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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a decline in employment during June, especially in the coal mining industry.

Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against Among the 11,000,000 workpeople institut against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 22nd June, 1925, was 12.2, as compared with 11.2 at 25th May, 1925, and with 9.4 at 23rd June, 1924. Among the members of those Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was $12 \cdot 3$ at the end of June, 1925, compared with $10 \cdot 1$ at the end of May, 1925, and with $7 \cdot 2$ at the end of June, 1924. The total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 29th June, 1925, was approximately 1,368,000, of whom 1,062,000 were men and 241,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 25th May, 1925, it was 1,253,000, of whom 963,000 were men and 226,000 were women; at 30th June 1924, it was 1,049,000, of whom men numbered 793,000 and women 199,000.

The increase, during June, in the total number unemployed was due mainly to the decline in employment in the coal mining industry. There was also increased unemployment in the iron mining, iron and steel, shipbuilding, cotton, wool textile, jute, carpet, pottery, and brush-making industries, but in a number of other industries, including tinplate and steel sheet manufacture, the linen industry, and the glass trades, minor improvements were recorded.

Detailed information for the principal industries is given on pages 241–249.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported in June resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £38,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 423,000 workpeople and in an aggregate increase of about £25,000 in the weekly wages of 267,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced were coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, where the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced by the equivalent of about 4 per cent. on current wages. Other important bodies of workers whose wages were reduced included steel sheet millmen and galvanisers in various districts, iron puddlers and millmen in Scotland, blastfurnacemen and iron-ore miners in Cumberland, and employees in the nontrading services of local authorities in the Midlands.

The principal increases in rates of wages resulted from the raising of the minimum rates fixed in certain trades under the Trade Boards Acts. These increases affected men and women in the jute industry, in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trades

and the wholesale mantle and costume trade, and

women engaged in shirt-making. During the first six months of 1925 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics are compiled, have resulted in net increases amounting to about $\pounds 90,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of 900,000 workpeople and in net reductions of nearly $\pounds 73,000$ in those of nearly 780,000workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1924, there were net increases of about £580,000 in the weekly wages of 2,900,000 workpeople, and net reductions of over £23,000 in the weekly wages of 317,000 workpeople.

Further particulars as to the changes in wages during June will be found on pages 250-254.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July 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 72 per cent. at 2nd June. The rise in the percentage was due to an increase in the food group of items, from 66 per cent. above the prewar level at 2nd June to 67 per cent. at 1st July. 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.

For further particulars, and for details of the statistics relating to 1st July, reference should be made to the article on page 238.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June was 48. In addition, 31 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in June (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 34,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during June was about 281,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 27,000 workpeople involved and 202,000 days lost in the previous month.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress inc aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first six months of 1925 was about 953,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 131,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1924 were 3,341,000 days and 390,000 workpeople respectively.

Detailed information is given on page 255, and a special article on pages 230–232 of this GAZETTE summarises the statistics relating to disputes involving stoppages of work in recent years.

A

July, 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL,

1925.

THE Minister of Labour introduced in the House of Commons, on the 30th June, the Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1925.* It was read a second time on the 7th July, and committed to a Standing Committee

Committee. Clause 1 of the Bill provides that extended benefit, instead of depending solely upon the fulfilment of the conditions expressly laid down in the existing Acts, is to be allowed, subject to the conditions laid down in Section 1 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, if the Minister of Labour "having regard to all

(No. 2) Act, 1924, if the Minister of Labour "having regard to all the circumstances of the case, considers it expedient in the public interest" to authorise the grant of such benefit.
Clause 2 provides that the power of the Minister of Labour to waive compliance with the "first statutory condition," which at present expires on 30th September, 1925, is extended to 30th June, 1926. The "first statutory condition" requires payment of not less than 30 contributions since the beginning of the first of the two insurance years next before the beginning of the benefit year in which the application for benefit is made.
By Clause 3 it is proposed to increase the "waiting period" which must elapse before unemployment benefit is payable, from three days to a week.

three days to a week.

three days to a week. Clause 4 lays down the rates of contribution, from employers, from employed persons, and from the Exchequer. As from the 4th January, 1926, until the end of the "extended period" (which covers the "deficiency period," as defined in Section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, and "a further period thereafter, ending on such date as the Minister may by order pre-seribe, not being a date later than the first day of the insurance year commencing next after the end of the deficiency period"), the proposed rates are 8d. from the employer and 7d. from the employee in the case of men (being 2d. less than at present from each), and 7d. and 6d., respectively, in the case of women (being 1d. less than at present from each). The proposed contributions each), and 7d. and 6d., respectively, in the case of women (being 1d. less than at present from each). The proposed contributions payable in respect of boys and of girls are half those payable in the case of men and of women, respectively. On the other hand, the contributions of the Exchequer will be increased as from the 5th April, 1926. The contributions from the employers may be reduced to the rates payable by the employed persons, in certain circum-stances which are fully set forth in the Bill. The Exchequer contributions will, in certain circumstances, be either increased or reduced.

After the end of the "extended period," the Exchequer contribu-tion will be three-sevenths (instead of one-half) of the jcint contri-bution of employer and employed person.

bution of employer and employed person. The Government Actuary, in his Report† on the financial provisions of the Bill, states that it is estimated by the Ministry of Labour, on the basis of an examination of samples of the benefit claims, that fully 200,000 claimants on the 30th September next will have paid less than 30 contributions since July, 1923. Benefit would auto-matically cease to be payable on that date in all these cases but for the power proposed to be given to the Minister by Clause 2 of the Bill to waive this condition up to the 30th June, 1926. The relief to the Unemployment Fund, if this power were not given, would, it is estimated, have amounted to about £10,000,000 a year. The net effect of the modifications of benefit rights and of contri-butions is estimated by the Government Actuary on three different hypotheses, viz., that the numbers on the live registers of Employ-ment Exchanges are 1,300,000 or 1,200,000 or 1,100,000. In the first case the debt of the Unemployment Fund would continue to increase, but at the rate of about £4,400,000 a year instead of at the present rate of about £3,000,000 yearly; in the second case there would be a small yearly addition to the debt; and in the third case there would be a balance of about £3,000,000 a year for the reduction of debt. "The Report also discusses the effect of various Clauses of the Bill (ontingent upper the state of amployment) on the Exchequer

The Report also discusses the effect of various Clauses of the Bill (contingent upon the state of employment) on the Exchequer contribution and on the employer's contribution, respectively.

COMMITTEE OF CIVIL RESEARCH.

A TREASURY Minute, dated the 13th June, 1925, has been issued, ‡ appointing a Committee of Civil Research. The President of the Committee will be the Prime Minister, and

the regular Chairman, in the absence of the Prime Minister, will be a Minister nominated by him for the purpose : the membership of the Committee will, as in the case of the Committee of Imperial Defence, consist of such persons as are summoned by the Prime Minister, or the Chairman on his behalf. The Committee will be charged with the duty of giving connected

The Committee will be charged with the duty of pring technic forethought from a central standpoint to the development of economic, scientific, and statistical research in relation to civil policy and administration, and it will define new areas in which inquiry would be valuable. Within these limits the Committee may consider such uestions as are referred to it by the Cabinet, the President, the

Chairman, and Government Departments. The first Chairman of the Committee will be the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M. The offices of the Committee are at 2, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1.

* H.C. Bill 206. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. † Cmd. 2451. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. ‡ Cmd. 2440. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

MINES DEPARTMENT: REPORT FOR 1924.

THE Fourth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, for the year ended 31st December, 1924, has been issued.*

ended 31st December, 1924, has been issued.* In a general review of the British coal mining industry for the year the Report states: "A year of prosperity in 1923, with an output second only to that of 1913 and exports exceeding even those of that 'record' year, was followed in 1924 by a year of gradually deepening depression. The 'boom' of the preceding year had been caused by the dislocation of the Ruhr coalfield; the resumption of normal production in that coalfield shattered it, and the position would have been even worse had not home demand improved. Output fell by 9 million tons and exports by nearly 19 million tons. Values at the beginning of the year were good, but they subsequently declined. On balance, they showed little change from the previous year, for, while export prices were lower, change from the previous year, for, while export prices were lower, inland prices were higher. The earnings of the workers were slightly higher than in 1923."

slightly higher than in 1923." The output of saleable coal in 1924 was 267 million tons, as compared with 276 million tons in 1923, and nearly $287\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1913. The output of 1924 was exceeded on only four occasions, viz., in 1907, 1911, 1913, and 1923. The number of unemployed insured workpeople fell at one time during the early part of the year to 2.0 per cent.; but from June onwards employment was affected by trade depression, and the year closed with an unemployment percentage of 7.9 (after being 10.3 per cent. at the end of October). The number of wage-earners on colliery books was 1,193,668 at the middle of May, the highest number recorded since the resumption of work at the mines after the national stoppage in 1921. By the middle of November the number had fallen to 1,135,380, but in-creased subsequently to 1,137,173 at the end of the year, as compared with 1,184,786 at the end of 1923. with 1,184,786 at the end of 1923.

creased subsequently to 1,137,173 at the end of the year, as compared with 1,184,786 at the end of 1923. The National Wages Agreement of 1921 was in force during the first four months of the year and that of 1924† during the remaining eight months. A statement is included in the Report showing, for each district, the gross proceeds, the costs other than wages, the net proceeds, the wages costs, and the credit or debit balance, per ton disposable commercially; also the output per man-shift, the average earnings per man-shift, the average number of shifts worked, and the average total earnings per man during the separate periods of the year during which each of the Agreements was in operation. The combined figures for the coalfields as a whole show that the gross proceeds per ton, averaged over the year, were 198. 10³/₄d., the same as in 1923; and that the sums available for wages and profits were also substantially the same in the two years, viz., 14s. 6¹/₄d. per ton in 1923, and 14s. 5d. in 1924. Whereas, however, in 1923, 12s. 4¹/₄d. per ton went to wages, and 2s. 2d. remained for "profits," in 1924, 13s. 3d. per ton went to wages, and 1s. 2d. to "profits." The numbers of persons employed in the mining and quarrying of iron ore and ironstone during the year 1924 averaged 15,167. In 1923 the number employed was 16,333; in 1920, 23,369; and in 1913, 22,900. In the Cleveland district, out of a total of eighteen undertakings, only thirteen were producing during the year, and some of these worked intermittently. The total number of persons employed in this district at the end of the year was 3,922, as compared with 9,129 in 1913. The following Table shows the number of persons employed

with 9,129 in 1913. The following Table shows the number of persons employed in mines and quarries (including brine salt wells) in 1923 and in 1924 ._

	Employed	in getting	Total.		
Persons employed.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	1924.	1923.	
Underground at Mines, and inside at Quarries :	46,332 919,826	1,096 71,207	47,428 991,033	48,465 987,418	
Total ···	966,158	72,303	1,038,461‡	1,035,883‡	
Above [*] ground at Mines, and outside at Quarries : Males, under 16 , above 16 Females, under 16 , above 16	18,467 222,819 518 5,762	1,651 41,685 19 801	20,118 264,504 537 6,563	20,286 252,577 578 6,553	
Ťotal	247,566	44,156	291,722	279,994	
Grand Total	1,213,724	116,459	1,330,183	1,315,877	

Accidents.—The total number of persons killed at mines and quarries was 1,294, or 93 less than in 1923; and the number injured and incapacitated for more than three days was 203,422, or 15,469 less than in 1923. In this connection, it should be noted that, under Section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, accidents were reportable in 1924 which disabled the person injured for more than three days, whereas in 1923 and earlier years the figures were on a basis of accidents incapacitating for more than seven days.

* Fourth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, and Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6s. net. † See the June, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE, page 194. ‡ Including females employed inside quarries, viz., 52 in 1924, of whom 2 were under 16 years of age, and 47 in 1923, of whom 4 were under 16 years

The improvement in 1924 was, therefore, even greater than the figures would indicate. The following Table shows the number of persons killed and injured at mines (excluding quarries) in 1923 and 1924, distinguishing the principal causes of accidents and fatalities :---

Place and Cause of	Persons J	Killed.	Persons	In
Accident.	1924.	1923.	1924.	11
Underground Accidents : Explosions of firedamp or coal dust # Falls of ground Shaft accidents Haulage accidents Miscellaneous	35 614 63 262 128		92 65,534 1,223 49,368 63,813	
Total, underground	1,102	1,189	180,030	
Surface Accidents : On railways, sidings, or tramways Elsewhere	49 67	51 68	4,757 12,324	
Total, surface	116	119	17,081	197
Total, underground and surface	1,218	1,308	197,111	12 - 36 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 1

Among other subjects dealt with in the Report are colliery develop-ments, legislation, the Miners' Welfare Fund, low temperature carbonisation, the conduct and encouragement of research and enquiry, health and safety in the mining and quarrying industries, and washing and drying accommodation at mines. Statistical tables and charts giving particulars of production for the various districts, numbers employed, wages, costs of production, proceeds, distribution and consumption, prices, accidents, etc., are appended to the Report.

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

A statistical summary* of the output, and of the costs of pro-duction, proceeds, and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1925, prepared by the Mines Department, shows that at undertakings which produced 62,458,898 tons of saleable coal, or about 94 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 56,895,787 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to $\pm 51,245,644$, equivalent to 18s. 0.17d. per ton, and the proceeds of commercial disposals to $\pm 52,698,851$, equivalent to 18s. 6.30d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of $\pm 1,453,207$, or 6.13d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were debit balances in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, South Wales and Monmouthshire, North Wales, and Cumberland, ranging from 1.41d. to 18, 3.94d. per ton and credit balances in the remaining 1.41d. to 1s. 3.94d. per ton, and credit balances in the remaining districts, ranging from 2.16d. in the Forest of Dean to 2s. 2.74d. per ton in Kent; the balance in Yorkshire and the East Midlands being 1s. 7.55d., and in Lancashire, North Staffordshire, and Cheshire, 8.14d. per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 1,074,079, the number of man-shifts worked was 69,460,297, and the number of man-shifts lost that could have been worked was 6,153,842. The average output per man-shift worked, based on the tonnage of saleable coal raised, was 17.98 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 13.30 cwt. in the Forest of Dean to 20.30 cwt. in Yorkshire and the East Midlands and 22.30 cwt. in Kent. The average earnings per man shift worked were 108.7.58dman-shift worked were 10s. 7.58d.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures in the return with those given in the returns for previous quarters.

Quarter ended	Propor- tion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.†	No. of workpeople employed.	Output per man- shift worked.
1922.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.	RED ADDRESS OF	Cwts.
31 March	95	57,633,631	+1 1.62	1,020,207	18.23
30 June	94	53,261,024		1,025,592	17.80
30 Sept.	94	58,717,767	+1 1.00	1,027,853	17.94
31 Dec 1923.	95	64,538,199	+1 6.39	1,068,594	18.10
31 March	95	67,077,543	+2 5.32	1,087,733	18.25;
30 June	95	65,527,464		1,102,380	17.90
30 Sept.	95	61,999,982		1,108,259	17.42
31 Dec. 1924.	94	67,838,789	+1 11.53	1,120,204	17.76
31 March	94	67,047,657	+2 9.63	1,111,280	17.79
30 June ³	93	61,552,868	+1 0.34	1,107,457	17.48
30 Sept.	92	59,163,976	+0 0.26	1,082,340	17.33
31 Dec. 1925.	94	62,428,185	+0 7.61	1,078,758	17.74
31 March	94	62,458,898	+0 6.13	1,074,079	17.98

* Cmd. 2431. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. † Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable com mmercially

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

COLLIERY UNDERTAKINGS SHOWING CREDIT AND DEBIT BALANCES.

A STATEMENT has been compiled by the Mining Association of Great Britain, and published by H.M. Stationery Office on behalf of the Mines Department,* giving the number and output of colliery undertakings in Great Britain which showed "credit" and "debit" balances, respectively, during each month of the year 1924 and the first three months of the present year.

The Statement has been compiled from information supplied to the Mining Association by colliery owners, prepared from the same material as that used for the compilation of the returns furnished to the joint accountants of the colliery owners and miners for the purposes of the periodical ascertainments of wages under the National purposes of the periodical ascertainments of wages under the National Wages Agreement. The tonnages given represent from 92 to 95 per cent. of the total quantity of coal raised during the period. The terms "credit balances" and "debit balances" refer to the credit and debit balances respectively as determined for the purposes of the wages ascertainments. In arriving at these, account is not taken of certain expenses, estimated by the Mining Association to amount to 3d. per ton, which are not treated as costs of production for the purposes of the ascertainments.

The contrast between the position in the first three months of this year and of last year is shown by the following figures, for Great Britain as a whole :---

		showin	Undertakings ag "Credit " alances.	Colliery Undertakings showing " Debit " Balances.		
Month.		Number of Collieries.	Tonnages raised and weighed at Pithead.	Number of Collieries.	Tonnages raised and weighed at Pithead,	
1924 : January February March	 	478 499 512	19,321,223 21,053,307 21,217,472	162 126 122	3,038,585 1,674,063 1,831,138	
1925 : January February March	 	295 291 291	12,683,560 11,733,256 11,651,412	315 323 320	9,094,724 8,643,119 9,924,494	

The change from "credit" to "debit" balances is much more marked in some districts than in others, as is evidenced by the details which are given in the Statement for each of the principal

COAL MINING INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

ON 30th June last, the Mining Association of Great Britain gave notice to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain for the termination at midnight on 31st July of the Wages Agreement between the parties, dated 18th June, 1924.[†]

Subsequently, new wages proposals were communicated by the Association to the Federation. These were considered by a National Delegate Conference of the Federation which met in London on 3rd July, and were rejected.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on the 13th July that the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Bridgeman), the Minister of Labour (Sir A. Steel-Maitland) and the Secretary for Mines (Colonel Lane-Fox) had had conversations with the representatives of the owners and the representatives of the miners; that in view of the situation disclosed by those conversations the Government had decided to set up a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act; and that the Minister of Labour had net up a Court of Labour had set up a Court accordingly.

The Court consists of the Rt. Hon. H. P. Maemillan, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Chairman; Mr. W. Sherwood; and Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., D.Sc. The following are the terms of reference to the Court:—"To inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute in the coal mining industry and to report thereon."

EMPLOYMENT ON STATE-ASSISTED **RELIEF SCHEMES.**

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 29th June, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour stated that, according to returns received, the number of men directly employed on works put in hand for the relief of unemployment with Government assistance was 110,183 on the 30th May, as compared with 91,351 on the 25th October, 1924. The figures take no account of the indirect employment provided.

* Cmd. 2454; price 2d. net. † See the June, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE, page 194.

ured.

1923

101 70,206 965 54,610 69,590 195,472

4,711 13,516 18.227

213 699

per man-shift worked.

s. d. 11 0.18 10 2.51 9 3.97 9 5.23 $\begin{array}{cccc} 9 & 7 \cdot 72 \\ 9 & 9 \cdot 77 \\ 10 & 7 \cdot 20 \\ 10 & 3 \cdot 33 \end{array}$ 10 7.58

ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES BY SLIDING SCALE ARRANGEMENTS.

WHEN, owing to changed conditions of trade, or for other reasons, WHEN, owing to changed conditions of trade, or for other reasons, alterations in rates of wages appear to be required, the most general method of effecting a settlement is by negotiation between the employers' organisations and the trade unions concerned, either directly, or through the machinery of Joint Industrial Councils, Conciliation Boards, or other joint bodies of employers and work-people. In some industries, however, agreements have been arrived at by the employers' organisations and the trade unions, which provide that variations in wages shall be effected by self-acting adjustment under what is known as a sliding scale. This is an arrangement under which wages fluctuate automatically, by virtue of the original agreement creating the scale, and without any fresh negotiations, in accordance with the variations that occur either in the level of the cost of living or in the selling price of specified products, or, in some other factor, such as (in the coal-mining industry) the or, in some other factor, such as (in the coal-mining industry) the proceeds of the industry. It is proposed, in this article, to review the arrangements at present in operation for the adjustment of wages in accordance with variations in the cost of living and, in an article in a subsequent issue of the GAZETTE, those under which wages fluctuate with selling prices.

COST OF LIVING SLIDING SCALES.

In the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1921 and July, 1922, details were given of the agreements in operation at those dates providing for the periodical adjustment of wages in certain industries in correspondence with changes in the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number. Since these dates some of the agreements have been revised, and others have ceased to operate, At the present time it is estimated that the wages of rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ million workpeople are subject to adjustment under these arrangements. It should, however, be noted that in some cases the arrangements are, for the time being, suspended. The principal industries and services in which cost-of-living

sliding scale agreements are known to be in operation are those specified below :---

Metal Trades :

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- Electrical Cable Making (Great Britain).
- Brassfounding, etc. (Midlands).* Metallic Bedstead Making (Midlands).

- Military Musical Instrument Making (London). Farriery (London, Lancashire, Yorkshire, North-East Coast, etc.). Laminated Spring Making (Sheffield).[†] Lock, Latch and Key Making (Birmingham, Wolverhampton,
- Steelwork Erecting (England and Wales).*
- Heating and Domestic Engineering (England and Wales).* Pen Making (Birmingham). Hosiery Needle Making (Loughborough).‡

- Typefounding (London). Bobbin and Shuttle Making (England and Wales). Chain and Anchor Making (Cradley Heath). Pig Iron Manufacture (West Cumberland and North Lan-
- cashire)
- Chain Making (Great Britain).¶

Textile Trades :-

- Wool Textile Industry (West of England). Lambswool Spinning (Leicester). Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing (Yorkshire, Lan-
- cashire, Scotland, etc.).† Machine Calico Printing (Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Engraving in Calico Printing and Engraving Works (Lancashire, Cheshire, Scotland, etc.).[†]
- Silk Manufacture (Leek).
- Silk Dyeing and Finishing (Leek and Macclesfield). Hosiery Manufacture (Midlands, Dumfries§ and Hawick). Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing (Midlands). Carpet Manufacture (Great Britain).

- Carpet Manufacture (Great Britain). Asbestos Manufacture (Great Britain). Lace Dyeing and Finishing (Nottingham). Clothworking (London). Elastic Web Weaving (Leicester).
- Clothing Trades :-
- Boot and Shoe Manufacture (Great Britain). Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing—Hand Sewn (London—
- West End).† Boot and Shoe Warehouses (Leicester).§
- Shoe and Slipper Making (Rossendale). Felt Hat Making (Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Atherstone, etc.). Dyeing and Dry Cleaning (England and Scotland). Boot and Shoe Repairing (Great Britain).¶
- Food and Drink Trades :--
- Beer Bottling (London).
- Seed Crushing and Oil Milling (Great Britain).† Brewing (Burton).
- Pork Curing (Londonderry).

Reductions in wages have been made, and are at present in operation, in anticipation of a fall in the index number.
† Changes in wages have been made, and are at present in operation, apart from those effected under the scale.
‡ The operation of the scale has been suspended.
§ Recent changes in wages warranted under the scale have not been put into

- ¶ In these cases the scales are embodied in Orders under the Trade Boards

- Food and Drink Trades (contd.)— Baking (Yorkshire, Liverpool, Manchester, Cheshire and North Staffordshire, Birmingham District, Bristol, Leicester, Not-tingham, Chatham, Eastbourne,§ Bath, Cornwall, Newport, Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley, Swansea, Ayrshire, Clyde-bank, Coatbridge, Dumfries, Edinburgh and Leith, Falkirk Dirticat Charger Hamilton, Inverses, Paieley, and Co-Working and Furniture Trades orking and Furniture Trades :

July, 1925.

- Furniture Manufacture (London, North-East Coast, Yorkshire, Manchester, North-East Lancashire, Birmingham, Notting-ham, High Wycombe and Scotland).

- Gilding (London). Packing Case Making (Leicester). Cricket Bat, Tennis Racquet, &c., Making (England). Linoleum and Carpet Fitting (Birmingham and Manchester). Rocking and Baby Chair Making (Glasgow). Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Making (Great Britain).
- land).* Civil Engineering Construction (Great Britain).†
- Public Works Contracting (London). Asphalting (London).
- Railway Service (Traffic Grades, Clerical Staffs, Supervisory Staffs, &c.).
- Staffs, &c.). Road Transport (certain towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottingham, Scotland, Isle of Man). Coal Tipping, Teeming, &c. (England and Scotland). Canal Service (Midlands). Funeral and Cab Workers (Sheffield).§ Funeral and Cab Workers (Careat Britain)

- Furniture Warehousing and Removing (Great Britain). Public Administration and Public Utility Services :---Civil Service (except those whose wages are directly regulated by movements in other industries). by movements in other industries). Electricity Undertakings (Great Britain).† Gas Undertakings (Great Britain). Waterworks Undertakings (England). Omnibus Service (London).

- Mental Hospital Services (London). Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Northumberland and Durham, West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, South, East and West† Midlands, London, Home Counties, Gloucester, Somerset and Wiltshire, Cornwall, Devon and Dorset).
- Other Industries and Services Agriculture (East Riding of Yorkshire-adult male workers who are not boarded and lodged by their employers). Roadstone Quarrying (South West of England).‡ Gypsum Mining (Nottinghamshire).

- Granite Quarrying (Aberdeen). Limestone Quarrying (Portland and West Cumberland). Iron Ore Mining (Cumberland).

- Iron Ore Mining (Cumberland). Paper Making (Great Britain). Hand-Made Paper Making (Maidstone, Wells and Totnes). Wallpaper Making (England). Paper Bag Making (Great Britain).¶ Paper Box Making (Great Britain).¶ Flict (Deca Cutting (Great Britain).¶

- Flint Glass Cutting (Great Britain). Brick and Tile Making (Bridgwater).
- Brick Making (Birmingham). Basket Making (Vorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midland Counties and London, and Government Work in England and Scotland).
- Export Packing (London). Wholesale Clothing, Millinery, Cotton, etc., Warehousing
- (Manchester). India Rubber Manufacture (Lancashire). Roller Leather Manufacture (Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales).
- Vales). Leather Belt Making (Great Britain). Saddlery and Harness Making (London, Birmingham and Walsall).
- Cemeteries (London).

- Cemeteries (London): Exhibition Stand Fitting (London). Retail Boot Shops (South Wales and Monmouthshire). Co-operative Societies (Scotland). Brush and Broom Making (Great Britain).¶ Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making (Great Britain).¶

PRINCIPAL AGREEMENTS.

In the following paragraphs details are given of the provisions In the following paragraphs details are given of the provisions of some of the more important Agreements now in operation:— *Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing.*—In Yorkshire the wages of workpeople employed in this industry are regulated by two agreements, both of which provide that when the Ministry of Labour index figure is 100 per cent. or more above the pre-war level, the "cost-of-living wage" which is added to the basis rates, and for pieceworkers a percentage equal to 80 per cent. of the index figure. When the index number is below 100 there is a variation for timeworkers of .8426 of 1 per cent. for each rise or fall of 1 point * $t \le 1$ for each rise or fall of 1 point

* † ‡ \$ ¶ See footnotes in previous column. || The sliding scale is embodied in the rules of the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry. In addition to the changes in wages made on account of variations in the cost of living, other changes have been made from time to time, the last being an increase in August, 1924, when it was decided that the revised rates should be stabilised until 1st February, 1926 it was deci bruary, 1926

in the index figure, and for pieceworkers the "cost-of-living wage" is four-fifths of the percentage paid to timeworkers. Should the index number fall to 40 per cent. above the pre-war level, the scale is subject to re-consideration. The fluctuations under the scale are considered by a Reference Committee in January, April, July and October, the index figure taken into account being that published in these months. In *Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire* and *Scotland*, the "cost-of-living wage" takes the form of money amounts uniform for certain groups of workers. In respect of an index number of 75 the "cost-of-living wage" in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire for adult males is 23s. 10d. a week and for adult females 14s. 2d. a week, and in Scotland it is 23s. 11d. and 14s. 2d. a week respectively, with smaller amounts in each district for juveniles. Alterations in the index number are followed district for juveniles. Alterations in the index number are followed by changes in these amounts in the proportion of $\cdot 8426$ of 1 per cent. in the "cost-of-living wage" for every variation of 1 point in the index figure, so long as it is below 100. The dates of adjusting wages are the same as in Yorkshire. In addition to the changes in wages warranted by the sliding scales special advances have been granted in recent months by arbitration awards under which adult male workers received 2s. a week and adult females 1s. 3d. a week, such amounts not being taken into account for the purpose of calculating changes due under the sliding scales.

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for wage purposes.

Hosiery Manufacture (Midlands).—An agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Industry provided in 1921 that when the index number fell to 145 a bonus on earnings should be reduced from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d. in the shilling, with a further OTHER AGREEMENTS. It will be seen that in the above cases the relationship between the amounts of change in wage rates and the extent of fluctuations in the cost of living varies. In the less important agreements there is also considerable variation in this respect. For example, in trades in which the unit of fluctuation in wages is ½d. per hour, the deter-mining variation in the index number is 5 points in the case of furniture trade operatives in Yorkshire and at Manchester, and farriers in Lancashire and London, 6 points in the case of furniture trade operatives on the North-East Coast and the electricity supply industry, 6½ points in the case of furniture trade operatives at Bir-mingham and in North-East Lancashire, 7 points in the local authorities' non-trading services in the East Midlands and 7½ points in the case of civil engineering construction. Other examples of OTHER AGREEMENTS. reduction of 1d. when the index number fell to 130. From this point the bonus was subject to a variation of 1d. in the shilling for each drop of 10 points in the index number. The changes in bonus operate each time the index number shows the necessary fluctuation. Boot and Shoe Manufacture.-An agreement arrived at by a National Boot and Shoe Manufacture.—An agreement arrived at by a National Conference of representatives of employers and workpeople in this industry provides for the payment of certain minimum time rates of wages to male and female operatives when the Ministry of Labour index number is over 70 and for revisions in such rates when the index figure falls to 70, 50 and 30, respectively. The minimum time rates of wages so fixed for males of 22 years and over* are to be 56s., 54s., and 50s. a week when the index number falls to 70, 50 and 30 per cent, above the pre-war level the rates payable when the authorities' non-trading services in the East Midlands and $7\frac{1}{2}$ points in the case of civil engineering construction. Other examples of diverse arrangements are found in the case of road transport in Lancashire and Scotland and beer bottling in London (1s. a week for 5 points), bedstead making (2s. a week for 10 points), fint glass cutting and seed crushing (1s. a week for 4 points), baking in York-shire (1s. 6d. a week for 5 points), baking at Manchester and Liver-pool (2s. a week for 9 points), baking at Leicester and Nottingham (3s. a week for 10 points), and baking at Birmingham (2s. 4d. a week for 10 points). In some trades the variations in wages depend on different fluctuations in the index number for different classes of workers. For furniture trade operatives in London and 30 per cent. above the pre-war level, the rates payable when the index number is over 70 being 57s. for those in the heel-building and stock and shoe rooms and 60s. for those in other departments. In the case of females of 20 years and over* the rate is to be reduced from 36s. to 34s. a week when the index number falls to 70, to 33s. when it reaches 50 and to 31s. when it reaches 30. Graduated rates of pay for males of 15 to 21 years and for females form 15 to 19 years, are also fixed to correspond with the same index numbers. Any changes in rates due under the arrangement are to take effect in June or November, based on the index numbers published in depend on different fluctuations in the index number for different classes of workers. For furniture trade operatives in London a change of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour follows a variation of $6\frac{1}{2}$ points in the case of cabinet makers, polishers, upholsterers, and certain other classes, of 10 points for packers and porters, of $11\frac{1}{2}$ points for female polishers, and of 13 points for upholstresses. For workers in the same trade at High Wycombe the rates for skilled men are changed by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for each $6\frac{1}{2}$ points variation from 128, those for women by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 11 points from 115, and those for labourers by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 9 points from 115. Other agreements provide for varying wage changes for different classes of workers for the same fluctuation in the index number. In pen-making, for example, a fluctuation of 4 points gives a wage change of 1s. 4d. a week to skilled men, of 1s. to unskilled men, and 5d. to women. In the case of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland the variation in wages corresponding with a given change in the index number April or September. Building.—A national agreement in the building industry, dated March 1921, modified by a decision of an Arbitrator in 1923, provided that the rates of wages agreed upon in April, 1921, should be assumed to correspond with an index number of 164¹/₂ in London and 170 in other districts. At meetings of the National Wages and Conditions Council in January and July each year a variation of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour was to be made for each average change of $\frac{5}{2}$ points in the index numbers since the date of the previous review. The Agreement also contained a provision that due consideration should be given to evidence as to the state of trade or other circumstances be given to evidence as to the state of trade or other circumstances which might warrant a variation in the general status of the workers. Under this provision rates of wages have been varied by changes other than those due under the sliding scale arrangement, the last such change being an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in August, 1924, from which date wages were stabilised till 1st February, 1926. Special advances in wages (apart from the operation of the scale) have also been agreed upon in London and increases have also been received by the operatives in various provincial towns as a result of up-grading under the Council's scheme for the grading of towns for wage purposes. In the case of biastrurnace workers in Cumberland the variation in wages corresponding with a given change in the index number differs according to the base rates of the workers concerned. Another interesting variation is found in the case of local authorities' (non-trading) services in the West Midlands, in which the amount of wage change for each 5 points of fluctuation in the index number is greater in the large towns than in smaller localities.

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Railway Service.—For adult male workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic agreements provide that for each rise or fall of five full points in the index number, † there shall be an increase or decrease of 1s. a week in wage rates, but, however great the fall in the index number may be, wages are not to fall below certain fixed minima. In the case of a considerable number of workers these minima have now been reached and no further reduction will these minima have now been reached and no further reduction will therefore be made under the existing sliding scale agreement. The necessary adjustments in wages, which are considered at meetings of the Central Wages Board in March, June, September and December, are based on the index figure published in those months and operate from the first day of the month following. In modification of the sliding scale it was agreed in January, 1922, that, subsequent to that date any reductions becoming due under the scale should be doubled until certain special advances in wages, varying from 2s. to 8s. 6d. a week, granted in 1920, had been withdrawn. These advances have now been eliminated.

Civil Service.—The bonus scheme instituted for permanent Government servants (excluding those employed by way of manual

* Workers employed on certain processes are excluded from the rates quoted, as are also clerks, mechanics, porters, labourers, etc. † In accordance with interpretations made by the Central Wages Board rates of wages are increased or reduced by Is. a week when the index number rises or falls by five full points from the level of that which determined the previous adjustment. Thus, if wages are based on a figure of 75 there is no variation till the index number falls to 70 or rises to 80. For the purpose of the subsequent adjustment the level would be assumed to be 70 or 80 re-spectively, and a variation of five full points from these figures would be necessary to warrant a further adjustment of wages, that is to say, wages would remain unchanged for index numbers of 66 to 74 or 76 to 84 respec-tively.

labour of a kind common to the Government and other employment, whose remuneration is determined by other recognised machinery) provided that when the index number was 130 per cent. above the pre-war level a bonus should be paid of 130 per cent. on the first pre-war level a bonus should be paid of 130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week of ordinary remuneration, 60 per cent. on the first 4108 15s., per annum, and 45 per cent. on remuneration in excess of £200 per annum. The total bonus is subject to an increase or decrease of 1/26th for every five full points variation in the average index figure above or below 130, as ascertained every six months by taking the mean of the monthly index numbers,* the changes operating on 1st March and 1st September. The bonus payable on the higher salaries is subject to a special deduction of 10 per cent. of bonus in the case of basic salaries from £501 to £699, 15 per cent. in the case of salaries from £700 to £799, 20 per cent. from £800 to £899 and so on, the deduction increasing by 5 per cent. for each additional £100.

additional £100. In the case of temporary civil servants the scales of pay in operation as from February, 1922, were related to an index number of 105 per cent. above the pre-war level. Adjustments are made every six months (i.e., on 1st March and 1st September) on the basis of the average of the index numbers for the previous six months, by varying the total rates by 1/41st for each fluctuation of five points in the average index number. The scheme is subject to special review in the event of the index figure falling to 50 or rising to 120.

is greater in the large towns than in smaller localities. The changes in wages which take effect under sliding scale arrange-ments, other than those described in detail above, in many cases operate whenever the index number shows the necessary variation. In other cases they operate quarterly and are based on the index number for the same or the preceding month, or in a number of cases on the average of the numbers for the preceding three months. In a few cases the changes operate every 4, 6, or 12 months, and are usually based on the average of the index numbers published during the preceding period. the preceding period.

TRADE BOARD ORDERS.

In certain trades arrangements for the automatic adjustment of the minimum rates of wages fixed by Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts have been embodied in the Orders. These trades Boards Acts have been embodied in the Orders. These trades include chain-making, boot and shoe repairing, paper bag making, paper box making, perambulator and invalid carriage making, brush and broom making, and coffin furniture and cerement making. In the boot and shoe repairing trade certain minimum rates are applicable when the index number is 91 or over. These rates are reduced when the index number drops into the following groups: 90 to 71, 70 to 61, 60 to 51, 50 to 41, 40 to 31, and 30 or less. In the paper box making and paper bag trades reductions in the minimum paper box making and paper bag trades reductions in the minimum rates are made for each variation of 10 points down to 51 and for each 5 points below this level. A similar arrangement prevails in the brush and broom trade, except that the change from 10 to 5 points occurs when the index number falls below 66.

