21 and over, and of 1s. 3d. per week for women granted in November, 1924 withdrawn. |
| | Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.‡‡ | 1st pay day in Nov.†† | Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. | Cost-of-living wage increased† from 71½ per cent. to 72½ per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 57 per cent. to 57½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 42½ per cent. to 43½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum time-rates after change: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 8 per cent., plus 72½ per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d., plus 72½ per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 72½ per cent. |
| | Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.§§ | 1st pay day in Nov.†† | Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant). | Males: Cost-of-living wage increased† from 21s. 7d. to 21s. 10d. per week for those 21 and over and by smaller amounts for those under 21. Minimum time rate after change for men 21 and over, 28s., plus 21s. 10d. |
| | Middleton | 1st pay day in Nov.†† | Workpeople employed in the dyeing, bleaching, etc., trades. | Females: Cost-of-living wage increased† from 12s. 10d. to 13s. per week for those 18 and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 18. Minimum time rate after change for women 18 and over, 18s., plus 13s. |
| | Scotland | 1st pay day in Nov.†† | Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant). | Cost-of-living wage increased† from 21s. 8d. to 21s. 11d. for men 21 and over, from 13s. 5d. to 13s. 6d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. |
| | West Riding of Yorkshire. | 1st pay day in Nov.†† | Mechanics employed in dyeworks... | Males: Cost-of-living wage increased† from 21s. 7d. to 21s. 10d. per week for those 21 and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21. Minimum time rate after change for men 21 and over, 25s., plus 21s. 10d. cost-of-living wage, plus 2s. |
| | Bolton and Bury Districts. | 1st pay day in Nov.†† | Mechanics employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry. | Females: Cost-of-living wage increased† from 12s. 10d. to 13s. per week for those 21 and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21. Minimum time rate after change for women 21 and over, 15s., plus 13s., plus 1s. 3d. |
| | Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. | 1st pay day in Nov.†† | Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. | Increase† of 3d. per week, and special advance of 2s. per week previously granted, withdrawn. Total rates after change: Bradford, Leeds, and Shipley, 62s. 1d.; other towns, 61s. 1d. |
| | Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast. | 1st pay day in Nov.†† | Engravers employed in engraving works. | Cost-of-living wage increased† from 21s. 7d. to 21s. 10d. per week, and special advance of 2s. per week previously granted, withdrawn. Total rate after change, 59s. 10d. |

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

‡ The reduction warranted by the sliding scale amounted to 7½ per cent., but in lieu thereof a reduction of 5 per cent. was agreed upon between the employers and workpeople.

§ The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st November—in most cases this was 30th October.

¶ In the case of lower-paid day-wage men, who were not affected, wages remained at 21 per cent. above the standard.

‡‡ Men on base earnings of not more than 5s. 10d. per shift have been, since 2nd November 1925, in receipt of bonuses varying according to base earnings from 2d. to 10d. per shift for dayworkers and from 2½d. to 11d. per shift for shiftworkers.

** This rate is subject to the current percentage addition of 48.

†† In respect of the preceding pay period.

‡‡ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers' and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsteds Dyers' and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation, the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association, the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the home dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers.

§§ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the increases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were increased from 61 per cent. to 62 per cent. for netherwood cutters, and from 52 per cent. to 53 per cent. for all other pieceworkers (except hand cutters and menders, for whom there was no change).

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Felt Hat Making. | Atherstone and Bedworth. | Week ending 22 Oct. | Male pieceworkers ... | Bonus of 27½ per cent. on piece price lists increased* to 30 per cent. |
| Mill Sawing. | Norwich, Lowestoft and Yarmouth. | Oct. | Machinists and sawyers ... | Increase* of 1d. per hour. |
| Crate Making. | Stoke-on-Trent and District. | 14 Oct. | Crate makers ... | Rate for machine shops reduced from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 2d. in the pound on selling prices, with proportionate reductions for other classes.† |
| Furniture Manufacture. | Beith, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock, Kirkcaldy and Lochwinnoch. | 1st full pay week in Oct. | Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, french polishers, machinists, upholsterers, upholstery sewers and sandpaperers. | Increase* of 1d. per hour for men, ½d. per hour for women, 5 per cent. for pieceworkers and proportionate amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: Beith, Dundee, Kirkcaldy and Lochwinnoch—men, 1s 5½d., women, 8½d.; Glasgow—men, 1s. 6½d., women, 9½d. |
| Electrical Contracting. | England and Wales and Northern Ireland.‡ | 2nd pay day in Oct.§ | Men employed by electrical contractors. | Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on rates paid in April, 1921, leaving wages 28½ per cent. below these rates.† Net hourly rates after change for qualified men: Grade A districts, 1s. 9½d.; Grade B, 1s. 7½d.; Grade C, 1s. 6d.; Grade D, 1s. 4½d. |
| Waterworks Undertakings. | Certain Undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.‖ | 1st full pay in Oct. | Manual workers ... | Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for labourers in industrial areas, 1s. 0½d. |
| | Bradford ... | 11 Oct. | Labourers ... | Increase of ½d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d.). |
| Electricity Supply Undertakings. | Poplar ... | 8 Oct. | Manual workers ... | Rates of wages reduced so as to leave the present rates at not more than 10 per cent. above the basic rates as recognised by the London Joint Industrial Council, or other trade rate, resulting in reductions varying generally from 5s. to 14s. per week. Rates after change: trimmers, 71s. 9d. per week; labourers (indoor), 61s. 7d., (outdoor), 64s. 9d. |
| | Stepney ... | 9 Oct. | Manual workers ... | Rates of wages reduced so as to leave the present rates at not more than 10 per cent. above the basic rates as recognised by the London Joint Industrial Council, or other trade rate, resulting in reductions varying up to 5s. 5d. per week. Rates after change: stokers, 79s. 1d. per week; labourers (indoor), 61s. 7d. (outdoor), 64s. 9d. |
| Road Transport Industry. | Isle of Man (Northern, Southern and Western Areas). | 1 Oct. | Carters and labourers ... | Increase in base rate of 2s. per week (24s. to 26s.), and a decrease* of 2s. per week in cost-of-living bonus, leaving the total rate, as previously, 39s. per week. |
| | Isle of Man (Eastern Area). | 1st pay in Oct. | Carters and labourers ... | Decrease* of 1s. per week (42s. to 41s.). |
| Local Government Services (Non-Trading). | West Hartlepool ... | 1 Oct. | Manual workers ... | Increase* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: street sweepers, 11½d.; general labourers, 1s. 1½d.; roadmen and cartmen, 1s. 2½d. |
| | Poplar ... | 8 Oct. | Manual workers ... | Rates of wages reduced so as to leave the present rates at not more than 10 per cent. above the appropriate District Joint Industrial Council or other trade rate, resulting in reductions varying in the case of adult male workers up to 9s. 8d. per week (generally from 4s. 4d. to 7s. 11d.). Rates after change include: scavengers, 62s. 11d. per week; carmen, dust collectors and labourers, 66s. 6d.¶ |
| Wholesale Warehousing. | Stepney ... | 8 Oct. | Manual workers ... | Rates of wages reduced so as to leave the present rates at not more than 10 per cent. above the appropriate District Joint Industrial Council or other trade rate, resulting in reductions varying in most cases from 1s. to 3s. per week. Rates after change include: scavengers, 62s. 10d.; dustmen, yardmen, paving and sewer labourers, 66s. 5d. |
| | Ayrshire (Ayr District). Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District). | 12 Sept. 15 Sept. | Road surfacemen employed by County Council. Manual workers employed by County Council. | Increase* of 1s. per week (44s. to 45s.). Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for road surfacemen and scavengers, 51s.** |
| Wholesale Warehousing. | Manchester ... | 1st pay day in Oct. | Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.). | Increases* of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week for male workers and of from 3d. to 6d. per week for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—10s. 3d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 21s. 9d. at 18, 37s. 6d. at 21, and to 50s. 3d. at 23; female workers—9s. 9d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 20s. at 18, and to 28s. 6d. at 21. |
| Cerement Making | Great Britain ... | 1 Oct. | Female workers ... | Increase 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 rates after change for timeworkers: 4d. at 16 and under 16½, increasing to 6d., 6½d., or 6¾d. (according to experience) at 18 and under 21, and to 6d., 6½d., 7d., or 7¾d. at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers to receive 1d. and ½d. per hour more respectively. (See also page 160 of April GAZETTE.) |

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1927.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Local Government Services. | Poplar ... | 8 Oct. | Road and yard labourers, etc. ... | Increase of 3 hours per week (44 to 47).†† |
|----------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--|

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

† The workpeople concerned are mainly pieceworkers whose wages are regulated by the selling price of the crates made, the workman obtaining a fixed proportion of the value of the total output.

‡ The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. The decrease was equivalent to ½d. per hour for all Grades. A list of districts in the various Grades is given on page 116 of March GAZETTE; this list has been amended by the upgrading of Brighton and Hove, which are now in Grade C.

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

‖ The Undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the District Joint Industrial Council.

¶ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

** The cost-of-living sliding scale previously in force has been terminated, and the decrease shown above was made under a modified form of the old agreement.

†† See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1927.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in rates of wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in November. *Increases.*—Steel smelters and millmen in England and Scotland; brush and broom makers (under Trade Board Order); pieceworkers employed in boot and shoe repairing (under Trade Board Order); furniture makers at Manchester. *Decreases.*—Coal miners in Warwickshire; Siemens steel makers in South-West Wales; workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture. Particular of these and of other changes reported in November will be published in the December issue of the GAZETTE.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

NOTE.—The figures given for 1926 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and of females, respectively, comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and for females, therefore, are only approximate. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of Unions follows that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn from the Population Census. The total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected, a separate group being made for Unions of general workers. A review of the figures appears on page 406.]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1926, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE, AND TOTAL) AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP COMPARED WITH 1925.

