

THE  
**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**  
**GAZETTE**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXXIII.—No. 5.]

MAY, 1925.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

**EMPLOYMENT.**

EMPLOYMENT showed little change, on the whole, during April. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 27th April, 1925, was 11·2, compared with 11·4 at 23rd March, 1925, and 9·7 at 28th April, 1924. Among the members of those Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 9·4 at the end of April, 1925, compared with 9·0 at the end of March, 1925, and with 7·5 at the end of April, 1924. The total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 27th April, 1925, was approximately 1,251,000, of whom 948,000 were men and 231,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 30th March, 1925, it was 1,249,000, of whom 959,000 were men and 228,000 were women; at 28th April, 1924, it was 1,087,000, of whom men numbered 809,000, and women 208,000.

Employment was good, on the whole, with coach-builders and brickmakers, with most of the skilled operatives in the building trades, in the jute trade, and in some branches of the cotton trade; it was fairly good with millsawyers and brushmakers, in the furnishing and carpet trades, and in some sections of the metal trades. In the wool textile industry, in coal mining, in the iron and steel industry, in tinsplate and steel sheet manufacture, in the marine and heavy engineering trades, and in the shipbuilding industry employment was bad.

**WAGES.**

There was little net change in rates of wages during April. In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes reported resulted in an aggregate increase of £10,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 410,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate reduction of £9,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 180,000 workpeople.

The principal group of workpeople whose wages were increased consisted of coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, where the percentage addition to basis rates was slightly raised (by the equivalent of less than 0·1 per cent. on current rates) and special "subsistence" allowances, ranging up to 6d. per day, were granted to the lower-paid men. There was also a small increase in the wages of coal miners in the Radstock district. Other workpeople who received increases included cement workers, and compositors employed in provincial daily newspaper offices in England and Wales.

Among the workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced were iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, who sustained reductions equivalent to about 1½ per cent. on current rates; and workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industry, who had

their wages reduced by about 2½ per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and by 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. and 10d. per week in the case of men and of women, respectively, in Lancashire and Scotland. Other groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced included ironstone miners in Cleveland, steel sheet millmen and galvanisers, iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, blastfurnace workers in several districts, woollen and worsted operatives at Leicester, felt hat makers, and workpeople employed in the seed-crushing and oil-milling industry.

During the first four months of 1925 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics are compiled, have resulted in net increases amounting to £72,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 735,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £29,500 in those of 650,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1924 there were net increases of over £230,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,800,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £37,500 in the weekly wages of nearly 680,000 workpeople.

**COST OF LIVING.**

At 1st May the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 73 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 75 per cent. at 1st April. For food alone the corresponding percentages were 67 and 70 respectively. The fall in the percentages is mainly due to reductions in the prices of butter, milk, flour and bread.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, in making the calculations, the changes in the prices of the various items included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

**TRADE DISPUTES.**

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April was 44. In addition, 26 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 25,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during April was about 122,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 44,000 workpeople involved and 161,000 days lost in the previous month.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first four months of 1925 was about 444,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 80,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1924 were 2,551,000 days and 326,000 workpeople respectively.











TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 980,695 in branches covered by the returns received reported 92,465 (or 9.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of April, 1925,

Table with 7 columns: Trade, Membership of Unions reporting at end of April, 1925, Unemployed at end of April, 1925 (Number, Percentage), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a Month ago, Year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 11.2 per cent. (males 12.0 per cent., females 9.1 per cent.) at 27th April, 1925,

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in April, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table with 7 columns: Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for April, 1925, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago, Days Worked per week by Mines, Furnaces in Blast, Mills Working, Shifts Worked (one week).

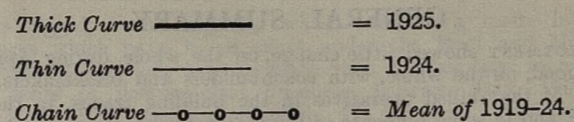
(b) OTHER TRADES.

Table with 7 columns: Trade, Number of Workpeople Employed, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

\* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded.

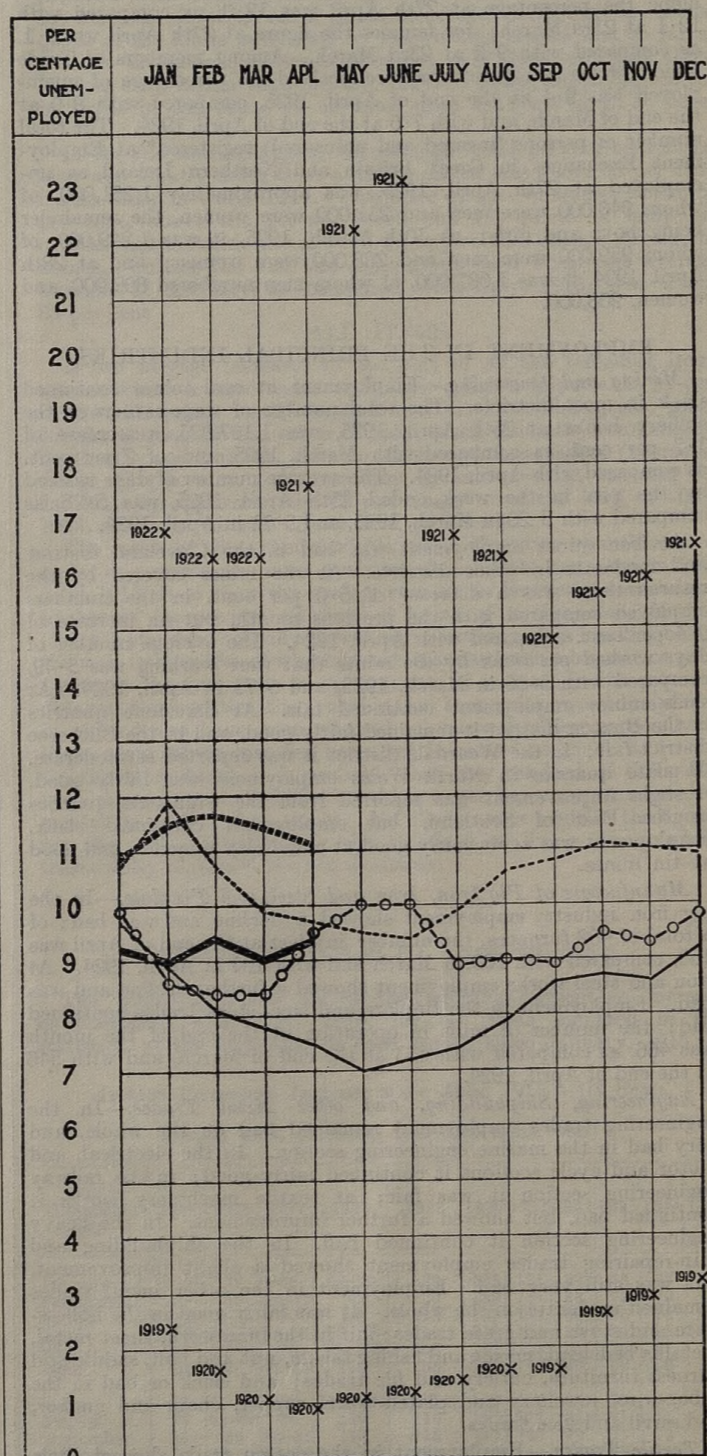
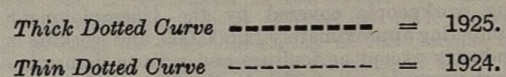
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—



x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Union members unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1919-1924.

(2) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT:—



NOTE.

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Trade Union Returns are furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and (except as regards coal mining) not the total numbers employed in the various industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued slack in most districts and showed little change on the whole from the previous month.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th April showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent. as compared with that at 21st March, and of 7.0 per cent. as compared with that at 12th April, 1924.

The average number of days worked in the week ended 25th April was 5.28, an increase of 0.08 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st March, but a decrease of 0.43 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 12th April, 1924.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.6 at 27th April, 1925, as compared with 11.8 at 23rd March, 1925, and 2.0 at 28th April, 1924.

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\* during the week ended 25th April, 1925, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department.

Table with 8 columns: Districts, Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at 25th April, 1925, Inc (+) or Dec (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago, Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines, Inc (+) or Dec (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago.

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the week ended 25th April, 1925, was 0.48 of a day per week, of which 0.43 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th April, 1925, was returned to the Mines Department at 18,328,300 tons, as compared with 20,965,100 tons in the four weeks ended 21st March, and with 20,839,700 tons in the four weeks ended 26th April, 1924.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal-equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,948,825 tons in April, compared with 6,119,167 tons in March.

\* 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.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

EMPLOYMENT in the Cleveland district remained bad, and many mines were idle. In other districts it was moderate.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.7 at 27th April, 1925, compared with 17.8 at 23rd March, 1925, and 19.0 at 28th April, 1924.

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

Table with 6 columns: Districts, Week ended 25th April, 1925, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago.

Shale Mining.

At shale mines employment continued fair. At mines employing 4,084 workpeople during the fortnight ended 25th April, 1925, there was a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with April, 1924.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued bad, and showed a decline as compared with March. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.4 on 27th April, 1925, compared with 18.1 on 23rd March, 1925, and with 11.3 on 28th April, 1924.

Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing 20,043 workpeople, at the end of April showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent. compared with March, and of 10.9 per cent. compared with April, 1924.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of April as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 158, a decrease of 11 compared with March, and of 36 compared with the number in blast at the end of April 1924. Details are given in the following Table:—

Table with 7 columns: Districts, Total Number of Furnaces, Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of April, 1925, March, 1925, April, 1924, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

The production of pig iron in April amounted to 569,800 tons as compared with 607,900 tons in March, and 618,400 tons in April, 1924.

\* See note \* in previous column.







