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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change, on the whole, during February, a slight improvement in the building, engineering, and clothing industries being counterbalanced by a decline in the coal mining, wool textile, and linen industries.

Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 23rd February, 1925, was 11.6, compared with 11.5 at 26th January, 1925, and 10.7 at 25th February, 1924. Among the members of those Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 9.4 at the end of February, 1925, compared with 9.0 at the end of January, 1925, and with 8.1 at the end of February, January, 1925, and with 8·1 at the end of February, 1924. The total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 23rd February, 1925, was approximately 1,287,000, of whom 980,000 were men and 239,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 26th January, 1925, it was also 1,287,000, of whom 969,000 were men and 243,000 were women; and at 25th February, 1924, it was 1,192,000, of whom men numbered 878,000, and women, 241,000.

Employment was good, on the whole, with skilled operatives (other than painters) in the building trades, in some branches of the cotton industry, and in the brick and jute trades; it was fairly good with coach-builders and millsawyers, and in the furnishing, silk, and carpet trades. In coal mining, in the wool textile industry, and in the section of the cotton industry spinning American cotton it was slack; in the iron and steal industry in timelets. steel industry, in tinplate manufacture, and in the marine engineering and shipbuilding trades it continued

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported in February resulted in an aggregate reduction of £22,500 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 580,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate increase of £8,500 in the weekly wages of over 90,000 workpeople. These statistics, however, are exclusive of changes in the rates of wages of agricultural labourers, a considerable number of whom obtained increases in wages in February as the result of Orders issued by the Agricultural Wages Board.

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  $1\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on current rates; and steel smelters and millmen in various districts in England and Scotland, who sustained a reduction of about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on current rates. Other important groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced included coal miners in the Radstock district, cokemen and by-product workers in various

districts, steel-sheet millmen and galvanisers, Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, Lincolnshire, and Scotland, iron puddlers and millmen in Scotland, the majority of tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry-cleaning in-There were also reductions, under cost-ofliving sliding scales, in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage, paper-bag, paper-box, and brush and broom trades.

Among those classes of workpeople who received increases in rates of wages in February were agricultural labourers in a number of counties, coopers in most of the principal towns, furniture trade operatives in London and Manchester, workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industry in Scotland, road transport workers in Scotland, and employees of various local authorities in Yorkshire and London.

During the first two months of 1925 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics have been compiled, have resulted in net increases equivalent to over £60,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 650,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of over £20,000 in those of nearly 600,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1924 there were net increases of nearly £180,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 1,600,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £28,500 in those of 580,000 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 28th February the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 79 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 79 per cent. at 31st January, 1925, and with 78 per cent. at 1st March, 1924. For food alone the corresponding percentage was 76 at each of these

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 44. In addition, 20 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in February (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 13,000; the estimated aggregate disputes) was about 13,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during February was about 85,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 12,000 workpeople involved and 67,000 days lost in the previous month.

#### PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1922, details were given In the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1922, details were given of a number of collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, providing for the payment of wages for holidays. Since that date a number of new agreements have been entered into on the same subject and a few of the agreements then existing have been modified or have lapsed. In the following Table a list is given of industries or occupations in which general or district agreements are known to exist providing for the granting of holidays with pay, together with particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which wages are paid and the length of the period of qualifying service required. Except where otherwise stated the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, which are also granted and paid for unless the contrary is indicated:—