In a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE a review will be published of the agreements which provide for variations in wages in corre-spondence with fluctuations in the selling prices of certain products.

* From March, 1920, to March, 1921, similar revisions were made at intervals

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Reference to the following Table will show that there were no uch exceptionally large disputes, involving stoppages of work, in he years 1913 and 1916, as occurred in other years covered by he Table, and, on the other hand, that the exceptionally high such exceptionally large disputes, involving stoppages of work, in the years 1913 and 1916, as occurred in other years covered by the Table, and, on the other hand, that the exceptionally high percentages for the years 1912 and 1921 were due to the national coal disputes occurring in those years.

Principal Disputes involving Stoppages of Work, 1910-1924.

ear.	Classes of Workpeople Involved.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.	
910	Cotton spinners, etcLancashire and		Carlos Carlos
	Cheshire	102,000	
	Coal miners—Rhondda Valley Shipbuilders, labourers, etc.—North of	13,000	
319	England and Scotland	35,000	
911	Seamen, firemen, dock and other trans-	Philippine Carlo	
	port workers-United Kingdom	120,000	
	Railway workers-United Kingdom	145,000	
100	Cotton weavers, winders, etc Lancashire	160,000	
912	Coal miners—Great Britain Lightermen, dock workers, carters, etc.	1,000,000	
	-London and Medway and other ports	100,000	
14	Building operatives-London	16,000	
15	Coal miners, etc.—Yorkshire	150,000	
15	Coal miners, etc.—South Wales and Mon.	200,000	
18	Engineers, etc.—Various districts Cotton, spinners, etc.—Lancashire and	200,000	
	Cheshire	120,000	
19	Coal miners, etc.—Yorkshire Ironfounders, coremakers and dressers—	150,000	
	England, Wales and Ireland Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire,	65,000	
	etc	450,000	
20	Railway workers—Great Britain	500,000	
21	Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain	1,100,000	2
41	Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire,	1,150,000	57 .
22	etc. Engineers, etc.—United Kingdom (feder-	375,000	
2.6	ated districts)	260,000]
23	Shipyard workers—Principal districts Shipyard platers, riveters, caulkers, etc.	90,000	
	-Federated districts	40,000	
24	Dock workers, etc.—Great Britain	110,000	
77.	Building operatives—Great Britain	100,000	

CAUSES.

In the following Table the numbers of disputes, involving stoppages of work, beginning in each of the years 1910–1924 are analysed in respect of the causes from which they arose. Where more than one question was in dispute, that which appears to have been the principal cause of the stoppage has been taken for the purpose of this classification.

Year.	Wages.	Hours of Labour.	Employ- ment of Particular Classes or Persons.	Other Working Arrange- ments, Rules and Discipline.	Trade Unionism.	Misc laneo
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	$\begin{array}{c} 296\\ 557\\ 528\\ 956\\ 603\\ 489\\ 398\\ 521\\ 770\\ 857\\ 1,079\\ 560\\ 385\\ 353\\ 435\\ \end{array}$	22 30 26 47 28 17 16 4 25 137 41 31 18 16 13	79 139 143 231 180 82 70 116 200 196 259 91 77 87 87 121	74 66 50 72 56 18 22 42 73 82 93 40 52 52 58	39 72 66 129 82 55 17 35 78 51 89 24 31 91 57	111 8 21 24 23 111 9 12 19 29 46 17 13 29 25
ages	} 586	31	138	57	61	20
Per- cent- ages	66	4	15	6	7	2

By far the largest number of disputes arose on questions of wages, these accounting for more than one-half of the total in each year, and for two-thirds of all the disputes in the period 1910–1924. Of the remainder, disputes respecting the employment of particular classes or persons were of most frequent occurrence, with disputes arising on questions of trade unionism (the assertion or defence of trade union principle, e.g., for recognition of a trade union, or refusal to work with non-unionists) and details of working arrange-ments, of almost equal importance, next. Disputes arising from refusal to work with non-unionsis) and details of working arrange-ments, of almost equal importance, next. Disputes arising from questions respecting hours of labour accounted for only a small proportion of the total, except in the year 1919, when a widespread movement for reductions in working hours was in

As regards the numbers involved in these disputes it will be seen from the following Table that wages disputes claimed the greatest number of workpeople in all the years except 1910 and 1922, and over two-thirds of the total number of workpeople involved in disputes during the period 1910–1924. The number of workpeople involved in disputes arising from the employment of particular classes

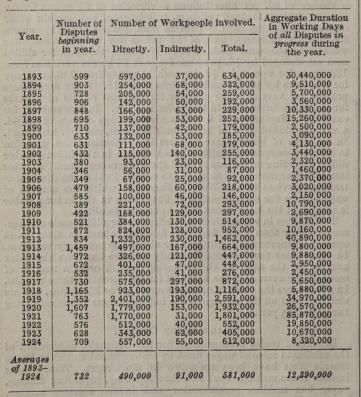
STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK.

INFORMATION is regularly collected by the Ministry of Labour as to the numbers and classes of workpeople involved in industrial disputes resulting in stoppages of work in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the numbers of working days lost in such disputes, the causes and results of the disputes, and the methods by which they are settled. On the occurrence of a stoppage of work owing to a dispute, enquiries are addressed to the employers, or their associations, and to the trade unions concerned, asking for particulars under these headings, and from the returns received, supplemented by other available information, statistics are regularly compiled and published in the monthly issues of this GAZETTE, with some details regarding each of the principal disputes (see, for example, page 255 of this issue). each of the principal disputes (see, for example, page 255 of this issue).

For many years before the war, a "Report on Strikes and Lock-outs" was prepared annually, presented to Parliament, and published, in which information for the previous year was given in detail, with comparative statistics for a series of years. In the interests of national economy, the publication of these Reports was suspended after the outbreak of the war, and has not yet been resumed. In view of the length of time which has now elapsed since the issue of the latest Report (relating to the year 1913), the following summary has been prepared of some of the principal statistics for recent years. has been prepared of some of the principal statistics for recent years.

NUMBERS, WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED, AND DURATION.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893–1924, together with the number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred.* The numbers of workpeople shown as "directly" involved are those actually on strike or locked out; those shown as "indirectly" involved are workpeople who, though not themselves on strike or locked out, were thrown out of work, owing to the disputes, at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The "aggregate duration" is obtained by multiplying the number of working days from the beginning to the end of the strike or lock-out, allowance being made for any increase or diminution in the number involved owing to the extension of the The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving or diminution in the number involved owing to the extension of the dispute on the one hand, or to the gradual replacement of the work-people involved, or to their finding work elsewhere, on the other.



The figures for different years show wide variations, the numbers of disputes recorded ranging from 346 in 1904 to 1,607 in 1920, the total numbers involved from 87,000 in 1904 to over $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1919, and the aggregate duration from less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million days in 1904 to over 40 million days in 1912 and nearly 86 million days in 1921. The high totals of aggregate days lost in the two latter years, as also in 1893, were largely due to prolonged stoppages of work in the coal mining industry.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, are 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. Work-people involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable in most years, but it applied to about 106,000 workpeople in 1912, 150,000 in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, and 100,000 in 1921.

The annual loss of working time owing to industrial disputes, during the whole period of 32 years covered by the Table, averaged nearly 12,400,000 days, equivalent to less than 1 day per head of the whole employed population. In the years 1919-1922 the figures were much above the average, but in 1923 and 1924, and during the first six months of 1925, they have fallen to considerably less than an annual average of 1 day per head of the employed nonulation population.

MAGNITUDE.

Of the considerable number of disputes recorded, a large proportion affect only small numbers of workpeople. This will be seen from the following Table, in which the disputes beginning in the years 1910-1924 are classified according to the total numbers of workpeople directly involved :-

Year. 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1919 1919 1919 1920 1922 1922 1922	Number of Disputes involving the undermentioned numbers of workpeople :							
	Under 100.	100 and under 1,000.	1,000 and under 2,500.	2,500 and under 5,000.	5,000 and upwards.	Total.		
	2.31 3.89 3.86 677 520 3.83 2.87 3.09 528 616 818 416 2.93 2.89 3.41	221 376 373 652 384 239 187 312 477 541 639 285 239 277 297	44 73 50 88 53 34 36 66 93 98 101 41 29 46 51	12 20 13 27 7 8 10 22 37 45 23 10 8 7 7	13 14 12 15 8 8 12 21 30 52 26 11 7 9 13	521 872 834 1,459 972 672 532 7300 1,165 1,352 1,607 763 576 628 709		
Averages	432	367	60	17	17	893		
Percen- tages	48	41	7	2	2	100		

In every year, disputes involving less than 1,000 workpeople formed the great majority of all disputes, and in a large proportion less than 100 workpeople were involved. Over the whole period of 15 years covered by the Table, disputes involving 5,000 work-people, or more, formed less than 2 per cent. of the total number of disputes.

Although, however, disputes involving over 5,000 workpeople form so small a proportion of the total number of disputes, they account for a large proportion of the total number of workpeople involved and of the aggregate loss of working days.

In the following Table, the numbers of workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration of, disputes affecting 5,000 workpeople and upwards are compared with the total number of workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration in working days of, all disputes beginning in each of the years under review. The figures of total duration in this Table represent the aggregate duration of disputes which *began* in each year, whilst in the Table in the previous column the aggregate duration represents the time lost in *all* disputes *in progress* during the year :—

	Number in Dispu	of Workpeopletes beginning	le involved g in Year.	Duration in Working Days of Disputes beginning in Year.			
Year.	(a) All Disputes.	(b) Disputes affecting 5,000 or more Workpeople.	Percentage (b) forms of (a).	(a) All Disputes.	(b) Disputes affecting 5,000 or more Workpeople.	Percentage (b) forms of (a).	
1910	514,000	321,000	62	12,340,000	9,450,000	77	
1911	952,000	638,000	67	10,130,000	6,310,000	62	
1912	1,462,000	1,202,000	82	38,250,000	35,160,000	92	
1913	664,000	198,000	30.	10,240,000	3,210,000	31	
1914	447,000	203,000	45	9,360,000	5,370,000	57 55	
1915	448,000	274,000	61 45	2,970,000 2,370,000	1,640,000	47	
1916	276,000	125,000	66	5,870,000	3,780,000	64	
1917	872,000	572,000 672,000	60	5,890,000	3,030,000	51	
1918 1919	2,591,000	2,085,000	80	36,330,000	30,510,000	84	
1920	1,932,000	1,463,000	76	28,860,000	23,490,000	81	
1921	1,801,000	1,612,000	90	82,270,000	79,670,000	97	
1922	552,000	390,000	. 71	19,650,000	17,570,000	89	
1923	405,000	193,000	48	10,950,000	8,490,000	78	
1924	612,000	389,000	64	8,010,000	5,430,000	68	
Aver-	976,000	689,000	71	18,900,000	15,620,000	83	

It will be seen that the number of workpeople involved in the relatively few disputes affecting 5,000 workpeople and upwards comprised more than 60 per cent. of the total number of workpeople involved in eleven of the fifteen years and 45 to 50 per cent. in three of the remaining four years. The aggregate duration of such disputes was more than one-half the total aggregate duration of all disputes in every year except 1913 and 1916, and in seven of the years it was more than three-fourths of the total.

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	Numb	Number of Workpeople (000's omitted) directly involved in Disputes, involving stoppages of work, arising on questions of—								
Year.	Wages.	Hours of Labour.	Employ- ment of Particular Classes or Persons.	Other Working Arrange- ments, Rules and Discipline.	Trade Unionism.	Miscel- laneous.	Total			
in a set	1	a and a second	(Thou	sands.)			10133			
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	$75 \\ 381 \\ 1,019 \\ 201 \\ 338 \\ 151 \\ 282 \\ 452 \\ 1,684 \\ 1,450 \\ 1,705 \\ 206 \\ 147 \\ 421 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	92 13 9 14 11 2 15 3 162 461 13 10 6 6 2	115 33 55 53 31 13 39 192 154 129 176 23 23 24 35	62 68 42 20 14 9 14 21 29 61 45 14 45 14 263 43 26	33 326 121 105 50 32 5 69 108 25 25 27 7 10 105 18	7 3 6 25 19 7 11 8 18 41 68 11 4 18 55	384 824 1,232 497 326 401 235 575 923 2,401 1,779 1,779 1,779 343 557			
Aver- ages	} 586	55	72	49	69	20	851			
Per- cent- ages	} 69	7	8. 10	6	8	2	100			

Of the disputes on questions of wages, those arising out of demands for increases in rates of wages predominated in the period 1910-1920, which were years of rising wages, and those resulting from proposals for reductions in rates of wages predominated in the years 1921-3, when wages were falling. In 1924, when there was a slight rise, on average, in rates of wages, the stoppages of work following upon demands made for increases in wages were again considerably more numerous than those caused by proposals for reductions. for reductions.

RESULTS.

The results of the disputes which began in each of the years under review, as indicated by the terms on which they were settled, are classified in the Table which follows. Disputes classified as in favour of employers or in favour of workpeople, for the purpose of this Table, are those in which the employers or workpeople, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects which led to the stoppage of work. Disputes in which the employers, or workpeople, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "compromised."

Year.	workpeop	r of Disputes, a le directly invo Results of which	ved therein the	
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employers.	Compromised.	Total.
and the second	100 100 100 100	Number	of Disputes.	A Contractor
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1917 1918 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924* Averages	134 221 230 425 240 157 122 229 348 345 390 152 152 111 117 160 230 26	289 273 248 371 325 248 140 161 270 306 507 315 222 183 229 266 30	198 378 356 663 407 267 270 340 547 701 710 296 243 258 311 396 44	521 872 834 1,459 972 672 532 730 1,165 1,352 1,367 1,607 763 576 628 628 628 628 700 892 100
	Num	ber of Workpeo	ple <i>Directly</i> Involve	ed.
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924*	63,000 54,000 918,000 161,000 64,000 78,000 53,000 216,000 216,000 216,000 26,000 28,000 88,000 54,000	$\begin{array}{c} 54,000\\72,000\\177,000\\93,000\\49,000\\57,000\\70,000\\204,000\\575,000\\189,000\\189,000\\189,000\\100,000\\64,000\\64,000\\79,000\\99,000\\\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 267,000\\ 698,000\\ 137,000\\ 243,000\\ 213,000\\ 266,000\\ 112,000\\ 395,000\\ 503,000\\ 503,000\\ 1,489,000\\ 1,489,000\\ 1,440,000\\ 1,644,000\\ 425,000\\ 179,000\\ 403,000\\ \end{array}$	384,000 824,000 497,000 326,000 923,000 575,000 575,000 1,779,000 1,779,000 1,770,000 512,000 333,000 556,000
Averages Percentages	162,000 19	131,000 15	558,000 66	851,000 100

* Of the disputes beginning in 1924, nine, directly involving 770 workpeople, were still unsettled at the time of going to press.

Working Days Los

600,00 2,985,00

2,851,000 1,020,000 485,000 2,954,000 30,800,000 2,700,00 ,500,00 1,000,000 6.800.000

7,500,000 3,850,000 16,000,000 72,000,000 6,750,000 L3,650,000 3,400,000

5,725,000 510,000 2,970,000

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In each year, except 1921, the number of disputes which ended in a compromise, or were only partially successful, was greater than the number which ended in favour of the employers, or the than the number which ended in favour of the employers, of the number which ended in favour of the workpeople; and in two years, 1916 and 1919, the number of compromised, or partially successful, disputes amounted to more than half the total. Taking the period of 15 years as a whole, about one-fourth of the disputes ended in favour of the workpeople, less than one-third in favour of the employers, and nearly one-half resulted in a compromise. If regard employers, and nearly one-half resulted in a compromise. If regard is had to the numbers of workpeople involved, the cases in which the terms of settlement indicate a compromise or only a partial success were even more predominant, about one-fifth of the workpeople being involved in disputes settled in favour of the workpeople, one-seventh in those settled in favour of the employers, and two-thirds in those which ended in a compromise. The differences between the two sets of figures appear to indicate a greater tendency to compromise in the case of the larger disputes.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The following Table gives particulars as to the methods by which the disputes involving stoppages of work were settled :----

Year.	By direct negotiation between the parties or their represen- tatives.	By Con- ciliation.	By Arbi- tration.	By return to work on employers' terms without negotia- tion.	Other- wise.*	Total.
\$	Sec. 10	1	Number of 1	Disputes.		
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924†	357 635 620 1,129 7,17 717 408 343 461 747 1,042 1,184 573 408 478 478	33 80 65 118 54 44 48 87 138 83 128 48 54 49 75	25 21 22 24 27 58 68 112 177 108 62 20 9 9 22 19	$\begin{array}{c} 66\\ 67\\ 69\\ 117\\ 108\\ 105\\ 47\\ 31\\ 56\\ 54\\ 122\\ 122\\ 62\\ 59\\ 51\\ 64\\ \end{array}$	40 69 58 71 66 57 266 57 65 111 60 46 46 28 50	521 872 834 1,459 972 672 532 730 1,165 1,352 1,352 1,352 1,352 1,607 763 576 628 700
Averages Percen-	639	74	52	72	55	892
tages	72	8	6	8	6	100
	all and the	Number of	workpeopl	e Directly In	volved.	
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924†	$\begin{array}{c} 192,000\\ 278,000\\ 286,000\\ 361,000\\ 172,000\\ 95,000\\ 167,000\\ 167,000\\ 1,694,000\\ 1,593,000\\ 1,719,000\\ 476,000\\ 229,000\\ 314,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 163,000\\ 513,000\\ 95,000\\ 127,000\\ 248,000\\ 31,000\\ 114,000\\ 62,000\\ 89,000\\ 89,000\\ 14,000\\ 9,000\\ 188,000\\ 188,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,000\\ 14,000\\ 13,000\\ 25,000\\ 7,000\\ 27,000\\ 61,000\\ 82,000\\ 155,000\\ 147,000\\ 155,000\\ 34,000\\ 7,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 19,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,000\\ 16,000\\ 22,000\\ 17,000\\ 25,000\\ 15,000\\ 32,000\\ 62,000\\ 269,000\\ 57,000\\ 54,000\\ 24,000\\ 54,000$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000\\ 3,000\\ 852,000\\ 3,000\\ 7,000\\ 12,000\\ 180,000\\ 100,000\\ 200,000\\ 2,000\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 384,000\\ 824,000\\ 1,232,000\\ 497,000\\ 326,000\\ 401,000\\ 235,000\\ 575,000\\ 923,000\\ 2,401,000\\ 1,779,000\\ 1,779,000\\ 1,770,000\\ 512,000\\ 556,000\\ \end{array}$
Averages Percen-	542,000	128,000	41,000	46,000	94,000	851,000
tages	64	15	5	5	11	100

By far the largest number of disputes were settled by direct arrangement between the parties, this method accounting for 72 per cent. of the total number of settlements in the period under review, and for 64 per cent. of the total number of workpeople directly involved. Next in numerical importance was the method of conciliation, by which 8 per cent. of the total number of disputes were composed, involving 15 per cent. of the total number of disputes were composed, involving 15 per cent. of the total number of work-people. Recourse to arbitration terminated 6 per cent. of the disputes, affecting 5 per cent. of the workpeople. Return to work on the employers' terms was recorded in the case of 8 per cent. of the disputes, affecting 5 per cent. of the workpeople. Five per cent. of the disputes were settled by replacement of the work-people involved in stoppages who lost their employment in this way was almost negligible—only about one-quarter per cent. of the total number of disputes, but in these disputes 11 per cent. of the total number of disputes, but in these disputes 11 per cent. of the total number of workpeople were involved, 7 per cent. being involved in one dispute, viz., the stoppage of 850,000 coal miners in 1912, the matter at issue in which was ultimately settled by the passing of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912. It is of interest to note that during the war years 1915-8, the proportion of disputes settled by arbitration per sens high set 14 per

passing of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912. It is of interest to note that during the war years 1915-8, the proportion of disputes settled by arbitration rose as high as 13 per cent., and the proportion of workpeople involved in disputes thus settled to 15 per cent., the increase in the proportion of disputes settled by means of arbitration being accompanied by a similar decrease in the settlements by direct negotiation decrease in the settlements by direct negotiation.

* Cases in which the disputes ended in the replacement of the workpeople involved, or in the closing of the works, and settlements effected by legislation (e.g., the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912), by Statutory Orders (e.g., under the Munitions of War Acts), or by Government decisions as regards disputes at controlled undertakings, are included under this heading. † See note * on previous page.

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE.

July, 1925.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1925, details were given of the minimum rates of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers which had been fixed up to that date by Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. Since that date the rates in some cases have been varied, and minimum rates have been fixed for additional areas. In the following Table a summary is given of the minimum rates of wages in force at the end of June for ordinary male labourers and for women, together with the hours of labour on which the weekly minimum wage is based :--minimum wage is based :---

ohe, nos	Ordina Labourers and	ry Mal (21 y over).	e ears	except	18 years a where othe specified).	nd over erwise
Area.	Minimum Rate.	Hour respectively which minin rate paya	ct of n the num e is	Minimum Rate.	Hours in respect of which the minimum rate is payable.	
		Sum- mer.	Win- ter.	lind farm or - is-onto straight providents	Summer.	Winter.
<i>England</i> . Bedford & Hunts Berkshire Buckinghamshire	Per Week. 30s. 6d. 29s. 2d. 30s. 0d.	50 50 50	 50 48	Per Hour. 6d. 5d. (19) 6d.		
Cambridge & Isle of Ely Cheshire	30s. 0d. 35s. 0d.	51 54		5½d. 6d.	8 per day	8 per day
Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Cumberland and	31s. 0d.	51		5d. (20)		
Westmorland & Furness Dis- trict of Lan-	(Summer) 32s. 6d. (Winter) 31s. 0d.	> 54	48	5 <u>1</u> d.		
cashire J Derbyshire Devonshire Dorset Durham Essex Gloucestershire	8d. per hr. 32s. 6d. 30s. 0d. 32s. 0d. 30s. 0d. 30s. 0d.	54 52 51 50 50 50	54 50 50 48 50	5d. 5d. (20) 5d. (15) 2s. per day 5d. (21) 5d.*	 8 per day 50	 8 per day 48
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Herefordshire Hertfordshire Lancashire (except Furness Dis-	30s. 0d. 31s. 0d. 31s. 0d. 31s. 0d. 32s. 6d.	51 54 48 52	48 48 48 48	5d. 4≟d. 24s. p. wk. 5≟d.	 48 8 per day	 48 8 per day
trict) :	33s. 6d. 42s. 0d. 37s. 6d. 34s. 0d.	50 60 60 54	50 60 60 54	6d. 6d. 6d. 5d.		
Holland Kesteven & Lind-	36s. 0d.	52		6d. (15)	Barbarad	Lagitiditer"
sey Middlesex	$\begin{array}{c} 32s. & 0d. \\ (Summer) \\ 34s. & 4\frac{1}{2}d. \\ (Winter) \end{array}$	52	48 48	51d. (17) (Summer) 25s. p. wk. (Winter)	} 50	 48
Monmouthshire	33s. 0d. 32s. 0d.	50	48	24s. p. wk. 6d. (17)	J	
Norfolk{	(Summer) 29s. 0d. (Winter) 28s. 0d.	\$50	48	5d.	50	48
Northampton & Soke of Peter- borough Northumberland Nottinghamshire Oxfordshire Salop Somersetshire Staffordshire Suffolk Surrey Surrey Warwickshire Worcestershire Yorkshire	308. 0d. 348. 0d. 308. 0d. 328. 0d. 328. 6d. 328. 6d. 328. 0d. 318. 6d. 7d. per hr. 328. 3d. 308. 0d. 308. 0d. 308. 0d.	50 52 50 50 54 54 52 54 52 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	48 48 50 48 54 54 54 54 54 54 48 50 48 48 50 48	$\begin{array}{c} 6d.\\ 5d.^{\dagger}\\ 5d.\\ 6d.\\ 5d.\\ 5d.\\ 5d.\\ 2d.\\ 2d.\\ 2d.\\ 2d.\\ 2d.\\ 2d.\\ 2d.\\ 2$	52 ± 54 50 52 50 53	48 54 50 48 48 48 48
East Riding West Riding North Riding	34s. 0d.‡ 36s. 0d. 33s. 0d.	521 521 521 521	48 48 48	5d. (16) 5d. (14) 6d.	44 44 44	44 44 44
Wales. Anglesey & Car- narvonshire Carmarthenshire Denbigh & Flint Glamorganshire Merionethshire &	30s. 0d. 30s. 0d. 30s. 6d. 37s. 6d.	50 54 50 53	50 54 50 51	6d. 5d. 5d. 6d.	8 per day 81 p. day 81 p. day 81 p. day	8 per day 8 p. day 8 p. day 8 p. day
Montgomeryshire Pembrokeshire &	31s. 6d.	54	54	5d.		 8 per dev
Cardiganshire Radnorshire & Bre-	30s. 0d.	54	50 48	5d, 5d.	8 per day	8 per day 48
conshire	31s. 0d.	54	48	Ju.	10	Trans Alle

The Orders also specify minimum rates for juvenile workers, overtime rates, special rates for horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds, in certain cases and the allowances in kind which may be granted in lieu of payment in cash, with the value at which such allowances may be reckoned. For some areas, also, Orders have been issued fixing special rates for harvest work

may be reckoned. For some areas, also, Orders have been issued fixing special rates for harvest work. Copies of the Orders in full are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Agricultural Wages Board, 7, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

* No age specified.
† Minimum rate for adult casual workers fixed at 3d, per hour.
‡ Subject to an increase of 1s, per week for every ten points that the index figure of the prices of retail commodities rises above the figure published for December, 1924.

July, 1925.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Work-shops for the year 1924 has been issued.* The Report states that, taking industry as a whole, trade con-ditions have again been bad, though there have been particular industries and branches of industry which have been very prosperous and where employment has been good, and there are others where, though conditions cannot be described as good, they have certainly been better than they were during 1923. been better than they were during 1923. Reference is made in the Report to the continued development of

been better than they were during 1923. Reference is made in the Report to the continued development of new industrial areas, to the steady increase in the removal of factories from the centre to the outskirts of London, and to the continued and rapid increase in the generation and use of electricity. The number of registered factories† in Great Britain again increased during 1924, the total being 142,494, as against 139,920 in 1923. Workshops† declined from 140,850 to 133,729. Factories thus for the first time exceed workshops in number; the decline in work-shops is largely due to the introduction of electrical power, the use of which converts premises from a workshop into a factory. There is, too, the tendency for the small places to be absorbed by the big ; in particular, the small dressmaker and milliner, it is stated in the Report, can no longer compete with the large stores. The only new legislation affecting the Department which became operative during the year was the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which imposed new duties on the staff both in regard to notices and registers required to be kept for workmen's compensation pur-poses, and in regard to first-aid. Section 28 of the Act, which came into force at the beginning of the year, abolished the dual standard of reportability of accidents (viz., one day's absence from work in the case of machinery accidents and seven days' absence in the case of all other accidents), and established one uniform standard, of three days' inability to earn full wages, without any differentiation as to causation. This difference in the standard of reportability should be taken into account in considering the following Table, which gives the accident figures for 1924 and for 1923 :---

Industry.	(fatal a	cidents nd non- al).	Fatal Accidents.		
	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	
'extile—	1 .000	abed ou	interna 4	a thought	
Cotton	9,334	6,538	16	24	
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	3,369	2,729	23	26	
Other Textile Industries	2,135	1,577	10	10	
Ion-Textile—	and the second	West Internet			
Conversion of Metals (including Roll-	00.100				
ing Mills and Tube Making) Founding of Metals	22,102	20,099	97	90	
Railway and Tramway Carriages,	10,198	7,443	28	29 .	
Motor and other Wahisler	12,033	9,204	32	26	
Shipbuilding	14,427	8,038	103	60	
Other Non-Textile Industries	84,237	60,715	435	423	
Docks and Warehouses, Buildings and Railways, under Sections 104-	01,201	00,110	100	725	
106 of the Factory Act, 1901	11,888	9,208	212	179	
	169,723	125,551	956	867	

It is stated that the alteration from seven to three days in the case of non-machinery accidents has caused a marked increase in the number of reportable cases, and that the publicity given to the alteration of the law has had a marked effect in securing more regular notification of accidents. The main reason, however, for the increase is trade improvement during the year in those industries which experience has shown are the chief accident producers, such as shipbuilding.

producers, such as shipbuilding. Attention is called to the fact that by far the largest proportion of casualties occur in a comparatively limited group of industries. In the case of both shipbuilding and building construction, which accounted for 103 and 104 fatal accidents respectively, the majority of the casualties were due to workpeople falling from scaffolding, etc.; and, as the tendency is in the direction of greater heights, both in vessels and buildings, these risks are increasing. New regulations have been framed with a view to bringing about safer working conditions in both these industries. As a consequence of the collapse of a spinning mill at Bradford, involving 4 Teaths and 15 other casualties, special attention is now being paid by inspectors to old mills or other buildings which there is reason to fear might not be structurally safe. means of meeting emergencies and as a substitute for overtime during a period of extreme pressure, although there is a minority of cases in which it serves a permanent need. The Report states that the Statutory Welfare Orders, which apply to fourteen different industries, appear to have been well observed on the whole. In regard to voluntary welfare schemes the Report observes :--- "These movements usually are more active during trade prosperity, and it is all the more satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding depression in certain industries, numerous welfare organisations were carried on successfully last year, and much new activity is reported by the inspectors." Examples of schemes are given as indicating the variety of the forms "welfare "has taken, and the distribution of the movement throughout the country. By Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which came into force on the 1st January, 1924, the provision of first-aid, introduced by the Welfare Order of October, 1917, into blastfurnaces, copper and iron mills, foundries and metal works, and extended by a series of subsequent Welfare Orders to a limited number of other industries, became compulsory in all factories. The Report states that "seldom, if ever, in the history of industrial legislation has a new requirement for the benefit of the workers been so readily accepted," and that "the record of general interest and goodwill remains remarkable and gratifying, alike where individual firms and Trade Associations are concerned." Mong other subjects dealt with in the Report are dangerous trades, sanitation, and the working of the "particulars" section of the Factory Act (which requires employers in certain trades to publish particulars of the work to be done and of the rate of wages applicable thereto). not be structurally safe.

not be structurally safe. With regard to the large number of accidents that are not preventable by fencing and other safeguards, the Report refers to the important part played by "Safety First" organisations, and instances are quoted showing the successful results in reducing accidents obtained in establishments where safety organisation is a special feature. All workers, it is suggested in the Report, must be stimulated to interest themselves in the matter, and, above all, the foremen and managers; and the education in safe working of new hands, and particularly of young persons entering employment for the first time, is of the greatest importance. Summarised by age and sex the accidents of the year 1924 were distributed as shown in the following table :—

* Cmd. 2437. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net. †;"Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; "workshops" are not so equipped.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

		<u></u>	<u>.</u>		22	All Accidents.	Fatal Accidents.
Adults :		1.00		and the second	The start of	2. 2. 2 Y 2. 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2	1
Male						129,512	853
Female Young Per	sons .					12,876	22
Male						20,976	72
Female						6,359	9
All Ages :					a second	Figure Change - and	A STATE OF A STATE OF A STATE
Male			(1 ····)			150,488 19,235	925
Female			•••			19,235	31
T	otal					169,723	956
					11. 30 A.S.		

The Report of the Senior Medical Inspector includes the following Table of notifications under Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, showing, as compared with previous years, an increase in the number of cases from lead poisoning, and a notable increase in the number of reported cases of epitheliomatous ulceration :---

Disease.	Cas	ses.	Deaths.		
D156856.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	
Lead Poisoning		486	337	32	25
Phosphorus Poisoning Arsenic Poisoning	•••	6	••••	1	
Mercurial Poisoning		5		ALL ALL	E which they
loxic Jaundice		3	7		2
Epitheliomatous ulceration		123	58	24	4
hrome ulceration		45	58		
Anthrax		43	46	4	5
Total		711	510	61	36

The increase in lead poisoning compared with 1923 was due to cases in shipbreaking and in the electric accumulator industry. Regulations based on the principle of exhaust ventilation are now in force in the electric accumulator industry. The number of young persons examined for certificates of fitness in 1924 was 364,297. Of these 20,738 were rejected or obtained conditional certificates, as shown in the following Table :---

			Num	Para Maria		
Defect.			ct. Reject		Certificates under con- ditions or advice.	Total.
Medical reasons Non-medical reasons				6,491 3,919	9,527 801	16,018 4,720
Total			••••	10,410	10,328	20,738

About three-fourths of the rejections for non-medical reasons were due to non-production of a certificate or other evidence of age. A detailed Report on the operation of the system of employment of women and young persons in two day-shifts, permitted by Section 2 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, is given in the Report. The total number of Orders permitting the working of two shifts, issued up to the end of 1924, was 425, showing an annual average, roughly, of 106; and, of these, probably not more than one-third are in use at the present time, while a certain number have never been put into operation. Of those disused, the greater proportion are unlikely to be revived. Moreover, very few of the Orders apply to the whole of the factory or workshop. The total number of persons employed at any time under the system since January, 1921, amounts to 22,915, of whom 15,609 were women, 3,009 boys over 16, and 4,297 girls over 16. In general the two-shift system has been used as a means of meeting emergencies and as a substitute for overtime during a period of extreme pressure, although there is a minority of cases in which it serves a permanent need. The Report states that the Statutory Welfare Orders which

SURVEY OF OVERSEAS MARKETS BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

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THE Committee on Industry and Trade, which was appointed by the Prime Minister in July, 1924, under the Chairmanship of Sir Arthur Balfour, K.B.E., to inquire into the conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce, with special reference to the export trade, has prepared a volume, entitled "Survey of Overseas Markets," which was published on 15th July.

Markets," which was published on 15th July. The main feature is a series of surveys dealing separately with the various Dominions, Colonies and foreign countries, considered primarily as markets for British goods. Each survey begins with the main figures of external trade for 1904, 1913, and the latest available post-war year. The public finance of the country is briefly dealt with, and the economic development is discussed at greater length. The surveys also describe the industrial and commercial policy of the countries, their external trade, with special reference to the growth or diminution of trade with the United Kingdom, and the competitive situation. The second chapter includes Tables the competitive situation. The second chapter includes Tables comparing the rates of Customs Duty charged in 1914 and 1924 on a number of important British exports in the chief pre-war markets, with a view to an estimate being made as to whether the average ad valorem incidence of these tariff rates has or has not materially increased. The next chapter contains memoranda on foreign commercial policy affecting British export trade. Finally, the volume includes a number of statistical tables showing, for example, the volume of the external trade of the United Kingdom on the basis of 1913 prices, the share of the United Kingdom and certain other countries in the world trade, and the division of United Kingdom trade between the Empire and foreign countries, etc., etc.

The above-mentioned material is all drawn from official sources, but the Committee have prefixed an introduction in which they review the situation, and point out some of the main considerations arising from the surveys. They emphasize the fact that the volume does not constitute a Report in which their recommendations are formulated, but represents an attempt to assemble the facts in regard to British trade in Overseas Markets. The first subject discussed by the Committee is the question of the United Kingdom's share in the world trade, and it is pointed out that while the United Kingdom has retained or even increased its share of the total world trade compared with pre-war, the great reduction which has occurred in that total means a substantial reduction in the actual volume of British export trade.

The Committee then proceed to discuss in detail the various factors responsible for the decline. These factors the Committee class under the three following heads :-

(1) Decline of Purchasing Power of Local Population;

(2) Growth of Local Manufacture in the overseas countries;

(3) Displacement of British imports by imports from other countries.

In summing up, the Committee point out that the main forces with which the trade of the United Kingdom has to contend are, so far as they arise in the Overseas Markets themselves, world forces, the effects of which, however, are felt with special acuteness by Great Britain, which depends so greatly on foreign trade.

The volume, which is some 700 pages in length, is published at the price of 6s., and may be purchased directly from His Majesty's Stationery Office or through any bookseller.

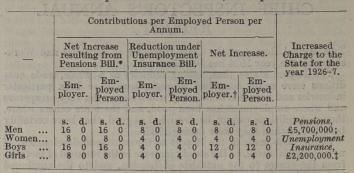
STATE INSURANCE SCHEMES: NET ANNUAL ADDITION TO CONTRIBUTIONS.