In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued fair; at Worcester and Bristol it was good.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.2 at 27th April, 1925, as compared with 13.6 at 23rd March, 1925, and 11.8 at 28th April, 1924.

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

Table with columns for Branches, Districts, and Total. Sub-columns include Week ended 25th April 1925, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, and Per cent.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 11,620 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3,335, or 29 per cent., were working on an average 17 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th April, 1925.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued slack, but there was, on the whole, a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 27th April, 1925, was 21.0, compared with 20.4 at 23rd March, 1925, and 17.4 at 28th April, 1924.

On the Thames the demand for men improved during April, except in the third week, and was described as good at the end of the month. On the Tyne the demand declined until the latter part of the month, when an improvement occurred. Employment on the Wear and on the Tees was quiet. At Hull it was quiet, except in the third week of April, when an improvement took place.

Employment on the Clyde was generally moderate; at Leith it was quiet at the beginning of the month and somewhat brisker afterwards. At Belfast the demand was quiet to moderate.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April:—

Table showing Number of Seamen\* shipped in Principal Ports. Columns include April 1925, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, and Four Months ended April 1925, April 1924.

\* 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.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during April was again slack or bad at most ports and not much different, in the aggregate, from the previous month.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service 31.1 per cent. were unemployed at 27th April, 1925, and at 23rd March, 1925, as compared with 24.9 at 28th April, 1924.

London.—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:—

Table showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. Columns include Period, Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks, At Wharves making Returns, and Total Docks and Principal Wharves.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in April was 1,038, as compared with 794 in the previous month, and with 1,151 in April, 1924.

East Coast.—On the Tyne employment was very slack and worse than in March. It continued bad at Blyth, but on the Wear there was a slight improvement with some classes of workers. It remained bad at Hull, and was very slack and worse than in March at Middlesbrough.

Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment remained fair on the average. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th April was 16,084, compared with 16,224 in the five weeks ended 30th March, and with 15,316 in the four weeks ended 28th April, 1924.

Employment continued slack at the South Wales ports, although it was active at Swansea before Easter. At Southampton it was bad. It was slack at Plymouth, and slack to fair at other South-Western ports. At Bristol there was a slight improvement.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Glasgow. At Leith it improved and was fairly good. It continued slack at Dundee, where the jute season had terminated. At Aberdeen it was reported to be very good. At Belfast it remained moderate.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

THE number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 27th April, 1925, was 1,250,852. Of this number, 947,778 were men, 37,594 boys, 231,456 women and 34,024 girls. Compared with 30th March, there was an increase of 1,599. In the men's department, there was a decrease of 11,242, while in the case of women and of juveniles there were increases of 3,469 and 9,372 respectively.

During the four weeks ended 27th April the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 102,686, of which 58,327 were for men, 25,170 for women, and 19,189 for juveniles.

Table showing Applications from Employers, Vacancies Filled, and Number of Workpeople Registered as Unemployed. Columns include Week ended, During Week, Outstanding at end of Week, Vacancies Filled, and Number of Workpeople Registered as Unemployed.

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and refer to all workpeople on the "registers" of Exchanges, including 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. For Great Britain alone, the corresponding figures, as published in the Press, show that on 27th April, 1925, the numbers registered as unemployed were 910,400 men, 208,200 women, and 68,400 juveniles, as compared with 970,000 men, 239,000 women, and 65,000 juveniles at 29th December, 1924. † Employment Exchanges generally were closed two days at Easter. ‡ This figure includes a weekly average of about 750 placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT.

DURING the four weeks ended 27th April, 1925, 719,803 fresh claims were added to the register, while 736,890 claims were removed from the register. As the number of fresh claims may include those of a number of claimants who make a further claim after a short period of employment, it cannot be assumed that the change-over during the month is as great as the statistics below appear to show at first glance; but the figures indicate a substantial fluctuation in the personnel of the unemployed.

Insurance Claims current at 30th March, 1925 ... 1,131,532 Fresh Claims made between 30th Mar. and 27th April, 1925 ... 719,803

Claims removed from the register between 30th March and 27th April, 1925 ... 736,890

Insurance Claims current at 27th April, 1925 ... 1,114,445

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 for decision to the Local Employment Committees, composed, in the main, of representatives of employers and workpeople. The following Table shows the number of claims dealt with by these Committees in Great Britain during the period 10th March to 13th April, 1925:—

Applications referred to Committees during period ... 322,143 Applications admitted by Committees during period:—

(a) For 12 weeks ... 107,472 (b) For less than 12 weeks ... 168,711

Applications rejected during period ... 45,636

Of the total number of applications rejected during the period, 4,436 were rejected as not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, 2,298 were rejected on the ground that insurable employment was not likely to be available, 12,130 were rejected as not having served a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years, and 14,175 were rejected as not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment, or not willing to accept suitable employment.

EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

The following Table shows approximately the amounts which have been paid during the four weeks ended 24th April, 1925, by Employment Exchanges and through Trade Unions and other Associations having arrangements under Section 17 of the Act:—

Table showing Expenditure on Unemployment Benefit. Columns include Week ending, Amount paid in benefit (By Exchanges, etc., Through Trade Unions, Total), and 1925 amounts for April 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 3,295,000, 189,000, 3,484,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURE, 1924-25.

The Minister of Labour gave the following information in reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 29th April, asking for certain particulars with regard to the finances of the unemployment insurance schemes:—"During the last financial year, the contributions to the Unemployment Fund were approximately—Exchequer, £13,474,000; employers, £19,224,000; workpeople, £17,301,000. The total amount of unemployment benefit paid was about £40,962,000; and the estimated total cost of administration under all heads was £4,328,000, or about 8.7 per cent. of the revenue."

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

In reply to further questions on 6th and 13th May, the Minister stated that the total indebtedness of the unemployment insurance fund to the Exchequer was £4,770,000 on 15th August, 1924, £7,650,000 on 30th April, 1925, and £7,620,000 on 9th May, 1925.

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 as unemployed on 27th April, 1925. In certain cases—e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.—the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Large table showing Number of Persons registered as Unemployed on 27th April, 1925. Columns include Area, Men, Women, Juveniles, Total, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 30th Mar., 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 27th April, 1925. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 27th April, 1925, were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," "furloughed," or on short time, and whose unemployment books were lodged at Exchanges, are counted in the statistics as "unemployed."

Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, substantially all employed persons, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Every person so insured is given an Unemployment Book on which *inter alia* the industry of the employer has been recorded. Employees of local 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, be excepted. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum are excepted, as are also juveniles under sixteen years of age.

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated at approximately 11,514,000. This figure is computed annually, and is estimated from a count of the unemployment books which are exchanged annually. This annual exchange commences in the first week of July, but it is not until the end of September that the exchange of books is sufficiently near completion to allow of a satisfactory estimate being made. In making this annual estimate consideration is given not only to the actual number of books exchanged, but also to the number likely to be exchanged in the course of the insurance year.

Every insured person claiming unemployment benefit must lodge his unemployment book at an Employment Exchange when making a claim. It is possible therefore to obtain from a count of the lodged books a record of unemployment in insured trades. The figures given of numbers unemployed are not, however, confined to persons in receipt of benefit. They include:—

(a) Insured persons, unemployed and in receipt of benefit;

(b) Insured persons not in receipt of benefit, but known to be unemployed by reason of their maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange or otherwise;

(c) Insured persons who are not in receipt of benefit and are not maintaining registration, but whose unemployment books remain lodged at Employment Exchanges. Provided there is no definite evidence of employment these are counted in the statistics for two months after the insured person's last attendance at an Exchange.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included amongst the numbers unemployed.

In July, 1923, the classification of insured workpeople was revised so as to bring it, so far as practicable, into conformity with the industrial grouping adopted in connection with the 1921 census of population. At the same time the classification was put on a strictly industrial basis, all unemployment books being classified according to the industry of the employer, or, in the case of unemployed persons, of the last employer. Consequently the statistics of unemployment industry by industry subsequent to June, 1923, are not strictly comparable with those prior to that date.

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with 15 columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1924, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 27TH APRIL, 1925, PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 27TH APRIL, 1925, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 23RD MARCH, 1925, and sub-columns for Males, Females, Total, and Great Britain only.

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Large table with 14 columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1924, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 27TH APRIL, 1925, PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 27TH APRIL, 1925, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 23RD MARCH, 1925, and sub-columns for Males, Females, Total, and Great Britain only.

TRADE DISPUTES.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 44, as compared with 55 in the previous month and 46 in April, 1924.

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

Table with columns: Groups of Industries, Started before 1st April, Started in April, Total, Number of Disputes in progress in April, Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress in April, Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in April.

Causes.—Of the 44 disputes beginning in April, 17, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 15, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 4, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING APRIL, 1925.

Table with columns: Occupations and Locality, Approximate Number of Work-people Involved, Date when Dispute Began, Date when Dispute Ended, Cause or Object, Result.

\* 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.

questions of Trade Union principle; and 5, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople.

TOTALS FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1924 AND 1925.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first four months of 1925, as compared with the corresponding period of 1924 :—

Table with columns: Groups of Industries, January to April, 1924, January to April, 1925.

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 April, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, resulted in an aggregate increase of £10,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 410,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of £9,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 180,000 workpeople.

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

Table with columns: Group of Industries, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by, Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.

In the mining group there was a small increase (under 0.1 per cent. on current rates) in the percentage addition to the basis rates of coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, and in the same district subsistence allowances, ranging up to 6d. per day, were granted to the lower-paid men, with retrospective effect from March.

The principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in the metal group included iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, who sustained a decrease amounting to about 1½ per cent. on current rates, steel sheet millmen and galvanizers, whose current rates were reduced by about 3 per cent., and blast-furnacemen and iron and steel millmen in South Wales and Monmouthshire, whose wages were reduced by rather less than 1 per cent.