| Group of Unions. | No. of Trade Unions at end of 1926. | Membership at end of | | | | | | Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership at end of 1926 compared with end of 1925. | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|----------|--------|
| | | 1926. | | | 1925. | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.* | 2 | 38,341 | 992 | 39,333 | 46,149 | 1,113 | 47,262 | — 16·9 | — 10·9 | — 16·8 |
| Mining and Quarrying... | 121 | 783,418 | 3,533 | 786,951 | 909,535 | 3,767 | 913,302 | — 13·9 | — 6·2 | — 13·8 |
| Pottery and Glass | 21 | 16,392 | 11,874 | 28,266 | 17,329 | 12,366 | 29,695 | — 5·4 | — 4·0 | — 4·8 |
| Textiles, Machines, Conveyances, etc.* | 7 | 83,552 | 1,052 | 84,604 | 86,611 | 1,042 | 87,653 | — 3·5 | + 1·0 | — 3·5 |
| Iron, Steel, Tinplate, etc., Manufacture | 109 | 566,891 | 6,336 | 573,227 | 587,989 | 6,760 | 594,749 | — 3·6 | — 6·3 | — 3·6 |
| Engineering, Ironfoundry, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building† | 172 | 140,874 | 225,718 | 366,592 | 140,424 | 229,945 | 370,369 | + 0·3 | — 1·8 | — 1·0 |
| Leather, etc. | 28 | 51,353 | 42,534 | 93,887 | 50,505 | 41,095 | 91,600 | + 1·7 | + 3·5 | + 2·5 |
| Wool, Worsted and Shoddy | 23 | 10,274 | 25,672 | 35,946 | 10,454 | 25,215 | 35,669 | + 1·7 | + 1·8 | + 0·8 |
| Flax and Jute | 6 | 4,736 | 14,584 | 19,320 | 4,577 | 16,689 | 21,266 | + 3·5 | — 12·6 | — 9·2 |
| Woolenry | 33 | 58,755 | 17,845 | 76,600 | 61,086 | 18,962 | 80,048 | — 3·8 | — 5·9 | — 4·3 |
| Teaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. | 25 | 11,124 | 15,188 | 26,312 | 11,472 | 16,177 | 27,649 | — 3·0 | — 6·1 | — 4·8 |
| Other Textile | 9 | 61,749 | 28,942 | 90,691 | 63,186 | 27,942 | 91,128 | — 2·3 | + 3·6 | — 0·5 |
| Shoe and Shoe | 20 | 30,429 | 44,895 | 75,324 | 30,796 | 45,754 | 76,550 | — 1·2 | — 1·9 | — 1·6 |
| Tailoring and Other Clothing | 7 | 24,239 | 5,314 | 29,553 | 23,843 | 5,205 | 29,048 | + 1·7 | + 2·1 | + 1·7 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 8 | 26,084 | 3,399 | 29,483 | 29,533 | 3,858 | 33,391 | — 11·7 | — 11·9 | — 11·7 |
| Woodworking and Furnishing: | 26 | 33,015 | 909 | 33,924 | 32,578 | 1,094 | 33,672 | + 1·3 | — 16·9 | + 0·7 |
| Furnishing | 27 | 142,974 | 44,208 | 187,182 | 152,729 | 54,361 | 207,090 | — 6·4 | — 18·7 | — 9·6 |
| Other | 4 | 66,173 | ... | 66,173 | 65,917 | ... | 65,917 | + 0·4 | ... | + 0·4 |
| Printing, etc. | 1 | 114,989 | ... | 114,989 | 114,521 | ... | 114,521 | + 0·4 | ... | + 0·4 |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.: | 7 | 48,954 | ... | 48,954 | 50,828 | ... | 50,828 | — 3·7 | ... | — 3·7 |
| Bricklayers and Masons | 7 | 51,461 | ... | 51,461 | 59,151 | ... | 59,151 | — 13·0 | ... | — 13·0 |
| Carpenters and Joiners | 21 | 46,566 | ... | 46,566 | 43,455 | ... | 43,455 | + 7·2 | ... | + 7·2 |
| Painters and Decorators | 36 | 17,621 | 6,776 | 24,397 | 19,448 | 5,799 | 25,247 | — 9·4 | + 16·8 | — 3·4 |
| Builders' Labourers* | 9 | 487,786 | 4,075 | 491,861 | 523,100 | 5,664 | 528,764 | — 6·8 | — 28·1 | — 7·0 |
| Other | 15 | 97,720 | 180 | 97,900 | 86,257 | 194 | 86,451 | + 13·3 | — 7·2 | + 13·2 |
| Transport: | 17 | 374,810 | 12,050 | 386,860 | 417,947 | 12,757 | 430,704 | — 10·3 | — 5·5 | — 10·2 |
| Railway Service | 16 | 100,384 | 38,819 | 139,203 | 101,825 | 40,938 | 142,763 | — 1·4 | — 5·2 | — 2·5 |
| Water Transport | 21 | 72,177 | 5,809 | 77,986 | 73,780 | 5,359 | 79,139 | — 2·2 | + 8·4 | — 1·5 |
| Other (Road Transport, Dock Labour, etc.)§ | 262 | 272,392 | 59,678 | 332,070 | 271,294 | 61,953 | 333,247 | + 0·4 | — 3·7 | — 0·4 |
| Commerce, Distribution and Finance: | 17 | 69,493 | 130,597 | 200,090 | 67,650 | 128,957 | 196,607 | + 2·7 | + 1·3 | + 1·8 |
| Commerce and Distribution | 7 | 26,995 | 5,507 | 32,502 | 27,374 | 5,470 | 32,844 | — 1·4 | + 0·7 | — 1·0 |
| Banking and Insurance | 43 | 42,668 | 3,978 | 46,646 | 44,391 | 4,102 | 48,493 | — 3·9 | — 3·0 | — 3·8 |
| National and Local Government | 2 | 426,967 | 46,578 | 473,545 | 440,545 | 47,805 | 488,350 | — 3·1 | — 2·6 | — 3·0 |
| Teaching† | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Entertainments and Sport | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous¶ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| General Labour§ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTALS† | 1,129 | 4,401,356 | 807,042 | 5,208,398 | 4,666,279 | 830,343 | 5,496,622 | — 5·7 | — 2·8 | — 5·2 |

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE, AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1913, 1920, 1924, 1925 AND 1926.

| Group of Unions. | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | | Total. | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1913. | 1920. | 1924. | 1925. | 1926. | 1913. | 1920. | 1924. | 1925. | 1926. | 1913. | 1920. | 1924. | 1925. | 1926. |
| | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. | Thou- sands. |
| Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.*... | 20 | 207 | 60 | 46 | 38 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 210 | 61 | 47 | 39 |
| Mining and Quarrying ... | 919 | 1,150 | 967 | 910 | 783 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 920 | 1,158 | 971 | 914 | 787 |
| Textiles, Machines, Conveyances, etc.*† | 559 | 1,155 | 697 | 675 | 651 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 560 | 1,173 | 704 | 683 | 658 |
| Textile: | 158 | 165 | 142 | 140 | 141 | 214 | 295 | 228 | 230 | 226 | 372 | 460 | 370 | 370 | 367 |
| Cotton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ... | 58 | 86 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 9 | 31 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 67 | 117 | 80 | 80 | 77 |
| Other Textile ... | 48 | 81 | 76 | 77 | 77 | 36 | 174 | 91 | 99 | 98 | 84 | 255 | 167 | 176 | 175 |
| Other ... | 83 | 110 | 93 | 94 | 92 | 25 | 126 | 72 | 74 | 74 | 108 | 236 | 165 | 168 | 166 |
| Foodworking and Furnishing ... | 45 | 81 | 61 | 62 | 59 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 46 | 87 | 66 | 67 | 63 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ... | 84 | 155 | 143 | 153 | 143 | 7 | 72 | 51 | 54 | 44 | 91 | 227 | 194 | 207 | 187 |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.* | 243 | 563 | 332 | 334 | 328 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 | 563 | 332 | 334 | 328 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries** | 53 | 93 | 62 | 61 | 58 | 4 | 47 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 57 | 140 | 84 | 84 | 82 |
| Transport†: | 327 | 606 | 502 | 523 | 488 | ... | 12 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 327 | 618 | 507 | 529 | 492 |
| Railway Service ... | 366 | 638 | 510 | 504 | 473 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 367 | 650 | 523 | 517 | 485 |
| Other ... | 100 | 279 | 174 | 176 | 173 | 20 | 121 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 120 | 400 | 219 | 222 | 217 |
| Commerce, Distribution and Finance: | 211 | 367 | 262 | 271 | 272 | 23 | 95 | 59 | 62 | 60 | 234 | 462 | 321 | 333 | 332 |
| Commerce and Distribution | 49 | 63 | 62 | 68 | 69 | 64 | 135 | 133 | 129 | 131 | 113 | 198 | 195 | 197 | 200 |
| Banking and Insurance | 57 | 130 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 3 | 24 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 60 | 154 | 82 | 81 | 79 |
| National and Local Government | 322 | 1,067 | 447 | 440 | 427 | 23 | 162 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 345 | 1,229 | 493 | 488 | 474 |
| Teaching† | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Entertainments and Sport | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous¶ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| General Labour§ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTALS† | 3,702 | 6,996 | 4,722 | 4,666 | 4,401 | 433 | 1,341 | 812 | 831 | 807 | 4,135 | 8,337 | 5,534 | 5,497 | 5,208 |

* The figures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour Unions, for which see "General Labour." See also note in italics at head of page.
† The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in the Irish Free State and other overseas branches numbering approximately 18,000 in 1926, of whom 30,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 16,000 were railwaymen and other transport workers. In compiling the figures for teachers, while certain associations, the majority of whose members are also members of the National Union of Teachers, have been omitted, others, which have also some members in this Union, have been included, but the extent of this duplication is not ascertainable precisely. When allowance is made for all these factors, the net number of Trade Union members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been nearly 5,140,000 at the end of 1926, compared with about 5,425,000 at the end of 1925.
‡ Leather, chemicals, rubber, brushes, musical instruments, etc.
§ The figures for these two groups are affected by an amalgamation, a Union with over 20,000 members which was grouped under General Labour in 1925 having become merged in a Transport Union in 1926.
|| The figures exclude Teachers', Tramway Workers', and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching," "Transport" and "General Labour."
¶ Including Unions of clerks, chemists, foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.
** Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Food, Drink and Tobacco, and Other Manufacturing Industries groups shown in Table I.
†† Comprising the Entertainments and Miscellaneous groups shown in Table I.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainment of selling prices of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel:—

| Product and District. | Price according to last Audit.* | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------|-------------|-------|
| | Period covered by last Audit. | Average selling price per ton. | Previous Audit. | | A year ago. | |
| Pig Iron: | 1927. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | |
| Cleveland (No. 3) ... | July-Sept. | 67 2½ | — | 7 4½ | — | 16 3½ |
| Cumberland ... | July-Aug. | 76 10½ | — | 4 2½ | — | 1 1½ |
| (Hematite mixed numbers.) | | | | | | |
| Lincolnshire ... | Apr.-June | 71 5½ | — | 2 0½ | + | 4 6 |
| North Staffordshire | July-Sept. | 69 1½ | — | 6 6½ | — | 24 3 |
| Northamptonshire... | July-Sept. | 61 11½ | — | 6 6½ | — | † |
| West of Scotland ... | July-Sept. | 77 3 | — | 5 9 | — | 4 7 |
| Manufactured Iron: | | | | | | |
| North of England... (Bars and angles.) | July-Aug. | 209 6 | — | 4 3½ | — | 22 6½ |
| West of Scotland ... (Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.) | July-Aug. | 224 10½ | — | 5 5½ | — | 11 2½ |
| Steel: | | | | | | |
| South-West Wales... (Steel tin bars.) | { Apr.-June | 122 10½ | — | 3 1½ | + | 2 2 |
| South Wales and Monmouthshire. (Steel rails and steel tin bars.) | { July-Sept. | 113 0½ | — | 9 10½ | — | 19 9½ |
| | June-Aug. | 137 4½ | + | 0 7½ | — | 5 0 |

The variations in prices indicated in the above Table resulted, as regards the Cleveland ascertainment, in a decrease in October of 7½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area. The July-August ascertainment for Cumberland resulted in decreases in September of from ½d. to 1d. per shift for Cumberland iron ore miners, of from ½d. to ¾d. per shift for West Cumberland limestone quarrymen, and of 5½ per cent. on the output bonus earnings of keepers, slagers and certain other classes of men employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces. In North Lincolnshire the ascertainment resulted in a decrease in August of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of ironstone miners and blastfurnacemen. The North Staffordshire ascertainment resulted in a reduction in October of 8½ per cent. on standard rates, but this decrease was not applied to datal workers. The reductions warranted by the working of the Northamptonshire Agreement were not enforced. The ascertainment for West of Scotland resulted in a decrease in October of 5 per cent. on the standard rates of the higher-paid workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.