IN answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 13th July, asking as to the increased net annual charge on employers, on employed persons, and on the State as a result of the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill and of the Unemployment Insurance Bill conjointly, the Minister of Health gave the following information :---

The subjoined Table shows, as regards the contributions of The subjoined Table shows, as regards the contributions of employers and employed persons coming within each of the three schemes, the increased net annual charge resulting from the pro-visions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill taken in conjunction with the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and also the total increased annual charge to the State under these processing for the rule 1006 07. It has been supported that an the and also the total increased annual charge to the State under these measures for the year 1926-27. It has been assumed that on the average an employed person and his employer pay 48 contributions in the year. The charge to the State in respect of pensions includes the estimated additional cost of unrestricted old age pensions includes the estimated additional cost of unrestricted old age pensions includes the estimated additional State charge in respect of pensions includes the table as the additional State charge in respect of unemploy-ment insurance is the estimated product of the increased Exchequer contribution of 14 a week (¹/₄d. for women, boys and girls). From 2nd January, 1928, the increased charge will be reduced to about t500,000 per annum, owing to the reduction in the Exchequer contribution of 1d. a week (¹/₄d. for women, boys and girls) which will then operate. On the other hand, the Exchequer contribution is subject to a contingent further increase of 1d. a week (¹/₄d. for women, boys and girls) in any quarter during the deficiency period in which the average outstanding Treasury advances for that

quarter exceed those outstanding on 31st December, 1925. This further increase is equivalent to about £425,000 a quarter.

July, 1925.



PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT INDUS-TRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES IN JUNE.

DURING the four weeks ended 27th June, 1925, ten meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Ministry of Labour.

At the sixth annual meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the *Flour Milling Industry*, arrangements were made for the publication of the Annual Report. A memorandum submitted by the Workers' Side on the questions of overtime provisions and the guaranteed week was also discussed.

The first Annual Report of the Technical Education Committee of this Council has been printed and records the progress made in the matter of technical education since the Committee took over the responsibilities in this regard from the National Association of British and Irish Millers. A conference of Technical Teachers is being held in order to discuss the best means of forwarding the work which the Committee has in hand.

At the meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Metallic Bedsteads Industry, discussion centred on the recent imposition by the Irish Free State Government of a duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on all imported metallic bedsteads. It was decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to consider certain points arising therefrom.

The National Council of the Pottery Industry has now issued a statement of the conditions governing the award of the open Technical Scholarship offered by the Council. The Scholarship is of the value of 450 per annum, tenable for three years; and it is stipulated that candidates must be over 16 years of age on July 31st, 1925, and resident in the United Kingdom. They will be required to give evidence of satisfactory general education and to answer questions in Elementary Chemistry and Physics, including Heat. They will also be required to satisfy the Council that they have a satisfactory knowledge of the materials and processes of the industry. The selected candidate will be required to attend at the Central School of Pottery at Stoke-on-Trent, or such other educational Institution as the Council may approve, for at least five half-days per week or the equivalent, and on the remaining five half-days per week or the equivalent, and on the remaining five half-days per week his time must be spent in practical work in a Pottery, or in a manner to be approved by the Principal of the Institution at which the Scholarship is held. Attendance at Evening Classes may not be substituted for this arrangement, but attendance at Evening Classes may be additional to it.

REGISTRATION OF DOCK LABOURERS IN PORT OF LONDON.

THE Dock Transport Workers (Registration and Guaranteed Week) Committee, of which the Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., LL.D., is Chairman, in their first and second Interim Reports§ made strong recommendations in favour of the establishment of schemes for the registration of dock transport workers.

It is now announced that agreement has been reached between the parties concerned for the establishment of a Joint Committee representative of employers and workpeople engaged in the dock transport industry in the Port of London, to carry out the recom-mendations of the above-named Committee. Nominations for the membership of the new Joint Committee have been invited

July, 1925.

DEDUCTIONS FROM POLICE PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

A REPORT^{*} has recently been issued by a Committee appointed to consider the question of a continuance of the deductions from Police pay and allowances and in the alternative an increase in the THE Seventh Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on the 19th May and ended on the 10th June, 1925. Police pay and allowances and in the alternative an increase in the rateable deductions in respect of Police pensions. The deductions from pay and allowances consist of (a) deductions from rent allowances (with corresponding charges for quarters) at the rate of 3s. 6d. a week for constables in England and 2s. 3d. a week in Scotland; and (b) supplementary deductions from pay at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. introduced in 1922 as part of the measures taken by the Government to secure reductions in Police expenditure. Dr. Edouard Benes, Czecho-Slovakian Government delegate and er Prime Minister of Czecho-Slovakia, was elected President of the Conference The main subjects dealt with are shown below. The summaries These deductions were instituted in the financial year 1922-23 and were continued during the succeeding two financial years. Recently are necessarily very brief owing to exigencies of space and must not be regarded as modifying in any way the actual texts of the draft conventions or recommendations adopted. they have been under discussion by the Police Councils, which have failed to arrive at an agreement. The Home Secretary and the Secretary for Scotland accordingly authorised the continuation of the deductions till 30th June in England and to 31st July in PROCEDURE. The Sixth Session of the Conference (1924) had agreed that when a draft convention or recommendation had been provisionally voted upon as a whole and had received a two-thirds majority the Con-ference should decide whether the final vote should be deferred till Scotland. The Committee recommends that the deductions from rent allowances and the supplementary deduction from pay should be discontinued as from the date when the present Regulations come to an end and that the rateable deductions for pension purposes should be increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

THE latest returns show that there are approximately 28,000 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by these firms is approximately 360,000.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 30th June, 1925, the number of men in training was 4.680. and the number awaiting training, 1,128. Since 1st August, 1919, 92,896 men have terminated training.

EX-SERVICE MEN : COST OF TRAINING.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 29th June, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour stated that the sum expended on training ex-service men under Government schemes was approximately £38,700,000 to 31st March, 1925, excluding the cost of concurrent treatment-training provided by the Ministry of Pensions.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE: UTILISATION OF WORKERS' SPARE TIME.

At the sixth session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,[†] a recommendation was adopted on the subject of the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time.[‡]

utilisation of workers' spare time. H.M. Government have now laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament the draft of a proposed communications to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the subject of this recommendation. In this communication H.M. Government report By the terms of the draft convention provisionally adopted by the 1924 Conference, States would undertake to suspend work for twenty-four consecutive hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used, the suspension to occur, in principle, on Sunday or any other day already established by the legislation, tradition or customs of the country or district. Exceptions might be authorised by each State for work which must necessarily be carried on continuously for technical or economic reasons and for certain complementary, preparatory or repair work. the action that has been taken by them in this matter, and continue :--"As one of the British Government delegates indicated in the course of the debate at the Conference itself, H.M. Government did not disagree generally with the principles set out in the text which the Conference was asked to adopt.

found no reason to modify their view."

carried on continuously for technical or economic reasons and for certain complementary, preparatory or repair work. The British Government felt that the wide latitude allowed to each.State to grant exemptions would detract seriously from the value of the convention from the point of view of the workers and would also militate against its uniform application by competing States. They accordingly forwarded to the International Labour Office within the prescribed period amendments designed to secure that the convention should require glass workers to be given one day's rest in seven (as far as practicable on Sunday), without requiring They could not help feeling, however, that it was too much to hope that the long recommendation adopted, which was necessarily of so vague and general a character, could be of much practical utility. "Since that time H.M. Government have given further consideration to the terms of the recommendation but have the convention should require glass workers to be given one day's rest in seven (as far as practicable on Sunday), without requiring a stoppage of the machinery, which, in their view, was unnecessary for the particular object in view and would involve unwarranted interference with production. Other amendments were submitted by the British Government with a view to limiting severely the exceptions to the main principle which might be authorised by each member. The British amendments were considered at great length by a special committee appointed by the Selection Com-mittee of the Conference but were rejected by this Committee. In these circumstances, the British Government delegates decided not to move the amendments in full Conference and announced their With regard to Part I, sub-paragraph (a), of the recommendation which suggests "so arranging the working day as to make the periods of spare time as continuous as possible," the proposed communication states that, "if it is to be understood that the communication states that, "if it is to be understood that the object of this recommendation is to promote arrangements for a working day unbroken by any substantial interval for dinner, H.M. Government are advised that such an arrangement would not, generally speaking, be conducive to the health and welfare of the workers, and ought not to be encouraged; in any case they are of opinion that (subject to the observance of any conditions imposed by the Factories Acts for the protection of the health of women and young persons) the adjustment of the hours of the working day is a matter which should be left to the employers and workers in the different industries and localities to settle for themselves, and that any Government intervention would be In these checkmatches, the British Government delegates decided not to move the amendments in full Conference and amounced their intention of voting against the draft convention, inviting other delegates to take the same course. In the final result, sixty-eight votes were given for the convention and thirty-seven against, the convention thus being defeated owing to the necessary two-thirds majority required by Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles not having been obtained themselves, and that any Government intervention would be undesirable." having been obtained

* Cmd. 2444. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. † A brief account of the proceedings of this Conference appeared in the July, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE (p. 239). A fuller report is contained in Cmd. 2325 (1925); H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net. ‡ For text, see Cmd, 2292 (1924). H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. § Cmd. 2441 (1925). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION: SEVENTH SESSION, GENERAL CONFERENCE.

the following Session. Where it was decided to defer the vote, the texts were to be sent to Governments within one month of the the texts were to be sent to Governments within one month of the close of the 1924 Conference and Governments were to be entitled to submit such amendments as they considered necessary to facilitate their ratification or acceptance not later than four months before the opening of the 1925 Session, facilities being given at that Session for any necessary discussion on the amendments proposed. The 1924 Conference decided that this two-reading procedure should be applied to a dreft convertion and a dreft proceed to be and the 1924 Conference decided that this two-reading procedure should be applied to a draft convention and a draft recommendation regarding equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, a draft convention con-cerning the weekly suspension of work in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used, and a draft convention regarding night work in bakeries. Consequently these three subjects came up for reconsideration at the 1925 Conference. The 1925 Conference considered the possibility of adopting definite rules governing a regular two-reading procedure, but finally decided to refer the whole matter to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for further consideration. In the case of the subjects which were before the 1925 Conference for the first time, viz. workmen's compensation for accidents and workmen's compensation workmen's compensation for accidents and workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, the Conference, by narrow majorities, decided against the final votes on the various draft conventions and recommendations being deferred to the 1926 Session.

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT FOR NATIONAL AND FOREIGN WORKERS AS REGARDS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS.

The 1924 Conference had adopted provisionally a draft convention and a draft recommendation on the subject of equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, and the 1925 Conference finally adopted these drafts, subject only to certain drafting amendments, by 125 votes to none and 128 to none respectively.

WEEKLY SUSPENSION OF WORK IN GLASS MANUFACTURING PROCESSES WHERE TANK FURNACES ARE USED.

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.

By the text of the convention provisionally adopted by the 1924 Conference, States undertook to prohibit the making of bread, pastry, or other flour confectionery during a period of at least seven

consecutive hours, including the interval between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. (or, where it was required by climate or season, the period between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.). This applied to proprietors as well as workers, but not to "work done by members of the same family for their own consumption." The convention did not apply to the wholesale manufacture of biscuits. In certain circumstances, the wholesale manufacture of biscuits. In certain circumstances, permanent and temporary exceptions might be made. A number of amendments had been submitted to the International Labour Office within the prescribed period by the British and other Govern-ments. The British amendments were rejected by the special committee appointed to consider the subject, and the Conference rejected the British amendment which was moved in plenary session (namely, to exclude proprietors from the operation of the convention). Of the amendments which were accepted by the committee and the Conference, the only one that need perhaps be mentioned was one allowing the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 4 o'clock in the morning to be substituted for the interval between 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning when such substitution is agreed between the employers' and workers' organisations concerned (whether or not it is required by the climate or season). In its amended form, the convention was adopted by the Conference, eighty-one votes being given in favour and twenty-six against. The British Government delegates voted against the adoption of the convention, not only because without the incorporation of the British amendments the draft convention was an unsatisfactory instrument from the British point of view, but also in view of the report of the Royal Commission on Food Prices to the effect that the prohibition of night work in bakeries in Great Britain, if the supply of bread were to be continued as at present, would result in an increase in the cost of the loaf.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

By the provisions of the convention concerning workmen's compensation for industrial accidents which the Conference adopted States undertake to ensure that workmen who suffer personal injury due to an industrial accident, or the dependants of such workmen, shall be compensated on terms not less favourable than those provided in the convention. Members may make in their national legislation such exceptions as they deem necessary in respect of certain casual workers, out-workers, certain members of the employer's family and non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds a limit to be determined by national legislation. The exceeds a limit to be determined by national legislation. The convention does not apply to seamen, fishermen, persons engaged in agriculture, or persons covered by some special scheme, the terms of which are not less favourable than those of the convention. No minimum scale of compensation is specified, but the convention deals with the method of payment, the date as from which compensa-tion is due, the payment of additional compensation in cases where the injured workman must have the constant help of another person, the provision of medical aid and such surgical and pharmaceutical ideals with the method payment, whether are a strong the super-terior of the person of the payment of a such surgical and pharmaceutical ideals are a strong to the person of the superior and the superthe provision of medical and and such surgical and pharmaceutical aid as is recognised to be necessary, and the supply and normal renewal of artificial limbs and surgical appliances. It also requires States to secure the payment in all circumstances of the compensation in the event of the insolvency of the employer or insurer. As the procedure for two readings, one in 1925 and one in 1926, was rejected by the Conformation loss lost the competing to the opportunity for a theorem by the Conference, Governments lost the opportunity for a thorough examination of the obligations of the draft convention, and as in several respects the draft Convention appeared open to objection, the British Government delegates felt unable to commit the Govern-ment by voting in favour of the draft. They accordingly abstained on the final vote, after formally protesting against the refusal of the

Conference to apply the two-reading procedure. Apart from the draft convention, the Conference adopted two Apart from the draft convention, the contenence adopted two recommendations, one concerning the minimum scale of workmen's compensation and the other concerning jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation. Neither of these recommendations is entirely satisfactory from the British point of view, and the British Government delegates found it necessary to vote against the former recommendation and to abstain when the final vote was taken on the latter

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

By the terms of the draft convention adopted concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, States are required to provide for the payment of compensation to workmen incapacitated by such diseases, or, in case of death from such diseases, to their dependants, in accordance with the general principles of the national legislation relating to compensation for industrial accidents. States undertake to consider as occupational diseases those diseases (broadly speaking, poisoning by lead or mercury and infection by anthrax) set out in the schedule appended to the convention. The British Government delegates voted in favour of the draft, but again expressed their disappointment that the two-reading procedure had not been

applied. The Conference also adopted a recommendation urging the adoption of a simple procedure by which the list of diseases considered occupational in any national legislation might be revised and a resolution asking the International Labour Office to study the resolution asking the International Labour Office to study the question of occupational diseases and the Governing Body to insert, should the necessity arise, on the Agenda of a future Conference (if possible in 1926) a new proposed draft convention containing a list of occupational diseases which would seem to merit addition to those embodied in the schedule attached to the convention adopted in 1925. The British Government delegates voted in favour of both the recommendation and the resolution favour of both the recommendation and the resolution.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

The Conference adopted a report of a Committee which it had appointed to consider the general problems of social insurance. * Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th April, 1925. The Hague.

This report included a resolution requesting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to place the question of general and sickness insurance for workers on the Agenda of an early session of the Conference—if possible that of 1927, and on the Agenda of the same or succeeding sessions the questions of invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' insurance. The resolution also set out, for the guidance of the International Labour Office, certain points concerning which it should collect and distribute information in relation to social insurance.

July, 1925.

ELECTION OF GOVERNING BODY.

The Conference elected a new Governing Body of the Inter-national Labour Office, the composition of which is similar to that of its predecessor, with the exception that among the representatives of Governments representatives of the Argentine and Norway take the place of representatives of Chile and Finland.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

While this article does not profess to be in any way a complete record of the work of the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, it should be added that the Conference adopted certain resolutions submitted by individual delegates on the standardisation of working conditions of miners, apprenticeship and vocational education, the study of conditions of work of agricultural labourers and an enquiry into the conditions work of agricultural labourers and an enquiry into the conditions of labour in Asiatic countries. Certain amendments to the Standing Orders of the Conference were adopted. A report by the Director of the International Labour Office on the work of the Organisation from the 1st January to 31st December, 1924, was fully discussed.

WASHINGTON HOURS CONVENTION: RATIFICATIONS.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 24th June, asking how many countries had ratified the International Eight-hour Day Labour Convention, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour made the following statement :---

The Washington Hours Convention has been ratified by Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, Italy, and Rumania. The ratifications of Austria and Italy are conditional upon ratification by other States.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN HOLLAND IN 1924.

Statistics recently published by the Netherlands Central Statistical Office* illustrate the growth in the system of collective bargaining in Holland since the War. The following Table shows the number of agreements in force, and the number of establishments and workers covered by them at various dates :--

Date.	aite e aite e la m	No. of Agreements in Force.	No. of Establishments Covered.	No. of Workers Covered.
lst January, 1911		 87	1,110	23,000
1st January, 1917		 828	6,700	83,100
lst January, 1918		 932	7,800	118,400
Ist January, 1920		 983	22,500	273,600
lst January, 1922		 725	20,900	257,600
lst June, 1923		 670	16,900	238,000
1st June, 1924		 809	16,500	285,200

The highest point as regards the number of effective agreements was reached in 1920. The increase in the number of agreements between 1923 and 1924 is largely due to the number entered into between 1925 and 1924 is largely due to the number entered into the set in that year by unorganised employers. Against this should be set the fact that a number of national agreements (e.g., in the baking, plastering, and woodworking trades) expired in that year and were not renewed on a national scale. The increase in the and w number of workers may be ascribed to improved information on that point.

The number of national agreements reached its maximum in 1920 when there were 31 such agreements covering 10,690 establish-ments and 157,900 workers. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 17, 8,180 and 156,300 respectively.

On the basis of the industrial census of 1920, the workers covered by collective agreements formed 12 per cent. of the total number of persons employed for a wage or salary, or 25 per cent. of the total number employed in industries in which collective agreements existed.

The largest number of workers covered by collective agreements in 1924 belonged to the building trades group (39 per cent.). This was followed by coal mining and peat working (14 per cent.), food and drink trades (11 per cent.).

July, 1925.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES WOOLLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRY.

H.M. AMBASSADOR at Tokio, in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated 27th May, states that an Imperial Ordinance was issued on 22nd May for the statistical investigation of unemployment in Japan. This investigation is to be carried out on the basis of actual conditions at midnight on the 1st of October next. Twenty-four districts are specified as the area over which this investigation will extend. The limits of these districts are to be defined later, but they will include all the industrial centres. The classes to be included THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recently completed a further survey of the wages and hours of labour in the woollen and worsted goods manufacturing industry of that country. The results of the previous investigation, covering the year 1922, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1923 (page 11). A brief summary of the general results of the recent investigation* is given below. are :-

The data were collected from the pay rolls of 72 representative establishments situated in nine different States, and cover a total of 41,622 workers. The particulars given relate to the first five months of 1924

The following Tables show first the average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour and average full time hours per veek, average earnings per hour and average full time weekly earnings in 1924 for the more important of the principal productive occupations, and secondly the percentage change in 1924 as compared with 1913 for those categories for which figures are available.

(1) WAGES AND HOURS IN 1924.									
Sex and Occupatio	on.	Average Full-Time Hours per Week.	Average Earnings per Hour.						
MALES. ool sorters d tenders d strippers l box tenders nners, mule mars, frame seer tenders avers sher tenders, cloth bourers, dye-house		49.5 49.4 50.6 49.9 48.9 50.0 49.3 49.0 48.8 49.7 49.2 49.2	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Dollars.} \\ 0 \bullet 776 \\ 0 \bullet 473 \\ 0 \bullet 506 \\ 0 \bullet 439 \\ 0 \bullet 755 \\ 0 \bullet 421 \\ 0 \bullet 748 \\ 0 \bullet 870 \\ 0 \bullet 701 \\ 0 \bullet 518 \\ 0 \bullet 451 \\ 0 \bullet 490 \end{array}$						
FEMALES,		49.3	0.509						
l box tenders awing frame tenders nners, frame ffers ister tenders ooler tenders awers-in avers nders ners	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	49.4 48.9 48.1 49.3 48.6 49.1 48.9 49.2 48.5 49.1	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 382\\ 0\cdot 397\\ 0\cdot 417\\ 0\cdot 315\\ 0\cdot 418\\ 0\cdot 419\\ 0\cdot 535\\ 0\cdot 654\\ 0\cdot 420\\ 0\cdot 534\\ 0\cdot 382\\ \end{array}$	and the second s					

Wo Car Gill Spi Spi Dre Loo We Wa Tru Lal Oth

Gill Dra Spi Doi Tw. Spo Dra We Bui Mei Oth

(2) PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS, 1913-1924.

ST VI RECORD FRING		tara. Maria	Index 1	Tumbers (1913 =	1000
Sex and Occupa	ation.	Average Full-Time Hours per Week.	Average Earnings per Hour.	Contraction of the second	
MALES. Wool sorters Card tenders Spinners, mule Spinners, frame Dresser tenders Loom fixers Weavers Labourers, dye-house	 		90 88 90 87 93 88 88 88 88 88 87 88	276 333 301 316 310 284 293 302 308	Contraction of the second seco
FEMALES. Spinners, frame Twister tenders Weavers Burlers Menders			88 89 87 88 88	298 310 332 288 292	

The average hourly earnings for all classes of workers were about 15 per cent. lower than in 1920 (in which year the wages paid in the industry reached their highest point), but were about 12 per cent. higher than those paid in 1922. Full-time hours were 12 per cent. less than those worked in 1913, but about 1 per cent. greater than in 1922 than in 1922.

During the year ended 31st December, 1923, 34 of the 72 mills During the year ended 31st December, 1923, 34 of the 72 mills reported on were in operation for 300 days or more and 60 for 285 days or more. The average for all the mills together was 294 days. All the mills were closed on Sunday throughout the year. The chief causes of idleness were "holidays and vacations" and "slack business," each of which caused idleness for eight days. Most mills have the same working hours a day from Monday to Friday inclusive, and shorter hours on Saturday. Fifty one of the Friday inclusive, and shorter hours on Saturday. Fifty-one of the 72 mills covered worked 48 hours a week, but had seven different combinations of daily hours, five of them working only 5 days a week.

* Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 377, March, 1925. Washington.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Average Full-Time Earnings per Week.

322232343222	0112 8 5 1 6 1 6 5 5 5	37 60 91 92 05 88 63 21 74 19 11
1 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 2 2	8-9	41 39 15 61 36 27 98 66 90

100).

249
292 271
274 287
249 258
262 273
000
262 275
290 254
256

UNEMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN: PROPOSED STATISTICAL **INVESTIGATION**

 Workmen and persons dependent upon salary for a livelihood who are actually without employment.
 Persons who are actually workmen or are dependent upon salary for a livelihood.

salary for a livelihood. The particulars to be recorded in respect of the first class include the calling and employer at the time of losing employment, also the reasons for, and date of, becoming unemployed, and the wages or salary received in the last employment. In regard to members of the second class who have been unemployed within the previous year the same particulars are required, also the wages or salary they were receiving both when they lost and when they regained employment, and the date of regaining employment. The investigation is to be conducted by the local authorities, under the superintendence of the prefectural Governors, who will receive instructions from the Prime Minister. This Ordinance (adds H.M. Ambassador) is of interest in view of the recent growth of unemployment in Japan. No reliable statistics

the recent growth of unemployment in Japan. No reliable statistics have been compiled to show the present number of unemployed, but a rough estimate made by the Central Employment Bureau places it at one hundred thousand.

CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK : FOURTH QUARTER OF 1924.

A RECENT issue of the journal of the Danish Statistical Department* contains statistics of wages for the fourth quarter of 1924, compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Association. The particulars relate to a number of trades which, it is stated, are sufficient to be regarded as representative of manufactures and

sufficient to be regarded as representative of manufactures and handicrafts generally. The number of workpeople covered by the latest returns is approximately 108,500, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (28,200), building (12,000), food prepara-tion (11,400), pottery, glass and stone (10,100), textiles (7,100), printing and paper (6,800), and tobacco (5,600). The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, average hourly earnings amounted to 1·49 kroner (as compared with 1·47 kroner in the third quarter of 1924, and 1·39 kroner in the fourth quarter of 1923), and that earnings

and 1.39 kroner in the fourth quarter of 1923), and that earnings as a whole were 197 per cent. above the level of 1914. For skilled workmen the average hourly earnings increased from 1.78 kroner in the third quarter to 1.82 kroner in the fourth quarter of 1924, and for unskilled workmen from 1.44 kroner to 1.46 kroner. The average hourly earnings of women remained at the same level, viz., 0.07

0.93 krone. As regards later movements of wages, the Danish official journal states that since the fourth quarter of 1924 industrial earnings have on the whole increased. At the present time, if the country be taken as a whole, average hourly earnings may be taken as approximately 1.86 kroner for skilled men, 1.51 kroner for unskilled and 0.96

SUNDAY REST IN SPAIN.

H.M. COMMERCIAL Secretary at Madrid forwards a summary of a Royal Decree, dated 8th June, 1925, which prohibits all manual work on Sundays on behalf of an employer. This applies to all persons employed in factories, workshops, warehouses, newspapers, banks, mines, quarries, transport and dock undertakings, building and agricultural work, and to persons in State, provincial or municipal employment. The following classes of worker are, however, excepted : domestic servants, public performers, profes-sional, intellectual and artistic workers, including attendants at libraries, museums and academies, and other persons engaged on work of a special nature, the execution of which on Sundays is deemed to be indispensable. In all cases in which the nature of the work necessitates constant attendance or continuous working, a rest period of not less than 24 hours in every seven days is prescribed for each person employed.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWISS FACTORIES.

H.M. REPRESENTATIVE at Berne has forwarded a copy of an Order issued by the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, dated 8th June, 1925, which authorises for a further period an extension of the normal working hours up to 52 a week in certain branches of the embroidery trade, the silk, linen and cotton trades, and hat and cap making. The Order came into force as from the date of expiration of the previous Decree,[†] viz., 1st July, 1925, and is valid until 30th June, 1926.

Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th June, 1925. Copenhagen.
 † See this GAZETTE for August, 1924, p. 304.

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

Summary	:	Average	Increases	since	J	uly,	, 1	91	4
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All Items	included	•••	 73%
Food only			 67%

FOOD.

At 1st July the average level of retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a slight upward movement as compared with articles of food showed a signt upward movement as compared with 2nd June.* This advance was mainly due to a rise in the average prices of eggs, butter and potatoes (old potatoes having been displaced by new potatoes at higher prices). There was relatively little movement in the prices of the other articles of food included in the

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 67 per cent. at 1st July, as compared with about 66 per cent. at 2nd June and 62 per cent. at the corresponding

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 2nd June and 1st July,

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1925, as compared with			
DENNARK:	July, 1914.	2nd June, 1925.	1st July, 1925.	July, 1914.	2nd June, 1925.	
Beef, British— Bibs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6 1	s. d. 1 6 0 10	s. d. 1 6 0 10	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & 8. & d. \\ & + & 0 & 8 \\ & + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	s. d.	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	0 7 1 0 4 2	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	- 0 01	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen-	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+010 + 05		
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6 ² 0 4 0 11 ¹	1 0 1 0 5 1 1 61	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 6 \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	+ 0 01	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	1 71 0 101 2 51 0 31 0 51	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 11 \\ + 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ & \cdots & & \\ & \cdots & & \\ \end{array} $	
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2 1 2 0 8 0 7 0 1 0 4 2	1 108 1 95 1 1 0 7 0 1 0 10 1 0 10 1	1 113 1 103 1 13 0 71 0 13 0 13 0 11	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 9\frac{1}{6} \\ + 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + + 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + + + 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + + + 0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 1 \\ & \cdots \\ + 0 & 01 \\ + 0 & 02 \\ + 0 & 02 \\ \end{array} $	

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

vinic gizzo gapi un doden aŭ 1810: finis dodizieros, note est	1st Jul	Average Percentage Increase at 1st July 1925, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	sponding figure for 2nd June, 1925.		
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 82 49	Per cent. 77 52	Per cent. 80 51	Per cent. 80 50		
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Bibs Thin Flank	46 14	43 18	45 16	45 18		
Mutton, British- Legs Breast Mutton Frozen-	98 80	96 73	97 77	98 78		
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)† Fish	91 33 67 127	80 33 63 99	85 33 65 113	87 36 64 116		
Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	78 82 57 85 54	83 80 62 75 63	80 81 59 80 59	82 82 60 82 61		
Butter Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh)	62 62 57 7 48 137	63 60 60 1 41 116	63 61 58 4 45 126	57 53 60 4 30 114		
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	69	66	67	66		

* As 1st June fell on Whit Monday, the statistics related to 2nd June. † If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative. ‡ The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

July, 1925.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1925, was approximately 47 per cent. Of the total increase, about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st July the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 130 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

150 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In the *fuel and light* group the retail price of coal remained between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The retail price of gas rose slightly and was between 50 and 55 per cent. above the pre-war level, but the prices of lamp oil, candles and matches showed no appreciable change during the month. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st July as compared with July, 1914, was about 80 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st July is, approximately, 73 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 72 per cent. at 2nd June and 70 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1924.

at the corresponding date in 1924. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1925 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. In expenditive have been elected in many families, spectral spectr

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1925.

e Increase since July, 1914-All Iter

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

(Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)											
Month (beginning of)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January February March April May June		35 35-40 35-40 40-45 45	70-75	90 90–95 95–100	120 120 115 110 105 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69	77 79 78 73 71 69	80 79 79 75 73 72
July	25 25	45-50		100-105 110	105-110 115	152 155	119 122	84 81	69 71	70 71	73

NOTE.

75-80 115-120 85 120-125 85 120

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

120 125 125

164 110 176 103 169 99

78 75 76 80 75 80 80 77 81

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

July, 1925.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a decline in employment during June, especially in the coal mining industry. There was also increased unemployment in the iron mining, iron and steel, shipbuilding, cotton, wool textile, jute, carpet, pottery, and brush-making industries, but in a number of other industries, including tinplate and steel sheet manufacture, the linen industry, and the glass trades, minor improvements were recorded. On the whole, employment was worse than in June of last year. of last year.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd June, 1925, was 12.2, as compared percentage unemployed at 22nd June, 1925, was $12 \cdot 2$, as compared with $11 \cdot 2$ at 25th May, 1925, and with $9 \cdot 4$ at 23rd June, 1924. For males alone the percentage at 22nd June was $13 \cdot 4$, as compared with $12 \cdot 1$ at 25th May; for females the figure at June 22nd was $9 \cdot 0$, as compared with $8 \cdot 9$ at 25th May. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was $12 \cdot 3$ at the end of June, 1925, compared with $10 \cdot 1$ at the end of April, and with $7 \cdot 2$ at the end of June, 1924. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered* at Employment Ex-changes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 29th June, 1925, was approximately 1.368.000. of whom 1.062.000changes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 29th June, 1925, was approximately 1,368,000, of whom 1,062,000 were men and 241,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 25th May, 1925, it was 1,253,000, of whom 963,000 were men and 226,000 were women; and at 30th June, 1924, it was 1,049,000, of whom men numbered 793,000 and women 199,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying .- Employment at coal mines was very bad and showed a further marked decline. Many additional mines were closed down, and at others short time was introduced or builders it continued good. With coopers employment improved and was fairly good on the whole; with brushmakers it showed a slight decline but was still fairly good; with packing-case makers and basketmakers it continued slack. where closed down, and at others short time was introduced or extended. The total number of wage-earners on the collicry books at 27th June, 1925, was 1,058,565, a decrease of 3.4 per cent., as compared with May, 1925, and of 10.8 per cent. as compared with June, 1924. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended June 27th, 1925, was 4.54, as compared with 4.93 in May, 1925, and 5.07 in June, 1924. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding .-- Employment in

the paper trade continued fair on the whole. With letterpress printers employment continued fairly good; at Bristol and Newcastle there was an improvement, but at Leeds and Leicester a decline was reported. Electrotypers and stereotypers continued At iron mines employment was bad and showed a decline on the previous month. At the mines covered by the returns there was a decrease of 17.0 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with the previous month. The average number of days worked per week by the mines that were working was 5.38, as compared with 5.35 in May, 1925, and 5.43 in June, 1924. At shale mines employment was fair on the whole. At limestone quarries it was reported as fairly good at Buxton and Clitheroe, and bad in the Weardale Newcastie there was an improvement, but at Leeds and Leicester a decline was reported. Electrotypers and stereotypers continued to be well employed. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued fairly good and an improvement was reported in London and Manchester. With lithographic artists in London employment was fair; in Manchester it continued slack. With bookbinders or a London fair at Edinburgh and employment was moderate in London, fair at Edinburgh, and bad at Leeds and Manchester. district. At chalk quarries it continued slack; at slate quarries it was again good. At tin mines and china clay quarries in Cornwall employment was reported as good and fairly good respectively. Pottery and Glass .- In the pottery trade employment showed a slight decline, and there was much unemployment and short-time working. In certain branches, however, it was reported as good. In the glass trade employment continued moderate on the whole. Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.-In the

pig-iron industry employment showed a decline and was bad; of a total of 482 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of June was 148, as compared with 157 in May and 185 in June, 1924. At iron and steel works employment showed a slight decline and was bad. Employment in the tinplate and sheet steel trades showed a further improvement, but was still bad on the whole; the number of mills in operation at the end of the month was 481, as compared with 468 in May, 1925, and with 546 at the end of June, 1924. Agriculture and Fishing.—In England and Wales the supply of agricultural labour was barely sufficient for the demand, and in some districts more casual workers for haymaking and root-hoeing could have been employed. In the fishing industry employment was fair on the whole.

The following Table shows, month by month since June, 1924, Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Trades .- In the engineering trades employment showed little general change; it continued bad, on the whole, and very bad in the marine engineering (a) the percentages unemployed among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, (b) the percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and (c) the continued bad, on the whole, and very bad in the marine engineering section. In the textile machinery branch in Lancashire a further improvement was reported, and many establishments worked full time. In the electrical and motor and cycle sections it continued fairly good; in the railway engineering section it was fair; in the heavy engineering section it was still bad. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment remained very bad and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. Employment in the other metal trades continued moderate on the whole. It was fairly good in the file and store and grate trades; fair in the hollow approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. fairly good in the file and stove and grate trades; fair in the hollow-ware, brasswork, needle and fishing tackle, sheet metal, nut and bolt and tube trades; moderate in the metallic bedstead, farriery and cutlery trades; and slack or bad in the wire, jewellery and plated ware, copper, chain and anchor, and anvil and vice trades.

Textile Trades .- In the cotton trade, employment was slack during the month; it showed little change in the spinning depart-ment but a decline in the weaving department as compared with the previous month. In the woollen and worsted trades, employment continued bad and showed a decline compared with the previous month

month. In the hosiery and lace trades, employment continued bad, with much short-time working; in the silk trade it was fairly good generally. Employment in the carpet trade showed a decline, but was still fairly good on the whole; in the jute trade it also showed a decline and was slack; in the Irish linen trade, employment was bad, but there was some reduction in the numbers unemployed as compared with the previous month; in Scotland it was slack. In

* Owing to legislative changes and to changes in the administration of unemployment insurance, these figures somewhat over-emphasize the decline in the latter half of 1924. † See note * to previous column. ‡ The figures for insured workers relate to 22nd December. * It should be noted that some unemployed persons, e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to unemployment benefit, or who are not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, do not register at the Employment Exchanges.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued slack generally, short-time working being fairly general; with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton, however, it was reported as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade continued fairly good generally; in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branch it was fair, on the whole, although in some districts there was a decline and short time was worked. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment remained good in most districts; in the corset and shirt and collar trades it was fair on the whole; in the felt hat trade it showed an improvement and was fairly good on the whole

improvement and was fairly good on the whole. In the boot and shoe trades many factories were closed down for a week at Whitsuntide, and after the holidays employment was generally depressed and in most centres was worse than in the previous month.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning and currying section continued slack generally; in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather sections it was fair on the whole, and at Birmingham an improvement was reported; with saddlery and harness makers it remained bad.

it remained bad. Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades continued good with skilled operatives in most districts, but slack on the whole with unskilled workers, and, apart from a slight decline in the painting and decorating section, showed little change as compared with the previous month. It remained very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers; good, in most districts, with masons, carpenters and joiners; fairly good with slaters, and with painters at most centres; and fair with plumbers. With builders' labourers it continued slack on the whole. In the brick trade employment showed a further improvement, and was good. In the furnishing trades employment was fairly good on the whole; with millsawyers it was also fairly good; with coach-builders it continued good. With coopers employment improved

Dock Labour and Seamen .- With dock labourers and seamen

			Percen	tage Une	employed a	mong	Number of	
Date. (End of Month.)			Trade	Insu	red Workpe	eople.*	Unem- ployed Registered	
			making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	at Ex- changes.*†	
1924.			1.	24.5	1 anno 1			
June			7.2	10.0	7.8	9.4	1,049,000	
July			7.4	10.5	8-1	9.9	1,089,000	
August			7.9	11.3	8.8	10.6	1,191,000	
September	***		8.6	11.5	8.8	10.8	1,243,000	
October			8.7	11.9	9.0	11.1	1,247,000	
November			8.6	11.8	8.9	11.0	1,233,000	
December‡	•••		9.2	11.7	9.0	10.9	1,319,000	
1925.			- Chinesen		a start and a start and a			
January			9.0	12.1	9.6	11.5	1,287,000	
February			9.4	12.3	9.5	11.6	1,287,000	
March			9.0	12.1	9.2	11.4	1,249,000	
April			9.4	12.0	9.1	11.2	1,251,000	
May			10.1	12.1	8.9	11.2	1,253,000	
June			12.3	13.4	9.0	12.2	1,368,000	

July, 1925.