In the textile group there were decreases in the cost-of-living wage of textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., operatives, amounting to about 2½ per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. per week and 10d. per week in the case of men and of women respectively in Lancashire and Scotland.

In the other industrial groups the principal changes included increases varying from 2s. to 4s. per week in the wages of compositors, etc., in provincial daily newspaper offices in England and Wales; and increases in the wages of workpeople employed in the cement industry, amounting to 2s. per week in the case of men and 1s. per week in the case of women and boys.

and 6d. per week in the wages of men and of women respectively employed in the seed-crushing and oil-milling industry; and felt-hat makers had their cost-of-living bonus reduced by 5 per cent. on basis rates. Men employed in the furniture manufacturing industry sustained a reduction of ¼d. per hour at Birmingham and High Wycombe.

Of the total increase of £10,400 in April, £7,000 took effect as a result of arbitration proceedings; £1,700 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, including £550 under cost-of-living sliding scales; £500 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry; and the remaining £1,200 as a result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1925.

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 four completed months of 1925, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :—

Table with columns: Group of Industries, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net, Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.

In the corresponding four months of 1924 there were net increases of over £230,000 in the weekly wages of 1,800,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £37,500 in the weekly wages of nearly 680,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes during April were reported.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1925.

Table with columns: Industry, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change.

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1925 (continued).

Table with columns: Industry, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of change. Includes sections for Mining and Quarrying, Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc., Trades, Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture, Other Metal Trades, and Textile Trades.

\* In the case of West Yorkshire the surface workers percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1 April was 55.92 for the Eastern Area and 52.58 for the Western Area (subject to the conditions described in footnote † below). † In accordance with the terms of the National Agreement of June, 1924, the above change was subject to the condition that the wages of an adult day-wage workman should not fall below a sum represented by adding 40 per cent. to the standard wages of the lowest-paid class of day-wage workmen in the district.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1925 (continued).

Table with columns: Industry, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of change. Includes sections for Textile Trades (continued), Clothing Trades, Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades, and Woodworking and Furniture Trades.

\* Excluding workpeople, such as engineers, belonging to unions other than the Workers' Union. † The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number. ‡ 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 Worsted 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).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1925 (continued).

Table with columns: Industry, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Paper, Printing, and Allied Trades; Building and Allied Trades; Transport Trades; Public Utility Services.

\* The towns included in the various Grades are as follows:-

- Grade I.—Liverpool, Manchester, Barry, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Llanelly, Newcastle, Oldbury, Rotherham, Sheffield, Smethwick, Swansea, West Bromwich. Grade II.—Aberavon, Aberdare, Abergavenny, Abertillery, Accrington, Ammanford, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bacup, Bargoed, Barrow-in-Furness, Bishop Auckland, Blackburn, Bloxwich, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Caerphilly, Castleford, Cleckheaton, Clitheroe, Coventry, Darlington, Darwen, Dalton-in-Furness, Derby, Dudley and District, Durham, Ebbw Vale, Hartlepool, Hebburn, Houghton-le-Spring, Hull, Hyde, Idle, Jarrow, Leicester, Leigh, Lichfield, Merthyr Tydfil, Mexborough, Middlesbrough, Morley, Neath, Newport, Newton-le-Willows, North Shields, Nottingham, Oldham, Otley, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Preston, Prescott, Pudsey, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Rossendale, Rhymney, Rhondda Valley, Runcorn, Seaham Harbour, Shipley, South Shields, Stanningley, Stockport, Stockton, St. Helens, Sunderland, Tredgar, Ulverston, Walsall, Warrington, Wednesbury, Widnes, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Wulverton, York, Ystalyfera.

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN MAY, 1925.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in May:—Increases.—Coal miners in Radstock; heating and domestic engineers in England and Wales; ironstone miners (lower-paid men) in Cleveland; workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade (under Trade Board Order). Decreases.—Coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midland Area; steel smelters in England and Scotland; Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales; tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire; blast furnace men in Cumberland; hosiery workers at Hawick; coopers; workpeople employed in the coffin furniture and cement-making trade (under Trade Board Order); furniture trade operatives in London and Manchester; road transport workers in Scotland; leather belt makers; basket makers in London and Lancashire.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

In certain sections of the iron and steel industry rates of wages are adjusted from time to time under "sliding scale" agreements under which the rates of wages of different classes of workpeople are varied in accordance with changes in the selling prices of specified iron and steel products, as indicated by the results of periodical "ascertainments." The results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig iron, manufactured iron, and steel in certain districts are given in the following Table:—

Table with columns: Product and District, Price according to last Audit, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit, Average selling price per ton, Previous Audit, A year ago. Includes categories like Pig Iron, Manufactured Iron, Steel.

The pig iron ascertainments have resulted in the following reductions in wages:—iron ore miners in Cumberland, 1d. per shift in February and March; limestone quarries in West Cumberland, 1d. or 1/2d. per shift in February and March; blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, 3/4 per cent. on standard rates in March; blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire, 1/4 per cent. on standard rates; blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire, 8/10 per cent. on standard rates in February, and blastfurnacemen in West of Scotland, 1 per cent. on standard rates (taking effect generally from 3rd May). The Northamptonshire ascertainments for the quarter January-March and the previous quarter warranted a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. in the wages of ironstone miners and blastfurnacemen in that county, but it was agreed to apply the reduction in three instalments of 4 1/4 per cent. each in April, July and October. In the case of iron ore miners in the Furness District, ironstone quarries in Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, and blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and parts of Derbyshire, there was no change in wages, although the ascertainments justified a reduction. Cleveland blastfurnacemen also had no change in wages as a result of the ascertainment shown above. The ascertainments for manufactured iron resulted in an increase of 2 1/2 per cent. on standard rates for iron puddlers and millmen in North of England, while in West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in no change in wages. The steel ascertainments resulted in decreases of 1 1/4 per cent. on standard rates in February for Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales and of 1 1/4 per cent. on standard rates for workpeople in steel smelting shops and iron and steel rolling mills in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

The number of assisted passages granted during April, 1925, 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:—

Table with columns: Assisted Passage Schemes, Assisted Passages Granted in April, 1925, Total Assisted Passages Granted (1922 to April, 1925), Departures in April, 1925, Total Departures (1922 to April, 1925). Includes destinations like To Australia, New Zealand, Canada, etc.

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

\* Stated to the nearest farthing. † No figures available. ‡ 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 under the Factory and Workshop Act during April, 1925, was 49. Thirteen deaths were reported during the month, eight due to epitheliomatous ulceration, four due to anthrax, and one due to lead poisoning. In addition, seven cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

Table with columns: (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING, (b) CASES OF ANTHRAX, (c) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION, (d) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION, (e) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING. Includes sub-sections for Operatives engaged, Aniline Poisoning, Chronic Benzene Poisoning, etc.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.‡

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April, 1925, was 188, as compared with 241 in the previous month and with 233 a year ago.

Table with columns: RAILWAY SERVICE, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued), MINES. Lists various types of accidents and fatalities across different industries.

Table with columns: QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Lists fatalities in quarries and factories, including categories like Cotton, Wool, Textiles, etc.

\* Based on Returns from the Home Office and from the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland. † The persons affected in the Pottery industry were males. ‡ These forms of poisoning became notifiable in Great Britain as from 1st February, 1925, and in Northern Ireland as from 1st April, 1925. § Based on returns from the Home Office, the Mines Department, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland. ¶ The figures for March published in the April GAZETTE have been revised to include 38 persons entombed in the Montagu View Colliery on 30th March.







"In the case of the Kingswood bootmaking industry, it happens that Christmas-time normally coincides with a slack season and, in addition, trade has been generally bad for a number of years. It is not surprising, therefore, that the period of closing at Christmas varies considerably as between different firms in one year, and for the same firm in different years. The state of trade is evidently the predominant factor in determining the period of closing for each factory.

"A substantial number of firms state, however, that the real holiday is one of three days, and that that would have been the holiday if trade had been good.

"In these circumstances, I agree with the Court of Referees that it is not shown that the recognised holiday period, apart from slackness of trade, exceeds three days."

**Case No. 595/25, Section 7 (1) (iv) (as Amended).—Genuinely Seeking Work and Suitable Employment, Unable to Obtain—Fitter's Boy Refused Offer as Apprentice Plater or Driller—Father Refused to Sign Articles of Indenture—Alleged Conditions of Apprenticeship Unfavourable but Employers Agreed to Accept Applicant Irrespective of Parent's Signature.**

The applicant, aged 17, whose usual occupation was stated to be that of a fitter's boy, lodged a claim for benefit on the 3rd November, 1924, and on the 5th February, 1925, refused an offer of work as apprentice plater or apprentice driller with a shipbuilding company near his home. The wages offered were at piece rates, and it was stated that the applicant would have earned a minimum of about £1 per week during the first year of his employment, which would have been somewhat more than the wage payable for work at time rates, and a yearly increase of wages was payable until the apprenticeship was completed.

The applicant stated that his father refused to sign the Articles of Indenture, on the ground that the terms were unfavourable. There was, therefore, no alternative but to refuse the offer of employment.

A representative of the Juvenile Advisory Committee attended the hearing of the case before the Court of Referees. He stated that the boy's father, a plater's helper, refused to sign the indenture as he could not afford to keep his son on the low wages offered during the apprenticeship. There were six children, of whom three were at school, and of the remainder only one girl was employed, her earnings being 18s. per week. A plater's helper's wage for a full week was 49s. 6d.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that in view of the applicant's domestic circumstances, he had satisfactory reasons for refusing the offer of employment as indentured apprentice.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. He could see no reason why the applicant should not have accepted the offer of work as an apprentice.

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

"The applicant was offered employment as an apprentice plater or apprentice driller with a good firm of shipbuilders. The proposed articles were in a form adopted by a good many shipbuilding firms, and they provide employment as an apprentice on very favourable terms. The wages would at first have been less than the applicant had earned in his previous employment, but a lad of his age can seldom be considered to have 'habitually obtained' any rate of wages in any 'usual employment,' and in the case of this applicant there was certainly no evidence of any 'usual employment.'