As regards manufactured iron, there was a decrease in September of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, whilst a similar reduction took place in September on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen and iron and steel sheet millmen in the West of Scotland. In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, the ascertainment resulted in a decrease in August of 1½ per cent., followed by a decrease of 5 per cent. in November, on the standard basis rates of the higher-paid men. The June-August ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted an increase of ¼ per cent. on standard rates, but this did not operate, owing to a reduction, due under the December, 1926-February, 1927, ascertainment, having been waived.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

The number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during October, 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 Oct., 1927. | Total Assisted Passages Granted. | | Departures in Oct., 1927. | Total Departures. | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | 1922 to 1926. | Jan.-Oct., 1927. | | 1922 to 1926. | Jan.-Oct., 1927. |
| To Australia ... | 2,954 | 113,391½ | 23,465½ | 3,219 | 111,716 | 25,287 |
| „ New Zealand ... | 255 | 35,432½ | 4,956½ | 269 | 34,404 | 3,946 |
| „ Canada: | | | | | | |
| Dominion of Canada | 624 | 40,766½ | 24,502½ | 1,201 | 40,862 | 24,608 |
| Province of Ontario | ... | 1,367 | ... | ... | 1,356 | ... |
| „ South Africa ... | 25 | 500 | 220½ | 19 | 251 | 164 |
| Minor Schemes ... | 525 | 6,752 | 1,224½ | 505 | 5,927 | 1,063 |
| Total ... | 4,383 | 198,208½ | 54,367½ | 5,213 | 194,516 | 55,068 |

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

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

† No ascertainment was made for the period July-September, 1926.

‡ 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 October, 1927, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act 1926, was 58. Seven deaths* were reported during the month, due to lead poisoning and two to epitheliomatous ulceration.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Smelting of Metals ... | ... |
| Plumbing and Soldering ... | 3 |
| Shipbreaking ... | 3 |
| Printing ... | ... |
| Tinning of Metals ... | ... |
| Other Contact with Molten Lead ... | ... |
| White and Red Lead Works ... | 1 |
| Pottery† ... | 3 |
| Vitreous Enamelling ... | 1 |
| Electric Accumulator Works ... | 2 |
| Paint and Colour Works ... | ... |
| Indiarubber Works ... | ... |
| Coach and Car Painting ... | 2 |
| Shipbuilding ... | ... |
| Paint used in Other Industries ... | 1 |
| Other Industries ... | ... |
| Painting of Buildings ... | 10 |
| TOTAL OF ABOVE ... | 26 |

(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Aniline Poisoning ... | ... |
| (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX. | |
| Wool ... | ... |
| Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... | ... |
| TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... | ... |

(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Pitch ... | ... |
| Tar ... | ... |
| Paraffin ... | ... |
| Oil ... | ... |
| TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ... | ... |

(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Manufacture of Bichromates ... | ... |
| Dyeing and Finishing ... | ... |
| Chrome Tanning ... | ... |
| Other Industries ... | ... |
| TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ... | ... |

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during October, 1927, as killed in the course of their employment was 190, as compared with 211 in the previous month and with 118½ in October, 1926. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, numbered 42, as compared with 35 in the previous month and with 73 in October, 1926.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Brakemen and Goods Guards ... | 1 |
| Engine Drivers ... | 1 |
| Firemen ... | 1 |
| Guards (Passenger) ... | 1 |
| Permanent Way Men ... | 3 |
| Porters ... | 2 |
| Shunters ... | 2 |
| Mechanics ... | 6 |
| Labourers ... | 3 |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... |
| Contractors' Servants ... | ... |
| TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ... | 20 |

MINES.

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Underground ... | 74 |
| Surface ... | 7 |
| TOTAL, MINES ... | 81 |

QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ... 5

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Cotton ... | 2 |
| Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ... | 2 |
| Other Textiles ... | ... |
| Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ... | 1 |
| Metal Extracting and Refining ... | 1 |
| Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ... | 5 |
| Metal Founding ... | 3 |
| Engineering and Machine Making ... | 9 |
| Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ... | 3 |
| Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ... | 3 |

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Other Metal Trades ... | ... |
| Shipbuilding ... | 1 |
| Wood ... | ... |
| Gas ... | ... |
| Electric Generating Stations ... | ... |
| Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... | ... |
| Chemicals, etc. ... | ... |
| Food and Drink ... | ... |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ... | ... |
| Tanning, Currying, etc. ... | ... |
| Rubber Trades ... | ... |
| Other Non-Textile Industries ... | 3 |

PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Docks, Wharves, etc. ... | 7 |
| Buildings ... | 13 |
| Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... | ... |
| TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... | 83 |

Construction or repair of Railway§ ... 1

Total (excluding Seamen) ... 190

SEAMEN.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Trading Vessels, Sailing ... | 1 |
| „ „ Steam ... | 34 |
| Fishing Vessels, Sailing ... | ... |
| „ „ Steam ... | 7 |
| TOTAL, SEAMEN ... | 42 |

Total (including Seamen) ... 232

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

† Of the three persons affected in the pottery industry, one was a female.

‡ Revised figures.

§ Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service."

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 October, 1927, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 758,165, or 1.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 28.1 per cent. less than in October, 1926. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 424, 418 and 589 per 10,000 of estimated population.

| Selected Urban Areas.† | Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in October, 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. |
| | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES. | | | | | | |
| Metropolis. | | | | | | |
| West District ... | 9,071 | 6,863 | 15,934 | 192 | + 10 | – 10 |
| North District ... | 10,385 | 17,255 | 27,640 | 268 | + 10 | – 35 |
| Central District ... | 2,280 | 2,323 | 4,603 | 343 | + 6 | – 40 |
| East District ... | 9,890 | 57,964 | 67,854 | 1,041 | + 51 | – 143 |
| South District ... | 19,013 | 69,045 | 88,058 | 448 | + 26 | – 54 |
| Metropolis ... | 50,639 | 153,450 | 204,089 | 442 | + 22 | – 54 |
| West Ham ... | 4,442 | 29,197 | 33,639 | 445 | + 2 | – 258 |
| Other Districts. | | | | | | |
| Newcastle District | 2,876 | 26,830 | 29,706 | 585 | – 3 | – 880 |
| Stockton and Tees District ... | 1,366 | 15,855 | 17,221 | 624 | + 8 | – 236 |
| Colton, Oldham, etc. | 4,213 | 7,976 | 12,189 | 156 | – 3 | – 27 |
| Wigan District ... | 1,819 | 14,063 | 15,882 | 350 | + 1 | – 1,141 |
| Manchester District | 9,196 | 37,916 | 47,112 | 450 | + 3 | – 33 |
| Liverpool District | 9,436 | 64,620 | 74,056 | 584 | + 13 | + 27 |
| Bradford District ... | 1,821 | 6,437 | 8,258 | 223 | – 7 | – 16 |
| Halifax and Huddersfield ... | 1,484 | 2,941 | 4,425 | 118 | – 3 | ... |
| Leeds ... | 2,693 | 10,604 | 13,297 | 279 | + 1 | – 140 |
| Barnsley District ... | 949 | 10,662 | 11,611 | 346 | – 7 | – 2,488 |
| Sheffield ... | 2,535 | 23,553 | 26,088 | 507 | – 15 | – 220 |
| Full District ... | 1,777 | 14,587 | 16,364 | 511 | + 17 | + 25 |
| North Staffordshire | 2,391 | 8,366 | 10,757 | 259 | + 6 | – 256 |
| Nottingham District | 2,122 | 11,772 | 13,894 | 296 | + 2 | – 81 |
| Leicester ... | 1,109 | 3,820 | 4,929 | 204 | – 10 | – 5 |
| Wolverhampton District ... | 3,496 | 15,309 | 18,805 | 249 | + 2 | – 38 |
| Birmingham ... | 7,326 | 17,843 | 25,169 | 269 | – 6 | – 24 |
| Bristol District ... | 2,540 | 13,770 | 16,310 | 394 | + 1 | – 18 |
| Cardiff and Swansea | 2,568 | 19,345 | 21,913 | 454 | + 34 | – 219 |
| Other Districts | 61,717 | 326,269 | 387,986 | 372 | + 3 | – 226 |
| ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND. | | | | | | |
| England and Wales ... | 116,798 | 508,916 | 625,714 | 396 | + 8 | – 177 |
| SCOTLAND. | | | | | | |
| Glasgow District ... | 5,694 | 79,473 | 85,167 | 886 | – 19 | – 58 |
| Paisley and Greenock District ... | 930 | 12,660 | 13,590 | 704 | – 17 | – 26 |
| Edinburgh ... | 1,625 | 16,215 | 17,840 | 421 | + 12 | – 87 |
| Dundee and Dundfermline ... | 778 | 4,679 | 5,457 | 253 | – 7 | – 65 |
| Aberdeen ... | 493 | 4,203 | 4,696 | 298 | – 1 | + 17 |
| Coatbridge & Airdrie | 339 | 5,362 | 5,701 | 561 | + 6 | – 306 |
| For the above Scottish Districts ... | 9,859 | 122,592 | 132,451 | 645 | – 9 | – 69 |
| For the above 31 Districts in Oct., 1927 | 126,657 | 631,508 | 758,165 | 424 | + 6 | – 165 |

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in October, 1927, was 625,714, an increase of 1 per cent. as compared with September, but a decrease of 31.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 132,451, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. as compared with September, and a decrease of 9.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in October numbered 126,657, or 1.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 1.3 per cent. less than in October, 1926.

Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 631,508, or 1.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 31.8 per cent. less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, nineteen showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in October, as compared with the previous month, the most noteworthy being East London (51 per 10,000); while twelve areas showed small decreases. Compared with October, 1926, twenty-seven areas showed decreases, including Barnsley (2,488 per 10,000), Wigan (1,141 per 10,000) and Newcastle (880 per 10,000); three areas showed small increases, and one area no change.

* 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 29th October, and those for Scotland to 15th October.

‡ These urban areas include more than one poor-law union in the case of England and Wales, except in the Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham, Sheffield and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh districts.

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 period for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.—FOOD.