July, 1925.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 978,117 in branches covered by the returns received, reported 120,754 (or 12.3 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 1925, compared with 10.1 per cent. at the end of May, 1925.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unempl at end June 1925	l of	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
new anti secto dan enda denargologen monst ven relies han trict line men	at end of June, 1925.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Engineering and Ship-	144,557	50,741	35.1	+13.2	+32.9	
building	342,889	49,923	14.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	
Miscellaneous Metal Textiles :	47,698	2,817	5.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1	
Cotton	58,752	3,253†	5.5	+ 0.3	- 1.1	
Woollen and Worsted	12,090	756	6.3		+ 3.3	
Other	56,488	1,886	3.3	- 0.1	+ 1.3	
Printing, Bookbinding and		BARRINE		Property and	ST CHARTER	
Paper	103,535	2,997	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.4	
urnishing	28,962	1,115	3.8	+ 0.5	- 1.8	
Woodworking Nothing :	42,036	1,519	3.6		+ 0.5	
Doot and Chas	80,463	3,682	4.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	
Other Clothing	48,827	297	0.6	- 0.1	- 6.7	
Leather	5,892	741	12.6	$+1\cdot\hat{1}$	+ 5.7	
Hass	1,205	22	1.8	- 0.4	- 0.9	
Cobacco‡	4,723	1,005	21.3	+ 0.9	- 4.1	
Total	978,117§	120,754§	12·3§	+ 2.2§	+ 5.1§	

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.2 per cent. (males 13.4 per cent., females 9.0 per cent.) at 22nd June, 1925, as compared with 11.2 per cent. (males 12.1 per cent., females 8.9 per cent.) at 25th May, 1925, and 9.4 per cent. (males 10.0 per cent., females 7.8 per cent.) at 23rd June, 1924. Tables showing the numbers un-employed in the principal industries appear on pages 248 and 249.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in June, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 241 to 246. (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES

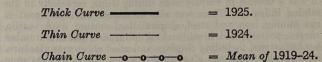
Level Janay	April	Workpeople included in the	Ju		Inc. (+) or Dec. (as compared with		
Trade.		Returns for June, 1925.	192		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,		1,058,565 7,657 4,086	Days W per w by M 4.5 5.5	veek ines. 54 58	Days. - 0·39 + 0·03 - 0·04	Days. - 0.53 - 0.05 - 0.14	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Iron and Steel	 Sheet	 70,394	Furnad Bla 14 Mills W 48 Shifts V (one w 369,5	st 8 orking 1 Vorked veek).	Number. - 9 + 13 Per cent. - 1.4	Number. - 37 - 65 Per cent. - 7.4	
Anne and a state of the state o	one densi benolai	(b) OTHER mber of Work Employed.	TRADES	• • • • •	al Wages P Workpeo		
Trade.	We end	ek Inc. (- ed Dec. (-	+) or	Weel	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	

Jiade.		ended 27th	Dec. (-	-) on a	ended	Dec. $(-)$ on a		
		June, Month 1925. ago.		Year ago.	27th June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
			Per	Per	C. L. M. M.	Per	Per	
Textiles :		00 070	cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.	
Cotton Woollen	•••	76,738	-1.4 -1.2	+ 2.0 - 3.6	142,940	- 1.5	+ 8.9	
Worsted	••••	27,797	- 0.8	- 6.9	27,920 48,705	-3.2 -2.9	$-11 \cdot 2$ -14 \cdot 5	
Boot and Shoe		52,119	- 1.1	- 0.7	118,580	- 2.4	- 3.6	
Pottery		12,175	- 0.6	+ 0.2	22,830	- 1.3	+ 3.1	
Brick		8,940	+ 2.0	+11.2	24,811	+ 3.4	+18.1	
Total	·	192,166	- 1.0	- 0.3	385,786	- 1.8	- 0.0	

Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded.
† In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."
‡ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.
§ The figures for June and May, 1925, exclude building trade operatives, which were included in June, 1924. The percentage for June, 1924, excluding these returns, would be 7.7, showing an increase of 4.6.
Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

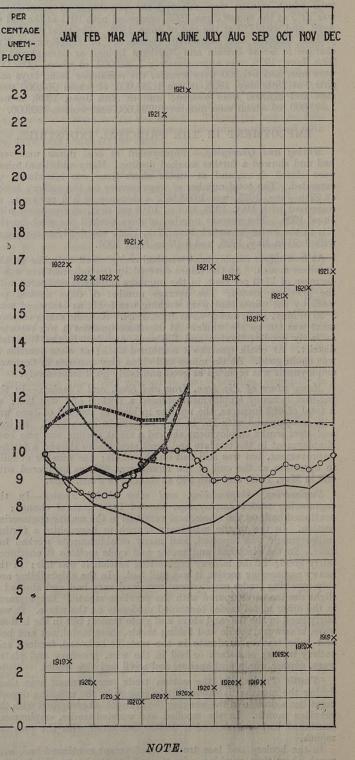
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS :---



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

(2)

Thin Dotted Curve ----- = 1924.



The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail, on pages 248 and 249.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June was very bad and showed a further marked decline compared with the previous month. Many additional mines were closed down and in many others short-time working was either introduced or extended.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th June, 1925, showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent. as compared with that at 23rd May, 1925, and of 10.8 per cent. as compared with that at 28th June, 1924.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th June, 1925, was 4.54, a decrease of 0.39 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1925, and of 0.53 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th June, 1924. The per-centage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemploy-ment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25.0 at 22ndJune, 1925, as compared with 15.8 at 25th May, 1925, and 4.7 at 23rd June 1924. 23rd June, 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 per week* during the fortnight ended 27th June, 1925, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the total. totals.

	Wage Ea	l Numbe rners on Books at	Colliery	Average Num Days worked p by the Mir		
Districts.	27th June,	(-)as c) or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+ (-)as c wi	
	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th June, 1925.	Month ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	47,303 140,292	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -2 \cdot 9 \\ -5 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Per cent. -26.4 -19.9	Days. 4·21 4·21	Days. -0.67 -0.61	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs and Cheshire	10,688 120,022 66,597 96,937	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.1 \\ -0.4 \\ -3.3 \\ -4.2 \end{array} $	-8.0 +3.4 -5.6 -8.3	5.14 4.86 3.46 4.05	+0.36 -0.17 -1.23 -0.39	
Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs,† Worcs.	63,671 66,664 20,209 34,732	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ -1.3 \\ -1.9 \\ -3.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.9 \\ -0.7 \\ -5.9 \\ -3.7 \end{array} $	4.18 4.41 5.05 4.16	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.36 \\ -0.02 \\ -0.22 \\ -0.60 \end{array} $	
and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales	34,773 13,850 1,647 14,892	$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot 4 \\ -4 \cdot 3 \\ +4 \cdot 2 \\ -16 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.3 \\ -7.7 \\ -12.4 \\ -20.2 \end{array} $	4 · 42 4 · 06 4 · 55 3 · 88	-0.76 -0.73 -0.49 -0.94	
South Wales and Mon. England and Wales	209,308	$\frac{-2 \cdot 9}{-3 \cdot 1}$	$\frac{-13\cdot 1}{-10\cdot 1}$	5·31 4·51	-0.33 -0.44	
SCOTLAND : Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	14,570 27,003 75,407	-4.1 -1.0 -7.3	$ \begin{array}{c} - 8 \cdot 7 \\ -13 \cdot 7 \\ -18 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	4 · 84 4 · 77 4 · 73	-0.16 +0.08 +0.05	
Scotland	116,980	- 5.5	-16.0	4.75	+ 0.03	
GREAT BRITAIN	1,058,565	- 3.4	-10.8	4.54	- 0.39	
	A State of the sta	State of the second second	Carry State			

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th June, 1925, was 1.23 of a day per week, of which 1.14 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1925, were 0.83 of a day, of which 0.81 was lost through want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 28th June, 1924, the average time lost was 0.69 of a day, of which 0.60 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one quarter of a day per week. quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27th June, 1925 (including the Whitsun holidays), was returned to the Mines Department at 16,171,000 tons, as compared with 19,912,100 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd May, and with 18,699,300 tons in the four weeks ended 28th June, 1924 (which also included the Whitem holidays) Whitsun holidays).

The *exports* of *coal*, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal-equivalent of coke and manu-factured fuel, amounted to 5,269,478 tons in June, compared with 6,280,741 tons in May.

Statistics of output, cost of production, etc., in the coal-mining industry in the first quarter of 1925 and in previous quarters are given on page 227.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

IRON AND SHALE MINING

Iron Mining.

EMPLOYMENT was bad on the whole, and showed a marked decline as compared with the previous month. 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 25.4 at 22nd June, 1925, as compared with 21.0 at 25th May, 1925, and 21.3 at 23rd June, 1924 June, 1924.

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

	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at d in	wor	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 27th Inc. (+) of Dec. (-) as of pared with		as com-	Fort- night ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a			
The Sector	June, 1925	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire	3,9 30 2,280	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + 0.3\\ - 36.5 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 8.5 - 0.1	Days. 5·29 5·97	Days. - 0.06 + 0.63	Days. + 0.32 + 0.10		
Other Districts	1,447	-15.8	-19.8	4.66	- 0.70	-1.16		
ALL DISTRICTS	7,657	-17.0	- 0.7	5.38	+ 0.03	- 0 .05		

Shale Mining.

At shale mines employment was fair on the whole. At mines At shale mines employment was fair on the whole. At mines employing 4,086 workpeople during the fortnight ended 27th June, 1925, there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 1.4 per cent. compared with June, 1924. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 5.86 in June, 1925, compared with 5.90 in May, 1925, and 6.00 in June, 1924.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT during June showed a decline and was bad. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.4 at 22nd June, 1925, as compared with 17.7 at 25th May, 1925, and 13.5 at 23rd June, 1924. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing at the end of June, 18,490 workpeople, a decrease is shown of 4.9 per cent. compared with May and a decrease of 16.8 per cent. compared with June, 1924. The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 148, a decrease of 9 since the beginning of the month and a decrease of 37 compared with June, 1924. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the end of June, 1925, May, 1925, and June, 1924:---

Districts.	Total Number	Numbe in Bl	r of Fur ast at er	naces id of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, on a		
aller and this set	of Furnaces.	June, 1925.	May, 1925.	June, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		asyo a	ne Weiger	and a start			
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	111	36	38	43	- 2	- 7	
Lancs Other parts of Lancs	47	7	11	12	- 4	- 5	
and Yorks (including Sheffield)	35	16	17	16	- 1		
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	73 23	38 12	38 12	41 15		- 3	
Worcester and War- wick South Wales	60 32	10 8	11 9	14 9	-1 -1	- 4	
Total, England and Wales	381	127	136	150	- 9	- 23	
SCOTLAND	101	21	21	35	ana	- 14	
Total	482	148	157	185	- 9	- 37	

The production of pig iron in June amounted to 510,300 tons, as compared with 574,700 tons in May, and 607,800 tons in June, 1924

• See note • in previous column.

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	-	0.	62
	T	0.	19

+ 0.12 + 0.40 + 0.06+ 0.14 - 0.53

July, 1925.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during June and showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. Short time was again worked in many districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 24.7 on 22nd June, 1925, as compared with 23.6 on 25th May, 1925, and 18.7 on 23rd June, 1924.

1925, and 18.7 on 25rd June, 1924. According to returns received from firms employing 70,394 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 27th June, 1925, (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department), decreased by 1.4 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and by 7.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.3 during the week ended 27th June, 1925, as compared with 5.2 during the week ended 23rd May, 1925, and 5.3 during the week ended 28th June, 1924. The following Table summarises the information from these

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

Close 2 - 34 To Table - Advance	empl	of Workp oyed by king retu	firms	Aggregate Number of Shifts.*			
and a set of the set o	Week ended 27th June, 1925.	Dec. ((-) as pared that	Week ended 27th	ded compared th with a		
to a second seco		Month ago.	Year ago.	Jun ; 192 :	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	7,847 2,688 26,325 3,330 7,996 7,075 15,133	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.8 \\ -12.7 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 2.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.6 \\ -29.1 \\ -2.2 \\ -3.6 \\ -1.1 \\ +1.0 \\ -8.8 \\ \end{array} $	43,975 10,702 129,126 17,477 44,630 38,847 85,196	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7 \cdot 1 \\ - & 17 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -14 \cdot 8 \\ -33 \cdot 6 \\ -4 \cdot 5 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \\ -3 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 1 \\ -9 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	
TOTAL	70,394	- 2.0	- 6.0	369,953	- 1.4	- 7.4	
DISTRICTS.		Aug. Mar	al-statics.				
Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother-	13,092	- 6.6	- 6.4	73,145	- 3.9	- 7.2	
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs and	18,275 1,984	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.7 \\ - & 20.0 \end{vmatrix}$	-5.7 -19.4	93,211 10,512	$\begin{vmatrix} -1\cdot 2\\ -20\cdot 8\end{vmatrix}$	-8.3 -19.9	
Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	7,784 6,869 3,945 7,994	+ 3.9 + 2.3 + 8.7 - 1.7	+16.4 -11.5 - 0.3 - 9.1	39,860 34,934 21,047 43,428	+ 2.4 - 0.3 + 8.4 + 2.9	$+ 16 \cdot 4$ $- 12 \cdot 9$ $+ 1 \cdot 7$ $- 9 \cdot 8$	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	59,943 10,451	-1.5 -4.9	-4.9 -12.0	316,137 53,816	-1.0 -3.7	-6.1 -14.5	
TOTAL	70,394	- 2.0	- 6.0	369,953	- 1.4	- 7.4	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 585,400 tons in June, 1925, as compared with 651,600 tons in May, 1925, and 651,500 tons in June, 1924.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in June, but was still EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in June, but was still bad on the whole; some mills were idle and others continued working less than the full number of shifts per week. At the end of the month 481 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 468 at the end of May, and with 546 a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the end of June, 1925, at the works covered by the returns received, together with the increase or decrease compared with May, 1925, and with June, 1924 :--

	Numbe	er of Works	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
Works.	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	69 13	+ 3 + 1	9	362 119	+ 9 + 4	$= \frac{61}{4}$	
TOTAL	82	+ 4	- 9	481	+ 13	- 65	

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed on 22nd June, 1925, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employ-ment Exchanges, was 19.0, as compared with 22.7 on 25th May,

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

1925, and with 2.7 on 23rd June, 1924. These percentages include persons working part time and not actually employed on the dates mentioned.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1925, amounted to 91,697 tons, or 11,412 tons less than in May, 1925, and 9,930 tons less than in June, 1924.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during June remained bad on the whole and very EMPLOYMENT during June remained bad on the whole and very bad in the marine engineering section, and showed little general change as compared with the previous month. In the textile machinery section in Lancashire a further improvement was reported, many establishments working full time. In the railway engineer-ing section employment was only fair, short time being extended to some centres not formerly affected. In the electrical and motor and cycle sections conditions remained fairly good. In the heavy engineering section employment was still bad. Compared with a year ago there was a slight improvement or

Divisions.	Ingineering, igineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	nction and t of Motor es, Cycles, Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr as col	(+) mpared $(-)$ th a
	Engineeri Engineers' and Stee Foundin	Engin	Marine Engineering,	Constru Engin	Construction Repair of M Vehicles, Cy and Aircra	AND LA	Month ago.	Year ago.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	19,059 15,647 940	360 398 80 1,138 512 1,203 293 25 15	108 55 462 44 7,869 332 2,848 34 1,073	96 33 62 550 1,074 151 990 41 7	1,719 1,001 702 5,197 683 1,773 768 131 158	9,400 3,906 3,046 15,200 30,234 22,518 20,546 1,171 3,153	$\begin{array}{r} - & 491 \\ - & 10 \\ - & 97 \\ - & 57 \\ +1,538 \\ - & 811 \\ + & 355 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 61 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 2,437 \\ - & 1,172 \\ - & 406 \\ - & 4,749 \\ + & 2,693 \\ - & 9,581 \\ + & 356 \\ + & 408 \\ - & 252 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	77,189	4,024	12,825	3,004	12,132	109,174	+ 500	- 15,140

A Shine The Course	the sector		1	Part of the second	Charles Parcel .	CONTRACTOR OF	1	1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Sectland Wales NorthernIreland	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	4.7 6.2 10.2 9.1 15.8 8.4 17.6 7.7 35.0	5·2 4·4 3·7 6·1 6·6 8·7 7·8 7·0 10·2	7 · 1 5 · 1 4 · 8 7 · 4 16 · 8 12 · 3 16 · 5 10 · 7 20 · 7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - 1.6 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 2.3 \\ + 2.6 \\ - 4.3 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 3.4 \\ - 1.1 \\ \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN	12.3	5.6	19.4	12.5	6.0	11.0		- 1.2

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad on the whole and very bad in the marine engineering section. It was rather worse than in the previous month except at Newcastle, where it was still moderate and showed a slight improvement. In Yorkshire employment continued very moderate, and a further decline was reported in the textile machinery section. Short time was worked during the month at various railway engineering centres in Yorkshire during the month at various railway engineering centres in Yorkshire and on the North-East Coast. In Lincolnshire employment con-tinued moderate, and showed a slight improvement.

In Lancashire and Cheshire a further improvement was shown in the textile machinery section, less short time being worked and many establishments being fully employed. In the electrical engi-neering, locomotive and motor vehicle sections a slight decline was shown. In the heavy engineering section employment was bad, while in various miscellaneous branches, such as agricultural, linotype and biscuit machinery making, it was fairly good.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district fairly In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district fairly good conditions still prevailed in the motor and cycle and the electrical engineering sections, particularly so at Coventry; in the heavy engineering section employment was bad and showed a decline. At Nottingham employment was moderate, on the whole, but in the lace machine section it was reported as very bad. At Derby it was fairly good in the motor vehicle section; at railway works it showed a decline, short time being resorted to. At Leicester employment was fair employment was fair.

In the Eastern Counties employment remained fair, and showed continued improvement. In the London district there was a slight improvement in most branches, employment being fair on the whole and good in the electrical and light motor sections. In the Southern Counties generally it was still fair on the whole, and good in the motor, locomotive and electrical sections. In South Wales employment remained had Wales employment remained bad.

In Scotland employment remained bad, and was slightly worse than in the previous month, although the sewing machine works in the Glasgow district continued busy. At Belfast it remained very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

July, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during June and showed a slight decline compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a considerable decline.

On the North-East Coast employment was very bad in most branches, especially on the Tees and Wear, and rather worse than during the previous month. On the East Coast, the Thames and the South Coast it continued slack, but showed on the whole a further slight improvement. At the Bristol Channel Ports it remained bad on the whole, though continued improvement was reported at Swansea and Barry. On the Mersey employment remained slack.

In Scotland employment was still bad on the whole, and showed a further slight decline; with joiners on the Clyde it continued good, but not so good as in the previous month. At Belfast employment remained bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd June, 1925, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th May, 1925, and with a year ago :---

Total Number of Insured Workpeople 22nd June, 1925.	92a1	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) as ed with a	Percentage Jnemployed at 2nd June, 1925.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with a		
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Per Uner 22nd	Month ago.	Year ago.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Moth-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,072 568 4,391 55 32,015 10,415 22,810 3,679 6,657	$\begin{array}{r} - & 654 \\ - & 61 \\ + & 69 \\ - & 22 \\ + & 2,765 \\ + & 4 \\ + & 1,585 \\ - & 174 \\ - & 274 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1,111 \\ - & 449 \\ + & 424 \\ - & 65 \\ + & 8,438 \\ + & 408 \\ + & 4,898 \\ - & 217 \\ - & 2,521 \end{array}$	$21.5 \\ 6.0 \\ 15.6 \\ 10.8 \\ 45.6 \\ 30.6 \\ 34.8 \\ 32.6 \\ 31.0 $	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 4 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 4 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 8 \cdot 0 \\ - & 4 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 13 \cdot 2 \\ + & 13 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 9 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 6 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND.	83,662	+ 3,238	+ 9,805	32.8	+ 1.3	+ 5.7	

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1925.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1925, amounted to 1,093,587 tons, as compared with 1,165,468 tons at the end of March, 1925, and 1,516,746 tons at the end of June, 1924. The tonnage on which work was suspended at the end of June, 1925, amounted to 76,000 tons, as compared with 52,000 tons at the end of June, 1924. The average tonnage building during the twelve months immediately preceding the war was 1,890,000 tons.

The tonnage of motorships building at the end of June, 1925, equalled about 58 per cent. of the steam tonnage under construction. A slight decrease is shown in the tonnage commenced during the quarter, viz., 189,805 tons as compared with 202,352 tons in the previous quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter, viz., 298,161 tons, was 40,959 tons lower than that for the previous quarter.

For the first time since these Returns have been issued, figures have been compiled showing the horse-power of the marine engines (intended for the actual propulsion of vessels) under construction. At the end of June, 1925, the total horse-power of the engines building or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 709,202 H.P.

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

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was slack during June; it showed little change in the spinning department and a decline in the weaving department as compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all sections.

As stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, the Federation As stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations decided, on the 27th May last, to ballot members of the Federation using American cotton on a proposal to adopt short-time working to the extent of 84 hours each week. In the meantime, firms spinning American cotton were recommended to curtail production by that amount. More than the required majority gave the necessary undertaking, and the amended hours were made generally operative, at the mills con-trolled by the Federation, as from 6th July.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.7 on the 22nd June, 1925, as compared with 7.6 on the 25th May, 1925, and with 15.2 on the 23rd June, 1924.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stalybridge and Stockport districts employment in the spinning section continued slack, but employment

Compared was whole. The followinsured works are as or discovery the following of the follow	ng Tal	ole sł	nows t	the n	umbers 22nd	and June,	percenta 1925, a	ages o
		Numb	ers of In a	nsured t 22nd	Workpe June, 1	ople Une 925.	employed	
Bigineers' from	Electrical Engineering.	rine ring, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (or Decrease as compar with a		
	Engine Engine and Four	Elect	Marine Engineering,	Constru Engin	Construction Repair of M Vehicles, Cy and Alrera	AND LA	Month ago.	Year ago.
ondon outh-Eastern juth-Western idlands orth-Eastern orth-Western sotland vales orthernIreland	7,117 2,419 1,740 8,271 20,096 19,059 15,647 940 1,900	360 398 80 1,138 512 1,203 293 25 15	108 55 462 44 7,869 332 2,848 34 1,073	96 33 62 550 1,074 151 990 41 7	1,719 1,001 702 5,197 683 1,773 768 131 158	9,400 3,906 3,046 15,200 30,234 22,518 20 ,546 1,171 3,153	$\begin{array}{r} - & 491 \\ - & 10 \\ - & 97 \\ - & 57 \\ +1,538 \\ - & 811 \\ + & 355 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 61 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 2,4 \\ - & 1,1 \\ - & 4,7 \\ + & 2,6 \\ + & 9,5 \\ + & 4 \\ + & 2 \end{array} $
REAT BRITAIN ND NORTHERN RELAND	77,189	4,024	12,825	3,004	12,132	109,174	+ 500	- 15,1

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

was considerably better than a year ago. In the weaving department in the Oldham district employment was also slack, and worse than in May, especially in the velvet section. In the Bolton district employ-May, especially in the velvet section. In the Bolton district employ-ment was moderate with spinners, and there was some short-time working, though organised short time had not been introduced. In the Leigh district it showed a decline, and more short time was reported. At Bury employment showed little change; calico weavers were reported to be working practically full time, but there was under-employment in the other sections. In the Rochdale dis-trict employment continued slack.

In the principal weaving districts employment showed a decline. In the principal weaving districts employment showed a decline. In the Burnley district employment was reported as slack, and worse than in May; most of the mills were still running full time, but the number of looms stopped was increasing. In the Blackburn district there was an increase in the number unemployed, but employment was better than a year ago, and between 85 and 90 per cent. of the looms were running. At Darwen there was a decline in employment, about 5,000 looms being idle towards the end of June. At Preston the operatives were fairly well employed, but nearly all the mills had extended holidays at Whitsuntide. At Todmorden the position was unchanged. At Colne, Padiham and Rawtenstall employment was reported as fair: at the two former places, however, it showed a reported as fair; at the two former places, however, it showed a decline.

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

		umber of			Wages pa Vorkpeoj		
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 27th	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
	27th June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	10,470 18,775 32,215 6,869 8,409	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.4 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 2.8 \end{array} $	18,001 33,012 57,703 17,181 17,043	+ 1.3 - 0.7 - 4.3 + 0.9 + 1.4	+ 15.5 + 8.0 + 7.0 + 8.3 + 11.1	
Total	76,738	- 1.4	+ 2.0	142,940	- 1.5	+ 8.9	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Bochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden and	4,500 8,037 9,922 8,166	-1.5 -2.3 +0.8 -2.4	+ 0.4 +22.5 + 3.5 - 3.3	8,105 14,809 19,716 15,205	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.6 \\ - 0.5 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 0.0 \\ + 1.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 9.6 \\ + & 38.7 \\ + & 25.1 \\ - & 0.8 \\ \end{array} $	
Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	8,238 5,167 5,446	+ 0.6 + 9.1 - 2.4	+ 3.9 + 2.2 - 5.5	14,301 8,566 9,323	-0.2 - 6.3	+ 30.1 + 8.1 - 6.5	
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	10,101 9,290 2,417 4,013 1,441	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8.6 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 2.0 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 4.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.5 \\ - 2.1 \\ + 32.8 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 6.9 \\ \end{array} $	19,685 20,466 3,804 6,780 2,180	$ \begin{array}{r} -10 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 4 \cdot 4 \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 4 \cdot 0 \\ + & 21 \cdot 2 \\ - & 11 \cdot 9 \\ - & 5 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	
Total	76,738	- 1.4	+ 2.0	142,940	- 1.5	+ 8.9	

Returns from firms employing 66,617 workpeople showed that about 27 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours on the average, in the week ended 27th June.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 1st June, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 85 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the cotton trade were registered :-

Department.	for E	er of App mployme t June, 19	ent at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 4th May, 1925.				
	Men.	Men. Women. Total. Men		Men.	Women.	Total.		
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Warping and Winding	1,124 6,122 1,541	6,197 6,577 10,579	7,321 12,699 12,120	+ 343 + 1,583 + 537	+ 1,509 + 1,649 + 3,245	1. 1 1. 1. 1. A.		
Winding Weaving Other Processes	2,037 761	6,703 574	8,740 1,335	+1,139 + 251	+ 4,492 + 64	+ 5,631 + 315		
Total	11,585	30,630	42,215	+ 3,853	+ 10,959	+ 14,		

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 61,715,200 lbs. in June, 1925, compared with 85,736,500 lbs. in May, 1925, and with 56,666,700 lbs. in June, 1924.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 13,272,800 lbs. in June, 1925, compared with 17,203,200 lbs. in May, 1925, and with 15,090,000 lbs. in June, 1924.

The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 337,963,300 square yards, as compared with 371,028,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 346,762,100 square yards in June, 1924.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued bad and was worse than a month earlier. As compared with a year ago there was a marked decline.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.7 on 22nd June, 1925, as compared with 17.8 on 25th May, 1925, and 5.8 on 23rd June, 1924.

With wool sorters employment continued bad; about 50 per cent. of the Trade Union wool sorters were still on short time. In the wool-combing section it also continued bad; practically all the mills in the Bradford district worked short time, and little more than half the machinery was running.

In other sections of the trade in the Bradford district the depres-sion continued to be severe and unemployment and under-employ-ment increased, especially among women workers. In the Hudders-field district employment was bad and worse than a month earlier, especially in the worsted section. In the Keighley and Halifax districts increased unemployment and short time were also reported. In the heavy woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley employment continued bad. Some slight improvement was reported in the Wakefield district, but in the Leeds district the position was very unsatisfactory, and a decline was reported in the low woollen trade; in the Guiseley district employment was reported as regular in some sections. In other sections of the trade in the Bradford district the depressections.

In the Rochdale and Oldham district employment in the flannel trade was still described as very poor, short time being worked to the extent of about three days a week. At Trowbridge employment was reported as fair.

In Wales a further decline was reported, and the depression in mid-Wales was said to be acute.

In Scotland most of the principal centres, including Galasnels, Hawick, Selkirk, Innerleithen, Ayr and Greenock, were affected by the general slackness.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the numbers of work-people employed and the total amount of wages paid in the three periods under review :--

		Number of Vorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.*

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY. $\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.5 \\ - \ 3.2 \\ - \ 0.8 \\ - \ 0.8 \\ + \ 2.6 \end{array}$ Per cent. - 4.8 - 6.5 - 4.5 - 4.5 - 1.0 + 2.0 Per cent. - 3.3- 3.6- 3.4- 3.2+ 0.2Per £ 871 6,417 9,726 9,161 1,745 Departments. ool sorting inning ... 438 3,460 5,473 4,268 758 -7-15-11... Veaving Veaving Other Departments - 9.4 + 1.9 14.397 - 1.2 - 3.627.920 - 3.2 - 11.2TOTAL .. £ cent. 3,677 - 4.5 3,071 - 9.3 Per cent. -16.1 -18.3 Per Per Districts. HuddersfieldDistrict Leeds District ... Dewsbury and Bat-ley District ... Other Parts of West Riding $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{cent.} & \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.4 & - & 4.5 \\ + & 0.7 & - & 2.2 \end{array}$ 1,673 1,218 - 1.9 - 8.1 2,468 + 0.7 - 18.61,866 - 3.8 - 6.1 4.074 - 4.1 -11.6 6,309 3,432 4,656 -1.3-1.3-1.0-5.2-2.5-2.4TOTAL ... 14,397 - 1.2 - 3.6 27,920 - 3.2 -11.2

WORGERD	INDUSTRY.
WORSTED	INDUSTRY.

Departments. Wool sorting and combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	3,805 14,099 5,524 2,797 1,572	Per cent. - 1.6 - 0.6 - 0.6 - 1.6 - 0.4	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -13 \cdot 5 \\ -7 \cdot 0 \\ -2 \cdot 4 \\ -2 \cdot 6 \\ -10 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	£ 8,334 19,970 11,158 6,748 2,495	Per cent. - 4.7 - 2.1 - 2.9 - 0.5 - 8.8	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -23 \cdot 7 \\ -16 \cdot 0 \\ -5 \cdot 6 \\ -8 \cdot 0 \\ -20 \cdot 6 \end{array}$
TOTAL	27,797	- 0.8	- 6.9	48,705	- 2.9	-14.5
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District HuddersfieldDistrict Other Parts of West Riding	13,829 4,942 2,309 2,640 2,981	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.0 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 3.0 \\ - & 3.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 6 \cdot 8 \\ - & 5 \cdot 4 \\ - & 6 \cdot 7 \\ - & 7 \cdot 2 \\ - & 10 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	£ 25,885 8,282 3,671 4,717 4,650	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.2 \\ - \ 3.2 \\ - \ 1.3 \\ -10.7 \\ -10.7 \end{array}$	Per cent. -12.9 -17.8 -12.3 -13.9 -21.5
Total, West Riding Other Districts	26,701 1,096	$- \frac{0.8}{- 1.1}$	-7.0 -3.6	47,205 1,500	-2.9 -3.4	-14.8 - 5.8
TOTAL	27,797	- 0.8	- 6.9	48,705	- 2.9	-14.5

• Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages in some districts.

Returns from firms in the woollen section, employing 13,350 workpeople, showed that about 46 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 27th June, to the extent on the average of about 11 hours. In the worsted section returns from firms employing 25,871 workpeople in the same week showed that about 51 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 11 hours on the average. The following Table shows the number of men and of women

registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 1st June, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 67 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted Trades were registered

Departments.	for H	er of App Employme June, 192	nt at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 4th May, 1925.				
	Men.	Women. Tota		Men.	Women.	Total.		
Wool sorting Wool washing and	1,089	32	1,121	+ 137	+ 30	+ 167		
preparing	1,260	532	1,792	+ 127	+ 115	+ 242		
Wool combing	1,560	1,554	3,114	+ 186	+ 197	+ 383		
Wool carding	1,610	338 434	1,948	+ 234 + 283	+ 155	+ 389 + 435		
Woollen spinning	839	434	1,273	+ 200	+ 152	+ 435		
Worsted drawing and spinning	1,065	5,919	6,984	+ 374	+1,383	+ 1,757		
Wool winding and	1,000	0,010	0,001	1 011	1 1,000	- 1,101		
warping	255	251	506	+ 80	+ 65	+ 145		
Worsted winding and		CONTRACTOR	Mar and	1 2 2 2 2	A State	and the second sec		
warping	194	1,530	1,724	+ 40	- 70	- 30		
Woollen weaving	566	2,978	3,544	+ 294	+1,122	+ 1,416		
Worsted weaving	197	1,920	2,117	+ 49	+ 686	+ 735		
Other processes	1,588	394	1,982	+ 154	+ 54	+ 208		
TOTAL	10,223	15,882	26,105	+ 1,958	+ 3,889	+ 5,847		

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 40,060,900 lbs. in June, 1925, compared with 59,771,800 lbs. in May, 1925, and with 25,152,600 lbs. in June, 1924. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,923,500 lbs., compared with 3,199,300 lbs. in May, 1925, and with 4,762,700 lbs. in June, 1924.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 15,507,200 square yards, compared with 11,613,100 square yards in May, 1925, and 19,113,800 square yards in June, 1924. The *exports* of blankets were 66,452 pairs, 65,773 pairs and 201,386 pairs in June, 1925, May, 1925, and June, 1924.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

A CONSIDERABLE proportion of boot and shoe factories closed down for a complete week at Whitsuntide. Employment after the holidays was generally depressed, and in most centres was worse than in May and worse than in June of last year. Much short time was worked.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.2 on 22nd June, 1925, as compared with 10.1 on 25th May, 1925, and 7.7 on 23rd June, 1924.

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

	V	Vorkpeor	ple.	1000 000	Earnings	est and
and 19 and and and	Week ended 27th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 27th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
service printing and to	June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
England and Wales : London Leicester	2,002 8,731	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 6 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 9.0 - 0.2	£ 4,494 21,299	Per cent. - 6.7 - 8.1	Per cent. - 11.3 - 2.4
Leicester Country Dis- trict	2,184 7,095	$=\frac{1\cdot 1}{2\cdot 0}$	$-\frac{1.6}{-2.2}$	4,537	-5.8 -1.9	-12.3 - 9.0
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and	7,922 3,447 2,670 3,980	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	+2.5 -1.3 -0.6 -1.6	17,781 8,488 6,329 8,464	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.5 \\ -3.3 \\ -5.2 \\ +2.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.3 \\ - & 1.8 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 6.5 \end{array} $
District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,975 1,909 4.936	$-0.2 \\ -0.2$	$ \begin{array}{r} -8.2\\ -1.3\\ \end{array} $	3,938 4,292	+12.8 + 1.0	$\begin{array}{c} -13.7 \\ +0.6 \end{array}$
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England	1,062	+ 1.1 - 0.4	+ 3.5 + 1.2	11,540 2,067	+7.0 -1:7	$\begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 2 \\ - & 6 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
and Wales England and Wales.	1,653 49,566	$\frac{-3\cdot 0}{-1\cdot 1}$	$\frac{+2\cdot7}{-0\cdot6}$	3,020 113,249	$\frac{-5\cdot 5}{-2\cdot 4}$	$\frac{-1.9}{-3.6}$
Scotland	2,553	- 0.3	- 2.8	5,331	- 3.9	- 3.6
Great Britain	52,119	-1.1	- 0.7	118,580	- 2.4	- 3.6

Returns from firms employing over 41,000 operatives in the week ended 27th June, 1925, showed that 35 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, to the extent of about 10 hours each, on an average.

each, on an average. Employment was quiet in London. It declined at Leicester, and was slack, short time being general. At Northampton employ-ment was quiet, most firms being on short time. In the Higham and Rushden district employment declined and was bad. At Raunds it was fairly good, and much better than in June of last year; but at Wellingborough it was very depressed, and worse than in the previous month; short time was prevalent, and a large

number of operatives were unemployed. At Kettering only a few factories were on full time, and many were working from one to two and a half days short per week; employment in this centre declined, and was poor.

Depression continued in the heavy boot trade of Leeds, but Depression continued in the heavy boot trade of Leeds, but factories producing light footwear continued busy. Very little short time was worked at Stafford, and employment continued fair on the whole. There was not much change at Norwich, employment remaining fair, with few operatives on short time. In the Bristol and Kingswood area employment, though poor, showed some improvement, a little less short time being worked; some firms were on full time.

Employment at Street was slack, but slightly better than in May. It was fair, on the whole, in the Rossendale Valley, and showed an improvement; but there was still some short-time working in that area.