"The applicant states that he could not obtain the employment as his father refused to sign the articles. If it were clearly established that the father refused to sign in spite of the boy's wish to take the employment and that the prospective employers refused to accept him without his father's signature, there would be a difficulty in saying that the applicant could have obtained the employment (see Case No. 5630). But that is not the case. I am informed that the employers would have accepted the applicant as an apprentice without his father's signature to the articles, and it was certainly incumbent on the applicant to enquire of the prospective employers whether they would accept the signature of some other person, or dispense altogether with the signature of a parent or guardian. An apprenticeship without any such signature is perfectly good and sufficient if the employer does not require it.

"The Court of Referees, however, recommended allowance in view of the applicant's domestic circumstances. I can see nothing in these circumstances to justify the applicant in refusing an exceptionally favourable offer of apprenticeship by which he would have been taught a well-paid trade and have earned substantial wages whilst learning it.

"The domestic circumstances of a parent must be quite exceptionally difficult to justify a lad who has no definite prospect of other employment in refusing an offer of this kind.

"In the decision on Case No. 7034, the domestic circumstances made it unusually difficult for a lad to work as an apprentice, and the wages offered in that case were substantially less than those which an apprentice driller can earn on piece work."

**BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1925.**

**The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1925, dated April 1, 1925, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).**

WHEREAS by the Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) Order, 1924, the Special Scheme for the Banking Industry (hereinafter referred to as "the Scheme") was approved by the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister"); and the Joint Board of Management (Unemployment Insurance) for the Banking Industry is the body charged with the administration of the Scheme.

And whereas it is provided by subsection (2) of section eight of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, that for the purpose of securing in the case of a special scheme that like rates of benefit shall be payable to the persons to whom the Scheme applies as are payable under that Act and that the benefits under the Scheme shall otherwise be not less favourable than those provided by the general provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1924 (but for no other purpose) the Minister may after consultation with the body charged with the administration of the Scheme notwithstanding anything in section eighteen of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, by order vary or amend the provisions of the Scheme and that any such order may provide for consequential amendments as to the rates of contribution and otherwise.

And whereas it is provided by subsection (4) of the said section eight, that the power of the Minister under subsection (9) of section eighteen of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, to vary or amend the provisions of a scheme made under that section may, except in the case of provisions relating to rates of contribution, rates or duration of benefit, or the constitution of the body charged with the administration of the Scheme, be exercised by order instead of by special order.

And whereas application has been made to the Minister for the variation and amendment of the provisions of the Scheme.

Now, therefore, the Minister, after consultation with the Joint Board of Management (Unemployment Insurance) for the Banking Industry, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the sections aforesaid and all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

1. The variations and amendments of the provisions of the Scheme contained in the Schedule hereto shall have effect and shall be deemed to have had effect as from the first day of August, 1924, save where some other date is expressly mentioned as the date from which any provision is to have effect.

2. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1925, and this Order and the Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) Order, 1924, may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) Orders, 1924 and 1925, and shall be construed as one.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this first day of April, 1925.

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

**SCHEDULE.**

1. Clause (1) of Part II of the Scheme shall have effect as though for the words "The Joint Board of Management (Unemployment Insurance) for the Banking Industry" there were substituted the words "The Banking Unemployment Insurance Board."

2. Clause (1) of Part IV of the Scheme shall have effect as though after the figure (1) there were inserted the figure (i) and as though the following sub-clauses were added at the end:—

(i) Subject as hereinafter provided no person shall be entitled to receive unemployment benefit if the number of the contributions paid in respect of him, whether such contributions were paid under the general provisions of the Act or under this or any other special scheme since the beginning of the insurance year next before the beginning of the benefit year in which the application for unemployment benefit is made, is less than 20.

For the purpose of calculating under this sub-clause the number of contributions paid under this or any other special scheme a contribution shall be deemed to have been paid in respect of each week or part of a week of employment notwithstanding that contributions were payable at quarterly or some other intervals.

(ii) If an applicant for unemployment benefit in whose case the requirements of sub-clause (i) of this clause are fulfilled is not entitled thereto under the provisions of the last preceding sub-clause or clauses (2) or (3) of the Second Schedule to this Scheme by reason either that the number of contributions paid in respect of him within the period mentioned in sub-clause (i) hereof is less than 20, or that sufficient contributions are not standing to his credit or that he has already received benefit for periods amounting in the aggregate to 26 weeks in the benefit year in which the application is made he shall nevertheless be entitled to receive unemployment benefit if in addition to satisfying the requirements aforesaid he also proves—

(a) that he is normally employed in insurable employment and will normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment;

(b) that in normal times insurable employment suited to his capacities would be likely to be available for him;

(c) that he has, during the two years immediately preceding the date of the application for benefit, been employed in an insurable employment to such an extent as was reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and in particular to the opportunities for obtaining insurable employment during that period;

(d) that he is making every reasonable effort to obtain employment suited to his capacities and is willing to accept such employment.

For the purposes of paragraph (c) of this provision:

(i) in the case of a seaman, marine, soldier or airman in respect of whom a payment is to be made or has been made under section forty-one of the Act, service as seaman, marine, soldier or airman; and

(ii) in the case of any person formerly engaged in war service, the undergoing of training for an insurable occupation, where the cost of the training is defrayed out of funds provided by the Minister or by the Minister of Pensions;

shall be treated as employment in insurable employment.

(iv) If a question arises whether a person satisfies the additional conditions required to be satisfied by a person applying for benefit under sub-clause (iii) hereof, that question shall be decided by the Board, whose decision shall be final, provided that in any case (a) the Board may refer such question to a committee constituted in accordance with rules made under this Scheme for their report and recommendation, or (b) the Board may refer such question to the Minister, or the Minister may require such question to be referred to him whether such question has been decided by the Board or not, and in either case the decision of the Minister shall be final.

3. Clause (2) of Part IV of the Scheme shall have effect as though—

(a) the following sub-clauses were substituted respectively for sub-clauses (i), (iii) and (iv):—

(i) That he proves—

(a) that at least 30 contributions have been paid in respect of him whether such contributions were paid under the general provisions of the Acts or of this or any other special scheme since the beginning of the first of the two insurance years next before the beginning of the benefit year in which the application for unemployment benefit is made; and

(b) that he was employed in the Banking Industry on the 14th July, 1924, or entered such employment subsequently, and has been employed at any time for 12 weeks or more in the Banking Industry.

For the purpose of this sub-clause in the case of contributions paid under this or any other special scheme a contribution shall be deemed to have been paid in respect of each week or part of a week of employment notwithstanding that contributions were payable at quarterly or some other intervals.

(iii) That he is capable of and available for work;

(iv) That he is genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment;

(b) after the words "capable of and available for work" in the second proviso to the said clause there were inserted the words "and is genuinely seeking work"; and

(c) there were inserted at the end of the said clause the following words:—

Until the first day of October, 1925, a person shall be entitled to receive unemployment benefit, notwithstanding that the condition in sub-clause (i) (a) hereof may not have been fulfilled in his case, if the Board thinks fit so to direct, or if the Minister requires the Board so to direct.

4. Clause (3) of Part IV of the Scheme shall have effect as though—

(a) after the words "the remuneration" wherever they occur in sub-clause (a) there were inserted the words "or profit" and after the words "is payable" there were inserted the words "or is earned";

(b) for the words "less than three" in sub-clause (b) there were substituted the words "not more than six";

(c) the following sub-clause were inserted at the end thereof:—

(c) Notwithstanding that the employment of an insured person has terminated, he shall not be deemed to be unemployed during a period in respect of which he continues to receive wages or receives any payment by way of compensation for the loss of and substantially equivalent to the remuneration which he would have received if the employment had not terminated.

5. Clause (4) of Part IV of the Scheme shall have effect as though—

(a) there were inserted at the end of sub-clause (a) the following words "Provided nevertheless that this provision shall not apply in any case in which the insured person proves that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work, and that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers members of which are participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute, or that the stoppage is due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions

of any agreement existing between a group of employers where the stoppage takes place, or of a national agreement to either of which the employers and employees are contracting parties"

(b) the words "not being less than one week" in sub-clause (b) were omitted

(c) the words from the beginning of sub-clause (d) to "this Scheme, and" were omitted

(d) for the words "National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1922" there were substituted the words "National Health Insurance Act, 1924"

6. Clause (6) (b) of Part IV of the Scheme shall have effect as though for the expression "clauses 2 and 3" where that expression first occurs, there were substituted the expression "clauses (2), (3) and (4)," and the words "and calling attention to the provisions of clauses 2 and 3 of this part of this Scheme" were omitted.

7. Clause (9) of Part IV of the Scheme shall be omitted.

8. Clause 1 of Part V of the Scheme shall have effect as if the words "Except as provided in sub-clause (iv) of clause (1) of Part IV of this Scheme" were inserted at the beginning.

9. Clause (1) (f) of Part VIII. of the Scheme shall have effect as though after the words "within the meaning of this Scheme or not" there were inserted the words "or as to who is or was the employer of an employed person", and as though in each place where the word "Board" occurs in that sub-clause the word "Minister" were substituted therefor, and as though for the words "the provisions of this scheme" there were substituted the words "the provisions of the Acts and this Scheme"

10. The following clause shall be added to Part IX of the Scheme:—

(7) Where, by any order or special order varying or amending the provisions of this Scheme, any clauses, sub-clauses, paragraphs or words are directed to be added to, or omitted from this Scheme, or to be substituted for any other clauses, sub-clauses, paragraphs or words therein, then copies of this Scheme printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, after such directions take effect, shall be printed with the clauses, sub-clauses, paragraphs or words so added, omitted or substituted, and the clauses, sub-clauses and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction, and this Scheme shall be construed as if it had at the time at which such direction takes effect or such other time as may be directed by the order or special order, been made with such addition, omission or substitution.