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

| Country. | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.* | | | | | Latest figures available. | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | July, 1924. | July, 1925. | July, 1926. | July, 1927. | | Rise. | Date. |
| | Per cent. 62 | Per cent. 67 | Per cent. 61 | Per cent. 59 | Per cent. 63 | | 1927. 1 Nov. |
| UNITED KINGDOM ... | | | | | | | |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | | | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia ... | 737 | 816 | 776 | 862 | 810 | | Sept. |
| Denmark ... | 100 | 110 | 59 | 53 | 52 | | Oct. |
| Egypt (Cairo)† | 48 | 58 | 58 | 47 | 45 | | Aug. |
| Finland ... | 916 | 1,007 | 967 | 965 | 1,009 | | Sept. |
| France (Paris)† | 260 | 321 | 474 | 457 | 420 | | Oct. |
| " (other towns)† | 300§ | 351§ | 510§ | 453§ | 453 | | Aug. |
| Germany ... | ... | 54 | 45 | 57 | 52 | | Oct. |
| Holland (The Hague) | 67 | 76 | 68 | 72 | 60 | | Sept. |
| Italy (Milan) ... | 408 | 502 | 554 | 424 | 409 | | Sept. |
| " (Rome) ... | 369 | 427 | 498 | 425 | 410 | | Sept. |
| Norway ... | 148 | 160 | 98 | 75 | 73 | | Oct. |
| Spain (Madrid)† | 82 | 90 | 86 | 89 | 126 | | Sept. |
| " (Barcelona)† | 72 | 82 | 63 | 64 | 69 | | Sept. |
| Sweden† | 59 | 69 | 56 | 51 | 55 | | Oct. |
| Switzerland ... | 70 | 69 | 59 | 57 | 59 | | Sept. |
| United States ... | 40 | 56 | 54 | 50 | 51 | | Sept. |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. | | | | | | | |
| Australia ... | 49† | 56 | 59 | 52 | 57 | | Sept. |
| Canada ... | 34† | 42† | 51† | 49 | 48 | | Sept. |
| India (Bombay) : | | | | | | | |
| Native families ... | 51 | 52 | 55 | 54 | 51 | | Sept. |
| Irish Free State ... | 85 | 88 | 74 | 66 | 66 | | July |
| New Zealand ... | 48 | 51 | 49 | 44 | 43 | | Oct. |
| South Africa ... | 17 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 17 | | Sept. |

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, 1924. | July, 1925. | July, 1926. | July, 1927. | Rise. | Date. |
| | | Per cent. 70 | Per cent. 73 | Per cent. 70 | Per cent. 66 | Per cent. 69 | 1927. 1 Nov. |
| UNITED KINGDOM | A,B,C,D,E | | | | | | |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | | | | | | | |
| Belgium ... | A,C,D,E | 393 | 409 | 537 | 690 | 704 | Nov. |
| Czechoslovakia (Prague) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 589 | 641 | 618 | 647 | 630 | Sept. |
| Denmark ... | A,B,C,D,E | 114 | 119 | 84 | 76 | 76 | Oct. |
| Finland ... | A,B,C,D,E | 1,032 | 1,094 | 1,018 | 1,081 | 1,108 | Sept. |
| France (Paris) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 267¶ | 301¶ | 439¶ | 407¶ | 407 | 3rd qr. |
| Germany ... | A,B,C,D,E | ... | 43 | 42 | 50 | 50 | Oct. |
| Greece (Athens) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 1,225 | 1,372 | 1,708 | ... | 1,815 | May |
| Holland (Amsterdam) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 73† | 79† | 71† | 67† | 67 | June |
| Italy (Milan) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 412 | 498 | 549 | 448 | 437 | Sept. |
| " (Rome) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 349 | 395 | 462 | 406 | 394 | Sept. |
| Luxembourg ... | A,C,D | 381 | 415 | 509 | 681 | 704 | Oct. |
| Norway ... | A,B,C,D,E | 151† | 161† | 121† | 103 | 96 | Oct. |
| Poland(W'rsaw) ... | A,B,C,D,E | ... | 57 | 77 | 99 | 102 | Sept. |
| Sweden ... | A,B,C,D,E | 71 | 76 | 72 | 69 | 72 | Oct. |
| Switzerland ... | A,B,C,D | ... | 68 | 62 | 60 | 61 | Sept. |
| United States | A,B,C,D,E | 69† | 74† | 75† | 73† | 73 | June |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C. | | | | | | | |
| Australia ... | A,B,C,D,E | 42¶ | 44¶ | 47¶ | ... | 45 | 1st qr. |
| Canada ... | A,B,C,D,E | 53† | 55† | 57† | 55† | 55 | Sept. |
| India(Bombay): Native families | A,B,C,D | 57 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 54 | Sept. |
| Irish Free State | A,B,C,D,E | 83 | 88 | 82 | 71 | 71 | July |
| New Zealand... | A,B,C,D,E | 60§ | 63§ | 61 | 61 | 61 | Oct. |
| South Africa... | A,B,C,D,E | 32 | 33 | 30 | 32 | 31 | Sept. |

* Exceptions to this are : France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland and Luxembourg, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, Australia (Food), Greece, average, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States (all items), Canada, 1913, Australia (all items), November, 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. ¶ 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. 411-412 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 October.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 29th October, 1927, was 24,177 (16,161 men and 8,016 women). At the end of September the corresponding total was 27,665. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 5,988 (3,173 for men and 2,815 for women), as compared with 7,980 at the end of September. During the last week of October the Exchanges succeeded in placing 22,296 persons in situations, including 7,753 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 301 foreign immigrants.

GERMANY.†

Employment in September and October.—According to *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, reports from representative establishments showed on the whole a slight further improvement in industrial employment in September and the first half of October.

Statistical returns to the number of 3,856 were received from representative establishments in various industries employing 1,698,312 workpeople on 15th September. This total shows an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with that for 15th August. Thirty-three per cent. of the workpeople were employed in establishments reporting good employment (as against 31 per cent. in August) and 13 per cent. in those reporting bad employment (15 per cent. in August). Increases in the number employed were shown in particular by the building, engineering and electrical, clothing, textile, and food and tobacco industries.

The membership‡ of health insurance societies increased from 14,554,942 on 1st September to 14,606,702 on 1st October, or by 0.4 per cent., as against an advance of 0.5 per cent. between 1st August and 1st September.

On 14th October, 1927, the Employment Exchanges making returns reported 784,035 persons on the "live register," as against 830,658 on 15th September and 1,830,374 on 15th October, 1926. The number of vacant situations registered at the Exchanges on 14th October was 62,101, as compared with 67,595 on 15th September and 23,217 on 15th October, 1926.

Figures showing the number of persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment are available for 15th October, 1927, on which date the total was 442,236 (including 112,790 entitled to assistance from special funds). On 15th September the corresponding total was 517,789 (including 136,576 from special funds).

Returns relating to 3,927,703 organised workers were received from 39 national trade unions. Of these 178,916, or 4.6 per cent., were totally unemployed on 24th September, as compared with 5.0 per cent. on 27th August, and 15.2 per cent. at the end of September, 1926. In addition 93,113, or 2.4 per cent., were working short time, as against 2.8 per cent. on 27th August, and 12.7 per cent. at the end of September, 1926.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment among the principal groups of trades represented in the above totals.

| Group of Trades. | Membership reported on at end of September, 1927. | Percentage unemployed at end of month. | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| | | September, 1927. | August, 1927. |
| All Unions making Returns | 3,927,703 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Mining | 178,800 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Pottery, etc. | 218,800 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Engineering and metal ... | 816,300 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| Chemical | 231,800 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Textile | 373,000 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Paper | 53,200 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| Leather | 144,300 | 7.4 | 8.8 |
| Wood | 284,600 | 7.5 | 8.1 |
| Food, tobacco, etc. | 213,800 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Clothing | 85,700 | 12.5 | 16.4 |
| Building | 575,900 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Printing | 139,900 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Transport | 294,500 | 5.2 | 5.0 |

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in September.—According to the issue of *Statistische Nachrichten* (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th October, 1927, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 129,948 at the end of September, as compared with 135,938 at the end of the preceding month. In

Vienna alone there were 66,190 persons in receipt of benefit at the end of September, as against 74,235 at the end of August. The total number of applicants for work registered at the employment exchanges at the end of September was 154,291, including 79,600 in Vienna.

HOLLAND.*

Unemployment in September.—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 278,743 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th September, 15,268 (5.5 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 4,236 (1.5 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 27th August) the percentages were respectively 5.1 and 1.5.

ITALY.†

Unemployment in August.—According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 291,821 persons were unemployed on 31st August, 1927, as compared with 263,091 on 31st July 1926. In addition, 134,251 persons were partially unemployed, as compared with 125,376 at the end of July, and 26,634 at the end of August, 1926. These totals may be regarded as approximate only. In August, 97,644 insured workers received benefit in respect of a total of 1,578,781 days of unemployment.

SWITZERLAND.‡

Unemployment in September.—On 30th September, 1927, the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of the Employment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 8,335 (6.3 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920), as compared with 8,854 (6.7 per thousand) at the end of August and 12,803 (9.7 per thousand) at the end of September, 1926. Offers of situations made by employers on these dates numbered 2,959, 2,880 and 1,985 respectively.

POLAND.

Unemployment in September.—According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland,§ the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 24th September 1927, was 125,037, as compared with 137,889 on 27th August. On 24th September last the number of unemployed persons entitled to relief was 58,271, as against 62,139 on 27th August.

DENMARK.||

Unemployment in October.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 274,505 workpeople, 17 per cent. were unemployed on 28th October, 1927, as against 16.2 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 18.3 per cent. at the end of October, 1926.

SWEDEN.¶

Unemployment in September.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th September, 1927, was 8.3, as compared with 7.8 on 31st August and 9.1 on 30th September, 1926.

UNITED STATES.**

Employment in September.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in September, based on returns from 10,700 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. The establishments reported 3,030,762 persons employed in September as against 3,016,775 in August, an increase of 0.7 per cent. Total aggregate wages paid for September show a decrease of 5.3 per cent. as compared with August, and the average earnings per head a decrease of 1.6 per cent.

Index Number of Employment, September.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1913 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for September, 1927, is 88.0 as compared with 87.4 in August, and 92.2 in September, 1926.

CANADA.

Employment in October.††—For 1st October, 1927, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,241 employers with an aggregate of 904,880 upon their pay rolls. On 1st September the same firms reported 909,229 employed, and the total for 1st October thus shows a decrease of 4,349 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st October, 1927, is 109.0, compared with 109.7 at the beginning of the preceding month and 105.2 on 1st September, 1926.

Trade Union Unemployment in September.‡‡—On 30th September 1927, 3.1 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 3.7 per cent. at the end of August and 3.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1926.

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October 1927. The Hague.

† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, October, 1927. Rome.

‡ Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen, October, 1927. Berne.

§ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 5th October, 1927. Warsaw.

|| Statistiske Efterretninger, 10th November, 1927. Copenhagen.

¶ Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.

** Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries, September, 1927. Washington.

†† The October Employment Situation, 1927. Ottawa.

‡‡ Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.

* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th November, 1927. Paris.

† Reichsarbeitsblatt, 20th October and 1st November, 1927. Berlin.

‡ Members of these societies are persons under obligation to pay insurance premiums. During unemployment they are relieved of this obligation; hence paying members are assumed to be in employment.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

PARTIAL INCAPACITY—NO INTENTION TO MAKE CLAIM WHILE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUED—NOT REASONABLE CAUSE FOR DELAY.

The appellant was an employee of an insurance company, and met with an accident while returning home from an annual dinner and meeting of the company. As a result of the accident he was incapacitated for active work for some weeks, but was told by his employers to continue doing such work as he could, and was paid his full salary of £5 15s. a week.

By sub-section 1 of Section 14 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, "proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable . . . unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury. . . . Provided that . . . (b) the failure to make a claim within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause."

About five months after the accident had happened the appellant received notice of dismissal from the company, and thereupon commenced a correspondence threatening an action for wrongful dismissal. In due course the notice of dismissal became operative, and then the appellant, more than six months after the date of the accident, for the first time claimed compensation for the injury as being one that had arisen out of and in the course of his employment.

This was an appeal from an award of the Judge of the Southwark County Court, who had decided against the appellant's claim.

It was held by the Court of Appeal that the claim was out of time, since it had not been made until more than six months had elapsed since the date of the accident, and, further, that there was no reasonable cause for the delay in making it, it being clear that the appellant had no intention of making any claim as long as he continued in the employ of the company.

In the course of his judgment Lord Justice Scrutton observed: "The workman in this case first made his claim for compensation under the Act more than six months after the occurrence of the accident. The burden, therefore, was upon him under the Act of satisfying the Court that he had reasonable cause for making his claim later than the statutory period. . . . I think the recent cases show this, that, when the workman knows of his injury, and knows that the injury he suffers from was occasioned by an accident giving him a right to compensation under the Act, and fails to make a claim within the six months, if that failure was prompted by his own interests and was not induced by any action of the employer which would lead him to believe he could get compensation without making a claim, he shows no reasonable cause."