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
accounts and payments for resulting	n decide locale	essies sid
West Wales, blast farmage workers		
A.—GENERAL AGREEMENTS.		
Heavy Chemical Manufacture (except London)	1 week	12
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture	3 days 5 days	6 9
Cement Manufacture	1 week	12 12
Match Manufacture	1 week	6
Printing Ink Manufacture Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture	1 week 6 days§	6 12§
Lead Manufacture	{ week .	6 12
Wool and Noil Merchants' Warehousemen	SATE DUE JOSEN	
(Yorks and Lanes) Boot and Shoe Manufacture	14 days¶	T. Care
Flour Milling Cocoa and Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and	1 week	6
Fruit Preserving Trades	6 days	12
Printing, Bookbinding etc. (except Newspapers, London and Glasgow)	1 week	12
Envelope and Stationery Manufacture  Process Engraving	1 week 9 days§	12 12§
Paper Bag Making	1 week	6
Press Telegraphists Sea-going Wireless Telegraphists	2 weeks 2 weeks	•••
Traffic grades and certain other classes employed by Railway Companies	1 week†	12
Railway Clearing House Number Taking Staff:—		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Number Takers and Working Foremen Supervisory Foremen	6 days†	112:12
Uniform Constables	6 dayst	homens
Uniform Sergeants, Detectives and Detective Sergeants	TO THE PARTY AND THE	NO SUPPLICATION OF
Shiftworkers at Railway Companies' Electricity	9 days†	
Generating Stations and Sub-Stations (except London)	7 dayst	12
Tramway Undertakings	8 days†	12
Gas Undertakings	21 days†	6
	₹1 week†	12
Local Authorities—Non-Trading Services (certain districts)**	12 days¶	**
D. Diampion Academica	SIC SECTIONS	M. COLE II
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS.	a la	
Mining and Quarrying:—	6 days	
Coal Mining Deputies (South Vorkshire)		
Coal Mining Deputies (South Yorkshire) (Lancashire and		
", ", ", (Lancashire and Cheshire) (Notts and Derby—	1 week	12
", ", (Lancashire and Cheshire) (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby)	1 week   8 days	12
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire) " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby) " (East Kent) " " and Firemen (Cannock)	1 week   8 days 7 days	12
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire) (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby) (East Kent) (and Firemen (Cannock Chase) Evanivers Firemen	1 week   8 days	12
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire) " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby) " (East Kent) " and Firemen (Cannock Chase) Examirers, Firemen and Shotflers (Lei-	1 week   8 days 7 days 1 week	12
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire) " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby) " (East Kent) " and Firemen (Cannock Chase) Examirers, Firemen and Shotfirers (Leicestershire) " " Firemen (S. Wales and Mon-	1 week   8 days 7 days 1 week	12
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire)	1 week   8 days 7 days 1 week	12
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire) " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby) " (East Kent) " and Firemen (Cannock Chase) " Examirers, Firemen and Shotfirers (Leicestershire) " " Firemen (S. Wales and Monmouthshire) " " and Shotlighters (N. Wales)	1 week    8 days 7 days 1 week    1 week  12 days 1 week	or services of the control of the co
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire) " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby) " (East Kent) " and Firemen (Cannock Chase) Examirers, Firemen and Shotfirers (Leicestershire) " " Firemen (S. Wales and Monmoutbshire) " and Shotlighters (N. Wales) " and Examiners (Bristol)	1 week   8 days 7 days 1 week   1 week 12 days 1 week 10 days 48 hours	
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire) (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby) (East Kent)	1 week    8 days 7 days 1 week    1 week 12 days 1 week 10 days	or services of the control of the co
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire) " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby) " (East Kent) " " and Firemen (Cannock Chase) Examirers, Firemen and Shotfirers (Leicestershire) " " Firemen (S. Wales and Monmouthshire) " " and Shotlighters (N. Wales) " " Qvermen (Cannock Chase) " " Quantity of the company of the compa	1 week   8 days 7 days 1 week   1 week 12 days 1 week 10 days 48 hours	
" (Lancashire and Cheshire)  " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby)  " (East Kent)  " (East Kent)  " and Firemen (Cannock Chase)  Examirers, Firemen and Shotfirers (Leicestershire)  " Firemen (S. Wales and Monmoutbshire)  " and Shotlighters (N. Wales)  " Overmen (Cannock Chase)  " Overmen (Cannock Chase)  " Clerks, Foremen and Weighers (Lancashire and Cheshire)  " Bailiffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset)	1 week   8 days 7 days 1 week   1 week 12 days 1 week 10 days 48 hours 14 days	
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire)  " " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby)  " (East Kent)  " " (East Kent)  " " and Firemen (Cannock Chase)  Examirers, Firemen and Shotfirers (Leicestershire)  " " Firemen (S. Wales and Monmouthshire)  " " and Shotlighters (N. Wales)  " " and Shotlighters (N. Wales)  " " and Examiners (Rristol)  " " (Lerks, Foremen and Weighers (Lancashire and Cheshire)  Bailiffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset)  " " Deputies employed by Ganister Firms (Deepcar)	1 week   8 days 7 days 1 week   1 week 12 days 1 week 10 days 48 hours 14 days 14 days	:::  i2 i2 
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire) " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby) " (East Kent) " (East Kent) " and Firemen (Cannock Chase) " Examirers, Firemen and Shotfirers (Leicestershire) " Firemen (S. Wales and Monmouthshire) " and Shotlighters (N. Wales) " and Shotlighters (N. Wales) " (Overmen (Cannock Chase) " and Examiners (Bristol) " (Lancashire and Cheshire) " (Lancashire and Cheshire) " Bailiffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset) " Deputies employed by Ganister Firms (Deepcar) " Chalk Quarry Workers (Thames and Medway)	1 week   8 days 7 days 1 week   1 week 12 days 1 week 10 days 48 hours 14 days 14 days 1 week	12
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire)  " " (Notts and Derby—except S. Derby)  " (East Kent)  " " (East Kent)  " " and Firemen (Cannock Chase)  Examirers, Firemen and Shotfirers (Leicestershire)  " " Firemen (S. Wales and Monmouthshire)  " " and Shotlighters (N. Wales)  " " and Shotlighters (N. Wales)  " " and Examiners (Rristol)  " " (Lerks, Foremen and Weighers (Lancashire and Cheshire)  Bailiffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset)  " " Deputies employed by Ganister Firms (Deepcar)	1 week   8 days 7 days 1 week   1 week 12 days 1 week 10 days 48 hours 14 days 1 days 1 week   6 days	:::  i2 i2 