11. Clause (1) of the Second Schedule to the Scheme shall have effect and shall be deemed to have had effect from the 14th August, 1924, as though—

(a) the following paragraph were substituted for the second paragraph of such clause:—

Where a person entitled to unemployment benefit—

(1) is a married man whose wife is living with him or is being maintained wholly or mainly by him; or

(2) is a widower, widow or unmarried person who has residing with him or her any female person for the purpose of having the care of his or her dependent children, and is maintaining that person; or

(3) is a widower or unmarried man and has and has had living with him as his wife any female person; or

(4) is a married woman who has a husband dependent on her; or

(5) is an unmarried person (not being a person entitled to an increase under this clause otherwise than in respect of his or her dependent children) who has living with him or her and is wholly or mainly maintaining his or her widowed mother

the weekly rate of unemployment benefit herebefore authorised shall be increased by a sum of five shillings and where the person so entitled has dependent children the weekly rate of unemployment benefit shall be increased by two shillings in respect of each such child. Provided that the additional sum of five shillings shall not be payable in respect of a wife or female person who is in receipt of unemployment benefit under the Acts or under this or any other special scheme, or who is in regular wage-earning employment otherwise than as having the care of the dependent children of the person entitled to unemployment benefit or is engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit.

(b) the words "or any husband, mother or child" were substituted for the words "or any husband or any child" in the third paragraph of such clause.

12. Clause (4) of the Second Schedule to the Scheme shall have effect as though after the word "disqualified" there were inserted the words "otherwise than by reason of being in receipt of sickness or disablement benefit or disablement allowance under the National Health Insurance Act 1924", and as though the word "continuous" were inserted before the word "periods".

13. The Third Schedule to the Scheme shall be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

I. I .....  
(Name in full)

of .....  
(postal address in full)

hereby apply for unemployment benefit.

I declare that:—

The undermentioned particulars are correct—

- (i) Date of birth. Day.....Month.....Year.....  
 (ii) Name and Address of last employer.....  
 (iii) Position held by applicant.....  
 (iv) Period of employment. From..... 19...  
 To..... 19...  
 (v) (a) Name of National Health Insurance Approved  
 Society (if any).....  
 (b) Membership No.....

2. I am unemployed and am genuinely seeking work, but am unable to obtain suitable employment.

3. I am capable of and available for work, and I am not in receipt of any sickness or disablement benefit or disablement allowance under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924.

4. I am not in receipt of an Old Age Pension under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, or benefit under the general provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1924, or any other special scheme.

5. I left my employment for the following reason.....  
 Sign here.....Date of application.....19.....

If you have been employed at any time since 14th July, 1924, by a Bank other than the Bank referred to in the above Certificate give particulars here:—

Name of Bank.....  
 Period of Employment. From..... to.....

Do you wish to make a claim for dependants' benefit, that is, in respect of your wife, husband, housekeeper, children, or widowed mother? If so, you should also sign below, and the necessary form will be sent you.

14. This Schedule shall be construed as one with the Scheme.

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### (A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

**WAR DEPARTMENT POWER STATION, ALDERSHOT.**—The Trade Union Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. *Difference.*—Claim for increase in wages to certain grades. *Decision.*—The question of the basic rates should be reviewed by the parties, regard being had to the rates paid in other sections of the Aldershot establishment where the nature of the duties of the workpeople are similar to those of the employees concerned in the Electric Supply Station, to the rates paid in similar establishments under the War Department elsewhere, and also to the rates decided upon by the Joint Industrial Council for employees in Electric Supply Undertakings, and any other relevant considerations, and that in the event of the parties being unable to arrive at a settlement, the question should be again referred to the Court for determination. Issued 9th April, 1925. (1057.)

**PORTER-PACKERS—SUPPLIES DIVISION STORES OF THE OFFICE OF WORKS.**—The Trade Union Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. *Difference.*—Claim for increase of wages. *Decision.*—Under the correct interpretation of the Agreement of January, 1922, the rate of pay of the men concerned is 9s. per week above that for furniture porters as fixed by the L.I.R.C. for the Furniture Warehousing and Removing Industry. A case has not been made out by the porter-packers for a variation of the Agreement. Issued 9th April, 1925. (1058.)

**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY.**—The Employers' Side, National Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry v. The Workpeople's Side. *Difference.*—Crewe—Grading under National Standardised Wages Agreement. *Decision.*—Crewe is by the terms of the Agreement of 7th August, 1920, grouped as a town in Cheshire under Grade C. Issued, 27th April, 1925. (1059.)

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

**PIANO WORKERS: LONDON.**—Allied Pianoforte Industries Committee v. Piano Workers' Industrial Management Committee. *Difference.*—As to whether, or not, the incidents at Messrs. Shenstone of Grange Road, Leyton, which occurred on the 3rd and 4th March, 1925, constituted a breach of the Agreement dated 1st October, 1924, between the A.P.I.C. and the P.W.I.M.C. *Board of Arbitration* consisting of Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. Owen Parker, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative), and Mr. Ernest Bevin (Workpeople's Representative), appointed under Section 2(2)(c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. *Award.*—It was held that the incidents referred to did constitute a breach of the said Agreement. Issued 23rd April, 1925.

#### (C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

**DAIRYMEN: LONDON.**—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. E. Pring, Devonshire Dairies, Upton Lane, London, E. *Difference.*—Claim for improved working conditions. *Agreement.*—Four of five points of claim conceded. Agreed 2nd April, 1925.

**WEB MANUFACTURERS: CREWKERNE, SOMERSET.**—Workers' Union v. Messrs. A. Hart and Son, Crewkerne. *Difference.*—Claim for increased rates of pay. *Agreement.*—Certain piece-work rates revised.

**BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES: NORWICH.**—National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives v. The Vauxhall Shoe Company, Norwich. *Difference.*—Non-observance by firm of holiday fund arrangement provided by National Agreement. *Agreement.*—Firm agreed to operate holiday fund scheme. Agreed 15th April, 1925.

**LOCK, LATCH AND KEY INDUSTRY: MIDLANDS.**—Lock Makers' and Metal Workers' Trade Society v. Messrs. Beddow and Sturmev, Limited, Willenhall. *Difference.*—Claim for grading of certain men in order that appropriate Joint Industrial Council rates might be paid. *Agreement.*—Claim conceded.

**TEXTILE WORKERS: GLASGOW.**—Workers' Union v. Clyde Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, Bridgeton. *Difference.*—Allegation that change from spinning American to Egyptian Cotton had decreased earnings of piece-workers. *Agreement.*—Interim wage agreed upon pending decision of a joint committee set up to deal with the matter. Agreed, 23rd April, 1925.

**TEXTILE WORKERS: GLASGOW.**—Workers' Union v. Glasgow Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, Bridgeton. *Difference.*—Allegation that piece rate for new method of weaving had decreased operatives' earnings. *Agreement.*—New method to be demonstrated by a pert operative to determine whether revised calculation is equitable. Endeavour to be made to ensure that efficient women suffer no reduction. Agreed, 23rd April, 1925.

**BAKERS: DUNDEE.**—Dundee Master Bakers v. Scottish Union of Bakers and Confectioners (Dundee Branch). *Difference.*—As to the terms of proposed Working Agreement for 1925–26. *Agreement.*—Expiring Agreement renewed without change. Signed, 30th April, 1925.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

#### I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

##### (a) Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Orders M. (39), (40) and (41) dated 27th April, 1925, confirming an additional general minimum piece rate and confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, and specifying 1st May, 1925, as the date from which such rates as fixed and as varied should become effective. These rates fluctuate with changes in the "Cost of Living" Index Figure and represent a general increase of 5 per cent. on the basic rates previously in operation.

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

Order D. (29), dated 6th May, 1925, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages for male indentured apprentices for periods dependent upon the "Cost of Living" Index Figure, and specifying 11th May, 1925, as the date from which the rates as varied should become effective.

Copies of the above-mentioned Confirming Orders may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. each.

#### II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

##### (a) Button-making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal V. (15) dated 18th April, 1925, to vary minimum rates of wages for male workers in the Erinoid Button Section of the Trade. The proposal is mainly concerned in providing a learnership scheme for male juvenile workers, and takes the place of the Proposal V. (14) dated 3rd December, 1924, which has been withdrawn.

##### (b) Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal P. (11) dated 22nd April, 1925, to vary minimum rates of wages for male workers by an alteration in the definition of certain of the classes of workers to whom existing minimum rates apply. Machine Tacklers and Learners are the classes concerned.

#### III.—CHANGES IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE "COST OF LIVING" FIGURE.

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

Lower wage rates have become operative in this trade as from 1st May, 1925. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the "Cost of Living" Figure of 75 and are set out in confirming Order U. (13).

## IV.—TRADE BOARDS (ROPE, TWINE AND NET) ORDER, 1919.

### Report of Inquiry regarding Proposal to vary the Order.

ON page 154 of this issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE will be found a review of a Report made by Mr. C. E. Dyer, K.C., on a public inquiry made by him on 7th March, 1925, with regard to a proposed amendment of the above Order so as to extend its scope to include the mending, refitting, and reconditioning of drift, seine or similar nets wherever carried on.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR: OVERSEA EMPLOYMENT BRANCH.

THE Oversea Employment Branch of the Ministry of Labour has been transferred from 2, Clement's Inn, Strand, to Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1. (Telephone No.: Victoria 8540.)

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TEXTILES (LIFTING OF HEAVY WEIGHTS) DRAFT REGULATIONS.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 8th May, 1925, that he proposes to make Regulations for the lifting by hand of heavy weights (materials, tools, or appliances) in the manufacture, dyeing, or finishing of woollen or worsted textiles, or in any process ancillary or incidental thereto, including the loading or unloading of any cart, barrow, or bogie. It is stated in the notice that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council, which are embodied in these Draft Regulations, have been approved by the Joint Industrial Council and accepted also by the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Federation.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1925.