Employment remained fairly good at Kilmarnock; fair at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Maybole; and bad at most other Scottish centres.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 1st June, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 75 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered :---

Department.	for H	er of App Imployme t June, 19	Inc. (+) or De as compared 4th May, 19				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.		Women.	
Bootand Shoe Manufactures Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Making Department Finishing Department Sipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	144 470 1,447 24 2,815 1,335 602 42 619	38 22 28 1,702 52 320 265 5 10	182 492 1,475 1,726 2,867 1,655 867 47 629	+++++ +	6 25 350 2 58 72 35 3 3 118	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7 \\ + & 4 \\ + & 10 \\ + & 393 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 21 \\ - & 68 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 2 \end{array} $	
Total	7,498	2,442	9,940	+	219	+ 313	

The exports of boots and shoes in June, 1925, amounted to 102,587 dozen pairs, or 238 dozen pairs more than in May, 1925, and 13,143 dozen pairs more than in June, 1924.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade remained fair on the whole; in the brown paper section a good deal of short time was still worked, but in other sections full time was fairly general. With letterpress printers employment continued fairly good; at Bristol and Newcastle there was an improvement, but at Leeds

and Leicester a decline was reported. Electrotypers and stereo-typers continued to be well employed.

In the lithographic printing trade employment continued fairly good and was better than a month ago in London and Manchester. With lithographic artists in London employment was again fair; in Manchester, it remained slack and was slightly worse than during May.

Employment with bookbinders in London was reported as moderate; it was again fair at Edinburgh, but remained bad at Leeds and Manchester.

The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was $4 \cdot 9$ at 22nd June, compared with $5 \cdot 1$ at 25th May and $5 \cdot 1$ at 23rd June, 1924. In the paper and paper board industry, the percentage was $6 \cdot 7$ at 22nd June, compared with $7 \cdot 4$ at 25th May and $7 \cdot 2$ at 23rd June, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was $6 \cdot 2$ at 22nd June, compared with $6 \cdot 4$ at 25th May and $6 \cdot 9$ at 23rd June, 1924. The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade Unions :-

the men through the	No. of Members of Unions	Members Unemployed at end of				
ilade liide new prime	at end of June, 1925.	June, 1925.	May, 1925.	June, 1924.	Month ago.	
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	34,849	1.7	1.7	2.3	р •••	
shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	13,689	3.3	4.0	3.6	- 0.7	
Counties Scotland Other Districts	8,091 5,800 6,729	2·7 2·7 2·7	2·3 3·1 2·8	2·4 2·9 2·6	+ 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.1	
Total	69,158	2.3	2.4	2.7	- 0.1	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,333 15,434	2·2 3·6	2·5 3·4	3.0 4.1	$- \frac{0.3}{+ 0.2}$	

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ec. (-) d with 925. Total.

+ 532

se(+)or ase(-) n a

Year ago. - 0.6 - 0.3 + 0.3 - 0.2 + 0.1- 0.4 -0.8-0.5

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued good with skilled operatives in most districts, but slack, on the whole, with unskilled workers, and, except for a slight decline in the painting and decorating section, showed little change as compared with the preceding month; it was slightly better than in June, 1924. The percentage unemployed (see Table given below) was particularly low in the South-Eastern and South-Western counties of England, but it continued high in Wales and in Northern Ireland, although there was some improve-ment as commend with the preceding month ment as compared with the preceding month.

As regards individual occupations, employment remained very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers, and good, in most districts, with masons and with carpenters and joiners; a shortage of one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives was again reported from a considerable number of districts, the demand being chiefly for bricklayers and plasterers. Employment was fairly good with slaters and fair with plumbers; a slight decline was noticeable with painters, but employment with skilled men was fairly good at most centres; it remained slack, on the whole, with builders' labourers.

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate per-centages* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 22nd June, and the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with May, 1925, and June, 1924 :—

Occupations.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at	Approxi- mate Per- centage*	Decrease (e (+) or -) in per- compared h a
ale and the industry and 7-13 and 100 and 10-7	22nd June, 1925.	Unem- ployed.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Plumbers Labourers of above All other occupations	. 591 . 479 . 202 . 186 . 6,801 . 1,925 . 21,932 . 19,414	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 2.1 \end{array} $
Total	. 53,819	7.5		- 0.7
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern Noth-Western North-Eastern North-Western Soctland Wales Northern Ireland	. 3,803 . 4,352 . 5,734 . 7,311 . 8,199 . 5,172 . 2,531 . 2,500	8 · 9 3 · 4 4 · 9 7 · 3 8 · 3 8 · 9 7 · 7 9 · 8 22 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 2 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	. 53,819	7.5		- 0.7

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 141 of the principal urban Returns from Local Authorities in 141 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,146,000, show that in June, 1925, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,864,200, as compared with £6,960,400 in May, 1925, and £3,915,500 in June, 1924. Of the total for June, 1925, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,233,700; factories and workshops for £186,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £446,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £997,300.

(For figures for the quarter ended June, 1925, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1924, see page 256.)

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued good and showed a further improvement compared with the previous month. In most districts full time was worked, and in the Nottingham district a little overtime was reported.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 22nd June, 1925, was 6.2, as com-pared with 6.6 at 25th May, 1925, and with 5.9 at 23rd June, 1924.

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

• Figures are not available as to the exact number of insured workpeople in each of the occupations shown in the first column of the Table in the building industry. For the purpose of computing the percentages given in the third column, the total numbers insured, in each occupation, have been roughly estimated by applying ratios derived from the exchange of unemploy-ment books which took place in 1922 to the total number of insured workers engaged in the building industry as shown by the 1924 exchange of books. In view of the probability that changes have taken place, since 1922, in the ratios referred to, the percentages of unemployed, as given in the third column, should not be regarded as more than approximate indications of the actual proportions unemployed in the different occupations.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

July, 1925.

		Number of Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	27th June, 1925.	Month Year ago. ago.		27th June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	2,051	Per cent. + 3.9	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ +10\cdot7 \end{array}$	£ 5,341	Per cent. + 4·4	Per cent. + 12 · 8		
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	5,108	+ 0.5	+13.3	14,499	+ 2.9	+ 21.6		
Counties. South and South-West	1,553	+ 1.8	+ 8.1	4,385	+ 2.5	+ 16.1		
Counties and Wales. Scotland	228	+27.4	- 5.8	586	+13.3	+ 0.3		
TOTAL	8,940	+ 2.0	+11.2	24,811	+ 3.4	+ 18.1		

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline during June, and there was much unemployment and short-time working. In the sanitary ware, tile, and fireclay section, and in the first-class chinaware trade at Stoke-on-Trent it was reported as good.

At Worcester and Bristol employment was reported as good, and at Glasgow as moderate.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.4 at 22nd June, 1925, as compared with 15.0 at 25th May, 1925, and 10.7 at 23rd June, 1924.

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

	Wages j Workpeo	
Week ended		(+) or -) on a
27th June, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
£ 2,447 16,925 3,458	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ - 6 \cdot 1\\ - 1 \cdot 2\\ + 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 9 \cdot 1 \\ + & 4 \cdot 4 \\ + & 6 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
22,830	- 1.3	+ 3.1
16,270 6,560	-2.5 + 1.8	+ 2.6 + 4.4 + 3.1
		6,560 + 1.8

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 11,358 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3,091, or 27 per cent., were working on an average 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 27th June, 1925.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd June was 20.0, compared with 20.8 at 25th May, and 16.3 at 23rd June, 1924.

On the Thames the demand for men improved in the first half of June, and declined afterwards, being described as moderate at the end of the month. It was poor on the Tyne, and very quiet on the Wear and on the Tees. The demand at Hull improved in the middle of June and declined subsequently, being reported to be slack at the end of the month. At Southampton it remained quiet to moderate, and at Bristol it was quiet in the first half of June, and improved later, being described as fair towards the close of the month. At Avanmenth and at Newnort the demand was moderate and improved later, being described as fair towards the close of the month. At Avonmouth and at Newport the demand was moderate on the whole, and at Swansea it was quiet to fair. The demand at Cardiff fluctuated and was reported to be fair at the end of the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was fair until the latter part of the month, when a substantial decline occurred. At Manchester it was quiet until the end of the month, when there was an improvement.

The demand on the Clyde improved towards the middle of June, and was quieter afterwards, being described as dull at the end of the month. It continued quiet at Leith, and at Belfast it was very slack.

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

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

and all in these with	Number of Seamen* shipped in								
Principal Ports.	June,	Six M end	fonths led						
and description of the second se	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1925.	June, 1924.				
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpoolf Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby Bristolf	14,118 739 8,614 12,182 1,788 156 221 1,322 9 1,285 559	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,441 \\ - 5 \\ + 1,827 \\ - 166 \\ - 296 \\ - 149 \\ - 231 \\ + 141 \\ + 7 \\ + 223 \\ - 242 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,869 \\ - 105 \\ - 88 \\ + 1,700 \\ + 295 \\ - 25 \\ - 242 \\ + 13 \\ - 11 \\ + 228 \\ - 149 \end{array}$	70,807 5,105 47,329 55,388 11,473 1,482 2,217 8,761 8,761 8,761 8,761 8,761 8,761	66,421 4,750 47,130 47,459 9,829 1,068 2,486 8,8366 8,8366 115 5,252 4,823				
Cardiff§ Swansea	2,294 731	- 516 - 74	- 114 + 183	14,528 4,118	17,348 4,367				
SCOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and	386	+ 47	- 44	2,043	2,072				
Grangemouth Glasgow	312 3,865	$^{+}_{+}$ 53 $^{+}_{502}$	- 16 - 72	1,849 17,557	1,360 17,613				
Northern Ireland: Belfast	39	- 1	° — 203	867	1,217				
TOTAL	48,620	+ 3,561	+ 3,219	254,348	242,146				

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during June remained slack generally. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service 30.7 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd June, 1925, as compared with 32.6 at 25th May, 1925, and with 25.3 at 23rd June, 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 :—

	Average Da Docks an	ily Numb id at Prin	er of Lal cipal Wh	bourers emp arves in Lo	ployed in ondon.	
	In	Docks.				
Period.	riod. By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. By Ship- owners, etc.		Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves,	
Week ended— 6th June 1925 13th " 20th " 27th "	4,331 4,588 4,395 4,355	2,808 2,986 2,620 2,069	7,139 7,574 7,015 6,424	7,836 8,133 7,935 7,336	14,975 15,707 14,950 13,760	
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th June, 1925	} 4,425	2,604	7,029	7,808	14,837	
Average for May, 1925	4,596	2,425	7,021	7,832	14,853	
Average for June, 1924	4,290	2,743	7,033	7,756	14,789	

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in June was 1,045, as compared with 1,009 in the previous month, and with 967 in June, 1924. *East Coast.*—Employment with coal trimmers and teemers on the North-East Coast was bad, and worse than in May. With other classes of workers it was moderate on the Tyne, but on the Wear and at Blyth it remained slack. Work on coal cargoes at Hull continued bad, but there was some improvement in fruit, potato and grain cargoes. At most of the other East Coast ports employment continued bad, but at some of the smaller ports there was a slight improvement.

employment continued bad, but at some of the smaller ports there was a slight improvement. *Liverpool.* — Employment at Liverpool was bad, and worse than in May, with coal heavers and trimmers, but fair with other classes of workers. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th June was 15,457, compared with 15,706 in the five weeks ended 1st June, and with 14,578 in the five weeks ended 30th June, 1924. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £40,174 in the four weeks ended 29th June, compared with £42,516 in the five weeks ended 1st June, and with £39,029 in the five weeks ended 30th June, 1924. Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment was still slack

259,029 in the five weeks ended 30th June, 1924. Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment was still slack at the South Wales ports. At Bristol employment was quiet, but at Avonmouth there was a slight improvement. There was a considerable improvement at Southampton, and employment was good. It continued fair at Plymouth and at most of the other South Western ports.

South Western ports. Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was good at Greenock, moderate at Glasgow, and poor at Leith. At Belfast it was again moderate.

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.

July, 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT. DURING the five weeks ended 29th June, 1925, 1,107,997 fresh claims were added to the register, while 984,085 claims were removed from the register. At 29th June the number of claims

Paraganan - ang Panganan 		Four weeks ended 27th June, 1925.	Five weeks ended 30th May, 1925.
Contributions (Receipts) :		£	£
By Employers		1,580,000	1,770,000
" Employed Persons …		1,420,000	1,600,000
"Service Departments (Admiral		1,120,000	1,000,000
War Office, Air Ministry)	,	20,000	20,000
" Exchequer		1,010,000	1,210,000
,, inverted and		1,010,000	1,210,000
Total		4,030,000	4,600,000
Payments :		Sector 1 Constantion	1331 - A200 - 248
Benefit		3,530,000	4,280,000
Other normanta			
other payments		400,000	540,000
Total		3,930,000	1 900 000
100ai		3,930,000	4,820,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	at		S. BUSK THE
and of namiad		8,100,000	8,220,000
end of period		0,100,000	0,220,000

removed from the regi current was 1,245,856,	ster. At as compare	29th June d with 1,121	the number L,944 at 25th	of claims h May.	Send June, 1925	Num	per of Per	sons registe	red as	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as
		INDED BENI		(Alexandre Sta	Area.	Unen	ployed or	a 29th June	, 1925	Dec. (-) as compared with
Claims to "extended the claimant is entitled	in respec	t of contril	butions paid	-are sub-	ar soilaiteis baiks ei	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	25th May, 1925.
mitted for decision to posed, in the main, of r	epresentati	ves of empl	oyers and w	orkpeople.	London Division	107,225	27,083	6,021	140,329	- 7,800
The following Table si these Committees in G					South-Eastern Division Brighton	27,834 1,383	6,272 279	2,554 86	36,660 1,748	- <i>3,969</i> - 131
8th June, 1925 : Applications referred to	Committee	es during pe	riod	253,104	Chatham Ipswich Norwich	1,954 1,336 2,389	268 207 558	400 89 73	2,622 1,632 3,020	- 381 - 399 + 147 - 3,205
Applications admitted 1 (a) For 12 weeks				76,681	Rest of South Eastern South-Western Division	20,772	4,960 <i>9,215</i>	1,906 <i>3,413</i>	27,638 57,279	TOMORE - STON
(b) For less than 12 v Applications rejected de	uring period			136,596 38,808	Bristol Plymouth	44,651 11,341 4,129	3,098 450	695 421	15,134 5,000	- 3,794 - 232 - 698
Of the total number 3,718 were rejected as obtain a livelihood by	not norma	ally insurab	le and not	seeking to	Portsmouth Reading Southampton	4,375 946 4,724	654 158 311	367 112 408	5,396 1,216 5,443	- 230 - 226 - 596 - 25
rejected on the ground be available, 10,252 we	that insura	ble employi	ment was no	ot likely to	Swindon Rest of South Western	257 18,879	50 4,494	105 1,305	412 24,678	- 25 - 1,787
period of insurable emp 11,606 were rejected as	loyment du	uring the pro	eceding two	years, and	Midlands Division Birmingham Coventry	145,489 17,699 1,096	36,367 7,434 207	6,999 326 9	188,855 25,459 1,312	+ 38,703 + 469 - 125
suitable employment, o	r not willin	g to accept	suitable em	ployment.	Cradley Heath Derby	4,300 893 2,935	593 440	126 127	5.019	+ 1,322 + 106
		IENT FUND.		aninta and	Leicester Northampton Nottingham	1,250 10,548	2,426 416 2,295 1,184	77 50 668	1,460 5,438 1,716 13,511	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1,322 \\ + & 106 \\ + & 878 \\ - & 193 \\ + & 633 \end{array}$
During the four wee payments of the Unem- in the following Table	ployment F	und were aj	pproximatel	y as shown	Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	2,595 15,583 6,218 2,476	1,184 6,715 882	65 982 283	3,844 23,280 7,383	- 36 + 9,298 + 1,652 - 300
1925, and for the four for purposes of compar	weeks ende	ed 28th June	e, 1924, are	also given	West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands	2,476 3,561 76,335	550 840 12,385	79 97 4,110	3,105 4,498 92,830	-300 -11 +25,010
		Four weeks	Five weeks	Four weeks	North-Eastern Division	269,637	43,596 123	16,960 63	330,193 2,871	+ 43,721
AND		ended 27th June, 1925.	ended 30th	ended 28th June, 1924.	Barnsley Bradford Darlington	2,685 9,139 2,287 1,506	6,808 158 1,334	692 115 111	16,639 2,560 2,951	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1,408 \\ + & 2,164 \\ + & 28 \\ + & 137 \\ + & 1,956 \end{array} $
Contributions (Receipts) :- By Employers		£ 1,580,000	1,770,000	£ 1,620,000	Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead	2,156 8,400 2,015	274 661 229	308 793 385	2,738	+ 737
" Employed Persons " Service Departments War Office, Air Mi		1,420,000	1,600,000	1,460,000	Grimsby Halifax Hartlepools	2,377 6,790	2,652 168	218 287	2,629 5,247 7,245	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 291 \\ + & 133 \\ - & 525 \end{array} $
" Exchequer … Total		1,010,000	1,210,000	1,080,000	Huddersfield Hull Leeds	3,896 9,409 11,686	2,982 644 5,245 302	242 634 314	7,120 10,687 17,245	+ 2,079 - 1,655 + 3,108
Payments :		3,530,000	4,280,000	2,380,000	Lincoln Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	2,013 10,646 17,325	302 292 1,152	140 819 895	2,455 11,757 19,372	- 307
Other payments* Total		400,000	540,000 4,820,000	350,000	Rotherham Sheffield South Shields	3,044 20,888 6,611	218 2,664 327	246 832 444	3,508 24,384	$\begin{array}{r} + & 299 \\ + & 2,844 \\ + & 1,170 \\ + & 808 \\ + & 1,056 \\ + & 263 \end{array}$
Treasury Advances outs end of period		8,100,000	8,220,000	7,130,000	Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland York	7,921 17,109 1,404	234 583 258	402 923 140	7,382 8,557 18,615 1,802	+ 263 - 2,412 - 340
			, 0,220,000 ,	1,130,000	Rest of North Eastern	120,330	16,288	7,957	144,575	+ 31,061
	No.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1			North-Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	174,581 904 2,175 4,638	57,470 389 1,415	11,774 40 102	243,825 1,333 3,692	+ 24,436 + 480 + 482
		OF LA			Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	4,638 4,690 2,782 711	188 265 2,846	159 266 222	4,985 5,221 5,850	$\begin{array}{r} + & 482 \\ + & 887 \\ - & 328 \\ + & 2,791 \\ - & 721 \end{array}$
EMPLOY. THE number of person				AND A DEAL OF A	Blackpool Bolton Burnley	4,688	136 2,991 1,093 717	50 416 147	897 8,095 3,110	- 86
Great Britain and Nor 1925, was 1,368,126.	thern Irela	nd as unen	aployed on t	29th June.	Bury Chorley	1,109 2,628 45,344	9.36	70 164	3,110 1,896 3,728 54,678	$\begin{array}{r} + 510 \\ + 473 \\ + 1,254 \\ - 2,963 \end{array}$
37,002 boys, 241,279 25th May, there was a	women and	d 28.262 g	irls. Comr	nared with	Manchester	19,444 552 5,378	5,683 7,154 449	3,651 730 14 158	27,328	- 351
as follows:Men, 98,8' During the five w	70; women zeeks ende	, 15,233; ju ed 29th Ju	veniles, 669	umber of	Oldham Preston Bochdale	3,334 2,885	2,646 3,151 2,057 247	366 200	8,182 6,851 5,142 7,156	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
vacancies filled by which 69,663 were for	Employmen	nt Exchange	res was 1	28.073 of	St. Helens Salford Stockport	6,679 7,820 2,834 1,889	3,436 2,113 471	230 639 192	11 895	+ 4,645 + 1,302 + 875
juveniles.		tions from			Warrington Wigan Rest of NorthWestern	1,889 7,054 45,173	471 2,999 16,088	113 671 3,174	5,139 2,473 10,724 64,435	$ \begin{array}{r} - 15 \\ + 1,086 \\ + 10,605 \end{array} $
Week ended	Emp	loyers.	Vacancies	Number of Workpeople Registered	Scotland Division Aberdeen	163,391 4,523 2,811	32,989 1,015	10,034 217	206.414	All Andrews (19)
FRANKING INT AND IN THE	During Week.	Outstanding at end of Week.	Filled.	as Unem- ployed.	Clydebank Dundee	6,597	208 3,138 1,839	145 185 462	5,755 3,164 9,920 13,048	+ 551
25th May, 1925	33,268	25,849	28,136	1,253,354	Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock	55,926 7,152 4,159 4,347	12,036 1,060 250	3,365 544 188	71,327 8,756	$\begin{array}{c cccc} - & 82 \\ + & 1,663 \\ + & 241 \\ + & 445 \end{array}$
1st June, 1925 8th ,, ,,	21,621 29,195	24,718‡ 25,896	18,932‡ 23,583	1,306,951 1,358,183	Motherwell Paisley Rest of Scotland	4,347 67,129	971 12,472	181 4,747	4,597 5,499 84,348	+ 11,179
15th ,, ,, 22nd ,, ,, 29th ,, ,,	34,663 33,568 31,483	26,456 27,408 25,889	29,357 27,978 28,223	1,343,324 1,364,173 1,368,126	Wales Division Cardiff	93,074 6,334 2,708	2,970	4,644 463	100,688 7,456	+ 11,879 + 152 - 248
Total (5 weeks)	150,530		128,073§		Llanelly	2,643	100 200 216	106 224 376	7,456 2,914 3,067 5,688	- 248 - 331 - 20
* Includes refunds at a cost of administration, etc.				A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT OF	Rest of Wales	76,293	1,795 25,317	3,475	81,563	+ 12,326
† The figures relate to to all workpeople on th "suspended" or "stood of of systematic short time	le Registe	rs of Exch	langes, includ	ling persons	Belfast Londonderry	23,957 2,427 626	16,659 1,010 1,156	1,881	42,497 3,559 1,860	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 2,949 \\ - & 900 \\ + & 221 \end{vmatrix}$
of systematic short time, For Great Britain alone, t	were not act	ually at worl	as published	in question. in the Press,	Lurgan Lisburn Newry	476	475	78 38 25	1,860 989 1,341	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 221 \\ - & 471 \\ + & 177 \\ - & 60 \end{array} $
of systematic short time, For Great Britain alone, t show that on 29th Jun were 1,025,900 men, 216,0 970,000 men, 239,000 won t Employment Exchange	000 women, and 65,	and 62,400 ju 000 juveniles	veniles, as con at 29th Decen	mpared with mber, 1924.	Rest of Northern Ire- land	7,328	5,588	721	13,637	- 1,916
‡ Employment Exchang § This figure includes a workers, such as dock lab	a weekly av ourers and c	were closed t erage of abor oal porters.	wo days at W ut 600 placin	hitsuntide. gs of casual	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,061,583	3 241,279	65,264	1,368,126	+ 114,772
		and the second		(ACCOUNT OF A COUNT OF	1	the total			·	Section of the

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

and the second second second	
Four weeks ended 28th June, 1924.	
£ 1,620,000 1,460,000	La contraction of the second
20,000 1,080,000	
4,180,000	
2,380,000 350,000	and a state of the
2,730,000	
7,130,000	

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 29th June, 1925. In certain cases—e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.—the figures cover more than one Exchange area

July, 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 22nd June, 1925. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is defi-nitely without a job. Persons who on 22nd June, 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 esti-Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is esti-mated 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 com-mences in the first week of July, but it is not until the end of September that the exchange of books is sufficiently near comple-tion to allow of a satisfactory estimate being made. In making this experiment is given not only to the actual 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 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 that date.

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

								D I PROFIL		and the second	and and an or other	as the second second	
		ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULZ, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.) DOGED AT 22ND JUNE, 1925. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.) PERCENTAGE UNEN 22ND JUNE, 1925. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)				AT NUMBER OF UNEMPLOY- MENT BOOKS REMAINING ND LODGED AT D.) 22ND JUNE, 1925. (GREAT BRITAIN AND			ed at	(-) AS 25T (GREA	E(+) OR D COMPARE H MAY, 1 T BRITAL HERN IRE	D WITH 925. N AND	
INDUSTRY.					101			at Britain thern Irel		Great Britain	All ski	an an an an sultar	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males. Females. To	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	only. Totals.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	25,150	600	25,750	3,134	74	3,208	12.5	12•3	12.5	12.5	1.7	- 1.9	- 1.7
Wining:-	1,252,430	Contraction of the	1,260,350	312,663	2,083	314,746	25.0	26.3	25.0	25.0	+ 9.2	+ 8.6	+ [9-2]
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	17,050 4,950 35,840	40 50 300	17,090 5,000 36,140	4,337 705 2,145	2 3 12	4,339 708 2,157 144	25·4 14·2 6·0 1·4	5·0 6·0 4·0	25·4 14·2 6·0 1·4	25·2 14·2 5·7 1·4	+ 4.3 - 1.6 + 0.7 - 1.6		$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4.4 \\ - & 1.5 \\ + & 0.8 \\ - & 1.6 \end{array} $
Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	10,120 20,550	10 1,610	10,130 22,160	144 1,311	324	1,635	6.4	20.1	7.4 3.1	7·1 3·0	$- \frac{1.6}{-0.3}$	+ 8.9 + 1.9	+ 0.4
Digging	13,270	270	13,540	402	17	419	3.0	6.3		TATE	NYC.	COTAS	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	13,230	260	13,490	1,823	25	1,848	13.8	9.6	13.7	13.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.6
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture Cement Limekilns and Whiting	11,110	690	11,800	1,502	70	1,572	13·5 4·8	10·1 5·1	13·3 4·8	13·3 4·8	-1.0 + 0.3	+ 1.3 - 1.6	- 0.9 + 0.2
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	15,330 62,770	690 7,720	16,020 70,490	740 3,417	35 962	775 4,379	5.4	12.5	6.2	6.0	- 0.4		- 0.4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	37,960	35,290	73,250	4,917	7,799	12,716	13-0	22.1	17•4	17.3	+ 1.5	+ 3.4	+ 2.4
liass Trades :— Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	21,750	5,230 1,780	26,980 18,040	2,510 2,996	470 168	2,980 3,164	11.5 18.4	9·0 9·4	11·0 17·5	11·0 17·5	$- \frac{1 \cdot 2}{- 2 \cdot 0}$		$- \frac{1 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 8}$
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :		-	vi V/dino 1	170 100 M		0.470		5.0	8.6	8.5	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.4
Chemicals Manufacture	13,820	21,630 5,440	97,640 19,260	7,149 945	1,263 406	8,412 1,351	9·4 6·8	5·8 7·5	7.0	7.0	8.0 -	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	12,910	3,530	16,440	604	172	776	. 4.7	4-9	4.7	4.7	- 0.6		- 0.6
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Metal Manufacture and Secondary Pro-	58,070	21,630	79,700	5,024	1,293	6,317	8.7	6.0	7.9	7.8	+ 0.5	5 - 0.4	+ 0.2
cesses : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	3) 29,880	310	30,190	5,843	24	5,867	19.6	7.7	19.4	19.4	+ 1.8	3 - 1.3	+ 1.7
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	203,150	4,120	207,270	50,836	290	51,126	25.0	7.0	24.7	24.7	+ 1.1	l – 1·4	+ 1.1
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	36,500 24,960 25,690	4,300		4,504 5,081 4,832	338 488 139	4,842 5,569 4,971	12·3 20·4 18·8	9.6 11.3 9.1	12·1 19·0 18·3	12·1 19·0 18·2	- 3.	5 - 4.5	- 3.7
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture			a stand	3,094	390	3,484	15.1	9.7	14-2	14.2	+ 0.3	·	
Engineering, etc. : Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	588,500 58,080 64,860	13,450 1,250	71,530 66,110	75,078 3,178 12,755 2,962	2,111 846 70 42	77,189 4,024 12,825 3,004	12.8 5.5 19.7 12.8	6·3 5·6	12·3 5·6 19·4 12·5	5.6 19.5	+ 0.	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.4 \\ 3 & + & 0.7 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.8 \\ - & 1.1 \end{array} $
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	The second second	a service	E LAND THE P	11,070		12,132	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.9	+ 0.	1 + 0.3	+ 0.1
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc	22,090		a station	2,216		2,398	10.0	7.4	9.8	9.5	+ 0.	2 - 0.6	+ 0.2
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram		Stor I The	Tuber Ture P	3,439	45	3,484	6.7	3.8	6.7	6.7	- 0.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0·1 + 1·3

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. 249 July, 1925. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOY-MENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 22ND JUNE, 1925. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.) INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 25th MAY, 1925. (GREAT BRITAIN AND PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND JUNE, 1925. NORTHERN IRELAND.) NORTHERN IRELAND.) INDUSTRY. Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Great Britain only. Males. Females. Total. Males. Females. Total. Males. Females. Total. Males. Females. Total. Totals. Metal Trades :--Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Rilectrical Wiring and Contracting ... Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture ... Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc., Manufacture ... Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-facture ... 8,725 1,047 - 0.8 - 0.1 74,780 11,970 7,090 880 81,870 12,850 8,083 1,017 642 30 10·8 8·5 9·1 3·4 10·7 8·1 10.5 8.0 0·1 0·8 -3,417 3,107 2,373 | 840 | 540 1,557 7.7 12.5 - 0.1 74,940 31,680 5,790 3,947 7·0 13·2 9.0 10.3 48,700 23,540 26,240 8,140 13.6 - 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.213.1 13.6 15,630 11,860 27,490 2,173 3,730] 13.9 11,210 430 29,810 5,760 2,218 374 11·9 7·0 12·1 6·6 12.1 3,611 383 12·4 2·1 facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries 18,600 5,330 1,393 47,360 175,550 3,144 10,918 1,908 7,349 5,052 18,267 9.6 11.6 10-7 10-4 11·5 9·7 27,420 112,180 19,940 63,370 Textile Trades :--Cotton ... Woollen and Worsted 6.8 17.3 5.5 33.4 16.9 9.7 21.4 8.0 39.3 15.5 8.7 19.7 7.1 37.4 15.9 13,675 19,159 880 8,550 2,223 201,450 110,650 15,880 25,620 13,150 360,940 150,240 25,840 57,510 28,070 562,390 260,890 41,720 83,130 41,220 35,160 32,190 2,076 22,577 4,345 48,835 51,349 Woollen and Worsted ... Silk Linen ···· 2,956 31,127 6,568 Jute 12,980 73,080 11,890 15,150 30,650 21.4 10.1 12.9 13.3 14.0 17.5 9.4 16.6 10.6 12.5 819 1,389 1,848 836 1,206 20,600 93,410 20,330 26,960 43,880 3,596 8,756 3,378 2,850 5,504 7,620 20,330 8,440 11,810 13,230 2,777 7,367 1,530 2,014 4,298 10.7 14.2 6.8 21.9 7.1 9.1 9.1 16.6 10.6 11.9 Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, 12.2 11.7 + 0.3 + 0.8 + 0.4 83,920 33,600 117,520 10,067 4,272 14,339 12.0 12.7 ... - 0.2 - 0.1 14.0 12.3 12.3 4,050 11.9 34,020 8,580 42,600 1,200 5.250 10.2 - 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.310.5 9.9 10.2 15,020 12,760 27,780 1,582 1,264 2,846 5.3 + 0.4 + 1.1 + 0.9 5.4 6.4 4.8 66,200 123,250 189,450 4,205 5,942 10,147 Dress and Mantle Making and 4.3 - 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.4 4.3 4.5 6.9 11,610 94,780 106.390 805 4,033 4,838 Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) 5.9 + 0.3 ... Mat and Cap (including Straw Plat) Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-ing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Feed, Drink and Tobacco :--Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ... Grain Milling ... Cocooa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-fectionery ... + 0.1 5.9 5.9 14,190 19,440 33,630 855 1,139 1,994 6.0 421 845 10,714 7.0 5,063 2,471 14,490 5.7 7.8 11.6 7.2 4,642 10,790 92,220 29,710 142,490 8·6 7·5 8·3 10·2 18,920 50,270 1,626 3,776 144,540 31,530 8,632 1,412 49,960 3,520 8·3 5·2 94,580 28,010 12,027 1,634 6.8 63 3,395 222 9·1 5·0 13·6 11·4 8·9 25,160 50,670 85,890 47,010 57,810 23,010 72,170 108,480 108,900 2,003 4,194 4,641 11.6 9.9 6.1 6,371 6,571 2,047 8,374 10,765 6,688 8·0 8·3 5·4 fectionery Other Food Industries ... ···· Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :--Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork :--Sawmilling and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Printing and Paper Trades :--Paper and Paper Board Making ... Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery $6 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 5 - 1 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 1$ 7.4 6.8 13,760 30,090 43,850 758 2,218 2,976 5.5 2,990 1,840 17,350 6,430 57,680 12,540 96,760 26,500 5,059 1,437 4,348 2,043 8·1 15·0 6·6 14·7 9.2 54,690 10,700 79,410 20,070 5,300 1,713 5,489 2,988 241 276 1,141 945 9.3 13.4 5.5 10.2 13.7 5.7 11.3 6.7 - 0.7 - 0.6 - 0.7 6.8 6.7 54,610 2,661 6.7 39,920 14,690 1.004 3.665 6.1 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.2 6.8 6.2 Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper 19,360 54,850 1,000 3,404 5.2 35,490 2,404 3.8 - 0.4 ... 3.8 - 0.3 4,100 1,380 5,480 134 209 3.3 5.4 75 Stationery and Typewriting Requisites 5·0 5·7 5°6 4·9 1,980 4.460 125 7,016 249 11,813 124 4,797 (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding 155,650 84,490 240,140 Building and Construction of Works :--204 20 713,030 133,770 8,530 810 721,560 134,580 53,615 20,876 53,819 20,896 2·4 2·5 7.5 15.5 7·5 15·6 Public Works Contracting, etc. ... Other Manufacturing Industries :--Rubber Manufacture Olicloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games, and Sports Regulsites Manufacture 2,767 475 791 2,316 110 498 5,083 585 1,289 9·2 4·6 11·4 8.7 33,070 25,150 58,220 11,820 5,450 2,380 4,360 14,200 9,810 4.0 14.5 4·1 13·1 12,700 16,330 4·2 4·3 4·2 6·4 19,700 19,880 538 1,125 7,000 3,550 293 152 831 1,277 4·2 6·9 8.8 + 1.1 - 1.6 - 0.1 5,100 8.7 8.9 8.8 5,940 11,040 516 456 972 Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries 5.7 - 0.2 - 1.0 - 0.2 3.0 5.9 165,660 5,890 171,550 9,882 179 10,061 6.0 163,940 115,110 146,050 113,880 9,270 4,210 4,380 5,240 173,210 119,320 150,430 119,120 9,342 3,922 19,773 23,464 5.5 3.4 13.2 20.0 267 186 152 368 9,609 4,108 5.7 3.4 13.5 20.6 2·9 4·4 3·5 7·0 19,925 23,832 Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour 30.5 - 2.0 - 0.3 - 1.9 30.7 193,570 5.0 1,900 195,470 59,853 30.9 Other Transport and Communication and Storage 95 59,948 14.2 - 1.1 - 2.2 - 1.213.2 14.3 21,030 2,220 23,250 3,025 293 3,318 14.4 6.1 - 0.2 - 0.4 - 0.4 6.3 807.880 1 352 110 58.646 7.3 5.0 Distributive Trades 544 230 27.129 85.775 Commercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance 4.8 - 0.6 - 0.3 - 0.5 4.9 64,080 36,660 100,740 4,030 914 4,944 6.3 2.5 Miscellaneous Trades and Services :---129,040 224,310 65,580 42,550 101,150 21,360 84,710 955 436 903 2,397 14,840 4,792 2,458 31,930 19,400 45,100 23,400 188,770 91,510 29,100 160,970 243,710 110,680 65,950 289,920 112,870 113,810 10,272 18,573 2,797 5,216 10,328 1,131 24,359 11,227 19,009 3,700 7,613 25,168 5,923 26,817 $\begin{array}{c} 3.0\\ 2.2\\ 2.0\\ 10.2\\ 7.9\\ 5.2\\ 8.4\end{array}$ 7.0 7.8 3.3 11.5 8.7 5.2 23.6 8.0 8.3 4.3 12.3 10.2 5.3 28.8 11.9 + 1.3 + 0.1 + 1.0 9.0 12.2 TOTAL 8,480,600 3,033,400 11514,000 1,134,179 271,976 1,406,155 13.4

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 June, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £38,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 423,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £25,000 in the weekly wages of about 267,000 workpeople. The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

below

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases		
Mining and Quarrying Metal Textile Clothing Other	500 6,000 36,000 215,000 9,500	378,000 24,500 20,500	£ 10 400 2,650 21,350 590	£ 34,600 1,900 1,600		
Total	267,000	423,000	25,000	38,100		

The principal reduction in the mining group affected coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, where the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced by an amount equivalent to 4 per cent. on current rates. Coal miners in the Radstock district also sustained a reduction, amounting to about 2 per cent. on current rates. There were reductions varying from $\frac{1}{2}d$. to 3d. per shift in the wages of iron ore miners in Cumberland and the Furness district.