<sup>\*</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the usual Public Holidays, or days in lieu; are granted and paid for in addition to the periods specified.

† In the cases indicated by this note, either the whole or a proportion of the employees are required to work on Public Holidays. In some cases work on such Holidays is paid for at ordinary rates and in others at higher rates.

‡ Payment is made on a contributory basis. Employers and workpeople contribute weekly amounts, and withdrawals from the fund are made at the Easter, Whitsun, August and Christmas Holidays.

§ A pro rata holiday is allowed to workers with service of less than the amount specified.

No payment is made in respect of Public Holidays to those not called upon to work.

Public Holidays are included in the period specified.

\*\* The provision for holidays in this case is contained in a recommendation of the National Joint Industrial Council. which left the period of qualifying service to be determined locally. In a few cases somewhat different arrangements have been made by the District Joint Industrial Councils (e.g., in London it was agreed to grant one day's holiday (apart from Public Holidays) for every two months' service up to 6 days, with an additional day for every year of service beyond two up to a maximum of twelve consecutive days).

† In this case the men work 50 hours per week, but are paid for 48 hours only, the extra two hours accruing towards holidays.

LABOUR GAZ.	ET.I	E.		March,	1925.
				,	79.55
Industries or Occu	ıpation	s.		Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMEN	NTS-co	mtinu	ed.		
Textile and Clothing Trades :-					
Textile Making-up and Pac			ester)	12½ days¶  ∫ 6 days	6
Boot and Shoe Warehouse Retail Dressmaking — F			rkers	12 days 1 week	12 6
(London) Wholesale Dressmaking an				2 weeks	12
Clothing Manufacture (I	ondon	)		6 days	12
Retail Bespoke Tailoring— (London)				1 week	6
Food and Drink Trades:— Brewing (Burton)				6 days	12
" (Northumberland Yorkshire)	, Dur	ham	and	1 week	12
" and Beer Bottling				{ 3 days 6 days	12
Carters employed by Ale as (Liverpool)				1 week	12
Workers employed in Seed Milling (Liverpool)	Crushi	ing an	d Oil	1 week	12
Milling (Liverpool)  Baking (Northumberland a ,, (Bolton)	nd Du	rham)		1 week   7 days¶	12
" (Preston)	7.5% A	1.7.5		9 days¶ 3 days	
" (Rochdale, Heywoo	od and	Bury		1 week 6 days	12 12
" (Bathgate)	honle	Mind		10 days¶	6
" (Brechin and Clyde " (Dumfries and Max	wellto	wn)		6 days 10 days¶	Exellor
" (Dundee and Hami " (Edinburgh and Le	Iton)			8 days¶ 3 days	6
", (Perth) (Co-operative Socie				9 days¶ 6 days	12
", (Co-operative Sociand District)				12 days	Contract of the last
Transport Trades:— Road Transport Workers (	Londor	. Swa	nsea	000 11 611 9	COCCUP TO
and Scotland) Road Transport Workers (				1 week 6 days	12
Omnibus Workers (London	)	1		8 days† 1 week	6
Tug Boat Crews (Bristol) Shiftworkers at Railway	Compa	nies'	Elec-	1 Week	12
tricity Generating Station (London)	is and s	sub-st	ations	14 days†	12
Public Utility Services:— Local Authorities—Non-	rading	Ser	vices	Sant Februar	36 7-01
(Monmouthshire)		1	9	6 days 6 days	12
Local Authorities—Non-1	rading	Ser	vices	4 days 5 days	8
Waterworks Undertakings		7.4		(1 week	12
N. Counties Yorks and Midlands				6 days 12 days¶	12 12
Home Counties				12 days¶	Nowing
S. Midlands	Libe		4 70	14 days¶	6
S. Wales and Mon.	****	0		4 days 5 days	10
manuder being bogs.	TA P			Shift Day	12
Electricity Supply Underta	kings:		10/3/14	Workers. Workers.	12
N.E. Coast Yorkshire			e iii	14 7 14 12¶	12 12
N.W. Area W. Midlands			10	14 7 14 6 to 12	12 12
E. Midlands E. Coast		110	. Free	14 12¶ 14 12	12 12
Home Counties	4.5 (			14 7	12
S. Coast West of England				14 7	18 12
Devon and Cornwall				7 7	12
S. Wales and Mon. Scotland				14 14¶ 14 7	12 12
Other Trades:— Chemical Workers (London	1	19000		3 days	6
Coopers (Burton and Nottin	ngham)		1000	1 week	12
Workpeople employed in Ne Offices (London)	wspape	er Prin		2 weeks	6
Workpeople employed in Ne Offices (Glasgow)	wspape	er Prin	nting	12 days¶	6
Funeral Workers (London a Cemetery Workers (London		erpoo	1)	1 week 6 days	12
Umbrella and Sunshade M	laking	(Lon	don,		
Manchester and Glasgow) Retail Drapery Shops (certa	in larg	ge firn	ns in	5 days	12
London):— Transport Workers	0.03	4.1.91	1	1 week	12
Packers, Porters, Clerk			ES CO	{ 6 days 12 days	6 12
Wholesale Textile Warehou	ses (Lo	ndon) c., W	are-	12 days 1 week	12
houses (Manchester)				2 weeks 3 days	12
Warehousemen (Liverpool) Export Packing (London)			100	6 days 1 week	12 12
Wholesale Grocers' Assista Cheshire)	nts (I	ancs	and	1 week	
Produce Warehouses (Newc	astle)	7.1.2	-	8 days	6
Cork Workers (London)			1000	₹ 4 days	24
Transport Workers engage	d in N	Vewspa	aper	6 days   3 days	36
Distribution (Glasgow) Tanning and Currying (Land	ashire,	Chesl	hire,	10 days	13
Bristol and the West of Er Cinema Operators (Sheffield	ngland) )			1 week 1 week†	12 12
,, ,, (West Ric	ding of	York	s)	1 week†	12 12
", (Glasgow Other Cinema Workers (Lor	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	11:15		1 week† 1 week†	12 6
Musicians at Places of Enter	tainme		2000	1 week†	12
Butchers (Derby, Swansea	and ce	rtain	dis-	gottomber a.	12
tricts in Lancs) (Sheffield)	11. 80	1013	7	1 week 3 days	24