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

*Devonport: Steelwork:* J. Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—*Portland Stone:* F. J. Barnes, Ltd., Portland, Dorset.—*Pembroke: Road Roller:* Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—*Limestone Rubble:* T. W. Colley & Sons, Pembroke.—*Portsmouth District: Cement:* The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London.

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

*Alternators, Motor:* W. Mackie & Co., London, S.E.; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—*Aluminium Ingots:* British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—*Angles, Naval, Brass:* Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—*Barrels, Elm:* Tyson & Co. (Millwall), Ltd., London, E.—*Boats, Motor, 45 ft.:* R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; Vosper & Co., Portsmouth; T. C. Letcher, Cowes; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Aldous, Ltd., Brighton; J. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Lowestoft.—*Boats, Motor, 45 ft., Machinery for:* Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson, Southampton; Gleniffer Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Parsons Motor Co., Ltd., Southampton; J. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Lowestoft.—*Boilers, Cylindrical:* Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—*Boots, Water, Walter Lawrence, Ltd., Raunds.*—*Brushes, Painters':* Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol.—*Brushes:* I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin; Vale & Bradnaek, Walsall; W. R. Speer & Son, London, E.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Brushes, Ltd., St. Albans.—*Cabinet Work:* J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; J. W. Thompson, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Broadwood & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; Exors. of late S. Snowden, Plymouth; C. Gibbons, High Wycombe.—*Calico:* Thomas Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hugh Spencer & Co., Manchester; Stewart Thompson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—*Candles:* Palmer & Co., Ltd., Stratford; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—*Canvas Hose Tubing:* Geo. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—*Canvas Suit Cases:* David Stocks, Edinburgh.—*Carpenters' and Joiners' Work:* J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, near Manchester; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts; Lawson & Co., Glasgow; Brown & Backhouse, Liverpool.—*Cocks, Asbestos Packed:* Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—*Cocks, Gunmetal and Plated:* J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks; Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Hyde & Sons, Wolverhampton; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull.—*Condensers*

Copies of the Draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office, London, S.W. 1; and any objection with respect to them, by or on behalf of any person affected hereby, must be sent to the Secretary of State within 30 days of the date of the notice.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

**FOOD PRICES.**—(1) *First Report of the Royal Commission on Food Prices, with minutes of evidence and appendices.* Volume I. First Report. (Cmd. 2390; price 3s. 6d.) Volume II. *Minutes of evidence.* (S.O. publication; price 20s.) (See page 155.) (2) *Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Food Prices, 19th May.* (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

**LABOUR STATISTICS.**—(1) *Methods of compiling cost-of-living index numbers.* (2) *Methods of statistics of Unemployment. Reports prepared for the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians (April, 1925).* Studies and Reports, Series N. (Statistics), Nos. 6 and 7. (Geneva, 1925; price 1s. 3d. each.)

**LACE AND EMBROIDERY INDUSTRIES.**—*Safeguarding of Industries. Report of Lace and Embroidery Committee.* Board of Trade. (Cmd. 2403; price 4d.)

**MINING.**—*Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds, and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1924.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 2398; price 1d.) (See page 157.)

**OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.**—*Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1924.* Colonial Office. (Cmd. 2383; price 9d.) (See page 155.)

**PENSIONS.**—*Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill:* (a) *Memorandum explanatory of the Bill.* (Cmd. 2405; price 3d.) (b) *Report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Bill.* Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 2406; price 9d.) (See page 152.)

**STEEL HOUSES.**—*Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning steel houses.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2392; price 4d.) (See page 153.)

**TRADE BOARDS.**—*Report on an Inquiry into a proposal to vary the Trade Boards (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1919.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (See page 154.)

(*electrical*): Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., Richmond, Surrey; British Insulated & Helsby Cables Co., Ltd., Helsby, Lancs.—*Crane, Steam, Travelling:* Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—*Cutlery, Electro-plated, metal-handles:* Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—*Deck Fittings, Gunmetal:* Carron Co., Falkirk; The Dennystown Brass Works, Ltd., Dumbarton; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill.—*Drawers, Brown Cotton:* I. & R. Morley, London, E.C.—*Drums and Various Cans:* P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee. *Drums, Storage:* P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—*Electric Battery Fittings:* Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—*Electric Generator:* Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—*Fenders, Hazel Rod:* T. Black & Co. (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock.—*Firehearth and Fittings:* Carron Co., Falkirk; Darwin, Yearley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; C. Portway & Son, Halstead, Essex; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—*Flannelette:* John Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Manchester.—*Flour:* W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Wilson & Co., Ltd., Leith; Wingent & Kimmins, Ltd., Chatham; Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., Bristol.—*Gears, Spiral:* D. Brown & Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield.—*Glass Shades, etc.:* Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Joseph Fleming & Co., Stourbridge; J. Lane & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester; New English Glass Manufacturers, Ltd., Tipton; Joseph Price & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—*Glycerine:* Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight.—*Grindery:* City Leather Co., Derby; J. Cooper & Co., London, N.; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich; E. Penton & Son, London, W.; Pocock Bros., London, S.E.; J. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Ullathorne & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Ltd., Belfast; T. Webster & Co., Liverpool.—*Hammer, Pneumatic Power:* B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—*Handkerchiefs, Black Silk:* J. & T. Brocklehurst & Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield.—*Heating Installation, Steam:* Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—*Hollow Ware:* T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—*Ice-making Machines:* Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—*Jute Goods:* Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—*Lamp Fittings:* Oliver-Bell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—*Lamps, Incandescent:* General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—*Leather for Boots, Shoes and Leggings:* W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Western Tanning Co., Bristol; J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; R. Coggings & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough; John Siderfin & Co., Minehead; Harold Nickols, Ltd., Joppa, Leeds.—*Link Plates:* Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine, Scotland.—*Mackintoshes:* Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—*Milk, Condensed:* Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., Trowbridge; Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, E.C.—*Morse Keys:* Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., London, E.C.—*Motor Generators:* Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—*Muslin:* Ashton

Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Nails, Steel Wire**: Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich; The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Oil, Machinery, Light and Heavy**: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. D. Hamilton, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Overhead Rails and Purchases**: H. Wharton, Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—**Packings, Engine**: J. W. Roberts, Ltd., Armley, Leeds.—**Paint, Black**: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol.—**Paint, Oxide of Iron**: Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, Glos.—**Pepper**: E. & T. Pink, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Porcelain China**: R. H. & S. L. Plant, Ltd., Longton.—**Razors**: Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. & W. Ragg, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Reamers**: E. H. Pickford & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Receivers, Air**: Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Rolls, Plate Bending, Motor Driven**: Hugh Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Blooms**: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Boiler Plates**: Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Steel Sections (Angles, etc.)**: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Wire Rope**: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switches, etc.**: Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, W.C.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; L. Weekes, Ltd., Luton; Wandsworth Electrical Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tallow**: Donald Campbell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tiles**: Gibbons, Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs; Campbell Tile Co., Stoke-on-Trent; May & Co., Ltd., Ironbridge, Shropshire.—**Timber (for packing)**: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Torpyol, Heavy**: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Torpyol, Light**: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Trucks, Railway**: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield.—**Tubes, Brass and Copper**: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; H. H. Vivian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Grice-Grice & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Brass Condenser**: Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Twines**: The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Levan; Thos. Gill & Sons, Ltd., Summerbridge; John Holmes & Son, East Ardsley; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow; Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport; Webster Bros. & Co., Arbroath; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Vinegar**: Grimble & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Voice Piping and Fittings**: Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Winches**: P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Accumulators**: J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Barrows, Stable**: C. R. Claridge, Exeter; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Baths, Slipper**: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Bedsteads, Folding**: Thos. Adshard & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.—**Belted, Leather**: Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Salford; S. E. Norris & Co., London, E.—**Boots**: Northants Productive Society, Ltd., Wollaston.—**Boxes, Coal, Steel**: Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Brushes, Flue**: W. Francis & Sons, London, S.E.—**Brushes, Paint, Sash Tool and Whitewash**: J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.—**Brushes, Whitewash**: Webb & Foulger (Brush Mfgs.), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brushes, Sweeping**: Crowden & Keeves, Ltd., London, E.; Moss & Paddock, Bolton; Phoenix Brush Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—**Cable, Electric**: The India-Rubber Gutta-Percha Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Canvas**: Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath.—**Canvas, Flax**: W. Ewart & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.—**Canvas, Packing**: Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee.—**Canvas Shoes**: Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Mansfield Shoe Co., Mansfield.—**Cases, Mattress, Single**: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Cases, Packing**: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lawson & Co., Glasgow; S. Smith, Bury.—**Casks, Vat**: Wm. Ryan & Co., London, E.—**Cleaning of Reflectors**: C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—**Cooking Apparatus**: Adams & Sons, London, S.W.; The Richmond Gas Stove & Meter Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Cotton Waste**: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; J. C. Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Covers and Tubes, Various**: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Wilts.—**Covers, Tubes and Solid Tyres, Various**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Dowels, Tan**: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Felt Sheet**: R. Ashworth, Waterfoot, near Manchester.—**Glasses, Various**: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Stourbridge; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Helmet Bodies**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and Swindon; Helmets, Ltd., St. Albans.—**Jackets, Service Dress**: Stones Clothiers, Manchester.—**Lathes and Cases**: Drummond Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—**Lead**: Oidas Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Linoleum**: Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Lorry, Motors and Generators, Electric**: The Rees Roturbo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Manhole Covers, etc.**: United Steel Co., Ltd., Thomas Butlin & Co. Branch, Wellington.—**Pannels, Numnah**: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pipes and Connections, Cast Iron Soil Ventilating**: Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Scotland.—**Pipes, Hose Canvas**: Richards, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Puttees**: Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Wellington, Somerset.—**Putty**: Naylor Bros. (Ldn.), Ltd., Slough, Bucks.—**Retort Bench**: South Metropolitan Gas Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