In the metal group there was a reduction of over 3 per cent. on current rates in the wages of steel sheet millmen and galvanisers in England and Wales, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates in those of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, and of 2.6d. to 7d. per week in those of blastfurnacemen in Cumberland. Work-people engaged in the manufacture of pens and other metal small wares at Birmingham sustained reductions amounting to 1s. 4d. or 1s. per week in the case of men, and 5d. per week in the case of women. Farriers in London and various towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire had their wages reduced by $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour or 2s. per week. In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England there was an increase in wages, amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates.

The increases in the textile group mainly affected workpeople employed in the jute industry, for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per week in the case of most classes of men and by amounts varying from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week in the case of women

Changes in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts also mainly accounted for the increases in the clothing group. Such rates were raised by ld. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the case of men and women respectively employed in the ready made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and the wholesale mantle and costume trades, and by 1d. per hour in the case of women employed in the shirtmaking

In the other industrial groups the principal reductions affected No men employed in the non-trading services of various local authorities June.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
20	50 - 20 100		AGRICULTURE.	Bottes Manufartarias Indestrict 2 auto- analy
	Devonshire	16 June	Male workers Female workers	Rates previously in operation; extended up to 25 March, 1926, but for a week of 52 hours up to 30 September in lieu of 50 hours.§ Rates previously in operation; extended up to 25 March, 1926.§
Agriculture	Staffordshire	28 June	Male workers	Rates previously in operation [‡] extended for a further period (not defined).§
238 - 342	Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire.	2 June	Male and female workers	Rates previously in operation; extended up to 30 September, 1925.§
	and the sheet of		MINING AND QUARRYIN	G
Coal Mining	Yorkshire, Notting- hamshire, Leices- tershire, D e r b y- shire, C a n n o c k Chase, and War- wickshire.	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other trades.	Decrease of 6.42 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 50.62 per cent. above the standard of 1911¶ subject to lower-paid men receiving a subsistence allowance up to a maximum of 6d. per shift, provided that the gross daily wage does not exceed 8s. 9d. per shift.**

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 tor statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis tor statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal changes reported. The statistics relate to full-time rates of wages and do not take into account the effect of short-time working.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 108,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
For particulars of the actual rates, see the issues of this GAZETTE for March and April, 1925.
§ The minimum rates of wages referred to took effect under Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
In the case of West Yorkshire the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1 June was 48.96 for the Eastern Area and 45.62 for the Western Area (subject to the conditional 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.
** The subsistence allowance quoted took effect under an Arbitration Award dated 17 March, and applied generally to men 21 years of age and over, except in West Yorkshire, where the allowance * The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural

in the Midland Counties, the reductions amounting to from 10d. to 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per week in the West Midlands, and $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour in the East Midlands. Under Trade Board Orders there was a reduction in the minimum rates fixed for women employed in the cerement making trade, and increases in those fixed for both male and female workers employed in the milk distributive trade in Scotland.

Of the total increase of £25,000 per week in June, £24,200 took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts; took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts; £250 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £250 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remaining £300 took effect after direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or as the result of arbitration or mediation. Of the decreases, totalling £38,100 per week, £35,800 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of the industry; £2,100 took effect under scales (including £1.500 under scales under cost-of-living sliding scales (including £1,500 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople); and the remainder took effect after direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or as the result of arbitration or medi-ation. Changes preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work amounted to only £20 per week.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 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 six completed months of 1925, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :--

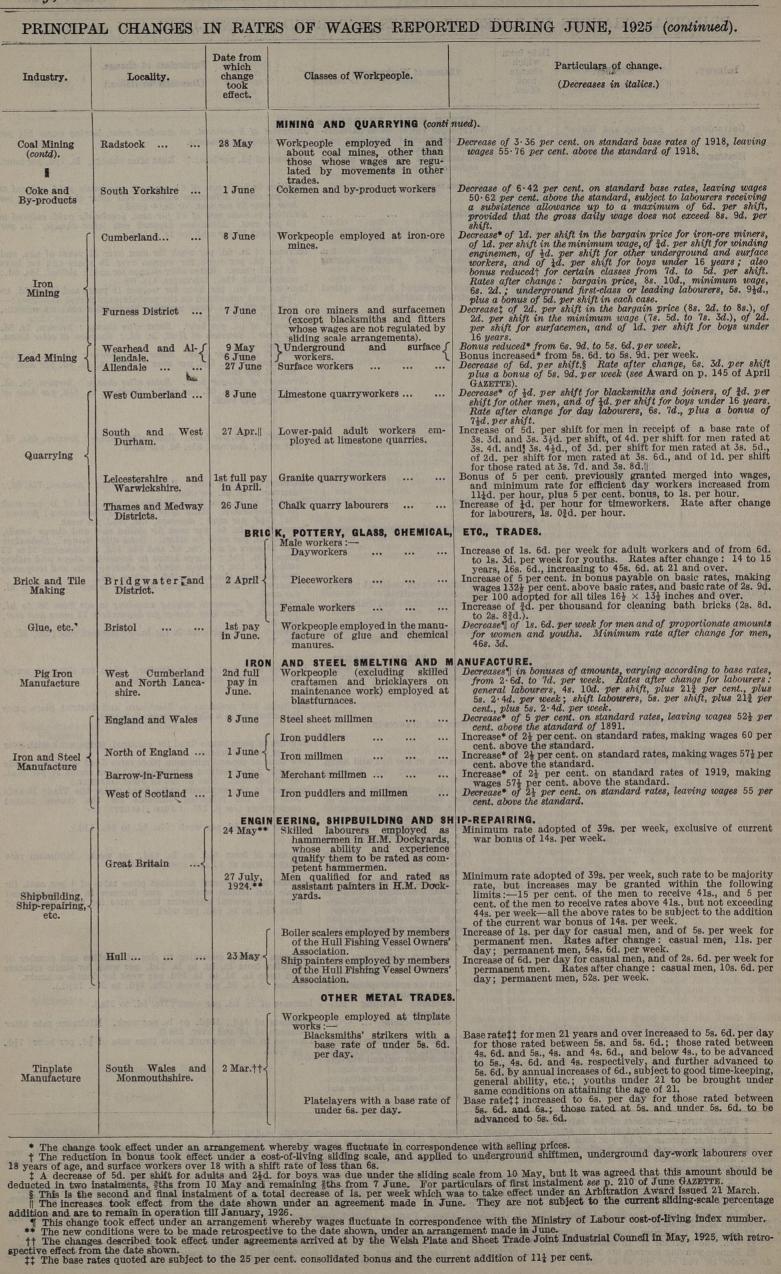
Group of Industries. Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineering and Ship- building Other Metal Textile	of Work	te Number speople† I by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Trate barrette present	C. C	and the second	nont gritten.	£	
	14,000	383,000	1,000	44,000	
	23,000	650	3,500	130	
	14,000	171,000	1,100	14,900	
Engineering and Ship-	a francisco de			and the second second	
	6,000	600	900	50	
	38,000	50,500	5,200	5,200	
	61,000	138,000	4,400	5,400	
Clothing	218,000	250	21,800	15	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20,000	7,500	2,250	705	
Woodworking, etc	3,500	3,500	350	330	
Paper, Printing, etc	10,000		1,400	the there	
Building and Allied	40 500	Contracte Day (C	5,500	BOOK Shine	
Trades	49,500	400	21,300	20	
Transport	215,000 191,000	18,000	19,200	1,400	
Public Utility Services Other	44,000	5 600	2,900	650	
TOTAL	907,000	779,000	90,800	72,800	

In the corresponding six months of 1924 there were net increases of over £580,000 in the weekly wages of 2,920,000 workpeople, and net reductions of over £23,000 in the weekly wages of 317,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes in hours of labour were reported during

July, 1925. July, 1925.



THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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RATES OF WAGES REPORTED	DURING JUNE.	1925	(continued).
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te from which hange took ffect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	MINING AND QUARRYING (conti	nued).
3 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other	Decrease of 3.36 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages 55.76 per cent. above the standard of 1918.
June	trades. Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 6.42 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages 50.62 per cent. above the standard, subject to labourers receiving a subsistence allowance up to a maximum of 6d. per shift provided that the gross daily wage does not exceed 8s. 9d. per
June	Workpeople employed at iron-ore mines.	shift. Decrease* of 1d. per shift in the bargain price for iron-ore miners. of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage, of \$d. per shift for winding enginemen, of \$d. per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of \$d. per shift for boys under 16 years; also bonus reduced? for certain classes from 7d. to 5d. per shift Rates after change: bargain price, 8s. 10d., minimum wage 6s. 2d.; underground first-class or leading labourers, 5s. 9\$d. plus a bonus of 5d. per shift in each case.
/ June	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements).	Decrease [‡] of 2d. per shift in the bargain price (8s. 2d. to 8s.), o 2d. per shift in the minimum wage (1s. 5d. to 7s. 3d.), of 2d per shift for surfacemen, and of 1d. per shift for boys unde 16 wars.
9 May 5 June 27 June	Underground and surface workers. Surface workers	Bonus reduced* from 6s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per week. Bonus increased* from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per week. Decrease of 6d. per shift.§ Rate after change, 6s. 3d. per shij plus a bonus of 5s. 9d. per week (see Award on p. 145 of Apri
June	Limestone quarryworkers	GAZETTE). Decrease* of \$d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of \$d. per shift for other men, and of \$d. per shift for boys under 16 years Rate after change for day labourers, 6s. 7d., plus a bonus of 7\$d. per shift.
7 Apr.	Lower-paid adult workers em- ployed at limestone quarries.	Increase of 5d, per shift for men in receipt of a base rate o 3s. 3d, and 3s. 34d, per shift, of 4d, per shift for men rated a 3s. 4d, and] 3s. 44d,, of 3d, per shift for men rated at 3s. 5d, of 2d, per shift for men rated at 3s. 6d,, and of 1d, per shift
full pay 1 April. 6 June	Granite quarryworkers Chalk quarry labourers	for those rated at 3s. 7d. and 3s. 8d. Bonus of 5 per cent. previously granted merged into wages and minimum rate for efficient day workers increased from 114d. per hour, plus 5 per cent. bonus, to 1s. per hour. Increase of 4d. per hour for timeworkers. Rate after chang
	K, POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICAL,	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers. Rate after chang for labourers, 1s. 01d. per hour. ETC., TRADES.
	Male workers : Dayworkers	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for adult workers and of from 6d to 1s. 3d. per week for youths. Rates after change: 14 to 1 years, 16s. 6d., increasing to 45s. 6d. at 21 and over. Increase of 5 per cent. in bonus payable on basic rates, makin.
April {	Pieceworkers Female workers	wages $132\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above basic rates, and basic rate of 2s. 96 per 100 adopted for all tiles $16\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches and over. Increase of $\frac{3}{2}$ d. per thousand for cleaning bath bricks (2s. 86 to 2s. $8\frac{3}{2}$ d.)
st pay June.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease¶ of 1s. 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amoun for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men 46s. 3d.
IROM nd full pay in June.	AND STEEL SMELTING AND M Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decreases in bonuses of amounts, varying according to base rates from 2.6d, to 7d, per week. Rates after change for labourers general labourers, 4s. 10d, per shift, plus 21% per cent, plu 5s. 2.4d, per week; shift labourers, 5s. per shift, plus 21% per cent plus 5s. 2.4d are usek
8 June	Steel sheet millmen Iron puddlers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 52½ p. cent. above the standard of 1891. Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60 pe cent. above the standard.
I June {	Iron millmen	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 57½ per cent. above the standard. Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates of 1919, making
l June l June	Merchant millmen Iron puddlers and millmen	wages 57 [±] per cent. above the standard rates, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the standard rates, leaving wages 55 per cent, above the standard.
ENGII 4 May**	EERING, SHIPBUILDING AND SH Skilled labourers employed as hammermen in H.M. Dockyards, whose ability and experience qualify them to be rated as com-	
7 July, 1924.**	petent hammermen. Men qualified for and rated as assistant painters in H.M. Dock- yards.	Minimum rate adopted of 39s. per week, such rate to be majorit rate, but increases may be granted within the followin limits:—15 per cent. of the men to receive 41s., and 5 p cent. of the men to receive rates above 41s., but not exceedin 44s. per week—all the above rates to be subject to the addition
23 May	Boiler scalers employed by members of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association. Ship painters employed by members of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association.	of the current war bonus of 14s. per week. Increase of 1s. per day for casual men, and of 5s. per week for permanent men. Rates after change: casual men, 11s. pe day; permanent men, 54s. 6d. per week. Increase of 6d. per day for casual men, and of 2s. 6d. per week for permanent men. Rates after change: casual men, 10s. 6d. pe day; permanent men, 52s. per week.
14 - 14 - 14 14 - 14 - 14 14 - 14 - 14	OTHER METAL TRADES	A THE REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
	Workpeople employed at tinplate works : Blacksmiths' strikers with a base rate of under 5s. 6d. per day.	Base rate ^{‡‡} for men 21 years and over increased to 5s. 6d. per da for those rated between 5s. and 5s. 6d.; those rated between 4s. 6d. and 5s., 4s. and 4s. 6d., and below 4s., to be advanced to 5s., 4s. 6d. and 4s. respectively, and further advanced to 5s., 4s. 6d. and 4s. respectively.
Mar.††	Platelayers with a base rate of under 6s. per day.	55. 6d. by annual increases of 6d., subject to good time-keepin general ability, etc.; youths under 21 to be brought und same conditions on attaining the age of 21. Base rate‡‡ increased to 6s. per day for those rated betwee 5s. 6d. and 6s.; those rated at 5s. and under 5s. 6d. to 1 advanced to 5s. 6d.

July, 1925.

July, 1925.

DRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING HINE 1995 (c

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.
AL AND THE REAL		effect.	OTHER METAL TRADES (time 2		training of sources
Galvanising	England and Wales*	8 June	OTHER METAL TRADES (con Workpeople employed in galvanis- ing departments (excluding pro- cess of annealing).	Decreaset of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 52½ per cent. above the standard.	Baseline a series	
Heating and Domestic Engineering	London District	lst pay day after 18 June.	Assistants and mates to heating engineers (pipe fitters).	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. [‡] Rate after change, 1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour.	and from accord, or it That I have been	
these feeting a	Yorkshire	lst pay day in April.	Shuttlemakers	Addition to basis rate of 61 per cent. previously paid, reduced to 59 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour, plus 59 per cent. (or 1s. 4 · 695d.). Addition to basis rate of 61 per cent. previously paid, reduced to 59 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 1s. per	indian distant	
Textile Machinery Fittings	Lancashire (excluding certain workpeople at Blackburn and Garston).	lst pay day in April.	Shuttlemakers	nour, plus 55 per cent. (or 18. 1. 064.).	and the series and	
Trongo	Scotland	1 April	Workpeople employed in the bobbin and shuttle making industry.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week for men over 21 years of age, and of 1s. 6d. per week for women over 18 years and for boys 18 to 21 years. Rates after change for men : skilled, 54s. 6d.;	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Optical Instrument	London§	lst full pay after 24 June.	Women employed in the optical instrument making trade.	6 ¹ d for the first three months 7d for the next six months	Wholesale Mantle	Great Britain
	Various towns in Yorkshire.			Decrease $f of \frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 1s. 6d. per hour ; doormen at Hull, 1s. 6d. ; doormen at other towns,	and Costume	and interior in the
WELL ST	Manchester, Hanley and Stoke - on - Trent.	angel Alexado Alexador Alexador Alexador	and Jondalia Day have	1s. 5 ¹ d. Decrease¶ of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour or 72s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per week ; doormen, 1s. 6d. per hour or 70s. 6d. per week.	6, 50 30. 750.h and	
the to the second	Larger towns in Lancashire and Cheshire (except Manchester, Li-		and an inderstand	Decrease¶ of ±d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 1s. 6d. per hour or 70s. 6d. per week ; doormen, 1s. 5±d. per hour or 68s. 6±d. per week.	L. Standard Mill, and	1 (10, 10), 10 (1, 10) 1 (10, 10), 10, 10, 10 10 (10, 10), 10, 10, 15, 1)
Farriery {	Manchester, Li- verpool and Bir- kenhead).** Smaller towns in	1 June	Farriers	Decreases of 1d ner hour Bates after change from an field	· · · · ·	
and and and and and in Indone and and and the Indo	Lancashire and Cheshire†† with Kendal and High	the section :	an in the second s	Decrease¶ of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 66s. 7d. per week ; doormen, 63s. 8d. per week.	Anne And I and	
n other lingest boutgroupt ins curve prov. s	Peak District. Liverpool and Bir- kenhead. London District	Pay day	Farriers	Decrease¶ of 2s. per week. Rates after change : firemen, 72s. 6d.; doormen, 70s. 6d. per week. Decrease¶ of ½d. per hour for time-workers, and of 2s. per week for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers : firemen, 76s. 104d. mer. sueck : doormen, 73s. 104d. mer. sueck	0 1: 07 and a second and a second a sec	
	London District	following 1 June.	Male timeworkers over 21 years of	for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers, intermet, 76s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per week; doormen, 73s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per week. Decrease ⁴ of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands,		Lane U. L. Sta.
	Print and Part of Street of	LAN ANA	age.	Jor preceworkers. Kates after change for timeworkers : firemen, 76s. 10 ¹ d. per week ; doormen, 73s. 10 ¹ d. per week. Decrease¶ of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change : toolmakers over 25 years of age, 79s. 4d. and 69s. 10d. ; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 59s. 10d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 71s. 10d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops 6.5. 10d.; others 49e	: anarita anarita (Linna) Calarita (Calarita) Lana (Antroida) anari	policiente Indonestra : charde E circan arrae, 10 de (10 d
Steel and etal Pens and er Small Wares.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following 1 June.	Male timeworkers under 21 years of age and apprentices.	Decreases¶ of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 9d.	· I'm AR	
		. · · · · · ·	Female dayworkers and learners	Decreases of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 24s. 8d.	areas Achelule .	
	and a second s		Female pieceworkers TEXTILE TRADES.	Decrease¶ of 5d. per week in the basic piecework rate (26s. 7d. to 26s. 2d.).	appending to the second s	i dependent med in od. i Zone II.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and West Riding of	Pay day in week ending	Weavers employed in the cotton industry.	Addition of 5 per cent. to standard prices for slung-up warps in coloured and corded stripe goods.	or solutions i familiary	and States and
Cotton	Yorkshire.	6 June. Pay day in week ending		Additions and revisions in Blackburn and District piece price list, resulting in a slight increase in wages.	the Monmontheline	Great Biitain
) espave galde	Lancashire.‡‡	20 June. 3rd pay day in June.	Twisters and drawers-in	New list of piece prices fixed for coloured stripe work with over 25 per cent. of colour.	Ready-made and Wholesale	Great Diftain
ax and Hemp	Great Britain	8 June	Male weavers in the flax and hemp trade employed on weaving canvas.	New scale of general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in increases of from about 24 per cent. to 10 per cent. (See p. 220 of June GAZETTE.)	a Prode Founds Lots	also fired under th
	and on the fider of these .	The second second	Workpeople employed in the pre- paring, spinning, or weaving of (a) jute, or (b) jute and any other fibre except flax and hemp:—	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see p. 220 of June GAZETTE) :	abianene raier alber mate, never uniag 60 recence) al 21 abia	at unstanced. Its at unster 144 1 Gaogenting 10 en
	dizing and and in he	te ha oina Gala to nere	Male loom tenters of 21 years and over with recognised full charge.	Increase of 2s. 3d. per week (56s. 8d. to 58s. 11d.).	and the part form	tions basis three li
	Total classe and 1085. to be	interview of	Other male workers (except those employed on hessian weaving).	Increases of from 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. per week. Minimum rate after change at 21 and over, 40s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.	ne elanies - maniet	Gammente hie L'Aune Glatzieve) C (232, ho 508, 6d
	a may be granted at the second of the second	naanse in deele ne 199 kiere of Gode nake in	Female workers employed on hessian weaving§§ in the areas of Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Fur- ness, Dundee and Tayport,	Increase in the general minimum piece rates of 4 per cent. for male and female workers; and increase in the guaranteed time and general minimum time rates for male workers of from $\$\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per week.	 for those value (Endersy value) (Endersy value) (Endersy value) 	annah sa an
Jute	Great Britain	8 June {	and male workers employed on hessian weaving§§ in all parts. Female time workers :	and the second participation of the particular .	t for thoses under	rat seek forces the no classifies. the of correspi
	en, 5%, od. 585 weed. For result not, nod u alog other of the c. c.s.	in the same in the second s	Spinners (other than orra (or spare) spinners).	Increases varying according to size of bobbins and number of spindles from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 11d. per week for single spinners and from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d. per week for double spinners.	ato, 10 mantin' er- thance transactiveler: malee 14 manual en	r Lingen wird iere i u Rauwestine oope except five things
		and the interest of the	Orra (or spare) spinners 18 years and over, Spinning shifting mis-	Increase of 1s. 2d. per week (29s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 30s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.), Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (37s. 6d. to 39s.).	Shirtmaking	Great Britain
nto 5. 61. pe	tong was bai may	S courses to	tresses. Other workers All female pieceworkers (except	Increases of 8 ¹ / ₂ d., 10 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change at 18 and over, 26s. Increase in the piecework basis time rate of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour 7 ¹ / ₂ d.	ti and over, for trains the search, for atox after changes ;	anime by 210, and animate the tanks over, 2000 and
	and the state poles.	10 100 000 000 000 000 0000	spinners, those employed on hessian weaving, and weavers employed on the weaving of	to 7 ¹ / ₂ d.).		Liverpool, Bir
	11 13 Taban selbasi 1.		sacking, bagging or tarpaulin in the areas of Dundee and Aberdeen).	Matanine a Standard Strategie	techt Connell for	head and Walla Clydebank

A further increase of ¹/₄d, per hour is to take effect on and from the first pay day after 4th September. § The change described took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Optical Instrument Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee. It was agreed that the increase was to apply only to those who have served not less than 9 months in the trade, and that no reduction was to be made in the wages

agreed that the increase was to apply only to those who have served not less than 9 months in the trade, and that no reduction was to be have in one wages of present employees. I Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Todmorden. This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number. Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackbourn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Choley, Clitheree, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and District, Oldham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, Southport, Stockport, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan. † Including Alsager, Bentham, Cheadle, Chester, Congleton, Crewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich and Tarpofley. ‡ Including Blackburn, Bolton, Clitheroe, Chorley, Darwen, Haslingden, Padiham, Preston and Ramsbottom. § Viz., the weaving of all hessian, floor-cloth and linoleum goods, other than those woven in looms the reed space of which is 32 inches or narrower. []] Female weaving learners are to receive for one period only of learnership not exceeding two months, 13s. 1d. per week at under 16 years, 13s. 11⁴d. at 16. and under 18, and 14s. 7⁴d. at 18 and over.

and under 18, and 14s. 71d. at 18 and over.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1925 (continued). Date from which change took effect. Particulars of change. Classes of Workpeople. (Decreases in italics.) **CLOTHING TRADES.** Workpeople employed in the whole-sale mantle and costume trade :---Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see p. 220 of June GAZETTE) :---Male workers :-Cutters, trimmers, knifemen,
fitters-up, tailors, pressers,
machinists, and passers.
Under pressers and plain
machinists with not less
Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis
time rates respectively after change : Measure cutters, 1s. 6d.,
1s. 7¹/₂d.; less than 4 years' experience, 1s. 4d.,
1s. 5¹/₂d.; less than 4, but not less than 3 years' experience,
1s. 2d., 1s. 3¹/₂d.
Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis
time rates respectively after change : 1s., 1s. 1¹/₂d. Under pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 years of age. Warehousemen, packers, and porters, 22 years of age and over. Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: warehousemen 24 years and over, with not less than 2 years' experience, 1s. 04d., 1s. 2d.; packers 24 years and over, with not less than 2 years' experience, 1s., 1s. 14d.; other warehousemen and packers, and porters, 114d., 1s. 1d.
Increases in minimum time rates of from 4d. to 1d. per hour, and of 1d. per hour in piecework basis time rate (1s. to 1s. 1d.). Minimum time rates after change: under 15 years, 24d., increasing to 114d. at 22 years and over. 4 June Other male workers Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: cutters, trimmers or fitters-up, 20 years and over, 8d., 9d.: other workers (in-cluding homeworkers), 7d., 8d. ... Learners :--Engaged wholly or mainly in fitting-up, or hooking-up material composed solely of cotton or linen to be used in making overalls and other simi-lar washable garments. Others Increases of from 6d. to 24 Increases of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see also p. 260) :---Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change : measure cutters with not less than 5 years' experience—London District, 1s. 84d.,*
1s. 94d.; other districts, 1s. 6d., 1s. 74d.: other classes—not less than 4 years' experience, London District, 1s. 64d.,*
1s. 74d.; other districts, 1s. 4d., 1s. 54d.: not less than 4 years' experience (all districts), 1s. 24d., 1s. 4d.
Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change : measure cutters with not less than 5 years' experience, 1s. 5d., 1s. 64d.; others with not less than 4 years' experience, 1s. 5d., 1s. 64d.
Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change : not less than 4 years' experience, 1s. 5d., 1s. 64d.
Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change : not less than 4 years' experience, 1s. 5d., 1s. 64d.
Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change : not less than 4 years' experience, 1s. 5d., 1s. 64d.
Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change : not less than 3 years' experience, 1s. 24d., 1s. 44d. Male workers :--Measure cutters, cutters, knife cutters or knifemen (except those employed on heavy cotton clothing). Measure cutters, cutters, and knife cutters or knife-men employed on heavy cotton clothing. Fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers. experience, ls. 4d., ls. 5d.; less than 4, but not less than 3 years' experience, ls. 4d., ls. 2d., ls. 4d.
Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change : ls. 1d., ls. 2d.
Warehousemen 22 years and over.
Packers and porters 22 years and over.
All other male workers ...
Female workers (other than learners).
Female learners :-Female learners :-Experience is and basis time rates respectively after change : cutters, trimmers or fitters-up, 20 years and over, 8d., 9d.; other workers (including homeworkers), 7d., 8d. 18 June Female learners :— Occupied wholly or mainly in fitting-up or hooking-up material composed solely of cotton or linen to be used in making overalls and other similar washable corrects. Increase of ¹d. per hour. garments. Other workers Increases of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Female workers employed in the Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ¹/₂d. per hour. Minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate respectively after change, 7d., 8d. (see p. 220 of June 4 June GAZETTE). Acts of 6d. to 2s. per week (see p. 220 of June GAZETTE): Inc Learners FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES. Decreaset of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change: daywork—forehands and ovensmen, 70s., tablehands, 64s.; night work 2s. per night extra. Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s. 22 June let nay day in June. Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s. 1st pay Bakers and confectioners day in Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s, 1st pay day in June. 1 June Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s.

• The above rates of 1s. 84d. and 1s. 64d. had previously been recognised as the minimum time rates for measure and stock cutters respectively in London, under an arrangement made between the London District Wholesale Clothiers' Association and the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union, with effect from 2 March 1925 (see p. 137 of the April issue of this GAZETTE). The Association has recommended to its members that in the case of stock cutters a minimum rate of 75s. per week should be recognised, with effect from 18 June. † The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index figure.

Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s.

(Certain

1 June

Non - Associated Firms). Hamilton

...

Glasgow

Wishaw

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July, 1925.

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

	1			
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Read The Line Alle	redefit Links ander some	w	OODWORKING AND FURNITURE	TRADES.
Packing Case Making	Leicester	lst pay day in	Packing case makers	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 4d.).
- Making	St. Helens	June. 1 June	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.).
Furniture	Southampton	2 June	french polishers. Cabinet makers, french polishers	Increase of ³ / ₄ d. per hour. Rates after change : cabinet makers,
Manufacture	Glasgow	lst full	and upholsterers (house furnithre trade). Rocking and baby chair makers	1s. 6d., french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 5d. Decrease* of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for timeworkers and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for
·······································	Glasgow	pay in June.	nocking and baby chan makers	pieceworkers.
bal duranaiqua per 18 suumaa	a on it in a later	P	APER, PRINTING, AND ALLIED	TRADES.
Printing	Principal towns in Great Britain.	2nd pay day in April.	Lithographic printers employed on flat-bed offset machines.	Rate fixed at 4s. per week above the minimum rates for direct flat-bed minders and transferers. Minimum rates after change for flat-bed offset machine minders : England and Wales- London, 86s. 6d., Grade I towns, 81s. 6d., Grade II, 79s., Grade III, 76s. 6d.; Aberdeen, 79s.; Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81s. 6d.
		 A particular 	BUILDING AND ALLIED TRA	DES.
[New Mills and Whaley Bridge.	The second states and	Building trade operatives	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for labourers (1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.).
Building	Bangor, Beaumaris, Carnarvon, Holy- head and Llan- fairfechan.	1 June	Building trade operatives	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen (ls. 5d. to ls. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for labourers (ls. 1d. to ls. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.).
Watarral	Contraction of the second	00.35	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE	
Waterworks Undertakings	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire. Certain Authorities in	28 May Pay	Casual labourers Able-bodied male manual workers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Class I towns, 1s. 3d. per hour; Class II, 1s. 2d.; Class III, 1s. 1d.† Decrease* of 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. per week for Zone A 1 areas; of 1s. 3d. for
tion and share	the West Midlands.‡	preceding lst pay day in July.	(excluding those whose wages are regulated by other trades).	Decretes of is. 34d. per week for Zone A 1 areas; of is, 3a. for Zone A 2; of is. 2d. for Zone B 1; of 1s. 1d. for Zone B 2; of 1s. for Zone B 3; of 11d. for Zone C 1; of 10d. for Zone C 2. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change for general labourers and scavengers: Zone A 1 areas, 50s. 7d.; Zone A 2, 49s. 24d.; Zone B 1, 46s. 6d.; Zone B 2, 43s. 94d.; Zone B 3, 41s. 14d.; Zone C 1, 37s. 54d.; Zone C 2, 33s. 94d.
tari diamandia di Internetto analy NGC al ortifici anglata tari i	Certain Authorities in	lst pay	Manual workers : Men paid hourly rates	 Done D. 5, 415. 1µd.; Zone C 1, 515. 5µd., Zone C 2, 335. 9µd.; Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum hourly rates after charge for road and general labourers and scavengers: Grade A areas, 1s. 1½d.; Grade B areas, 11½d.; Grade C areas, 10½d.; Grade D areas, 10½d. (industrial districts) and 9½d. (agricultural districts).§
Non-Trading Departments of Local Authorities	the East Midlands.§	day in { June.	Men paid weekly rates (including attendants, caretakers, porters, lamplighters, etc.).	 areas, 19g2., Graue D areas, 19g2. (Maustral assirts) and 9gd. (agricultural districts).§ Decrease* of 1s. 11d. per week for Grade A areas, of 1s. 9d. for Grade B areas, and of 1s. 6d. for Grade C areas. Scheduled minimum rates after change: Grade A areas, 49s.; Grade B areas, 45s. 4d.; Grade C areas, 38s. 9d.
and decompany of more 2 and 2 and and 2 and 2 and 3 and and 2 and 2 and 3 and	Certain Authorities in Middlesex.	lst pay day after 1 June.	Women (baths, library and lava- tory attendants). Able-bodied male manual workers	Decrease* of 11d. per week for Grade A areas. Scheduled minimum rate after change for Grade A areas, 24s. 9d. per week. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change for scavengers and labourers respectively: Zone I districts, 52s. 6d. and 55s. 6d.; Zone II, 51s. and 53s. 3d.;
the planet can	Poplar	6 June	Manual workers	Zone III, 48s. 6d. and 50s. 6d. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week ¶ Rates after change : leading sweepers and assistant gardeners, 81s. 5d. per week; sweepers, gullymen, watchmen, roadmen and labourers, dustmen and
	Monmouthshire	4 May	Roadmen employed by County Council.	carmen, 77s. 6d. Rate of wages adopted, as recommended by the Monmouthshire Wages Board, of 1s. 2d. per hour.
Basket Making	Yorkshire (except Hull and Sheffield).	1 June	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. Basket, skip, and hamper makers	Decrease [*] of 10 per cent. on Yorkshire list prices, leaving wages 68 per cent. and 83 per cent, above the list for pieceworkers and timerer the more chirch.
Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making	Great Britain	1 June	Female workers employed in the cerement-making section of the coffin-furniture and cerement- making trade (including folders, packers, warehouse workers, and despatchers).	timeworkers respectively. Decrease* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour for those 16 years of age and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: time rates—2d. at under 14½ years, increasing to 5½d., 6¼d., 6¼d., or 1¼d. (according to experience) at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers to receive 1d. and ½d. per hour more respectively. Piecework basis time rates. 1d. per hour
tin solution and the solution of the solution	and, diministra there a more cline county : 1 a and county dat. Su. 1		Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade :	above time rates. Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see p. 220 of June GAZETTE):
		el ang tag tag	Foremen	Increases of 1s. 6d. per week (59s. to 60s. 6d.). Increases of 6d. or 1s. per week (except for those under 17 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: under 15 years, 12s. 6d., increasing to 48s. at
Milk Distribution	Scotland	15 June {	All other male workers, and roundswomen.	21 years and over. Increases of 6d. or 1s. per week (except for those under 17 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: under 15 years, 12s. 6d., increasing to 44s. 6d. and 46s. 6d. at 21 and over for those with less than 12 months' ex-
	about have been service	West outs of	Female clerks	perience and not less than 12 months' experience respectively. Increase of 6d. per week (except for those under 18 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change:
	Albert of the second se	Do 1 761 del diferences	Female shop assistants	under 15 years, 11s. 6d., increasing to 30s, at 21 and over. Increase of 6d. per week (except for those under 19 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change:
CHORE OBACT OF	SLEEP DEVIL MOAT EXCEPT		All other female workers (ex- cept roundswomen).	under 15 years, 9s., increasing to 27s. at 21 and over. Increase of 6d. per week (except for those under 18 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change:

* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living Index number.
 * The Undertakings affected are those which follow the recommendations of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Joint Industrial Council for Waterworks Undertakings, and include: Class I—Aberdare, Clariff, Neath, Newport, Rhymney Valley. Class II—Breconshire (under Cardiff Corporation). The minimum rates for permanent men remain unchanged at 1s. 2d., 1s. 1d., and 1s. per hour in the three classes respectively.
 The Authorities affected are those which follow the recommendations of the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, and include: Zone A 1: Birmingham, Smethwick; Zone A 2: Burton-on-Trent, Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Wollenhall; Zone B 2: Audley, Brierley Hill, Heath Town, Leek, Lichfield, Lye and Wollescote, Sedgiey, Shrewsbury, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Wollenhall; Zone B 2: Audley, Brierley Hill, Heath the date show.
 § The Authorities affected are those which follow the recommendation of the East Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, and include: *Grade A*: Chesterfield, Derby, Grimsby, Ilkeston, Leicester, Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse, Notch-Ampton, Nottingham, Grade B : Coalville, Eastwood, Grantham, Hinckley, Kettering, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Loughhorough, Newark, Ripley, Rushden, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Swallincote.
 * The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, and include: *Grade A*: Chesterfield, Derby, Grimsby, Ilkeston, Leicester, Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse, Notch-Ashfield, Swallincote.
 * The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, and include: *Grade A*: Chosthwell, She

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes nvolving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as begin-ning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 48, is compared with 47 in the previous month and 57 in June, 924. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes including those thrown out of work at the establishments where he disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes including those thrown out of work at the establishments where he disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes including those thrown out of work at the establishments where including those thrown out of work at the establishments where he disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes including those thrown out of work at the establishments where he disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes including the work people. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 3000 workpeople work was resumed mending negativity. involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as begin-ning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 48, as compared with 47 in the previous month and 57 in June, 1924. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 26,000. In addition, about 8,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 31 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 79, involving cheat 74,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. TOTALS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1924 AND 1925.⁺ The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first six months of 1925, as compared with involving about 34,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during the corresponding period of 1924 :---June of about 281,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in June in

Great Britain and N	Vorthern		by g				Jan	uary to Ju	ne, 1924.	Janu	ary to Jun	ie, 1925.
and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establish- ments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress :—						Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis-	Number of Work- people involved	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days	No. of Dis-	Number of Work- people involved in all	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all
	Number of Disputes in progress in June.			Number of Work- people in- inWorking	Duration inWorking	200,000 2,100 2,112	putes.	in all Disputes in pro- gress.	of all Disputes in pro- gress.	putes.	Disputes in pro- gress.	Disputes in pro- gress.
	Started before 1st June.	Started in June.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in June.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in June	Mining and Quarry-	104	78,000	. 840,000	83	55,000	529,000
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	12 5	12 9	24 14	18,000 1,000	197,000 12,000	Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	16 25 26 21 20	9,000 30,500 7,000 5,000 3,000	70,000 499,000 71,000 82,000 20,000	10 13 25 35 14	6,000 4,000 4,000 5,000 2,000	32,000 25,000 -32,000 48,000 14,000
Shipbuilding. Fransport Other	1 13	5 22	6 35	6,000 9,000	14,000 58 ,000	Food, Drink, and Tobacco. Woodworking and	8 12	3,000 2,000	20,000 50,000	13 14	3,000 2,000	12,000 31,000
Total, June, 1925	31	48	79	34,000	281,000	Furnishing. Paper, Printing,	2	500	4,000	7	16,000	59,000
•Total, May, 1925	34	47	81	27,000	202,000	etc. Building, Decorat- ing, Contracting,	30	11,000	105,000	.27	2,000	36,000
Total, June, 1924 Causes.—Of the 48	35 3 disput	57 es begin	92 ning i	50,000	356,000 directly	etc. Transport Public Adminis-	41 15	233,000 4,000	1,408,000 105,000	22 14	12,000 2,000	25,000 12,000
involving 9,000 workp wages; 21, directly in	eople, an	rose out	of pro	posed redu	actions in	tration Services. Other	36	4,000	67,000	29	18,000	98,000
questions; 10, directly respecting the employm	r involv.	ing 5,00	0 work	people, on	questions	Total	356	390,000	3,341,000	306	131,000	953,000

involving 6,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; In a special article on pages 230 to 232 statistics of industrial disputes are given for a series of recent years. and 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, on other questions.