The question whether the accident could properly be regarded as one arising out of and in the course of the employment was not decided; but the Court of Appeal indicated that, had anything turned on that point, it was one which would have required very careful consideration.

The appeal was dismissed.—*Court of Appeal. Drewitt v. Britannic Assurance Company, Limited.* 19th May, 1927.

Coal Mines Act.

PAYMENT OF CHECKWEIGHMEN—IRREGULAR ELECTION.

The plaintiff, a colliery checkweighman, sued seven miners for payment of his fees.

The Judge held that the checkweighman's appointment was invalid, because at the time he was elected the men were not working at the colliery: they did not return to work until the day after the lodge meeting was held. Since that meeting had been called only to receive the delegates' report, and not for the specific purpose of electing a checkweighman, he found that the plaintiff was not and had not been properly appointed checkweighman under the Acts.

The plaintiff had, however, acted for the whole of the 450 men at the colliery, and the defendants admitted that they had had the benefit of his services; accordingly there would be judgment for the plaintiff on a *quantum meruit* for 4s. 9d.—*Durham County Court.* 8th November, 1927.

Other Recent Decisions of Interest.

Breach of Contract—Refusal to Work Overtime during Harvest.

The plaintiff, a wagoner, sued his employer, a farmer, for alleged wrongful dismissal, and alternatively for wages in respect of work done by him from Martinmas, 1926, to the date of his dismissal on 21st July, 1927.

For the plaintiff it was argued that the Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board had fixed Saturday afternoons as overtime; that work on Saturday afternoons was not, therefore, included in the original contract of hiring; and that the defendant could not compel the plaintiff to work outside the ordinary recognised hours.

The defence was that the plaintiff had been dismissed for refusing to obey a lawful order, namely, to work on Saturday afternoon during harvest time. It was contended for the defendant that there was a custom in the district for employees to work such hours as were reasonable during the harvesting period, and, further, that it was customary always to work on Saturday afternoons during such period. It was accordingly submitted that the plaintiff had committed a breach of contract by refusing to obey a lawful and reasonable order.

The Judge held that a farmer was entitled to make use of the services of a wagoner for any duty on the farm in harvest time. The plaintiff had agreed to work overtime at the standard rate of 1s. an hour. The Judge found also that it was customary to work on Saturday afternoons during the harvest, and that the order given

to the plaintiff to work overtime on Saturday afternoon was a lawful one. The hiring was a yearly hiring, and nothing in the Act said that wages were to be paid weekly.

Judgment was accordingly given for the defendant with costs.—*Bridlington County Court.* 31st October, 1927.

Breach of Contract—Right of Workmen to refuse Overtime.

The plaintiff, a painter, sued his employer for breach of contract, claiming a week's wages (50s.) in lieu of notice. He had been engaged to work from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on five days of the week and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

On a certain Tuesday the plaintiff took part in unloading a lorry until 6 p.m., but refused to unload a second lorry after that hour. On the following day he was dismissed by his employer, who declined to pay him a week's wages in lieu of notice.

The Judge held that there had not been misconduct on the part of the plaintiff justifying instant dismissal, and he gave judgment for the plaintiff for a week's wages with costs.—*Torquay County Court.* 29th September, 1927.

Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926.

A master painter was prosecuted at Edinburgh for failing to send a note of his address to the Factory Inspector, and failing to keep for inspection a register of the names and addresses of his employees and the work on which they were engaged, as required by Section 4 of the above-mentioned Act. He was ordered to pay the expenses of the proceedings.—*Edinburgh Sheriff Court.* 22nd September, 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. 2565/27. (13/10/27.) Sections 8 (1) and 8 (2) of the Principal Act—Trade Dispute, and Voluntarily Leaving Employment.

COLLIERS TOOK HOLIDAY DESPITE EMPLOYERS' APPEAL TO REMAIN AT WORK—EMPLOYERS CLOSED PITS WEEK FOLLOWING IN ORDER TO ADJUST DISLOCATED SALES—LEFT EMPLOYMENT VOLUNTARILY WITHOUT JUST CAUSE.

The employees of a colliery who for some years had annually taken a week's holiday in the month of July, decided to commence their holiday in 1927 on 21st July, but to take three days instead of a week. They had not previously consulted the employers, who upon being notified of the decision, called attention to the disastrous effect holidays at that time would have on trade, and appealed to the men to keep the colliery working. Nevertheless the men commenced their holiday as they had arranged. Three days later the employers issued a notice to the effect that owing to the dislocation of sales, especially shipping, caused by the men's absence from work, it was impracticable to re-open the pits on the following working day, but that as soon as new sales were effected and other matters adjusted the pits would be re-opened. Work was resumed on 1st August. The claims for unemployment benefit made by two applicants in respect of the period 25th to 30th July inclusive were treated as test cases and disallowed on the ground that employment had been lost owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The Court of Referees upheld the disallowance, but the insured contributors' representative dissented, taking the view that the circumstances did not amount to a trade dispute.

The applicants' association appealed against the disallowance to the Deputy Umpire, who gave the following decision:—

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

"In my view of these cases, the applicants left employment voluntarily without just cause. It is not clear that there was a trade dispute."

Case No. 2603/27. (21/10/27.) Section 1 (4) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act—Not Unemployed—Continued to Receive Wages or Payment by way of Compensation.

AUCTIONEER IN FRUIT TRADE RECEIVED EQUIVALENT OF THREE MONTHS' SALARY ON DISCHARGE WITHOUT NOTICE AFTER LONG SERVICE—CLAIM NOT MADE UNTIL AFTER EXPIRY OF ONE MONTH FROM DATE OF DISCHARGE—ONE MONTH A REASONABLE PERIOD OF NOTICE.

The applicant, who was an auctioneer in the fruit trade, was discharged, owing to staff re-organisation, on the 30th June, 1927, after 26 years' service. The employers stated that the applicant "may have been entitled to only one month's notice, but we gave him three months' salary."

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

The Insurance Officer disallowed the claim on the ground that the applicant was not deemed to be unemployed whilst continuing to receive wages or payment by way of compensation.

The applicant appealed to the Court of Referees, stating that he had received a month's salary in lieu of notice, and a further sum equal to a further two months' salary as a gift in consideration of past services. At the hearing before the Court of Referees, applicant stated that there was no express agreement about notice; he knew of no customary period of notice in the fruit trade for an auctioneer.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. In their opinion a reasonable period of notice was one month and that period was the implied term of the contract of service. The extra two months' salary was paid in recognition of long service and to avoid any possible dispute as to length of notice. In accordance with the Umpire's decision No. 2375/25* they were of opinion that benefit should be allowed as from date of claim.

The Insurance Officer did not accept the Court's recommendation, but referred the case to the Umpire with the following remarks:—

"Claimant had a salary of £200 per annum paid monthly. There was no express agreement as to length of notice to terminate the engagement but probably one month's notice could have been enforced, and to that extent I agree with the Court of Referees' recommendation.

"But I do not agree that this case is in any way analogous to Umpire's Decision 2375/25 (cited by the Court of Referees), but I think it approximates more closely to Umpire's Decision 894/26† and that disallowance for one month from 1st July last is right. The claim apparently was not lodged until 22nd August, so that if the period of disallowance is for one month, there is no disallowance for the period during which the claim was current.

"You may, however, hold that the whole of the three months' wages come within Section 1 (4) of the No. 2 Act of 1924, and in that event disallowance will operate for three months from 1st July last."

The Deputy Umpire gave the following decision:—

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

"I agree with the Court of Referees.

"When applicant's services were dispensed with after 26 years and without notice, his employers gave him the equivalent of three months' salary. Only in so far as that money was legally claimable by him under his terms of service can it be considered as compensation within Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance Act (No. 2), 1924. That must be determined by the notice to which he was entitled. As the contract was silent on the point and there appears to be no custom of the trade, he was entitled to reasonable notice. The fact that he received three months' salary on discharge after long service proves nothing, but rather leads one to infer that his employers were giving him more than the amount to which they thought he was legally entitled. The only tangible and material fact is that he was paid monthly, and in the absence of any further evidence I agree with the Court of Referees that a month's notice would be reasonable. As applicant did not claim benefit until after the expiration of that month, his claim may be admitted."

Case No. 2631/27. (25/10/27.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Principal Act—Not Unemployed.

COAL HOIST WORKERS HAD A GUARANTEED MINIMUM WAGE OF £3 PER WEEK IN RESPECT OF ANY WEEK IN WHICH THEY WORKED—NOT "UNEMPLOYED" ON ANY DAY IN THAT WEEK.

The applicant was employed as a foreman of a shore gang of coal hoist workers. The gangs were paid at tonnage rates and pooled their earnings. The employer paid a minimum wage of £3 per week in respect of each member of a gang, including the foreman, which worked in any week. This payment was pooled, together with earnings of gangs earning more than the minimum. No payment was made by the employer in respect of a gang which did no work, but all gangs participated in the pool whether they were or were not called upon to work.

The claim for benefit related to two days in a week in which the gang worked for the first four days of the week and earned more than the minimum wage. The Insurance Officer disallowed the claim for benefit in respect of the two remaining days of the week (Friday and Saturday, 1st and 2nd July), on which no work was done, on the ground that the applicant was not unemployed.

The applicant appealed to the Court of Referees, stating that he was unemployed, and able and willing to accept employment had it been available on the dates in question.

Before the Court of Referees it was stated that the men were available for, and at liberty to take, work on any day on which they were not employed at the docks, and that the minimum wage would still be payable even if they took work outside the docks.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that benefit should be allowed in respect of the days in question.

The Court noted that the appellant was guaranteed a minimum weekly wage of £3, and that in the week commencing 27th June he had earned more than this amount in the first four days. In their view the remaining days of that week were days of unemployment.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation, and referred the case to the Umpire.

After an oral hearing the Deputy Umpire gave the following decision:—

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

"Under the scheme of working in operation at the port, applicant has a guaranteed minimum wage of £3 for each week in any portion of which he works. In the week in question he worked on the first four days, earning more than the minimum, and did not work on the Friday and Saturday. The effect of the guaranteed wage is that in any week in which he does work he is secured at least £3. This is a payment made in respect of each and all of the days of the week and becomes payable as soon as he works any portion of the week; and in my opinion that minimum payment, or anything earned above it, is payment for the whole week, so as to include the Friday and Saturday of the week in question.

"Whatever applicant earns in any week or whatever is necessary to be added to his earnings to make up the guaranteed minimum is paid into a pool, which is shared by all the participants in the scheme, whether they have or have not been called upon to work during the particular week of distribution. These facts, however, do not affect the principles above stated that the guaranteed minimum is paid to or on behalf of applicant in respect of all the days of the week in which he is called upon to work at least a portion of it, and he is not unemployed on any day in such week."

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS AT R.N. CORDITE FACTORY, HOLTON HEATH.—Admiralty Administrative Whitley Council, Staff Side v. Official Side. *Difference.*—Assimilation on transfer from industrial basis to Civil Service basis. *Decision.*—To be transferred to new scales at a salary which, with Civil Service bonus, is equivalent to total emolument plus accrued increment (if any) on the industrial basis, together with an immediate assimilation increase of one increment to bring salary above the minimum of new scale; entry in all other cases being at the minimum. To take effect from 1st May, 1926. Award issued 3rd October, 1927. (1334.)

FEMALE SUPERVISING OFFICERS, POST OFFICE.—Post Office v. Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers. *Difference.*—Claim by Postmaster-General for alteration in Annual Leave Regulations for new entrants. *Decision.*—Claim to be allowed as from 1st January, 1928, but not to be regarded as a bar to a further review of the annual leave of supervising classes in the Post Office. Award issued 7th October, 1927. (1335.)