—**Roadbearers, Steel**: The Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Staffs.—**Rugs, Axminster**: T. Tapling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Saddles and Trestles, Pontoon**: Otto Anderson & Co. (Ldn.) Ltd., Wivenhoe.—**Serge, Blue**: The Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley Bridge, Yorks.—**Serge, S.D.**: The Convoy Woollen Co., Ltd., Convoy, Co. Donegal.—**Silk Cloth**: Ireland & Wishart, Kirkcaldy; Sellers & Sons, Thongsbridge; Wilman & Co., Hadfield.—**Socks, Worsted**: S. Resdale & Co. (Hosiery Mfgs.), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Spares, Lorry**: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Spares, Tractor**: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Steel, Mild**: The Midland Steel Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; The Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—**Steel Bars**: Parkgate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Steel, Flat, Various**: The Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Tredegar.—**Steel, Round**: Partington Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Stockinette**: N. Corah & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Surgical Appliances**: A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London and New Barnet; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—**Switches and Crossings**: The Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport.—**Tinplates**: Wilbraham & Smith, London, E.C.—**Towels, Hand, Turkish**: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton.—**Trailer Assemblies**: Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tyres, Bicycle Covers**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves, W.T.**: The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Edison & Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; The Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Works Services: Maintenance Works**: Woolwich Mfg. Districts: Arthur Cole, Ltd., Luton. Woolwich Area: Arthur Cole, Ltd., Luton, Beds. Watchet Camp: F. C. Spear, Lyngford, Taunton. Exeter: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. *Building Works and Services*: Smallshot (near Frimley, Surrey)—formation of site, etc.; Franks, Harris Bros., Ltd., Guildford. Sandhurst—provision of false roof and Md. Quarters Bungalows: J. R. McLean, Keil. Watchet: F. C. Spear, Lyngford, Taunton. *Painting*: Canterbury: C. J. Else & Co., Derby. Shorncliffe: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford, Yorks.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Aircraft Metal Spares**: Steel Wing Co., London, S.E.—**Aircraft Spares**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; S. E. Saunders, Ltd., Cowes, Isle of Wight; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Alternators and Transformers**: Newton Bros., Derby.—**Bins, Ash**: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—**Boxes, Voltage Control**: Pyne Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Teddington.—**Brushes, Sweeping, Long**: F. Smith & Co., London, S.E.; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.—**Building and Works Services**: Aeroplane Weighing Machines: S. Denison & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Artificers Works (Harlescott): (Sealand and Altrincham): J. Enock, Sheffield. Barbed Wire (Middle East): Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. Extensions to School (Halton): Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W. External Services (Biggin Hill): Pearce Bros., Bromley. External Services (Henlow): M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Fuel Oil Storage (Cardington, Egypt, etc.): Zwicky, Ltd., Slough. Gas and Water Mains, etc. (Cardington): W. Laughton, Bedford. Heating and Hot Water Supply (Wittering): Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Hydrogen Gas Plant (Egypt): S. Cutler & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Illuminated Wind Indicator (Littlestone): The Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford. Masthead Structures (Cardington and Egypt): Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C. Protected Metal Sheets (Middle East): Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Birkenhead. Underground Cables (Worthy Down): Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Carburettors and Spares**: H. M. Hobson, Ltd., London, S.W. **Coal, Midland, Steam (Kidbrooke)**: Albert Usher & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coal, Small Steam (R.A.E.)**: Clevees Western Valleys Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coal, Steam**: (Henlow): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. (Manston): Dinham, Fawcus & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Coal, Welsh, Steam**: (Ickenham, Kidbrooke): Dinham, Fawcus & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coke, Foundry**: (Cardington): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coke, Gas**: (Calshot): A. G. Dawbarn, London, E.C. (Cardington): Thos. McLeod & Partners, Ltd., London, E.C. (Harlescott): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. (Hawkinge): Folkestone Gas and Coke Co., Folkestone. (Henlow): Thos. McLeod & Partners, Ltd., London, E.C. (Manston): P. Hawksfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. (Milton): (Upavon and Netheravon): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Colours, Identification, Nitro**: Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., Richmond.—**Crossley Spares**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Disinfectant Fluid**: Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Dope, Cellulose, Acetate**: British Celanese, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Dope, Covering, Nitro**: Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., Richmond.—**Engines, Aircraft**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Flood Light**: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ford Spares**: A. E. Gould, Ltd., London, W.—**Hose, Canvas**: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Linen, Old, Rags**: A. Jacob & Co., London, S.E.; Northern Waste Co., Salford.—**Oil, Fuel, Diesel**: British Petroleum Co., London, E.C.—**Oil, Fuel, Furnace**: Anglo-Persian Oil Co., London, E.C.—**Paint, Blue Grey**: Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.—**Paraffin**: (Iraq): Anglo-Persian Oil Co., London, E.C.—**Plugs, Sparking, and Accessories, Ignition**: Robinhood Engineering Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pumps, Air, for Oleo Undercarriages**: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Rolls Royce Spares**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Sheets, Cotton**: Rylands & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Solvent**: Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., Richmond.—**Starters, Impulse**: S. Smith &

Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Timber, Imported, Swedish**: Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Transmitters**: Gambrell Bros., London, S.W.

## POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., Kew Gardens, Surrey; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. or New Southgate.—**Apparatus, Fire Alarm**: A. C. Brown, London, E.C.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: T. O. Blake, London, E.C.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; M. W. Woods, Colchester.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: Western Electric Co., Ltd., New Southgate.—**Beeswax**: Chas. Ferris, London, E.C.—**Belts, Safety**: Barrow, Hepburn and Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blocks for Covers, Jointing Pit**: A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—**Boxes, Packing**: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.; Henry Smith & Lloyd, Ltd., London, E.—**Brackets**: D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cable, Various**: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calico**: Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—**Canvas, Flax**: Baxter, Brothers & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Canvas, Hessian**: Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—**Cells, Dry**: Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; Siemens, Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cells, Secondary, parts for**: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Clothing, Uniform**: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Waterproof**: Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Campbell, Achmach & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Coils, Loading**: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts**: Douulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Ensor & Co., Ltd., Woodville; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Church Gresley; Mountford Phillips & Co. (1920), Ltd., Llantrisant; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Robinson & Dowler, Ltd., Overseal; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal; John H. Turner & Lisney, Ltd., Overseal; Jas. Woodward, Ltd., Swadincote.—**Fittings, Electric Light**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—**Huts, Battery, Portable**: Boulton and Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Laundry Work**: Rogers & Cook, Ltd., London, S.W.; Wm. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W.—**Lead, Sheet and Strip**: Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Rags**: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Collyhurst.—**Sleeves, Lead**: G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Solder**: Tyne Solder Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Spirit, Motor**: Flight Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Stayblocks**: Burt, Boulton and Haywood, Ltd., Newport and Eling; Wm. Christie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steps, Pole**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Tents, Joiners, repair of**: John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Goodmayes, Essex.—**Trolley Baskets**: W. H. Sharp & Sons, Pudsey.—**Vans, Ford, complete**: W. H. Perry, London, N.—**Vans, Ford, bodies for**: Bonalack & Sons, London, E.—**Vans, Ford, chassis for**: F. G. Bradbury, London, N.W.; A. E. Gould, London, W.; W. H. Perry, London, N.—**Wire, Copper, Enamelled**: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., New Salford, Derbyshire.—**Conveyance of Mails**: G. H. Frecknall, Dergate, Northampton.

**Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing**: Dumbarton-Helensburgh; Guildford-Leatherhead: Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd., Southampton. Holborn-Victoria Jc.: Mechanical Tandem Exchange-Ealing Junction; Newark-Lincoln: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Cambridge-Newmarket: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Gosforth-Morpeth: Darlington-Bishop Auckland: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conduits—Laying**: Knaresborough (Yorks); Littlehampton and Bognor; Delph (Yorks); Fishponds (Bristol); Dudley-Brierley Hill-Stourbridge and Stourbridge (Staffs); Moberley (Cheshire); Morecambe (Lancs); Exeter: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Lower Edmonton, N.; Bexley Heath: G. J. Anderson, London, E. St. Andrews (Fifehire); Salford (Chapel St.); Airdrie (Lanarkshire): W. Dobson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Chelmsford-Marks Tey-Ipswich-Aldeburgh (Section I); (Section II); (Section III); (Section IV); (Section V): R. J. May, Norwich. Hendon (Pinner Road), N.W.; Epsom-West Ewell; Birmingham (South) Kings Heath and Billesley: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Leicester-Birstall (Advance portion); Exeter (Pinhoe Road); Liverpool (North) Temporary Exchange Area; Hayling Island (Hants); Malmesbury and Marlborough (Wilts); Birmingham (Corporation Street and Hagley Road): E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Holborn-Wimbledon Jc.; Delancey Street (Primrose Hill-Clerkenwell Jc.): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Belfast (East, North and South); Royston (Yorks): The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool. Richmond (Section II): T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Palace Chambers, S.W. Ventnor and Shanklin (I. of W.) and Hythe (Hants): Playfair, Toole & Co., Ltd., Southampton. Lincoln: C. S. Tomlinson, South Normanton, Nr. Alfreton. Hipperholme: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Glasgow-Bowling: R. & C. Murray, Paisley. Hampstead (Gospel Oak): O. C. Summers, London, N. Oval-Brixton Jc.; Walworth Road-Denmark Hill, S.E. (Holborn-Sydenham Jc.): Whetstone Park (Holborn-Hop Jc.): Greig & Matthews, Walbrook, E.C. Shirebrook (Derbyshire): H. Ashley, Mansfield, Notts. Alderley Edge

(Cheshire) South and East; Bradford (Yorks) No. 4; Accrington (Lancs): W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester. Walworth New Exchange Area: H. Farrow, London, N.W. Potters Bar: W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Kennington Road, S.E., and Streatham High Road, S.W. (Holborn-Croydon Jc.): Muirhead, Macdonald, Wilson & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Lingfield and Purley-East Grinstead: H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Edinburgh (Newington North); Edinburgh (Morningside and Central-Granton): Fisher Bros., Edinburgh. Richmond (Surrey) (Section III); Twickenham (Section I): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Colwyn Bay-Conway Jc.: Wyatt Bros., Whitechurch, Salop. Bittton (Glos) and Newton St. Loe (Som.): Coles Bros., Bath. Rothwell: J. W. Thornley & Sons, Farnworth, Nr. Bolton.