Occupa	tions and Locality.‡	Approx Number o people In	of Work-	Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
tina To Tages,	Encontrol and	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.	00 (\$100 007,100 1207,800 000	Contribus (1.012,000) 628,409, 8,2 Stouth - Wathings
IINING AND	QUARRYING :	10 111 10 111 111 111	4.1.1 A.7.4 X.1.3	1925.	1925.		
	South Shields (near)	3,	389	24 April	009	Against proposed reduction in piecework rates, and concessions	No settlement reported.
Cool a	Cardiff (near)	1,833	vaas suo	13 June	17 June	as to payment of minimum wage. Dispute as to payment of overtime allowance to hauliers.	Work resumed pending negotia- tions.
Coal niners, etc.	Wrexham (near)	- 2,5		15 June		Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
	Cardiff (near)	2,0		18 June	19 June	Dispute arising out of refusal of two men to join the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Amicable settlement effected.
en en el	Swansea (near)	2,000		22–24 June	108 60	Dispute arising out of dismissal of a collier's helper and other grievances.	No settlement reported.
IETAL, ENG	GINEERING AND SHIP- G INDUSTRIES :		Art + Same Par	TOTAL, ST		in the second second second second	Tax muches of resident and
Machinists makers, t	and fitters, motor body tinsmiths and painters— ampton.		109	3 June	17 June	Against alleged victimisation of a shop steward, who had received notice of dismissal upon reduction of staff.	Amicable settlement effected.
Carters and	INDUSTRIES : d motormenLiverpool.	5,000	and Share	1 June	3 June	Against reduction in wages under an agreement involving the use of the Ministry of Labour cost-of- living index figure.	Reduction withdrawn; negotia- tions to take place as to the method of adjusting wages for the future.
Waterproo	f garment makers,	1	56	18 May	25 June	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Work resumed with non-unionists.
machinis Manches		-05,		13 June	18 June	In sympathy with workpeople involved in above dispute.	Work resumed.
	veavers, etcBradford	3	23	4 June	8 June	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the Trade Union.
Norwich	d shoe operatives—	750	850	6-8 June	11 June	Refusal to work with a non- unionist "passer."	"Passer" in question left the locality.
Bricklayers labourers	s, plasterers, slaters, and —Liverpool.	200		11 June	2016 ···	Refusal to work with plumbers and painters who were members of local Trade Unions not recognised by the national organisations.	No settlement reported.

July, 1925.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING JUNE, 1925.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight. The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

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BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS have been received from 141 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of 1925. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Local Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1924 :---

District and Argan	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 141 towns from which returns have been received.									
District and Aggre- gate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions.	Total.				
deav heidensen se	(a) SEC	OND QUA	RTER OF	1925.						
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Northern Counties (917,000)	421,400	11,000	39,000	19,500	66,800	557,700				
Yorkshire (2,334,000) Lancashire and	1,704,500	150,300	172,600	89,400	298,500	2,415,300				
Cheshire (3,035,000) North and West-	1,783,000	259,200	169,500	141,500	395,800	2,749,000				
Midland Counties (2,834,000) South-Midland and	1,748,500	178,800	89,800	100,200	455,900	2,573,200				
Eastern Counties (641,000) Outer London*	649,100	33,900	65,900	14,200	82,000	845,100				
(1,946,000) South - Eastern Counties	3,224,700	133,000	173,900	196,400	270,400	3,998,400				
(1,025,000)	1,020,100	13,300	100,700	114,800	197,900	1,446,800				
South - Western Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	316,200	2,100	29,400	7,300	40,200	395,200				
(834,000)	459,900	2,700	82,300	74,100	69,000	688,000				
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	885,700	71,400	267,700	215,600	440,200	1,880,600				
Total (16,146,000)	12213100	855,700	1,190,800	973,000	2,316,700	17549300				
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(b) SEC	OND QUA	RTER OF	1924.	in in the	n pildu I poli esse				
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£				
(917,000)	390,700	16,800	37,900	11,000	81,200	537,60				

WALES-	*	*	2 0.00	*	*	*
Northern Counties	700 700	16,800	77 000	11 000	81,200	537,600
(917,000) Yorkshire	390,700	10,000	37,900	11,000	01,200	551,000
(2,334,000)	1,076,500	136.300	137,700	90,500	309,900	1,750,900
Lancashire and	_,,				,	-,,,
Cheshire						
(3,035,000)	1,298,500	189,400	156,700	160,800	304,800	2,110,200
North and West-			WITT, AN		0222.000	
Midland Counties (2,834,000)	1,305,100	276,500	343 500	125,300	443 600	2,494,000
South-Midland and	1,505,100	210,000	545,500	125,500	++0,000	2,404,000
Eastern Counties	100000000		The survey with		Restard State	
(641,000)	658,800	66,700	89,400	147,500	81,200	1,043,600
Outer London*		and the first	To Standard	1000000000	THE REPORT OF	1.00
	2,283,400	55,800	186,200	64,700	184,500	2,774,600
South-Eastern			1			
Counties	686,400	8,200	45,300	47,700	277 600	1,021,200
(1,025,000) South - Western	000,400	0,200	45,500	41,100	233,000	1,021,200
Counties (433,000)	220,400	1,400	33,400	6,100	63 200	324,500
Wales and Mon-	220,100	_,	,		,	
mouthshire			AN DE CHEN			
(834,000)	493,500	3,700	38,600	108,300	68,800	712,900
Baom 100 147 000	970 700	70 500	107 500	108,300	646 000	1,781,900
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	839,700	79,500	107,500	100,300	040,900	1,101,900
Total (16,146,000)	9,253,000	834,300	1,176,200	870,200	2,417,700	14551400
TANK AND AND ARE AND	and the second sec	and the second s	A STORE OF STORE STORE	1-2 1-2 1-2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Contraction and the	1000 m 100 100 100

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages granted during June, 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 :--

ada ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana	Assisted Passages Granted	Total A Pass Gran	ages	Depar- tures	To Depar	
Assisted Passage Schemes.	in June, 1925.	1922 Jan to June, 1924. 1925.		in June, 1925.	1922 to 1924.	Jan June, 1925.
To Australia ,, New Zealand	2,092 805	56,082 16,485†	11,555† 3,869†	2,628 473	55,281 14,575	12,48 4,39
" Canada : Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario Minor Schemes	677 149	12,169 1,367 3,308	5, 911† 675†	739 ***	11,623 1,356 3,105	5,672
Total	3,723	89,411†	22,010†	3,926	85,940	23,082

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

Particulars are not available for the London County Council Area.
 † Revised figures.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

July, 1925.

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 June, 1925, was 52. Nine deaths[†] were reported during the month, eight due to epitheliomatous ulceration and one due to lead poisoning. In addition, five cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during June, but notifica-tion of these cases is not obligatory. (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. (b)—cont.

a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING	(b)—cont.
Among Operatives engaged	Aniline Poisoning 5
in—	Chronic Benzene Poison-
Smelting of Metals 1	ing
Plumbing and Soldering 2	Toxic Jaundice
Shipbreaking 3	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF
Printing	POISONING 7
Tinning of Metals	or that month. The number of 1
Other Contact with	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
Molten Lead	Wool
White and Red Lead	Handling of Horsehair
Works	Handling and Sorting of
Pottery‡ 4	Hides and Skins 1
Vitreous Enamelling 3	Other Industries
Electric Accumulator	
Works 4	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 1
Paint and Colour Works 1	p sectorul
Indiarubber Works	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS
Coach and Car Painting 3	ULCERATION.
Shipbuilding 2	Pitch Tar 1
Paint used in Other	Tar 1
Industries 3	Tar 1 Paraffin 12 Oil 12
Other Industries 2	Oil 12
	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS -
OTAL OF ABOVE 28	ULCERATION 13
	- Suthing of the such as a such asuch as a such as a such as a such as a such as a suc
000,56 1 000,6 1 34,000	(e) CASES OF CHROME
OUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING 5	ULCERATION.
PLUMBING 5	Manufacture of Bichro-
b) CLORE OF OTHER FORME OF	mates
b) Cases of Other Forms of POISONING.	Dyeing and Finishing 3
DI I D · · ·	Chrome Tanning
	Chrome Tanning Other Industries
Mercurial Poisoning 1 Arsenical Poisoning 1	other muusures
Carbon Bisulphide	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 3
Carbon Bisulphide Poisoning	TOTAL, CHROME OLOERATION C
Poisoning	spessions: 10. directer involution
The second s	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.§

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THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during June, 1925, was 196, as compared with 193 in the previous month and with 152 a year ago.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	S
akesmen and Goods	(continued) :	
Guards	Engineering and Machine	
	3 Making	
	2 Boiler Making and Con-	
I (Demonstrat)	structional Engineering	
rmanent Way Men]	2 Locomotives, Railway and	
	2 Tramway Carriages,	
unters	1 Motors, Aircraft	
echanics	1 Other Metal Trades	
	Shipbuilding	
scellaneous	5 Wood	
and the second	Gas	
	- Electric Generating Stations	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	26 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc	
	- Chemicals, etc	
ACTOSTICA.	Food and Drink	
MINES.	Paper Printing etc	
	4 Tanning Currying etc	
rface	⁶ Rubber Trades	
	Other Non-Textile Indus-	
TOTAL, MINES 8	tries	
-	The second second second second	
ARRIES over 20 feet deep	8 PLACES UNDER SS. 104-10	6
tor the second	FACTORY ACT, 1901.	-
LAROPTER LARD WORKSTOPS	Docks, Wharves, etc	
ACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	D 111	
otton	3 Buildings	
ool, Worsted and Shoddy	4 Warehouses and Railway	
ther Textiles	3 Sidings	
extile Bleaching and		
	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND	
etal Extracting and Re-	WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES	
fining	4 UNDER SS. 104-106	
etal Conversion, including		-
Rolling Mills and Tube	Total (excluding Sea-	-
Making	7 men)	-
Making etal Founding	5	-
and the second se		-

* Based on Returns from the Home Office and from the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland. † Cases include all attacks reported during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. ‡ Of the four persons affected in the Pottery industry one was a female. § Based on Returns from the Home Office, the Mines Department, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

July, 1925.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in June, 1925, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 695,337, or 0.3 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 9.2 per cent. less than in June, 1924. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 389, 388, and 430 per 10,000 of the actimated convolution t the estimated population.‡

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in June, 1925, was 577,153, or 366 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 118,184, or 568 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in June numbered 121,734, or $1\cdot 0$ per cent. less than in the previous month, but $1\cdot 1$ per cent. more than in June, 1924. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 573,603, or $0\cdot 6$ per cent. more than in the previous month, but $11\cdot 2$ per cent. less than a year ago.

Sixteen areas showed increases, and thirteen areas showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in June, 1925, as compared with the previous month; with the exception of Paisley and Greenock, where an increase of 111 per 10,000 was recorded, all increases and decreases were small. Compared with June, 1924, twenty areas showed decreases, including Stockton and Tees District (210 per 10,000), Sheffield (157 per 10,000), Glasgow District (143 per 10,000) and Birmingham (141 per 10,000); and eleven areas showed small increases. increases.

Selected Urban Areas.	Numb of Poo	Incr Dec in			
	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	10 Popu co. V
the process and the set			DEL	Popu- lation.‡	Mont ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	t of hall	crate seri	toll	all ni I	Torito Area
Metropolis.	0.505	0.445			S. C.
West District	10,169	6,445	15,210 27,030	183 264	-
Central District	2,263	16,861 2,545	4.000	359	
East District South District	8,765 10,169 2,263 9,930 19,138	50,059 66,205	59,989 85,343	927 438	+ 10
FOTAL, Metropolis	50,265	142,115	192,380	419	
West Ham	4,370	59,846	64,216	838	- 2
	.,				- 4.
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,550	25,565	28,115	558	+ 23
District	1,139	12,118	13,257	479	- :
Bolton Oldham, etc. Wigan District	4,007 1,709	7,452 10,449	11,459	144 268	+ ;
Manchester District	8.470	25,447 44,719	12,158 33,917	324	+ :
Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax and Hudders-	9,502 1,693	44,719 3,940	54,221 5,633	434 152	+
field	1,292	2,925	4.217	111	- 4
Leeds§	2,432	8,675	4,217 11,107 9,364	234	+ 8
Barnsley District Sheffield	870 2,541	8,494 23,511	26 0.52	284 505	+]
Hull District	1,745 2,119	23,511 11,221	26,052 12,966	405	- i
North Staffordshire Nottingham District	2,119	5,840 10.092	7,959 12,194	190 259	+ (
Leicester WolverhamptonDis-	2,102 1,178	10,092 2,504	3,682	152	+
trict Birmingham	3,170	16,171	19,341 24,926 13,326 16,663	259	+ 2
Bristol District	6,980 2,381	17,946 10,945 14,317	13,326	263 321	
Cardiff and Swansea	2,346	14,317	16,663	348	+ 10
COTAL, "OtherDistricts"	58,226	262,331	320,557	307	+ 2
COTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	112,861	464,292	577,153	366	
SCOTLAND. Hasgow District Paisley and Greenock	5,017	70,668	75,685	775	+ \$
District	778	12,965	13,743	709	+111
Idinburgh	1,397	13,508	14,905	349	- 12
line	727	3,354	4.081	184	+ 11
berdeen	512 442	2,692 6,124	4,081 3,204 6,566	201	- 6
Coatbridge and Airdrie	442	6,124	6,566	642	+ 48
Scottish Districts	8,873	109,311	118,184	568	+ 14
COTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in June, 1925	121,734	573,603	695,337	389	+ 3
the C. Change and		C. Sel, Do	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	In the second	In and the

Including dependants. The figures exclude casuals, lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only.
† The figures for England and Wales relate to 27th June, and those for Scotland to 15th June.
† The rates per 10,000 of population for June, 1925, and May, 1925, are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the various districts in the middle of 1924; the rates for June, 1924, are based on the estimated populations in the middle of 1923.
§ The numbers in receipt of relief at Leeds relate to the Leeds Union as constituted on 1st April, 1925, after alteration of area. Comparison with a year ago is approximate only.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared 1 standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.-FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	1921. 1922. 1923. 19		1924.	Rise.	Date.		
and the second second	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1925.	
UNITED KINGDOM	120	80	62	62	67	July	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	and the second	a margine	and the second		No. Startin		
Austria (Vienna)	9,700†	328,600	1,291,000	1436100	1,582,900	Apr.	
Czechoslovakia Denmark	136			100	801 115	Apr. Jan.	
Finland	1.178	1,005	868	916	959	May	
France (Paris) t	206	197	221	260	322	June	
,, (other towns)‡	250§	212§	249§	300§		May	
Holland (The Hague)		40		67 38	72 50	May	
, (Amsterdam) Italy (Milan)	406	392	396	408	498	Apr. June	
Norway	195	133	118	148	161	June	
Swedent	132	79	60	59	69	June	
Switzerland	110	57	64	68	65	May	
United States	45	39	44	40	49	May	
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C.	1.12.8	- Wanter	and the second second		a the second		
Australia	61	48	64	49†	52	Apr.	
Canada	48	38	37	34	41	June	
India (Bombay) Irish Free State	74	60 85†	48 82	51 85	49 91	June	
New Zealand	64	00 44	42	48	49	Apr. June	
South Africa	39	16	16	17	23	May	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

dinter, which	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶						
Country.	which Computa- tion is based.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	July, 1924.	Latest figures available.		
						Rise.	Date.	
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 119	Per cent. 84	Per cent. 69	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 73	1925. July	
Austria (Vienna) Belgium Chile Chile Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Germany¶¶ Greece (Athens) Hungary Italy (Milan) Luxemburg Norway Poland(W'rsaw) Spain (Madrid) , (Barcelona) Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D A,C,D,E A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	93 1,039 195** 	266 99 72 1,018 189** 516 15,579 388 259	329 104 52 990 231** 933	393 90 114 48 1,032 267** 1,225	1342200 405 94 121 63 1,053 290 338§§ 1,349 1622900 496 399 161 51§§ 89 74 76 67 73	Apr. June Mar. Jan. Apr. May June June June June June Apr. Apr. Apr. Juny May Dec.'24	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State South Africa	A,B A,B,D A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,D,E	46** 52 77 	43** 46 65 85** 35	56** 46 53 80 30	48** 44 57 83 32	50 46 54 88 34	lst Qr. June June Apr. May	

* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Milan, January to June 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Amsterdam, South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figure for August. # A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. ¶ Exceptions to this are: France, Spain, Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Germany, Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913–1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States and Chile, 1913; Poland, January, 1914. ** Figure for Srd Guarter. t† Figure for June. ‡‡ Figure for May. §§ Based on prices calculated on a gold standard. ¶¶ See article on p. 81 of March, 1925, GAZETTE as to change in the basis of the index number.

rease (+) or crease (-) rate per 0,000 of ulation‡ as ompared with a

Year ago.

-3-25-24-7-283 - 20 1 - 90 + 5 $\begin{array}{r} -210 \\
- 5 \\
- 6 \\
- 21 \\
- 87 \\
+ 16 \\
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} + & 6 \\ + & 22\$ \\ + & 32 \\ -157 \\ - & 18 \\ + & 14 \\ + & 17 \\ + & 2 \end{array}$ -49-141 -41 +33 - 38 - 35 -143 - 46 - 85 $+ 22 \\ - 39 \\ + 51$ - 87

- 41

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EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the United Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 239-240 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of other countries. For details as to the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics) No. 7.).]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in June.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges on 27th June was 10,185 (6,932 men and 3,253 women). At the end of May the corresponding total was 10,023, and in June, 1924, 8,606. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 11,029 (6,660 for men and 4,369 for women), as compared with 9,508 at the end of May and 13,474 in June, 1924. During the last week of June the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,833 persons in situations, including 8,993 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,442 foreign immigrants.

GERMANY.†

Employment in May.—The improvement in the state of the labour market continued in May, but at a somewhat slower pace. As in the preceding month any falling-off was either confined to certain industries (shipbuilding, mining), or (as in the case of the textile and metal industries, in which an increased amount of short time was worked) was on the whole insignificant.

Returns from trade unions show that unemployment continued to decline among organised workers. Out of some 3,660,000 members of the 39 unions furnishing reports, 129,933, or 3.6 per cent., were unemployed on 30th May, as compared with 4.3 per cent. in the preceding month and 8.6 per cent. in May, 1924.

The foregoing figures relate solely to persons entirely without work. In addition, statistics as to the prevalence of short time are given by 34 unions, which afford evidence of a slight increase, par-ticularly in the metal and textile industries. Out of an aggregate of 3,110,000 members, 5 per cent. were working short time, as against 4.9 per cent. in April.

The number of unemployed in receipt of benefit from public funds declined from 274,762 on 15th May to 233,700 on 1st June

and 214,092 on 15th June. Returns from employment exchanges show a fall in the number of applications for situations and an increase in the vacancies notified by employers. The former totalled 1,180,000 in May, as compared with 1,310,000 in April; the latter 675,736, as compared with 658,577. There were thus on an average 175 applications for every 100 vacancies

in May, as against 199 for every 100 in the preceding month. Health insurance societies reporting (5,813 in number), which had a combined membership of 13,902,307 on 1st May, returned a total of 14,195,128 for 1st June, an increase of 2.1 per cent. ("Members" of these societies are persons under statutory obliga-tion to insure, and are hence assumed to be in work.)

BELGIUM.†

Unemployment in May .- The latest figures available relate to Unemployment in May.—The latest figures available relate to May, but are provisional only. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 607,928, show that 37,495 were either totally or partially unemployed at the end of the month. The total days lost through unemployment in May numbered 381,379, or 2.61 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 3.25, and in May, 1924, 1.55

TTALY

Unemployment in April.—According to a report issued by the Italian Unemployment Insurance Department, § 126,521 workpeople were totally unemployed on 30th April as compared with 142,552 at the end of March and 176,859 at the end of April, 1924. In addition, 16,284 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 14,282 on 31st March and 45,586 on 30th April, 1924. On 30th April last the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, was 21,520, as compared with 23,537 on 31st March and 33,440 on 30th April, 1924.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in May.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th June, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 130,767 at the end of May, as compared with 148,477 at the end of the preceding month and 68,969 at the end of May, 1924. In Vienna alone there were 70,723 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of June and 76,496 at the end of May.

- Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th July, 1925. Paris.
 Reichsarbeitsblatt, 8th June, 1925. Berlin.
 Revue du Travail, 30th June, 1925. Brussels.
 La Disoccupazione in Italia, 30th April, 1925. Rome.

Unemployment in May .- The issue of Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (the journal of Maanaschrift van het Centraat Bureau voor de Statistiek (the journal of the Dutch Statistical Office) for 30th June, publishes preliminary figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Ex-changes, which show that out of 248,765 members of unemployment changes, which show that out of 248,765 members of unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th May, 14,927 (6.0 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week and 4,619 (1.9 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 25th April) the percentages were respectively $6\cdot 1$ and $1\cdot 8$, and in the week ended 31st May, 1924, $5\cdot 9$ and $1\cdot 4$.

NORWAY

Unemployment in April.—According to information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, the percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of April was as shown below, where comparative figures are also given for the previous month and for April, 1924.

in the provine second and the second	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
Unions.	Apr. 30, 1925.	Mar. 31, 1925.	Apr. 30, 1924.	Apr. 30, 1925.	Mar. 31, 1925,	Apr. 30, 1924.
Bricklayers and masons (Oslo) Carpenters Painters (Oslo) Metal workers Boot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders (Oslo) Cabinet makers Bakers (Oslo)	826 681 347 7,500 1,232 2,579 988 611 601	833 681 341 7,498 1,217 2,606 985 587 593	889 828 374 6,108 939 2,550 984 577 592	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	10·3 11·1 13·6 7·4 5·3 6·3 5·6 8·3 8·4
Тотав	15,365	15,341	13,841	9.5	7.4	7.6

SWEDEN.*

Unemployment in April.—Trade unions with an aggregate membership of 208,330 reported 22,437, or 10.8 per cent., as out of work on the last day of April, as against 12.0 per cent. at the end of March, and 11.6 per cent. at the end of April, 1924.

DENMARK.†

Unemployment in May.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 261,566 workpeople, 11.2 per cent. were unemployed on 29th May, as against 13.3 per cent at the end of the preceding month, and 5.8 per cent. at the end of May, 10241924.

UNITED STATES.1

Employment in May .- Figures relating to the volume of employ-Employment in May, — Figures relating to the volume of employ-ment in May, based on returns from 9,201 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, covering 2,829,783 workpeople, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments in April reported 2,848,314 persons employed, and the May figures consequently indicate a net increase of 0.7 per cent. The aggregate wages paid show for May an increase of 0.8 per cent. and the average medbly compared to 1.5 per cent. The aggregate wages paid show for May an increase of 0.8 per cent., and the average weekly earnings an increase of 1.5 per cent. Eighteen industries showed increases in the number of workpeople employed in May, seven of these being of a seasonal character. The largest increases were in ice cream (9.2 per cent.), cigars and cigarettes (7.1 per cent.), automobiles (5.6 per cent.), automobile tyres (5.0 per cent.) and brick (4.5 per cent.). Thirty-four industries showed decreases, the greatest (a seasonal decrease) being in fertilisers (48.4 per cent.).

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1924, returns from 8,094 establishments in corresponding month of 1924, returns from 8,094 establishments in 52 industries show a net increase of 2 per cent. in the number of persons employed, an increase of 4.7 per cent. in aggregate wages, and an increase of 2.6 in average weekly earnings. Twenty-two industries show increases in the number of persons employed (automobile tyres 24.3 per cent., agricultural implements 16.2 per cent., automobiles 14.3 per cent., and silk goods 12.9 per cent., and 30 decreases, the decrease exceeding 10 per cent. in one case only, viz., chewing and smoking tobacco.

CANADA.

Employment in June.§—For 1st June, 1925, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,943 firms, with an aggregate of 778,951 upon their payrolls. On 1st May the same firms reported 749,194, and the total for 1st June thus shows an firms reported 749,194, and the total for 1st June thus shows an increase of 29,757 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st June, 1925, is 94.5, as compared with 90.8 in the preceding month and 95.2 on 1st June, 1924. Trade Union Unemployment in May||.—On 31st May 7.0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 8.7 per cent. at the end of April, and 7.3 per cent. in May, 1924.

Sociala Medelanden, No. 6, 1925. Stockholm.
 Statistiske Efterretninger, 15th June, 1925. Copenhagen.
 Employment in Selected Industries in May, 1925. U.S. Bureau of Labour itatistics, Washington.
 The June Employment Situation, 1925. Ottawa.
 Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

July, 1925

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS; CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES; TRADE BOARDS ACTS, Etc.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Case No. 567/25, Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act.—Not Unemployed —Customary Holidays—Moulders suspended for 7 days when works closed for New Year Holidays—Period of 3 days only common in district but firm had for many years closed for 7 days.

The applicant, an iron moulder, had been unemployed during the period 1st to 7th January, 1925, owing to the closure of the works at which he was employed, and his claim for unemployment benefit lodged on the 1st January was disallowed on the ground that that period was regarded as a customary holiday.

employed. Their claims for benefit were disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1). It appeared that the wood-machinists were in dispute on the question of a monthly balance payment of wages. The applicants, although described as cross-cut sawyers, etc., were in fact labourers employed as "pullers-off." They were not members of the Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists, and would not have benefited in any way had the strike been successful, but were thrown out of em-ployment through shortage of work caused by the strike. They The applicant's Association contended that the recognised New Year holiday period throughout foundries in Scotland was 3 days, but in certain cases this was extended to 12 days according to the state of trade. In the Stirlingshire district, where the applicant was employed, the recognised holiday period was one of three days. On the other hand the applicant's employers stated that the period of customary New Year holiday observed by them and irrespective of extended holidays due to bad trade, was one of one week. ployment through shortage of work caused by the strike. They accordingly claimed to be entitled to benefit under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act 1924. The employers stated that the applicants were dispensed with as no work was available until the strike had been settled.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed with the exception of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd January on the ground that the period of New Year holiday generally observed in the applicant's district was one of 3 days. The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. He pointed out that during periods of normal trade the New Year holiday customarily observed by the applicant's firm was one of one week should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicants were not participating in or financially interested in the dispute, and did not belong to the grade or class of workers involved in the dispute. The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation and submitted the case to the Umpire.

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claims for benefit should be allowed. one week. Further evidence subsequently obtained from the employers, elicited the fact that their works were closed for 7 days in each of the years 1912 to 1914 (inclusive) and 1919 to 1924 (inclusive). claims for benefit should be allowed. "I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. The workers who were directly interested in the dispute were the wood-machinists and sawyers, skilled men who commonly belong to the Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists. The applicants though Decision .--- " On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. "The works in question were closed for 7 days in each of the years 1912–1914 (inclusive) and 1919–1924 (inclusive), and this evidence appears to me to show that that is the recognised period for closing those works, although a period of only 3 days or less may be common in the district." described as sawyers, cross-cut sawyers or assistant wood-machinists, are unskilled men who would not be eligible for membership of the Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists. "I think therefore it is shown that they do not belong to a

Case No. 727/25, Section 7 (1) (iv) of Principal Act (as amended).— Suitable Employment, unable to obtain—Work on "soft" seam not Suitable Employment for Middle-aged Miners trained in Case No. 1041/25, Section 7 (1) (iv) of Principal Act (as amended).— Genuinely Seeking Work and Unable to Obtain Suitable Employment—Weavers on Systematic Short Time refused Regular Work at another Mill—Expected early re-engagement at old Mill where they had been specially trained in the Work. hard " seam work.

The applicants were employed as coal miners on a "thick" seam, but on the 27th February, 1925, this seam was closed and they were required to work in a "soft" seam at another part of the colliery. They refused to work on the latter seam and their claims The applicants, 200 weavers, who had been working systematic for benefit were disallowed under the provisions of Section 7 (1) (iv) (as amended).

(iv) (as amended). It appeared that the applicants, the youngest of whom was 38, had from boyhood been accustomed to work in "hard" seams, 28 inches or more high with clay on each side, which gave a space of several feet in which to stand or kneel. They objected to work in a "soft" seam only about 17 inches high, which necessitated working in a recumbent position on the hack. Weak is much a working in a security of the hack.

The applicants, 200 weavers, who had been working systematic short-time at a Lancashire mill for about two years, and had signed the unemployment register 2 or 3 days weekly, were on the 6th March, 1925, offered permanent whole-time employment as weavers at two other mills in the district. The wages offered were 35s. to £2 for a week of 48 hours. The applicants failed to accept the offer, and their claims for benefit were disallowed under the provisions of Section 7 (1) (iv) (as amended). It appeared that the applicants had been specially trained in the work at the mill where they were employed and that their average wages were 30s. to 35s. per week of 48 hours. Many of them had a number of years' experience on particular looms, and although they were short-time workers, they regarded themselves as permanently employed at their old mill. They therefore refused the offer of work made on the 6th March, 1925, and while some of them stated that they were "not unemployed," the majority said that they preferred to wait until work was again resumed at the mill on the 10th March. The applicants' Association representative attended the hearing working in a recumbent position on the back. Work in such an unfamiliar position would have reduced their earning capacity. The applicants' Association contended that the class of work offered was unsuitable for men who had never been trained for it. Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the class of work offered was not suitable for men who had never been trained to such work.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. The applicants' Association representative attended the hearing of the case before the Court of Referees. He stated that it was of the case before the Court of Referees. He stated that it was an impossibility for prospective employers to have permanently absorbed all the applicants, and some of their own employees had been employed only part-time. The applicants' old employers had specially trained their weavers in high-class fancy work, and the advantages of their skilled labour would have been lost had they accepted work at another mill where skilled labour was not so important. Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claims for benefit should be allowed.

He thought that although the conditions of work in the "soft" seam were not identical with those in the "hard" seam, the applicants should at least have given the work a trial. "As a general rule an applicant cannot justify refusal of work in his normal industry upon the ground that it is less convenient than, or is different in character from, that to which he has been

accustomed. In the present case, however, the applicants, the youngest of whom is 38, have spent the whole of their lives in working

important. Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicants were not unable to obtain suitable employment. The applicants' Association appealed to the Umpire against the disallowance of the claims. They stated that in no circumstances could all the applicants have been absorbed into the industry locally. * Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Decisions given after March, 1922, are not published in volume form, but summaries of the cases are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All applications should be made to His Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE. They held that it was a very serious matter to allow the principle to become established that a mill doing short time might at any time have its workpeople transferred to another mill. Such a

HOLLAND.

July, 1925.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-24. in a Hard Bed Seam with clay at each side, giving a space of several feet in which to stand or kneel. The work offered was in a Soft Bed Seam of 16 or 17 inches, without clay, necessitating working in a very confined space in a recumbent position on the back. "The contentions of the Association were and are that the class

of work offered was not suitable for men who had never been trained to it, and it was not reasonable to then who had hever been trained respective ages to give it a trial. The Court of Referees accepted these contentions and I am not prepared to disagree with them."

Case No. 775/25, Section 4 (1) of No. 2 Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute— Grade for Class—Saw Mill Labourers unemployed through Strike of Wood-Machinists—Alleged not in same Grade or Class —Wood-Machinists Skilled and members of Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists—Applicants Unskilled and ineligible for membership membership.

The applicants, who were stated to have been employed as sawyers, cross-cut sawyers, and assistant wood-machinists, lost their employment on the 23rd February, 1925, owing to a strike of wood-machinists and sawyers at the premises where they were employed. Their claims for benefit were disallowed under the

grade or class of workers members of which were participating in or financing the dispute.

practice would seriously affect the industry, because every mill specialised in its own particular trade. In the case of the applicants their employers had expended large sums of money in training their weavers to become proficient in their particular branch of the industry. The practice of paying learners and paying weavers to teach young people was well-established and enabled employers to secure permanent and reliable workpeople. An oral hearing of the case took place before the Umpire on the 20th June. The applicants were represented by the Weavers' Amalgamation and the Rochdale Weavers' Association, and were supported by the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, and by representatives of the firm which employed them. Both employers and workers represented that it was the tradition of the cotton trade for workers to remain with one firm and very often on the same looms during the whole of their industrial career. They protested against any offer of employment being made to applicants who were not definitely discharged. On the other hand, it was represented that these weavers were

who were not definitely discharged. On the other hand, it was represented that these weavers were offered full-time employment instead of part-time employment, that the employment was clearly suitable, and that by refusing the offer they failed to satisfy one of the statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit. However desirable it might be for an employer to keep his staff together during a period of bad trade the Acts did not contemplate that workers should continue to draw benefit when work was available for them.

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. "I agree with the Court of Referees.

"This appeal relates to about 200 weavers who, whilst in receipt of benefit, were offered employment at mills other than that at which they had formerly worked. They refused the offer on the

ground that they were expecting to return to their old mill or, as some of them put it, they were not unemployed. "The employment offered was in my opinion suitable for them, and inquiries made since the case was heard by me satisfy me that spective employers would have accepted them if they had been willing to take it

"In my opinion, therefore, the applicants fail to show that they were unable to obtain suitable employment."

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896. **Recent Proceedings.**

(A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ROYAL NAVAL CORDITE FACTORY-HOLTON HEATH .- The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. Difference.—Claim for a minimum rate of 53s, a week for Fitters exclusive of cost-of-living advance. Decision.—It is proper to extend to the Holton Heath Factory the practice in respect to rating of "fitters" which has for many years been in operation in the Dockyards and other Admiralty Establishments. Issued 18th June, 1925. (1086.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-WAGON EXAMINEE-NEWTON HEATH.-The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.-Rate of pay. Decision.-The rate of wagon examiners should bear a certain relation to that of wagon repairers, and having regard to the duties and relationship of the occupation and the antecedents of the man concerned, the Court decide that as from the beginning of the first full pay following the date hereof the weekly rate payable to him shall be 38s., together with the cost-of-living advance. Issued 18th June, 1925. (1087.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-GAS FITTERS' ASSISTANTS-DERBY.-The Workers' Union v. The London, Midland & Scottish Railway. Workers' Union v. The London, Midland & Scottish Railway. Difference.—(1) Range of rates of pay. (2) Claim for meal allowance for men working away from the shops. Decision.—(1) The Court find that the course adopted by the Company in applying a range of rates is consistent with the provisions laid down in detail in paragraph 23 of Decision No. 728. (2) The men concerned are not men working at a fixed home station as contemplated in Condition 9 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728, but are employed as district men, and as such are liable to be sent out to work within their district. In the instances submitted to the Court the men were working within their district, and had not been sent away, and their usual method of obtaining their mid-day meal was not interfered with. They are accordingly not entitled to the meal allowance under Condition 9. Issued 18th June, 1925. (1088.)

UPHOLSTERY TRADES, LONDON.—The Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers v. The London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation. Difference.—Claim for an advance on minimum rates of 1d. per hour. Decision.—The claim is not one that can be conceded at the present time. It is the Court's view that, should any reduction become due under the cost-of-living sliding scale before the end of February next, such reduction should not be put into effect until the parties have met and examined the position in the light of the circumstances then existing. Issued 18th June, 1925. (1089.)

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

TAILORING TRADE : LONDON .- The two sides of the Conciliation Board, consisting of the Association of London Master Tailors, the National Federation of Merchant Tailors (London Branch), the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses, and the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Trade Union. Difference.—Claim for an increase of one penny per log hour on the current rates of wages for workers paid by piece work and a proportionate increase for time-workers, male and female. Conciliator.—Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C., appointed under Section 2 (1) (c) of the Conciliation Act, 1896. Award.—Claim not sustained. Signed 15th June, 1925.

(C.)-OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

PRINTING TRADE: LONDON.—Amalgamated Typefounders, London Society of Compositors, National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, London Printing Trades Federation, Bookbinders' Society, London, Printing Machine Managers, and Printing and Paper Workers' Union v. Messrs. Cockayne and Company, Limited, Colworth Press, London. Difference.-Prolongation of strike arising out of recent Bookbinders' dispute. Agreement.-Work resumed and status quo ante strike restored. Signed 27th May, 1925.

ENGINEERING: WOLVERHAMPTON.—Amalgamated Engineering Union, Brassworkers, Sheet Metal Workers, and Workers' Union v. Guy Motors, Limited, Fallings Park, Wolverhampton. Difference. —Alleged victimisation of a shop steward. Agreement.—Agree-ment reached at joint conference of parties.