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY, NORTH-WESTERN AREA.—Trade Union Side v. Employers' Side, District Council (No. 3) N.W. Area. *Difference.*—Electrical fitters on shift work—Claim for extra pay. *Decision.*—Claim was not established. Award issued 7th October, 1927. (1336.)

ATTENDANTS AND REPAIRERS, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.—Attendants and Repairers' Association v. Public Record Office. *Difference.*—Scales of pay—Claim for increase. *Decision.*—Weekly basic scale of pay for two classes to be 29s.-2s.-45s.-2s. 6d.-55s. Other salaries and allowances to remain, but annual increment of Superintendent to be £7 10s. basic. To take effect from 1st September, 1927. Award issued 21st October, 1927. (1337.)

SEARCH OFFICERS, GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. General Register Office. *Difference.*—Scales of pay and hours of attendance. *Decision.*—Scale of pay for future entrants as Second Class Search Officers to be 30s.-2s.-45s. p.w., plus Civil Service bonus; hours of attendance to remain unaltered. Award issued 21st October, 1927. (1338.)

CLERICAL TIMEKEEPERS, H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. H.M. Office of Works. *Difference.*—Scales of pay—Claim for increase. Assimilation—Hours of Attendance—Annual leave. *Decision.*—Scales of pay for Clerical Timekeepers to be 35s.-2s.-55s.; for Clerical Timekeepers (Supervisory) 40s.-2s.-60s. p.w., plus Civil Service bonus in each case. Hours of attendance and annual leave to remain unaltered. Award to take effect from 1st October, 1927. Award issued 25th October, 1927. (1339.)

PROFESSIONAL LEGAL OFFICERS, CIVIL SERVICE.—Civil Service Legal Society v. H.M. Treasury. *Difference.*—Salary scale—Claim for revision of starting pay and increments—Temporary service before establishment—Assimilation. *Decision.*—The annual scale of pay of established Professional Legal Officers to be £230-£15-£500, plus Civil Service bonus. On entry to the grade, a special increment to be allowed for each year of professional experience, up to five in number, after call to the Bar or admission to the Solicitors' Roll, by which the candidate's age exceeds 25 years. Existing officers to receive an immediate advance of two increments of £15 each on their basic scale providing the maximum is not thereby exceeded. Award to take effect from 1st October, 1927. Award issued 25th October, 1927. (1340.)

* See Vol. IV. Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 296 (Pamphlet No. 18/1925).
† See Vol. V. Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 78 (Pamphlet No. 4 1926).

RAILWAY SHOPMEN. WATCHMEN, DONCASTER.—National Union of Railwaymen v. Railway Staff Conference. *Difference.*—Whether watchmen should receive pay at rate of time-and-a-third for all hours worked at night in accordance with provisions of par. 2 of schedule F. to Award No. 728. *Decision.*—Against claim, but exclusive rate of pay raised to 33s. per week of 47 hours, plus bonus, with effect from 1st January, 1927. Award issued 25th October, 1927. (1341.)

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS, CORPORATION OF TRINITY HOUSE.—Workmen v. Corporation of Trinity House. *Difference.*—Claim for increase in basic rates of pay. *Decision.*—Rates of pay awarded as follows:—

| Assistant Keepers:— | | | Per Day. | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|----------|----|
| | | | s. | d. |
| Under 2 years' service | ... | ... | 3 | 6 |
| After 2 " | ... | ... | 3 | 7 |
| " 4 " | ... | ... | 3 | 8 |
| " 5 " | ... | ... | 3 | 9 |
| " 7 " | ... | ... | 3 | 10 |
| " 9 " | ... | ... | 3 | 11 |
| " 10 " | ... | ... | 4 | 0 |
| " 12 " | ... | ... | 4 | 2 |
| " 14 " | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| " 15 " | ... | ... | 4 | 6 |
| " 16 " | ... | ... | 4 | 7 |
| " 17 " | ... | ... | 4 | 8 |
| " 18 " | ... | ... | 4 | 9 |
| Principal Keepers:— | | | | |
| Under 2 years' service | ... | ... | 5 | 3 |
| After 2 " | ... | ... | 5 | 4 |
| " 3 " | ... | ... | 5 | 5 |
| " 4 " | ... | ... | 5 | 6 |

To take effect from first pay period following date of Award. Award issued 31st October, 1927. (1342.)

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

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

(C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

OIL REFINING: LONDON.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. W. B. Dick & Co., Ltd., Lavender Wharf, Rotherhithe. *Difference.*—Claim for increase of 2d. per hour to general labourers employed by the firm. *Settlement.*—Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour granted to all employees (except men covered by the London Road Transport Agreement) in receipt of less than 1s. 6d. per hour. It was also agreed that the minimum wage for adult labour should be 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Increases to date from first pay day in November, 1927. Agreement signed 25th October, 1927.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal E. (5), dated 7th October, 1927. Objection period expires 7th December, 1927, and not 7th October, 1927, as stated in the October issue of this GAZETTE.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal H.M. (13), dated 11th October, 1927, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 11th December, 1927.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 35), dated 12th October, 1927, to vary certain general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for female workers.

Objection period expired 26th October, 1927.

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

Higher wage rates have become operative as from the 1st November, 1927, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 67 and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain), General Minimum Piece Rates, D. (34) and D. (36), col. 4.

The alteration in the cost-of-living index figure does not necessitate changes in the general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates specified or referred to in D. (32), D. (33) and D. (36).

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M. (39) and (40), M. (41) and M. (43), col. 11.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

APPRENTICESHIP.—*Report of an enquiry into apprenticeship and training for the skilled occupations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1925-1926. I. Printing and allied industries.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4s. 6d.) (See pages 404-5.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—*Third Census of Production (1924). Preliminary Reports, No. 25. Bread and biscuit trades; manufactured stationery trades; scientific instruments, appliances and apparatus trades; film-printing trade. No. 26. Metalliferous mines and quarries; salt mines, brine pits and salt works; slate mines and quarries; carriage, cart and wagon trades.* Board of Trade. (S.O. publications; price 6d. each.)

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TERMS.—*A dictionary of occupational terms, based on the classification of occupations used in the Census of Population, 1921.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price £1. 1s.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(i) *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1925. Part 2. Friendly Societies.* (S.O. publication; price 4s.) (ii) *Savings banks and friendly societies: (a) Post Office Savings Banks Fund, (b) Savings Banks Fund, (c) Friendly Societies Fund, accounts for the year ended (a) 31st December, (b) and (c) 20th November, 1926.* Treasury. (S.O. publication; price 2d.) (iii) *National Debt (savings banks and friendly societies) account for the year ended 20th November, 1926.* (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—(i) *Draft conventions and recommendation adopted by the Conference at its tenth session, 25th May-16th June, 1927.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2961; price 9d.) (ii) *International Labour Conference, tenth session, Geneva, 1927, Vol. I., Official Report, Parts 1, 2 and 3. Vol. II. Report of the Director presented to the Conference.* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1927; price 12s. 6d.)

LEAD POISONING.—*Lead Paint Regulations, 1927. Painter's colic: how caused and how best prevented.* Form 394. October, 1927. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

MINING.—(i) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th June, 1927.* (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (ii) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1927.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 2963; price 1d.) (See page 405.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—*The Casual Poor (Relief) Order, 1927, dated September 27, 1927. S.R. & O. 1927, No. 878. Circular 823, dated September 29, 1927.* Ministry of Health. (S.O. publications; price 1d. each.)

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.—*Scientific management in Europe. Studies and Reports, Series B. (Economic Conditions). No. 17.* (Geneva, 1927; price 4s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1927, (a) Report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Bill. (Cmd. 2966; price 2d.) (b) Clause 11; financial resolution. Memorandum on expenditure likely to be incurred.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2974; price 1d.) (See page 404.) (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1926. Decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of September, 1927. Selected decisions from Nos. 2295/27 to 2479/27. U.I. 440. Pamphlet No. 9/1927.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1927.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: Steelwork: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Devonport: Extension of Joiners' Shop:** G. Sands & Sons, Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham.—**H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: C.I. Pipes and Specials:** Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Gun-metal Rails:** Light Railways, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Corrugated Sheets:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Accessories, Conduit: Eureka Conduits & Fittings Co., Ltd., Walsall; Barton & Sons, Walsall; Electrical Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—**Ambulance:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ammeters:** Everett Edgumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Bagging, Jute:** Jute Industries, Ltd., Lochee.—**Battery Gear:** Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton.—**Blooms, Steel:** D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Darlington Forge Co., Ltd., Darlington; Monkbridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Boards, W/T:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boots, Half:** John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Boots, Sea Leather:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds.—**Braid, Shalloon and Silk:** Geo. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Brushes, Carbon:** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bushes, etc., Ebonite:** C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cable, Chain:** H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Cable Installation, Electric:** Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cables, Electric, and Boxes:** Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent.—**Cables, Electric:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.;

Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton. **Cars, Touring and Limousine**: Austin Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, Blue**: Wm. Lupton & Co., Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, White**: John Hainsworth Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; John Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.—**Collars, White Stiff**: Hookway Sons & Cook, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cordite Plant; dismantling, re-erection and supplying additional**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Crane, Hydraulic**: East Ferry Road Engineering Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Crane, Travelling**: Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Cranes, Gantry**: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cranes, Wall**: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cupboards, Steel**: Waddell & Wilson, London, E.—**Cylinders, Gas**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Drawers, Brown Cotton**: Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hinckley.—**Drill, White Cotton**: E. Lane & Sons, Walkden.—**Electrification of Pumps, Equipment of**: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley.—**Fans, Table**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; Veritys, Ltd., Aston.—**Flour**: Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Gates, Collapsible Steel**: Express Lift Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Generator Set, Motor**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Glass, Table**: Edinburgh & Leith Flint Glass Works, Edinburgh; J. Fleming & Co., Stourbridge; T. J. Hands & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; H. G. Richardson & Sons, Stourbridge; Robinson, Son & Co., Warrington; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs; J. Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Handkerchiefs**: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Eli Heyworth & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Headers for Water-Tube Boilers**: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Helmets, Sun**: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; E. W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—**Heterodyne Units**: Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Hoists, Ammunition**: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Iron, Cable**: Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Jerseys, Blue Worsted**: I. & R. Morley, Leicester.—**Kit Bags, Seamen's**: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Knives, Clasp**: J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lagging, Magnesia Sectional**: Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lanterns and Gear, Navigation**: E. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Molineaux Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Telford Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lead Sheet and Pipe**: Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Leather Strips for Hoses**: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Linen Goods**: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield; A. Blyth & Co. Kirkealdy; N. Lockart & Sons, Kirkealdy; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie; Jas. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Auchtermuchty.—**Linen, Table**: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield; Murphy & Stevenson, Ltd., Belfast; M'Crum, Watson & Mercer, Ltd., Milford, Armagh.—**Machine, Standard Box Planing**: John Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Mackintoshes, Blue**: Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Wolstencroft & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Motor and Control Gear**: Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Oil, Mineral Lubricating**: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.; Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—**Oilskin Clothing**: E. Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Ovens, Hot Water Jacketed**: Brown & Sons (Alembic Works), Ltd., London, N.—**Pinnacle, Motor**: Anderson, Rigden & Perkins, Whitstable.—**Plant, Electric Bakery**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Peterborough.—**Press, Vertical Hydraulic**: Berry, Henry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Propeller**: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pump, Main Dock**: Worthington Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—**Pump, Petrol-driven Trailer Fire**: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pumps, Bilge**: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pumps, Submersible**: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—**Razors, Hand-forged**: Thos. Turner & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Resistances**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rope, Steel Wire**: R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Screws**: H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; London Screw Co., Smethwick; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Butler Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Scuttles, Side**: J. Roby, Ltd., Rainhill, near Liverpool.—**Serge, Blue**: James Casson, Ltd., Elland.—**Serge, Blue Diagonal**: Wm. Lupton & Co., Leeds.—**Sheaves, Duralumin**: Vickers, Ltd., Barrow.—**Shirts, White Soft**: John Desmond & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; John James & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Shoes, Gymnasium**: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Shoes, Black Leather**: John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Shorts and Vests, Cellular**: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Salisbury Mfg. Co., London, E.—**Shorts, Cotton Fabric**: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Socks**: J. G. Glover & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; I. & R. Morley, Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Starters, Automatic and Resistances for**: Watford Electric and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Watford; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Stockings**: F. Main, South Wigston; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe.—**Suits, Bluet, Overall**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and/or Swindon; The "Westcot" Overall Mfg. Co., Ltd., Egham.—**Switches and Sockets**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Tin and Japanned Ware**: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; T. G. Blood, Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Froggatt Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Tinfoil Strip and Discs**: Cheswright & Nicholls, Ltd., London, E.—**Towels**:

Isherwood Bros. of Radcliffe, Ltd., Radcliffe; W. T. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Horwich.—**Transformers**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Ferranti Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Trucks, Morris**: Stewart & Arden, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tubing Canvas Hose**: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham; The William Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Tubing Conduit**: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**X-Ray Machines**: A. E. Dean & Co., London, E.C.—**Zinc Slabs, Sheets, etc.**: W. Barnes & Son, London, N.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.; Locke Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminium Ingot: J. Batt & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Asbestos Metal Protected Sheets**: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, nr. Birkenhead.—**Barge, Motor**: Rogers & Co. (Shipbuilders), Ltd., Plymouth.—**Blankets, White**: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfast, Devon.—**Cable, Electric**: Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.—**Caps, S.D., O.R.**: L. Silberston, London, E.—**Cloth, Blue**: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Cloth, blue-grey, W.P.**: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Cloth, D.M., W.P.**: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Cloth, Scarlet**: J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford.—**Coats, W.P.**: Andersons Rubber Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Cord, Bedford, 28-in.**: Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Holmbridge, Yorks; S. Cordingley, Pudsey.—**Cotton Waste**: Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall; Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury.—**Crane, Electric**: Isles, Ltd., Stanningley, nr. Leeds.—**Cranes**: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Crucibles**: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drawers, Cotton**: Nottingham Manfg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Drill, Khaki**: Ritchie & Eason, Ltd., Manchester.—**Electrification of Cranes**: J. Carrick & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Engines, Petrol, Portable**: Stuart, Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—**Flannel, Shirting**: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow, Rochdale; J. Radcliffe & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—**Forms, Dining Tent**: H. Newsum, Sons & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Generating Sets**: Davey, Paxman & Co., Ltd., Colchester; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Helmet Bodies, Universal**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Iron, Pig**: Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; North Lonsdale Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Ulverston.—**Lead, Pig**: The British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ovens, Steam**: Baker, Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Paint, P.F.U. Lead, White**: Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Pipes & Fittings**: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pontoons**: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Pumping Plant**: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Puttees**: R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley; J. W. Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.—**Saddlery**: W. Bennett, Walsall; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—**Sashes, Worsted**: Dalton, Baxter & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Serge, Blue**: J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Harbertonford, Devon; J. Smith & Co., Greetland, Yorks.—**Serge, White, Lining**: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton, Devon.—**Serge, S.D.**: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley, Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds.—**Shalloon**: J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—**Sheets, Cotton, M.S.**: G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Silk, Sewing**: J. & T. Brocklehurst & Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Sodium Nitrate**: F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steamer**: Bow, McLachlan & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—**Steel Castings**: W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel, Mild, Sheets**: The Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tables Barrack, Tops**: H. Newsum Sons & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Tables, Trestle**:—**Tops and Trestles**: W. D. Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—**Tartan, Highland**: Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels.—**Timber, Douglas Fir, B.C.**: Canusa, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Timber, Yellow Deal**: Marshall, Knott & Barker, Ltd., Grimsby.—**Towels, Hand, Turkish**: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton; W. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.—**Tractors**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Burford & Co., London, W.—**Tweed, Blue, No. 2**: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Halliday & Co., Ltd., Pudsey; W. & T. Huggan, Leeds.—**Vehicles, ½-tracked, Crossley Kegresse, Spares**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Vehicles, 6-wheeled, Spares**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Webbing, Spun Silk**: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Wireless Telegraph Sets**: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Works Services**: *Building Works and Services*: Tidworth—Erection of R.A.O.C. Workshops: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. *Netley—Artificers' Works*: H. G. Ross, Netley. *Bovington—Artificers' Works*: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. *Gosport—Artificers' Works*: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. *Berwick-on-Tweed—Night Urinals and W.C.'s*: Gardiner & Pierce, Berwick-on-Tweed. *Fort Matilda—Sanitary Annexes to Married Quarters*: John Baxter & Sons, Glasgow. *Leith Fort—Sanitary Annexes to Married Quarters*: Scottish General Haulage Co., Edinburgh. *Hilsea—R.A.O.C. Depot, Warrant Officer's Quarter*: G. Riches, Fareham. *Feltham—R.A.S.C. M.T. Depot, Repairs to Roads*: Roads &

lie Works, Ltd., London, S.W. Catterick Camp—Repairs to
lds: H. Coxhead & Co., Middlesbrough. York, Cavalry
—Repairs to Parade Ground: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., York.
k, Infantry Bks.—Repairs to Parade Ground: W. & J. Glossop,
York. Pirbright Camp—Erection of Kitchen at Sergeants'
(East): E. C. Hughes, Wokingham. Aldershot, Waterloo
—Sanitary Annexes and Reconstruction of Ablution Rooms:
Tanner & Sons, Aldershot.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aerodrome Tender Equipment: Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letch-
worth, Herts.—**Aircraft:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes,
Middlesex; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Conversion of:**
G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft,
diators and Cases:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex;
Marston & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aircraft, Spares:** Sir
G. Armstrong, Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol
Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes,
Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; H. G. Hawker
Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd.,
Winton Heath, Manchester; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd.,
Bristol, Southampton.—**Airscrews and Cases:** Airscrew Co.,
Weybridge, Surrey; Blackburn Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Olympia,
London.—**Barometers, Marine:** S. & A. Calderara, London, E.—
Bomb Components: Nobel Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.; Vickers,
Ltd., Dartford.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Aeroplane Shed
(Inchicore): Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Fossilpark, Glasgow.
—**Reconstruction and conversion of annexes (Kenley):** J. B. Edwards &
Sons, Ltd., London, W. Artificers' Works (Waddington): Rudd & Son,
Grantham, Lincs. Generating Set (Calafrana, Malta): Mirrlees
Blackburn & Day, Ltd., Hazel Grove, nr. Stockport. Guard House,
Kenley (Hawkinge): J. G. Parsons & Son, Folkestone.
—**Married Quarters (Hendon):** J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W.
—**Married Quarters (Spittlegate):** A. E. Brown & Co., Grantham,
Lincs. —**Married Quarters (Turnhouse):** Robt. Durie, Junr.,
Turnhouse, Fife. —**Painting Buildings (Manston):** A. Bagnall &
Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. —**Petrol Installation (Kenley):** Oil
Installation Co., Ltd., London, S.W. —**Petrol Installation (Turnhouse
and Renfrew):** Simmons & Hawker, London, W. —**Timber shed
(Milton):** Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Fossilpark, Glasgow.
—**W.T. buildings (Upavon):** H. J. Goodall & Son, Basingstoke.—
Carriers, Bomb: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—**Crossley Chassis:** Crossley
Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—**Engine, Aircraft, Crankcase for:**
J.L.S. Engines, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares:**
Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Extinguishers, Fire:** General
Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—**Felt, Grey:** Carpet Trades,
Ltd., Kidderminster.—**Mattresses:** Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd.,
London, E.C.—**Soap, Soft:** P. Lunt & Co., Ltd., Aintree.—**Uniform,
Landsmen's:** The Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth, Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle, Staffs; Winter-
bottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Envelopes:** Spicers,
Ltd., London, S.E.—**Paper (of various descriptions):** J. Brown &
Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd.,
Dartford, Kent; William Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent; New
Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Olive's Paper
Mill Co., Ltd., Bury, Lancs; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd.,
Ripponden, nr. Halifax; E. Towgood & Sons, Ltd., Sawston,
Cambs.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Group 121 (1928), War
Office—Printing only: Roberts & Leete, Ltd., London, S.E.
Group 122 (1928), War Office—All operations: W. P. Griffith &
Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 2,018 Assessment Books, Schedule D
(Inland Revenue): McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.
2,086 Assessment Books, Schedule E (Inland Revenue): Waterlow
& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Band Conveyors: Mount Pleasant Parcel Sorting Office (E.C.1):
A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Verity's
Ltd., King Street, W.C.2, for Motors; Johnson, Clapham & Morris,
Ltd., Manchester, for Motor Enclosures. **Battery:** Glasgow (Central)
Telephone Exchange: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd.,
Clifton Junction, near Manchester.—**Cable—Manufacture, Supply,
Drawing-In and Jointing:** Brighton—Hastings (Uckfield and Seaford
Spurs): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Clap-
ham Common—Camberley—Bracknell: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.,
London, S.E.—**Conduits, Laying:** Maidenhead (Berks)—Henley-on-
Thames (Oxon): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. High
Wycombe (Bucks); Headley (Surrey) and Wisborough Green
(Sussex); Steyning and Shoreham-by-Sea (Sussex): W. H. Brown
(Leatherhead), Ltd., Dorking. Todmorden (Lancs): W. Pollitt
& Co., Ltd., Bolton. Middleton (Sussex); Broadstairs; Wendover
and Great Missenden (Bucks): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.
Mechanical Tandem—Tudor Jc.; Folkestone; Sydenham—Lordship
Lane: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Colchester: W. & C.
French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Cheltenham (Glos.): Mark
Williams & Co., Cheltenham. Neston—Puddington Road (Cheshire);
Collyhurst (Manchester): W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester.
Bradford (No. 6); Bootle; Low Moor and Bailiff Bridge (Yorks):
Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Odiham (Hants); Newcastle-
on-Tyne (Central); Ropley (Hants); Birmingham (Warwick Road,
Stratford Road, etc.); Southampton (Hampton Park): Hodge
Bros. (Contractors) Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham Wadhurst.
(Sussex); Lewes, Polegate and Seaford (Sussex); Martock (Som.);
Penshurst (Kent); Kings Langley (Herts); Peebles: W. Dob-
son (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Torquay (Wellswood) and
Torquay—St. Marychurch: H. Smith, Newport, Mon. Leominster