**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (E.C.); Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd. (Darwen); London Express Newspaper, Ltd. (E.C.); Crosse & Blackwell Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (W.): The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Bishopsgate: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Water Cooling Plants**: General Post Office (West): Starveant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Binders**: A. Coutts & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Metal Parts for: Turner Bros., Birmingham; British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd., London, S.E. Making up 350 Endlock Sectional: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Carbonic Paper**: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Cartage—Contract for**: (Edinburgh): Bell & Co., Edinburgh. (London): T. W. Davies & Son, London, S.W.—**Cases, Collapsible**: Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—**Chalk**: Cosmic Crayon Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Composition, True to Scale**: Allott Jones & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Gord**:—Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Envelopes**: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Smith & Young, London, E.C.—**Erasers, Rubber**: Hall & Hamlyn, Ltd., Hull.—**Files, Lever Arch**: A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.—**Ink, Duplicating**: Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.—**Paper, Cloth Lined**: A. E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Paper Fasteners, Wire**: Setten & Durward, Ltd., Hockley; Twigg & Beeson, Birmingham.—**Paper of various Descriptions**: J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Ford Paper Works (1923), Ltd., Hylton; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; Johnson, F. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Jones, S., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Towgood, E., & Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Hele; Witchampton Paper Mills, Ltd., Wimborne.—**Pencils**: Alpeo Pencils, Ltd., London, E.; Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Pens**: British Pens, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Penholders**: J. Gillott & Sons, Birmingham.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: Contract for (a) Photo Lithographic Printing Group 243 (1925); (b) True-to-scale Lithographic Printing Group 244 (1925): Malby & Sons, London, N. 22,000 Books, Form 620: Burrup, Mathieson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. 50,000 Form 78, Attendance Register; 375 Books M. 57, H.S., Admiralty: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 4,700,000 (approx.) Form P. 435; 500,000 Form R.F. 60; 6,000 Books Death Certificates: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. 15,000 Pads Form S. 1322 Admiralty; 5,000 Books C.I.D. Diary No. 24; 1,400 Form 90E; 1,000 Telegraph Message Books; 2,000 Army Book 193; 5,000 Books, Mines & Quarries, Form No. 50; 3,000 Books O.E. 1004, Post Office; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 8,500 Books Form 674, Air Ministry: Metcalfe & Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C. 1,500,000 Minute Sheets M.S.B.: Miller & Sons, London, N. 800,000 Forms U.I.3. with U.I. 69 attached: Pearce & Gardiner, Ltd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Repairing 900 "P" Boxes: A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N. 1,500 Books P. 1035; 3,500 Books T.E. 1076; 8,050 Form 341 T.L.; 1,170 Quarterly Assessment Books 1925/6; 2,750 W/T. Log Books, Form 398; 400 Army Books 211; 2,000 Sub-Office Postal Order, Stock and Sale Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 200,000 Sheets, Telegram Form A.L.: Willmott & Sons, London, E.C. 20,000 Books P. 1022: John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.—**Process Engraving**: Contract for Group 242/1925: John Swain & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Record Cards**: Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sealing Wax**: G. Waterston & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Straps, Web**: Dubock Jones & Co., Ltd., Coventry; Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, nr. Loughborough.—**Tags, India**: G. Hughes & Co., London, N.—**Waxed Stencil Paper**: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Works**: Attercliffe (Sheffield) Telephone Exchange, etc.—Garage and Shed: George Longden & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. Bexley Heath Telephone Exchange—Alterations: W. J. Jennings & Co., London, W. Steelwork: Matthew T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., London, E. Blackburn—Maintenance Work: W. H. Ainsworth, Ltd., Blackburn. Brighouse Post Office—Bricklayer, Mason, etc.: Lister Brook & Co., Ltd., Brighouse. Painter: Sugden & Gledhill, Brighouse. Plumber & Glazier: McNulty & Walker, Brighouse. Slater & Plasterer: J. H. Barraclough, Brighouse. Smith & Founder: John Butler & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Chatham Employment Exchange—Alterations: J. W. Leech, Rochester. Chertsey P.O.—Erection: H. Lacey & Sons, Luton. Colwyn

Bay P.O., etc.—Plumber: H. G. Watkins, Hereford. Cosham (Portsmouth) P.O., etc.—Erection: E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth. Dartford P.O., etc.—Granolithic Steps, etc.: F. Bradford & Co., London, E. Steel Rods for Reinforcements: Miles, Druce & Co., London, E.C. Dollis Hill P.O. Research Station—Asphalte: The Excel Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W. Epsom Head P.O.—Alterations: H. D. Ebbutt & Son, Croydon. Hexham P.O.—Painter: Thomas Ellis, Hexham. Plumber: W. Harrison, Hexham. "Langham" Telephone Exchange—Asphalte: The London Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Granolithic Staircases, etc.: Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Lizard, Cornwall—Erection of Coastguard Cottages: C. Williams, Falmouth. Maida Vale Telephone Exchange—Portland Stonework: Frank Mortimer, Ltd., London, E. Mount Pleasant Letter Office—Asphalte Flats, etc.: The Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Openshaw Sorting Office, etc.—Plasterer: J. Broomhead & Sons, Ltd., Salford. Shepton Mallet P.O.—Alterations: Smith & Marchant, Shepton Mallet. "Sloane" Telephone Exchange Heating—Covering Work: Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Southampton Head P.O.—Sheds: Brazier & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Southend-on-Sea Telephone Exchange—Roadway Crossing and Sewers: W. Iles, Southend-on-Sea. Tate Gallery—Floor strengthening: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, S.W. Waterloo (Liverpool) Sorting Office—Erection: Wm. Bowers & Co., Hereford. Wellington (Salop) P.O., etc.—Erection: John Carver, Wellington. West Hartlepool Telephone Exchange—Erection: R. J. Marshall, Hartlepool. Asphalter: The Northern Asphalt & Roofing Works Co., Ltd., Leeds. Painter: Stokell, Ltd., West Hartlepool. Plasterer: D. Corbett & Sons, West Hartlepool. Plumber & Glazier: E. Phillips, Ltd., West Hartlepool. Widnes P.O.—Plasterer: J. E. Farrell, Widnes. Woodhouse (Sheffield) Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. D. Lyon, Woodhouse.—**Engineering Services:** Admiralty, S.W.—Hot Water System: W. Freer, London, W.C. Rampton State Institution—Hot Water System: The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Painting:** C. H. Linton, Newport, Mon.—**Miscellaneous:** Bins (Sand), etc.: Sargeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge. Brackets (Iron), etc.: The General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C. Cabinets (Steel): Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C. Disinfectant Fluid: Morris, Little & Son, Ltd., Doncaster. Fire Extinguishers, etc.: Read & Campbell, Ltd., London, S.W. Floor Polishing: The Mayfair Window Cleaning & Decorating Co., Ltd., London, W. Hose (Fire): F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Inlet Gratings, etc.: Joseph & Edward Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Lantern Lights and Roof Glazing: Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick. Manhole Covers & Frames: McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Pails (Fire), etc.: Eveson Bros., Ltd., Lye. Polish: Carr & Son, London, N.; The Ishyne Polish Co., London, E.; Lane Bros., London, S.W. Presses: R. Palmer & Co., Bristol. Shutters (Steel), etc.: Arthur L. Gibson & Co., Ltd., Twickenham. Socks: D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Leicester. Tables: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Window Cleaning: The Mayfair Window Cleaning & Decorating Co., Ltd., London, W.; The Nelson (Greenwich) Plate Glass Insurance & Window Cleaning Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Asbestos Cement Sheets:** Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bedcovers:** H. Bond & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Blankets:** Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.—**Bolts and Nuts, etc.:** C. Richards & Sons, Darlaston.—**Brake Fittings:** The Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Buckets, G.I.:** Wall's, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, River, etc.:** Hooper's Telegraph & India-Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Canvas:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Carriage Stock:** Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cars, Motor:** The Ford Motor Co. (Eng.), Trafford Park, Manchester.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—**Clothing:** Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, London, S.E.—**Coats:** T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cord:** Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Holmfirth, Nr. Huddersfield.—**Cordage:** Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcloth Co., London, E.—**Dredger, Steel Single Screw Barge Loading Bucket:** Lobnitz & Co., Renfrew.—**Drill:** E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Erection Plant:** Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., London, S.W.—**Fire Hose:** McGregor & Co., Dundee.—**Flannel:** Bradbury & Co., Yorks.—**Fuze:** Bickford Smith & Co., London, S.W.—**Geysers:** Ewart & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Jerseys:** D. Payne & Sons, Hinckley.—**Lamp Lux Spares:** Aktiebolaget Lux, Stockholm, Sweden.—**Lint, etc.:** Vernon & Co., Preston.—**Locks, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Locomotives, Duplicate parts for:** The North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Locomotive Spares:** Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Loco., Superheated:** The Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Meters, Water, and Spares:** Tylors (Water & Sanitary), Ltd., London, N.—**Motor Car:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., London, W.—**Motor Cycles:** The Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Motor Lorries:** The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—**Motor Lorry:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Fallings Park, Wolverhampton.—**Motor Rollers:** Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Novarsenobillon:** May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oil:** C. C.

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The "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" is published on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription (post free) is 7s.

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, see Cover).

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.