TRANSPORT WORKERS: LIVERPOOL.-Liverpool and District Carters' and Motormen's Union v. Liverpool Road Transport Employers. Difference.—Refusal to accept a proposed reduction in wages of 2s. per week, with proportionate decreases in overtime rates. Agreement.—Notices of proposed reductions withdrawn and conference to be held at an early date to consider future method of adjusting wages. Signed 3rd June, 1925.

CARTERS: LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool and District Carters' and Motormen's Union v. Messrs. Barker and Dobson, Limited, White-field Road, Liverpool. Difference.—Claim for recognition and increased wages. Agreement.—Claim conceded. Agreed 8th June, 1925.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.: LONDON.—National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers v. Messrs. Chas. Letts and Company, Southwark. *Difference*.—Claim that the firm's works should be recognised as Trade Union Shops. Agreement.—Claim conceded in case of Binding Section Works. Favourable consideration to be given in the case of the Leather and Case Making Department Works and a joint meeting to be held within one month to decide the question. Signed 11th June, 1925.

BRASS-FINISHERS : FALKIRK .- Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Messrs. M. Cockburn and Company, Gowanbank Iron Works, Falkirk. Difference.—On question of night shifts. Agreement.— Matter adjusted at conference of parties. Agreed 22nd June, 1925.

RUBBER INDUSTRY: MITCHAM.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. James Ferguson and Sons, Rubber Merchants, Mitcham. Difference.—Claim for increased rates of pay. Agree-ment.—Increases granted in two instalments. Signed 29th June, 1925.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.-CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order No. R.M. (24) and (25), dated 10th June, 1925, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying the 18th June, 1925, as the date on which such rates should become effective. Copies of the above Order may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller price 3d

Office or through any bookseller, price 3d.

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

Order N.I.H.H.G. (28), dated 29th June, 1925, confirming general minimum time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and general overtime rates as varied for male and female workers, and specifying the 6th August, 1925, as the date from which these rates me effective

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J. (40) to continue the rates set out in Order No. J. (39) after 7.10.1925.

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

Chain Trade Board.

Lower wage rates have become operative in this trade as from Ist July, 1925. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 72 and the appropriate deduction is shown in Column 9 of the tables in Confirming Orders Nos. C. (17) and C. (19).

IV.-NOTICES OF INTENTION TO MAKE

SPECIAL ORDERS (GREAT BRITAIN). The Minister of Labour has issued Notices of his intention to make Special Orders varying the descriptions of (1) the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade; (2) the Toy Manufacturing Trade and (3) the Button Making Trade for purposes of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

Copies of these Notices with the draft Special Orders and Instructional Circulars can be obtained upon application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

V.-REGULATIONS.

Regulations concerning the Constitution of District Trade Committees established by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales) are set out in S.R.O. No. 582, 1925. (To be obtained from H.M.Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price Id.)

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Minister of Labour acknowledges the receipt of sums of £3 and £1 4s., sent anonymously in repayment of unemployment benefit.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1921. General tables comprising population, housing, institutions, ages and mental conditions, education, birthplace and nationality, Welsh language. (S.O. publication; price 13s.)

FACTORIES.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1924. Home Office. (Cmd. 2437; price 2s. 6d.) (See page 233.)

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.—Fifth Annual Report of the Advisory Committee on the welfare of the blind, 1923–1924. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) HEALTH SERVICES.—Sixth Annual Report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1924. (Cmd. 2416; price 4s. 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1925. ADMIRALTY

Γ CONTRACTS. Ulster Weaving Co., Belfast; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Belfast; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.-Lockers: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London). Ltd., London, S.E.-Machine, Pattern Making: Wadkin & Co., Leicester.-Machines, Plate Flanging, Hydraulic: Scriven & Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Machines, Plate Flanging, Hydraulic: Scriven & Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Machines, Pneumatic Plate Tightening: Howard Pneumatic Eng. Co., Ltd., London; Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelms-ford; G. Kent, Ltd., Luton; W. Mackie & Co., London, S.E.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.-Motor Converter, 1,500 k.w., etc.: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.-Motor Generator Sets: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Oilskin Clothing: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; E. Machesa & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Plant, Steam-raising: Davy Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.-Pouches, Magazine Braces and Slings for Lewis Guns: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., Ludon, N.-Pumps: J. P. Hall & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough; Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Reservoirs: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.-Resistances, Starting: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Man-chester.-Serge, Blue: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; James Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. N. Cragg & Sons, Ltd., Elland; Joseph Smith & Co., Greetland; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.-Sewing Machines: Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Redear.-Socks, Thick: T. G. Glover & Co., Leicester; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley.-Socks, Thin: J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; I. & R. Morley, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.-Steel Sheets: Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Shefield.-Steel Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Milwall, George Elliott & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; I. & R. Morley, Leicester, Warnington Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; I. & R. Morley, Leicester, Warning, Markines; Gahonm & Kobson, Ltd., Sunderland; Excelsior Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Liverpool; R. Hood Haggie & Sons, Ltd., Mewcast (Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.) Cuvil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.) Bandeath: Re-roofing Buildings: Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Devonport: Air Compressor: Ingersoll Rand Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Sheet Piling: Side Groove Steel Piling Supply Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Portland Cement: Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd. Sittingbourne, Kent.—Loch Long: Extension of Single Quarters: Robert Rogerson & Co., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—Plymouth: Timber: Plymouth & Oreston Timber Co., Ltd., Plymouth.— Portsmouth: Timber: Bailey & Whites, Ltd., Portsmouth.—H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Portland Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W. (Contract and Purchase Department.) (Contract and Purchase Department.) Barrels, Elm: W. Ryan & Co., London, E.—Bronze Rod: Bulls Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Cap Covers, Marcelline: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Capstan: Napier Bros., Ltd. Glasgow.—Cases, Cordite: D. M. Davies, London, N.; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —Castings, Steel: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Cloths, Cotton Cleaning: Hodgkinson & Gillibrand, Ltd., Bolton.—Con-densers, Vane Units for: Sparklets, Ltd., London, N.—Cutlery: A. Boswell, Son & Naylor, Ltd., Sheffield; H. G. Long & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield.—Drills, Pneumatic: Howard Pneumatic Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Drill. White Cotton : John Johnson & Sons. Ltd., Shended. — Drills, Fleumant: : Howard Fleumatic Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W. — Drill, White Cotton : John Johnson & Sons, Manchester; Edward Lane & Sons, Walkden. — Earthenware (Misc.) : W. Adams & Sons (Potters), Ltd., Tunstall; Adderleys, Ltd., Longton; G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Ltd., Stoke; Bishop & Stonier, Longton; G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Ltd., Stoke; Bishop & Stonier, Ltd., Hanley; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Furnivals (1913), Ltd., Cobridge; T. G. Green & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Flour: Grace Bros., Bristol; R. T. Smyth & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. and Liverpool.—Galvanometers: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—Gymnastic Apparatus: G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End; F. H. Ayres, Ltd., London, E.C.; Frank Bryan, London, S.E.; Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Hat Ribbons Letters: W. H. Grant & Co., Coventry: G. Kenning & Sons, Coventry: T. Stevens (Coventry) Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Hat Ribbons Letters : W. H. Grant & Co., Coventry; G. Kenning & Sons, Coventry; T. Stevens (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—Hose Couplings : M. W. Swinburne & Sons (1920), Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Jam, Strawberry : Lipton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Jean, Blue : John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Manchester; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; Dyson & Co. (Farnworth), Ltd., Farnworth; The Dacca Twist Co., Manchester; W. A. Rothwell, Manchester.—Laces, Cotton, Boot : Clemesha Bros. & Birch, Ltd., Leek.—Lathe, Break, 16-in. : J. Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Lathes, Screwcutting : J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.— Leather : S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Linen Goods : Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham. Switches, Change over : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Table Covering : Rexine, Ltd., Hyde.— Tapes, Measuring : Howard Wall, Ltd., London, E.; John Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; James Chesterman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Threads : Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; Finlayson Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone; W. &. J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie. -Timber (for cases) : A. & G. Patterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.-Tractors, Electric : Electromobile, Ltd., Otley, Yorks.-Tubes, Water, and

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.—Survey of overseas markets, with an introduction by the Committee. Committee on Industry and Trade. (S.O. publication; price 6s.) (See page 234.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—Proposed action by the British Government regarding recommendation adopted by the Conference at its sixth session, 16th June to 5th July, 1924. (Cmd. 2441; price 1d.) (See page 235.)

(See page 255.) MINING.—(1) Fourth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December, 1924, and the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period, with a statistical appendix to both reports. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publica-tion; price 6s.) (See page 226.) (2) Statement giving for each month from January, 1924, to March, 1925, the number and output of collicence undertained in Creat Participants. colliery undertakings in Great Britain showing credit balances and debit balances respectively. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 2454; price 2d.) (See page 227.)

POLICE PAX.—Report of the Committee appointed to consider the temporary deductions from police pay and allowances and the rateable deductions from pensions. (Cmd. 2444; price 2d.) (See page 235.) POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in March, 1925, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—Return of shipping casualties to and deaths on vessels registered in the United Kingdom in the year ending 31st December, 1923, with comparative figures for earlier periods. Board of Trade, Statistical Department. (S.O. publication; price 3s.)

TEACHERS' SALARIES.—The recommendations appended to the award of Rt. Hon. the Viscount Burnham, C.H., in respect of the salaries of teachers (June, 1925). Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1925. Report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Bill. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2451; price 2d.) (See page 226.)

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Fittings : Harry W. Wyld, West Bromwich; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Universal Joints: Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Vices: Easterbrook Allcard & Co., J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Winches : Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.-Wireless Apparatus : Dorman & Co., Ltd., Gatesnead-on-Tyne.—Wireless Apparatus : Dorman & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.; Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Radio Instru-ments, Ltd., London, W.C.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.C.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—X-Ray Apparatus : A. E. Dean, London, E.C.; Newton & Wright, Ltd., London, N.

WAR OFFICE.

Activated Charcoal : Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co., Ltd., Leigh .-Augers, Earth Boring ; C. Nurse & Co., London, S.E.-Batteries ; ritchett & Gold & E.P.S., Ltd., London, S.W.-Bearings, Various : Ransome & Marles, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—Bedford Cord : Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Rodley, Yorks.—Bedsteads, Folding : Thos. Adshead & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill. —Boiler: Riley Bros. (Boilermakers), Ltd., Stockton.—Boots, Ankle: J. Horrell & Son, Raunds; W. Lawrence, Raunds; C. E. Nichols, Ltd., Raunds; W. Nichols & Sons, Kettering; Owen Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds.—Brushes, Clothes: Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.-Brushes, Shaving : Busst & Marlow, Walsall.—Buttons: Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable Electric: Fullers United Electric Works, Ltd., London, W.C.— Cells, Electric : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Gloth, D.M. Waterproofed : H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Yorks.; J. Watkinson & Sons, Id., Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield.—Converter, Rotary: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Duck, Cotton Black: Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton, Yorks.— Economiser : E. Green & Son, Ltd., Wakefield.— Electric Meters : Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; The General Electric Co.. Ltd., London, W.C.-Flannelette : Scholfield Preston & Co., Ltd., Nelson, Lancs.—Forge Plant, Matthews & Yates, Ltd., Manchester. -Furnaces, Gas Fired : The British Furnaces, Ltd., Chesterfield. -Iron, Old Cast : G. Cohen & Sons, Ltd., London, E. Jackets, Lasting : E. Greenwood & Co., Hebden Bridge. Lamps, Electric : The British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Messrs. Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; The Stella Ltd., Bedrord; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; The Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., Harlesden.—Linings, Tin : J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Link Stampings : Harper, Sons & Bean, Ltd., Smethwick.—Linseed Oil, Boiled : Langley, Smith & Co., London, E.—Mattresses, Single : Thos. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.—Metal Rod: The King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cycles: The Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Netting, Sandfy: Benoit & Booker, Nottingham.—Pantaloons, Cord: Airedale Clothing Co., Leeds; Beaty Bros., Ltd., Manchester; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. – Paint, Ground in Oil : Cookson, Lead & Antimony Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rowe Bros. & Co. (Bootle), Ltd., Liverpool. – Platform Concrete, Face : Chief Co. (Bootle), Ltd., Liverpool.—Platform Concrete, Face: Chief Engineer, Southern Railway.—Sanitary Appliances: B. Finch & Co., Ltd., London, S.E..—Side Cars: Mills, Fulford, Ltd., Coventry. —Slates, Roofing: E. Matthews & Co., London, W.C., and Bangor; J. Williams & Co., London, S.E., and Bangor.—Sole Bends: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Stannic Chloride: W. Gregory, Greenwich.—Steel Carbon, Billets: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Nickel, Billets: The Darlington Forge Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Steel, Round: The Partington Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Manchector, Tables Dressing and Writing: H. E. Ambroso Ltd., Manchester.—Tables, Dressing and Writing : H. E. Ambrose, Cambridge.—Tables, Kitchen, Small : W. D. Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Towels, Hand : Isherwood Bros., of Radcliffe, Ltd., Radcliffe, Lancs.—Trailers, Assembling of : The Weybridge Motor Radcliffe, Lancs.—Trailers, Assembling of: The Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Tresties, Bridging: Aston Construction Co., Ltd., London, N.—Trousers, Lab.: Hartley, Son & Co., Hebden Bridge.—Tubes, Steel: Bromford, Ltd., Bir-mingham.—Turbo Alternator: The Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Zinc: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Swingate (Summer Camp): F. R. Hipperson, Norwich. Tournay and Malplaquet Barracks, Aldershot: C. Morgan & Son, Ash Vale, Surrey. Brighton, Preston Barracks: Popkiss & Son, Brighton. Catterick Camp—Re-con-ditioning of Roads: Messrs. Tarslay (1923), Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. Colchester—Repair to Roads: J. Tovell, Ltd., Colchester. Painting: Painting and Maintenance Works: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Woking and Pirbright: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Woolwich—Infants' School and Married Soldiers' Quarters: A. A. McDermott, Bradford, Yorks. Feltham Depôt: A. A. McDermott, Bradford, Yorks. Weedon: A. A. McDermott, Bradford, Yorks. Maintenance: Norwich: McDermott, Bradford, Yorks. Maintenance : Norwich A. H. C. Greengrass, Norwich. Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds: Scofield, Son & Grees, Colchester. *Installations*: Devonport Mil. Hospital—of Electric Lighting: C. H. Robinson & Son, Derby.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft : Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.-Aircraft, Floats for : English Electric Co., Ltd., Preston.—Aircraft, Reconditioning of : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Geo. Parnall & Co., Bristol; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Reconditioning Spares : S. E. Saunders, Ltd., Yeovil.—Aircraft, Reconditioning Spares: S. E. Saunders, Ltd., Cowes.—Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath; Bristol Aeroplanes Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Geo. Parnall & Co., Bristol; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft, Wheels: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, S.E—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Weybridge.—Airscrews and Cases:

Airscrew Co., Weybridge; D. M. Davies, London, N.—Ash (Air-craft): Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd. London, E.C.—Brooke Marine Spares: J. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Lowestoft.—Building and Works Services: Aeroplane Shed (Croydon): Wright, Anderson & Co., Gateshead-on-Tyne. Air Compressor, etc. (Sarafand): Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe. Artificers Work (Andover) : H. T. Hill, Cove, Hants. Artificers Works (Gosport): J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Artificers Works (Old Sarum): Wort & Way, Salisbury. Artesian Well (Wittering): C. Isler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Cables, Underground (Tangmere): Watshams, Ltd., London, W.C. Cement (Iraq): Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Headquarters Offices (Leuchars): Robert Durie, Junr., Inverkeithing. Pump House (Netheravon): James & Crockwell, Inverkeithing. Pump House, (Netheravon): James & Crockwell, London, W. Pump House, Water Mains, etc. (Harlescott): Treasure & Son, Shrewsbury. Heating Plant (Henlow): Brightside Foundry Co., Birmingham. Locomotive (Altrincham): J. Booth side Foundry Co., Birmingham. Locomotive (Artinicham): J. Bobin & Bros., Rodley. Power House (Spittlegate): J. Laing & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Regimental Buildings (North Weald): D. Huntington, Ltd., London, W. Sewage Compressors, etc. (Tangmere): Adamson & Co., Dukinfield. Slipway Extension (Lee-on-Solent): W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Timber (Irak): Gabriel Wade & English, London, E.C.; Commercial (Lee-on-Solent): W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Timber
(Lee-on-Solent): W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Timber
(Irak): Gabriel Wade & English, London, E.C.; Commercial
Timber Co., London, E.C.; J. B. Lee & Sons, London, E.C.—
Canvas, Hessian: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Carburettors
and Spares: H. M. Hobson, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal: (Andover
and Spares: H. M. Hobson, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal: (Andover
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and Spares: H. M. Hobson, Ltd., London, S.C.
(Gosport and Manston): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd.,
London, E.C. (Martlesham Heath): Mellonie & Goulder,
Ltd., Ipswich. (Sealand, Shrewsbury and Spittlegate):
Peake, Oliver & Peake, Itd., London, E.C.—Cotton Fabric
(Scoured): Eli Heyworth & Sons, Manchester.—Detonators,
Cylinders and Boxes: Nobel Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—
Drawings for Steel Grankcases: E. L. S. Engines, Idd., London, W.;
Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Armstrong
Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Rectification
of: Rolls-Royce, Itd., Bookham; Peter Hooker, Itd., London,
E.—Engine, Aircraft, Type Test on: D. Napier & Son, Itd.,
London, W.—Extinguishers, Fire: General Fire Appliances Co.,
London, E.C.—Handles, Cocking: B.S.A. Guns, Itd., Birmingham.—Leyland Spares: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Magnetos,
Aero. Engine: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—
Mahogany (Aircraft): A. Cripps & Sons, London, E.; Howard
Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Padlocks: Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Itd., London, E.C.—Pates, Panchromatic: Hford, Ltd.,
Ilford,—Plates, Photographic: Elliott & Sons, Itd., Barnet.—
Primers, Spray Type and Spares : S.O. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—
Pumps, Tyre Inflating: Br

S.W.—Radium Compound : F. Harrison Glew, London, S.W.— Refills, Tetrachloride : Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Research Running of Various Air Ministry Units : Ricardo & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W.—Rolls-Royce Spares : Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Sheets, Steel : Shimwell & Co., London, E. —Soda, Caustic : Chance & Hunt, London, E.C.; Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., London, W.; United Alkali Co., Ltd., London, E.C. —Timber (Ickenham) : Harding & Vick, London, E.C.,—Timber (Milton) : Witney, Hine & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Denny, Mott & Dickson, London, E.C.—Touring Cars, Vanettes and Trucks (Ford) : A. E. Gould, Ltd., London, W.—Tube Bending Machines : (Ford): A. E. Gould, Ltd., London, W.—Tube Bending Machines: P. Wilkinson & Sons, London, W.—Tubing, Copper: C. M. Powell Bros., Birmingham.—Valves, Rocker, Aero Engine: Gillett, Stephens, Ltd., Bookham.—Varnish: Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., London, E.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Bonnella Bros., Ltd., London, W.C.; British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd. (Peel-Conner Telephone Works), Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., New Southgate, Middlesex.—Apparatus, Testing, Protective and Miscellaneous : British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equip-ment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Arms, Wood: J. Cadman & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Bolts, Arm : Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Coin Collecting : Hall Telephone Accessories, Ltd., London, N.W.— Ltd., Darlaston; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Coin Collecting: Hall Telephone Accessories, Ltd., London, N.W.— Boxes, Packing: Calders, Ltd., Rotherhithe.—Cable, Various: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Casks: Mark Round & Sons, Old Hill, Staffs; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Stirchley; Tyson & Co. (Millwall), Ltd., London, E.—Castings, Underground: Wm. Watson, Cranstonhill, Glasgow; Thos. L. Hale (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Cleaners. London, E.—Castings, Underground : Wm. Watson, Cranstonhill, Glasgow; Thos. L. Hale (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Cleaners, Vacuum : Turner Aspirators, Ltd., London, E.C.—Coal : Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Compound : W. H. Keys, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cords for Telephones : British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts : Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax.-Generators : Radio, Phonopore

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Electricals, Ltd., Southall, Middlesex; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Handcarts: W. Goodyear & Sons, Ltd., Dudley, E. K. Stokell, Leeds.—Hydrometers: H. O. Blake, London, E.C -Jars, Stoneware : J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby, Derbyshire.-Ladders : A. Beer & Sons, Bedminster, Bristol.-Labels : Reliance Ladders : A. Beer & Sons, Bedminster, Bristol.—Labels : Reliance Engraving Co. (1904), Ltd., London, W.—Lorries : Albion Motor Car Company, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machines, Stamp Vending : British Stamp and Ticket Automatic Delivery Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Mudguards for Bicycles : Components, Ltd., Bournbrook.—Outfits for Motor Drivers : F. Bryan, Ltd., Worcester; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Paper, Printing : C. Townsend, Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent.—Paper, Wheatstone : Boyden & Smith, Ltd., London, N.W.—Pins and Cotters : Thos. Parish & Son, Halesowen.—Plates, Earth : J. Ash & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E. —Saddles, Galvanised : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Serge, Blue : Greengates Worsted Company, Apperley Bridge, Yorks.—Sleeves. Greengates Worsted Company, Apperley Bridge, Yorks.—Serge, Blue : Greengates Worsted Company, Apperley Bridge, Yorks.—Sleeves, Lead : G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Solder : Tyne Solder Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Spindles, Insulator : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.; T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs.—Tar-paulins : Edinburgh Roperie & Saileloth Co., Ltd., Leith.—Thread, Sealing : Wm. Ritchie & Son, London, E.C.—Vans, Ford : W. H. Perry, London N. Wire Property : Rolton & Song Ltd. Only Perry, London, N.—Wire, Bronze: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oak-amoor; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Trench, Salop; Frederick Smith & Co., incorporated in The London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Wire, Copper T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Johnson Clapham & Morris, Newton Heath, Manchester; Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Trench, Salop Frederick Smith & Co., incorporated in The London Electric Wirr Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; John Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Flameproof : Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby. Ltd., Derby.

Cable Co., Ltd., Derby. Cable — Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing : Kimberley-Langley Mill (Notts); Derby-Belper: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. Ipswich-Aldeburgh; Aberdeen-Inver-rurie: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Oval-Brixton, Primrose Hill (Tempy.)-Paddington, Holborn-North & Walworth-Hop. Jc. : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Conduits Laugar : London Deartford Fermineter (S E District) Hop. 5c. : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Etd., London, E.C.
 Conduits—Laying : London-Dartford-Farningham (S.E. District);
 Marlborough-Wroughton (Wilts) : W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd.,
 Edinburgh. Weybridge (Surrey) : F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C.
 Ashton-under-Lyne (Oldham Rd.); Macclesfield-Prestbury; Walsall Asnton-under-Lyne (Oldham Rd.); Macclesheld-Prestbury; Walsall -Lichfield: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Grappenhall, Warrington. Dulwich (College Road) S.E.; Harold Wood (Essex) (London-Yarmouth Road): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Willesden, etc.; Hornsey, etc.; East Finchley: O. C. Summers, London, N. Loughton-Church Hill-Theydon Bois; Chingford-Sewardstonebury; Stanford-le-Hope (Essex): W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex : Haddmerer and Okelaer (Deck) Duplicate Books; 25,000 Forms 53 (New); 85,000 Forms 54 (New): T. Shackleton & Co., Ltd., Manchester. 25,000 Army Forms B. 108: J. Speller & Co., London, S.W. 4,000 Books A.B. 26: Thomas & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 45,000 Covers for Army Book 64; 2,900 Books Ledger Summaries; 750 Savings Bank Haddenham and Cholsey (Bucks); Burdett Rd.-Bow Common Lane: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Longham (Dorset): S. Ambrose, Itd., Bath. Southourne (Bournemouth); Southall-Hayes Jc. and Ealing Green, W. (Holborn-Ealing) : A. Thomson & Co. (London), Itd., London, W.C. Aberdeen : J. McAdam & Book 64; 2,900 Books Ledger Summaries; 750 Savings Bank Ledgers (6 accounts per page); 1,950 Savings Bank* Ledgers (4 accounts per page); 7,000 Books D. 192: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 25,000 Army Forms B. 108: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. 400 Books T.P. 1063: Willmott & Sons, London, E.C. 20,000,000 Form A/cs. 455: J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.—Straps, Web: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, nr. Loughborough.—Tags, India: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; G. Hughes & Co., London, N.; Knowles Trotman, London, N.— Tape: J. Tavener & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Typewriter Repairs: Oliver Typewriter Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Waxed Stencil Paper : Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey. Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen. Leicester (St. James Road-Swain St. Bridge & St. Georges St.); Downham Housing Estate, Bromley Road; Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London. S.W. Westminster Bridge Road; Farringdon Road, E.C.: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Tottenham-Walthamstow Jc.; Brixton-New Cross Jc.; H. Farrow, London, N.W. Burslem-Wolstanton (Staffs); Oswestry & Tatten- Mathematical Structure (Statistic); Oswestry & Tatter-hall (Cheshire): Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch, Salop. London-Westerham (London Dist.): H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex.
 Princes Risborough (Bucks): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Oxford.
 Manchester-Burnley: W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester. Manchester-Burnley : W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester. Alford & Sutton-on-Sea (Lincs); Carlton (Notts): W. & J. Cunliffe, Dunchurch, Nr. Rugby. Grimsby : Fordyce Bros., Middlesbrough. Francis St., S.W. (Museum-Victoria Jc.) : Edwards Constn. Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Plympton (Devon) : T. Shaddock, Plymouth. Risca-Aberdeeg : Barnes, Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Warstock (Birmingham) and Shirley (Warwickshire); Streetly (Old Chester Road) : A. Blair Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Oldham (Rochdale Road) : E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Knowle (War-wickshire); Bagshot (Surrey) : Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Holborn-Bishopsgate Jc. : Greig & Matthews H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS. Building Works: Aberdare P.O., etc.—Painter: J. Dudley, Watkins & Son, Aberdare. Aberystwyth, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Offices—Joiner: Owen & Jones, Newtown. Birkdale, Lancs., Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. & G. L. Desoer, Ltd., Liverpool. Bodmin, "Beam" Wireless Station—Formation of new Road: The Foundation Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Bognor P.O., wickshire); Bagshot (Surrey): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Holborn-Bishopsgate Jc.: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Chorley: Norwest Constn. Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liver-pool.—Electric Lift: Mount Pleasant New Letter Sorting Office: Medway's Safety Lift Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: McNamara & Co. (1921), Ltd. (London, E.C. 2); Amal-gamated Dental Co., Ltd. (London, W. 1); Scottish Oils, Ltd. (Glasgow); Kenrick & Jefferson, Ltd. (West Bromwich); Union Cold Storage Co., Ltd. (London, E.C. 1); The Chad Valley Co., Ltd. (Harborne, Birmingham): Navy Army & Air Force Institute Road: The Foundation Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Bognor P.O., etc.—Painter and Decorator: S. H. Spiers, London, N. Bude Coastguard Station—Erection of Cottages, etc.: Pethick Bros., Bude. Burgh Heath Telephone Exchange—Erection: Burnard & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington. Dartford P.O., etc.—Portland Stonework: C. W. Courtenay, London, S.W. Evesham P.O.—Stonework: F. J. Cambridge & Co., Gloucester. Foleshill Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: G. Nichol, Ltd., Coventry. Great Yarmouth —Maintenance Work: J. Balls & Sons, Great Yarmouth. Hampton Court, "The Towers"—Sundry Works: E. Potterton, East Molesev. Harrogate P.O. (Harborne, Birmingham); Navy, Army & Air Force Institute (Kennington): Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Court. The Towers —sundry works: E. Potterton, East Mole-sey. Harrogate P.O., etc.—Stonework: John F. Shackleton & Son, Harrogate. Kew Gardens, Temperate House—Supply and Erection of Annexe: Mackenzie & Moncur, Ltd., Edinburgh. Builders' Work: Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Liverpool, Waterloo Sorting Office—Asphalte: The Penmaenmawr and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Plumbing: H. C. Watking, Harrford, Steelwork, Darman Long, Co. Ltd. Exeter : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors : Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Batteries; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby, for Machines. Huddersfield & Dewsbury Topsham; Beaconsfield: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry, Topsham; Beaconstield: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Clissold (London); Clerkenwell; Ealing; Royal (London); Mount-view (London); North (London); Addiscombe; Willesden; Streat-ham; Hop; Brixton; Sydenham; Walthamstow; Langham (London); Woolwich: Automatic Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Trafford Park (Manchester); Aberdeen: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Station**— **Repeater Equipment**: Dover; Manchester; Taplow; Marlborough: H. G. Watkins, Hereford. Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Manchester P.O., Engineer's Office—Painter: Daniel Lea, Manchester. Plumber: Frank Hewerdine, Manchester. Nottingham, George St. Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: The Midland Plastering Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Paris, British Embassy

General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Telephonic Repeater Station (Temporary)—4-Wire Repeater Equipment and Power Plant: New-castle; Leeds; Derby; Fenny Stratford; Edinburgh: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby, for Machines.—Ventilating Plant: Bishopsgate Automatic Telephone Exchange : Davidson & Co., Ltd., London, WC

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cartage (Northern Area) : George Richmond & Sons, Manchester. -Cloth, Tracing: Cousins & Co., Manchester; B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle; J. A. Reynolds & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Winter-bottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cord : J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Despatch Cases, Rexine : J. Lyons & Sons, London, E.C.—Files, Automatic Box : W. H. Hilton & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Ink, Duplicating : Cases, Rexine : J. Lyons & Sons, London, E.C.—Files, Automatic Box : W. H. Hilton & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Ink, Duplicating : Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.—Paper of Various Descrip-tions : J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Watford and Hemel Hempstead; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley; P. Garnett & Son, Ltd., Otley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd. (Receiver for), Tamworth; National Paper & Pulp Co., Ltd., Wycombe; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Manchester; Packing Materials Associa-tion, Ltd., Manchester; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Star Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Feniscowles; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Hele, Bucksburn and Chorley.—Paper Fasteners : Setten & Durward, Ltd., Hockley; Twigg & Beeson, Birmingham.—Pencils : Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Printing, Ruing, Binding, etc.: Group 187 (1925), Inland Revenue Specified Items (L. and M.): Section A (Whole supply) : Illustrations, Ltd., Manchester; Section B : Crypt House Press, Ltd., Gloucester. Group 185 (1925) Post Office Pariatered L attage Lobles & Havison & Sans (Ltd. Jane Wig (Whole supply): Illustrations, Ltd., Manchester; Section B: Crypt House Press, Ltd., Gloucester. Group 185 (1925) Post Office Registered Letter Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Group 186 (1925), Index Cards: Charles & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Northern Area, Group 19 (1925), Inland Revenue Specified Items: C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot. 25,000 Covers for Army Book 64: Adams & Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C. 300,000 Rope Manilla Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., London, E.C. 7,500 Books D. 193: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. 3,000,000 Telegram Forms, 2,111,725 Form 52c, 2,115,250 Quarto headed notepaper: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Bdg. 750 Admission Registers: Lamson Paragon Supply, Ltd., London, E. 3,000 Books, Register of Births; 25,000 Books, T.E. 1030: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 1,841,000 Quarto headed notepaper: Metcalfe & Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C. 700 Books, O.A.P. No. 3: Roberts & Leete, London, S.E. 2,380 Collectors; Duplicate Books; 25,000 Forms 53 (New); 85,000 Forms 54 (New):

-Re-drainage : Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., London, W.C. Plymouth, Station Sorting Office - Asphalter : Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London, E. Preston (Brighton) Telephone Exchange-Erection : H. Lacey & Sons, Luton. Ramsgate-Maintenance Work : E. Dunn, Ramsgate. Shaw (Lancs.) P.O., etc. -Erection : Ogden Bros., Oldham. Twickenham Telephone Exchange - Asphalte : Lawford & Co., London, E. Steelwork : Measures Bros. (1911), Ltd., London, S.E. Watford, Building Research Station - Adaptation of "Bucknalls" : Kempster & Williams, Watford. - Engineering Services : British Museum-Heating re-arrangement : The Wembley Heating Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Paris, British Embassy-Fire Service : Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., London, W.C. Rampton Estate Institution-Extension of Heating, etc. : Alfred Grindrod & Co., Sheffield. Walworth Telephone Exchange - Heating : The National Heating Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Windsor - Ponfounders' and Smiths Work : Wellman Bros., & Co., Windsor - Painting : J. Scott Fenn, London, S.E. - Miscellaneous : Brushes : T. W. Ridgewell, Enfield. Bureaux and Amoires : H. Hermann, Ltd., London, E. Cabinets (Steel): G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C. Carpet : Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster. Casements (Steel): W. James & Co., London, N.W. Chairs : T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Owen Haines, High Wycombe; W. H. Healy, Ltd., High Wycombe; R. and H. C. Mines, High Wycombe, B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; J. W. Webb & Son, High Wycombe. Dressing Chests, etc. : The Barnstaple Cabinet Co. (Shapland & Petter (1924), Ltd.), Barnstaple Cabinet Go. (Shapland & Petter (1924), Ltd.), Barnstaple Cabinet Co. (Shapland & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Dust Sheets : G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester. Fire Extincteurs and Charges : Bert Birks & Co., Cardley Heath; Mather & Platt, Ltd., London, S.W.; Moneys Patents, Ltd., London, E. Flooring (Wood Block): R. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Horse and Cart Hire : A. E. Gains & Sons, London, S.W. Laboratory Fittings, etc : Brown & Son (Alembic Works),

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asbestos Corrugated Sheeting : Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Blankets: A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury. —Boots : Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds, Wellingboro'; S. Walker, Wal grave, Northants.—Boots and Laces : S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants.—Bolts, Nuts and Dogspikes : C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—Boxes, Ammunition : Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.— Buffers : Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Buoys and Moorings : Brown, Lennox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, R.—Brakes, Vacuum, Spares : Consolidated Brake & Engineering Co., London, S.W.—Cables : British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Canning Machinery : D. Milne & Sons, Aberdeen.—Carbons : Kolok Mfg. Co., London, N.—Carriage Spares : Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—Casements, Metal, for Bungalows : Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Braintree.—Cement : Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—Clips, etc. : Hadfields, Ltd., Tinsley, Sheffield.—Coats : Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Concrete Mixers : Ransome Machinery Co. (1920), Ltd., London, S.W.— Copper Ingots : The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Crane, Gantry : Taylor & Hubbard, Leicester.—Granes, Electric, Derrick : Anderson-Grice Co., Ltd., Carnoustie, Forfarshire.— Granes, Electric : Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.; S. Butler & Co., Ltd., Stanningley, Nr. Leeds.—Cranes : Yaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Culverts : Walls, Ltd., Birmingham. —Drill Hall : F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.—Drilling Plant, Portable, Compressed Air : Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London, W.—Electric Switchgear : Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.—Engines, Oil, etc. : Campbell Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—Engines, Motor-Boat : The Bergins Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Fans, Ceiling, and Regulators : Crompton & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Fans, Ceiling, and Regulators : Crompton & Co., Ltd., Roehasle.—Gelignite, etc. : Nobel's Industries, London, S.W.—Guns : W. W. Greener, Ltd., Birmingham.—Jerse July, 1925.

North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Loco. Spares: North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Machine Boiler, Spraying and Gritting: W. Weeks & Son, Ltd., Maidstone.—Machines, Concrete, Block: W. Winget, Ltd. (1924), London, S.W.—Machine, Drilling and Boring: London Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Machine, Slotting: Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Meters, Water : Tylers (Water & Sanitary) Ltd. London N. Manchester Water Meter Co. Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Meters, Water : Tylers (Water & Sanitary), Ltd., London, N.; Manchester Water Meter Co., Ardwick, Manchester.—Milk, "Ideal": Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, E.C.—Mill, Duplex : Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Foleshill, Coventry.—Mill, Vertical, Boring : G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Nr. Manchester.—Motor Car : Citroen Kegresse, Ltd., London, W.; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton; Crossley Motors, Ltd., London, W.—Motor Chassis : Karrier Motors, Ltd., London, S.W.—Motor Lorries, etc. : The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—Motor Rollers and Spares : Barford Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow .- Motor Rollers and Spares : Barford Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—Motor Rollers and Spares : Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Novarsenobillon : May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Oil : Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.—Pack-saddlery : Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.—Paint : Wilkin-son, Heywood & Clark, London, W.C.; Red Hand Composition, London, E.C.; Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Petrol : F. & A. Swanzy, Ltd., London, W.C.—Pipes, M.S., and Flanges : Ashmore, Nenson, Pease & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Pipe, Water, and Fittings, Galvanised : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. —Plant Flectric Generating, etc. : Lancashire Dvnamo & Motor Co., Ashmore, Nenson, Pease & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Pipe, Water, and Fittings, Galvanised : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. —Plant, Electric Generating, etc. : Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.—Plant, Pumping, for Water-works : Mather & Platt, Ltd., London, S.W.—Quinine : Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Rope : The Forth & Clyde Roperie Co., Kirkcaldy.—Saddlery : F. R. Pardow & Co., Ltd., Walsall.— Shovels, etc. : V. & R. 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