(Herefordshire) and Kidderminster (Worcs): A. Blair, Lyell &
Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Swanage (Dorset); Kettering: J. F.
Hodge, Rednal, Birmingham. Victoria—Reliance Jc.: Greig &
Matthews, London, E.C. Leeds—Roundhay Jc. and Leeds
(Middleton); Earby (Yorks); Bingley (Yorks); Cudworth (Yorks);
South Milford: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool—
Newcastle-on-Tyne Jc.: J. McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Longridge (Lancs): W. H. Worthington, Ltd., Manchester. Durham:
E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Fulham, S.W.
(Queen's Club Gardens and Lillie Road): T. Muirhead & Co.,
Ltd., London, S.W. Whitehaven (Cumberland); Hipswell (Yorks):
W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Hampstead (West
End Lane): H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Wednesbury; Scun-
thorpe; Swineshead (Boston) and Eye (Peterborough): Moore &
Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Llanrwst & Glan Conway:
Chandler Bros., Manchester.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:**
Ilford: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors:
English Electric Co., Ltd., Kingsway, W.C., for Charging Machines;
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines;
Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries.
Weymouth; Haywards Heath: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.,
London, S.E. Godalming: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London,
W.C. Molesey: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London,
W.C. Sub-Contractors: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Kings-
way, W.C., for Charging Machines; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd.,
Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines; Chloride Electrical Storage Co.,
Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries. Chiswick; Oxford; Queen's Park
(Glasgow): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.
Edgware: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-
Contractors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Machines;
Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries.
Waterloo (Liverpool); South Shields; Weybridge: General Electric
Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Leeds; Primrose Hill: Automatic
Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors:
Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby, for Machines; Alton Battery Co.,
Ltd., Alton, Hants., for Batteries. Gosport; Portsmouth: Auto-
matic Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. W. Kingham &
Sons (Reading); Huntley & Palmers (Reading): Relay Automatic
Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co.,
Ltd., London, W.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Telephone
Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925),
Ltd., London, W.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.;
International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Peel-Conner Telephone
Works (General Electric Co., Ltd.), Coventry; Phoenix Telephone
and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co.,
Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing:** Automatic Telephone
Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Arms, Wood:** A. Bruce & Co.,
Grays, Essex.—**Battery Stores:** Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton,
Hants; Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton.—
Bicycles, Parts for: Birmingham.—**Cable, Various:** British Insu-
lated Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.; Callenders Cable and Con-
struction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd.,
Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown,
Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester;
Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henleys
Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.,
London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton;
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones and
Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock,
Essex.—**Caps, Lamp:** B. W. Johnson, Nailsworth, Glos.—**Castings,
Joint Box:** United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch),
Wellingborough.—**Chains, Non-skid:** Parsons Non-Skid Co., Ltd.,
London, S.W.—**Coils, Loading to encase:** General Electric Co., Ltd.,
Salford.—**Compound:** W. H. Keys, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Con-
tainers, for Mail Bags:** J. & F. Howard, Ltd., Bedford.—**Cords, for
Telephones:** L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., London, W.; Phoenix
Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Tele-
phones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts:** Hepworth Iron Co.,
Ltd., Hazlehead, Sheffield.—**Insulators:** J. Bourne & Sons, Ltd.,
Denby, Derbyshire; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.; Thos.
De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd.,
Hanley or Stone, Staffs.—**Lamps:** General Electric Co., Ltd.,
London, W.—**Line, Sash:** Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port
Glasgow.—**Mouthpieces:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—
Odometers: H. Miller & Co., London, W.—**Rope and Twine for
Mail Bag Exchanging Apparatus:** J. T. Davis, Ltd., London, E.—
Sacking, Jute: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Saddles,
Bicycle:** Lycett Saddle & Motor Accessories Co., Ltd., Small Heath,
Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Paper:** Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd.,
Romiley, nr. Stockport.—**Solder:** Tyne Solder Co., Newcastle-on-
Tyne.—**Thread:** A. Ewers & Co., London, E. or S.E.—**Vans, Motor
and Chassis for:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham;
Morris Motors (1926), Ltd., Cowley, Oxon.—**Wallboards:** Venesta,
Ltd., London, E.—**Wire, Galvanised Iron:** Rylands Bros., Ltd.,
Warrington.—**Brighton Branch P.O.:** McKellar & Westerman,
Hove.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Bedcovers: J. Kippax & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Bitumen:**
Thomas Hill Jones, Ltd., London, E.—**Blankets:** Hepworths &
Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.—
Boots: Tebbutt & Hall, Raunds.—**Buoyage Vessel:** Sir W. G.
Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Cables:**
W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; St. Helens Cable & Rubber
Co., Slough.—**Calico:** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cars:**
Morris Motors (1926), London, W.C.—**Carriage and Wagon Tyres:**
Steel Co. of Scotland, London, E.C.—**Catering Equipment:** S.

Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cement**: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Clothing**: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Coal**: Pyman Watson & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—**Concrete Fabric**: The British Reinforced Concrete Eng. Co., Stafford.—**Concrete Mixers**: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.; Winget (1924) Ltd., London, S.W.—**Copper Ingots**: Glyco Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cotton Wool**: J. T. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—**Cranes**: Butters Bros. & Co., Glasgow; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Stockport.—**Derailers**: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Disinfectant**: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drill**: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drugs**: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex; C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fishbolts**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Generating Plant**: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Export Co., London, S.W.—**Girders**: Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Salop.—**Haulage Gears**: Beckett & Anderson, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lead**: Cookson Lead & Antimony Co., London, E.C.—**Lint**: Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.—**Locomotive**: Sentinel Waggon Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lorries**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Light Railway Track**: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge, N.B.; F. Theakston, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Motor Launch**: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—**Neo Salvarsan**: Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Oils**: Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.—**Paint**: Indestructible Paint & Standard Varnish, Ltd., N.W.; Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paper**: Ellangowan Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pile-driving Pontoon**: J. Crichton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pit Tub Bodies**: J. Stout & Sons, Ltd., Whitehaven.—**Point Rodding**: Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Puttees**: Fox Bros., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.—**Rails and Fish-plates**: D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Signal Materials**: British Power Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Sluice Valves, etc.**: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock, N.B.—**Spares for Dredger**: Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scotland.—**Static Transformers**: The Brush Electrical Mfg. Co., Loughborough.—**Stationery**: T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steam Roller**: Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester, Kent.—**Steel**: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Culverts**: J. Lysaght, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Haulage Screw Clips**: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Sheets**: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—**Steel Sleepers**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bolekow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Workington Iron and Steel Branch), Moss Bay, Workington.—**Steelwork**: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Braithwaite & Co. (Engrs.), London, S.W.; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., London, S.W.; J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Substation Equipment**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Surgical Instruments**: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Survey Materials**: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Switches and Crossings**: R. White & Sons, Widnes.—**Switchgear**: The General Electric Co., Witton, Birmingham.—**Telephone Switchboards**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telegraph Ironwork**: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telegraph Poles**: J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Timber**: C. Leary & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tin Ingots**: Capper, Pass & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tools**: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Tracing Cloth**: S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Trawling Gear**: Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Lowestoft.—**Train Lighting Spares**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Washing and Refilling Plant**: Economical Boiler Washing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Water Meters**: Guest & Chrimes, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Waterworks Material**: Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Stewarts & Lloyds, Birmingham.—**Web Equipment**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.—**Wheels**: Newlay Wheel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**White Metal**: Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Winches**: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Windows**: Crittall Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wire**: Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, nr. Wellington, Salop.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Telephone Repeater Station—Additional Floor: W. C. Reade, Aldeburgh. Birmingham, "Midland" Telephone Exchange—Alterations, etc.: H. H. Crump, Birmingham. Broadmoor Asylum, Berks.—Repairs, etc.: H. W. Yates, Sunningdale. Clovelly, Devon, Coastguard Station—Alterations, etc.: E. J. Price & Sons, Ilfracombe. Cobham P.O., etc.—Erection: Thorogood Bros. & Son, Surbiton. Cosham, Hants, P.O., etc.—Extension: S. Salter, Southsea. Fulham, S.W., Telephone Exchange—Grano. Work, etc.: The Granite Paving Co., London, S.W.; Reconstructed Stone: Emerson & Norris, Ltd., Brentford. G.P.O. (West), E.C.—Iron Balustrade: T. W. Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Tiler: Carters' (Brockley), Ltd., London, S.E. Harrow Sorting Office—Extension: Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood. Hastings P.O., etc.—Pre-cast Stonework, etc.: The Granite Paving Co., London, S.W. Haywards Heath Telephone Exchange—Adaptations: Horace Finch, Haywards Heath. Hendon N.W., Telephone Exchange—Joiner: Cropley Bros., Ltd., Epsom. Hull Employment Exchange—Erection: R. Cleminshaw, Hull. Ilford P.O., etc.—Steelwork: Lambourne & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Islington, N., P.O. Garage—Plasterer: Offer & Son, London, S.W.; Plumber: H. E. Jeacock, London, W.C. Leeds, Ministry

of Pensions Buildings—Demolition: M. Harrison & Co., Leeds. Llandudno Junction, Conway, Telephone Exchange—Slater: James G. Tuxford, Conway. Mitcham P.O., etc.—Artificial Stonework: Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Patent Glazing Mellowes & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Nantwich P.O., etc.—Plasterer: W. Jones & Sons, Crewe; Plumber, etc.: F. & E. Jackson, Nantwich; Slater: Moore & Brock, Crewe. North Finchley, N., "Hill side" Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W. Oval ("Reliance") Telephone Exchange S.E.—Slater: Williams, Smith & Evans, London, S.E.; W.I. Work: Delziel Engineering Co., London, N. Penrhyn Coastguard Cottage—Erection: T. Michael & Son & George, Kilgerran. Primrose Hill, N.W., Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: The Improved Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Purley Telephone Exchange—Alterations: E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Regent's Park, N.W.—Erection of Greenhouse: Messenger & Co., Ltd. Loughborough. Rhossilly, Porteynon, Glam., Coastguard Cottages—Erection: J. Parry Williams & Sons, Swansea. South Kensington S.W., 35, Cromwell Road—Plumber: W. H. Gascoigne & Co., London, S.W.; Slater: Williams, Smith & Evans, London, S.E. Swansea Docks Employment Exchange—Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W. West Bromwich Employment Exchange—Additions: John Dallow & Sons, Birmingham. West Hartlepool Employment Exchange—Extension: W. W. Brazell, West Hartlepool. Widnes Employment Exchange—Masonry Stone: Wm. Melling, Ltd., St. Helens.—**Engineering Services**: Liverpool, New India Building—Heating, etc.: E. P. I. Ltd., Liverpool. Rampton, Retford, State Institution—Heating, etc.: W. Freer, Leicester.—**Painting**: W. G. Beaumont & Son, London, E. Bovis, Ltd., London, W. W. E. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; P. Miller & Son, Dartford; C. Porter & Son, London, S.W.; Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Miscellaneous**: Flooring (W.B.): Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, W. Furniture (Domestic and Office): H. L. Enfield, London, E.C.; A. G. Matthews, Bristol; The North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton. Laundry Work: W. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W. Linoleum: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Pyjamas: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale. Soaps, etc.: E. Cook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; The Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull; John Knight, Ltd., London, E.; Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pavitt & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION, HOME OFFICE.

Bacon: Geo. Bowles, Nicholls & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Drugs and Sundries**: Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., London, E.—**Leather (three months only)**: J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; Hy. Jeffery & Bros., London, S.E.; Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Margarine**: Van den Berghs, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Meat (Fresh)**: J. H. Dewhurst, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Milk (Fresh)**: London Wholesale Dairies, Ltd., London, W.—**Oatmeal**: Spillers (Milling and Associated) Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Uniform Boots**: Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Uniform Cloth**: Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, near Leeds.—**Weaving Materials for Woollen Articles**: Rhodes, Horrocks & Son, Holywell Green, Halifax; Baxter & Thrippleton, Ltd., Wortley, Leeds.—**Weaving Materials for Cotton, Jute and Linen Articles**: Blackstaff Flax Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wright Sutcliffe, Ltd., Todmorden.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

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