<sup>\* † || ¶&#</sup>x27; See footnotes in previous column.

" (Sheffield) ... ... ... {5 days

. Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS—continued.	erti stuomonoù b	BOURES (A
ther Trades—continued.	100 C 11000 TO 1	
Butchers (Wellingborough)	6 days	MP CONTRACTOR
" employed by Co-operative Societies	3 days	***
(Bolton and Manchester)	76 days	6
,, employed by Co-operative Societies	1 week	12
(N.E. Lancs) Employees of Co-operative Societies:—	1 week	14
minprojecs of co-operative societies.—	(6 days	12
London	9 days	24
	12 days	36
N. Com Hants	6 days	6
N. Counties‡‡	10 days	10
N.W. Area	3 days	20/2 1000
M.W. Alea	6 days	6
	3 days	6
Gloucester, Hereford and Bristol	6 days	12
	(9 days	24
S. Wales and Mon	56 days	6 12
	28 days	12
Dowlais, Treharris, Merthyr and Troedy- rhiw	12 days§	6§
Border Counties	6 days§	128
Certain other districts in Scotland	12 days§	128

In addition to the general or district agreements of which details are given in the Table, it is known that some others are in existence covering employees of individual firms. It has also been recommended by the Trade Boards for the brush and broom trade and for the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade that employers in those trades should grant one week's holiday with pay to their employees with 12 months' service. The Wholesale to their employees with 12 months' service. The Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation has expressed itself in favour of payment for a week's holiday, but has left it to districts and individual employers to deal with the matter as they think best. In the tin-box making trade the employers' association has recommended its members to grant one week's holiday with pay after 12 months' service, one week less one day after 9 months, and one week less two days after 6 months. The Joint Industrial

and one week less two days after 6 months. The Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry has recommended that employers should give favourable consideration to granting a week's holiday with pay each year to all employees with 12 months' service.

The majority of the formal agreements provide that payment shall be made for statutory holidays, and for a certain period in addition, varying in different cases usually from 3 to 12 days in each year. Payment for this period, however, is usually conditional on the employee having had 6 or 12 months' service, and in some cases the amount of holiday varies according to the length of service. In the case of time-workers payment is generally at the full weekly time rates of wages, and in some instances provision is made for the payment of piece-workers on the same basis. In the paper-bag payment of piece-workers on the same basis. In the paper-bag making trade, and in the printing trade in the provinces, piece-workers receive an amount equivalent to the average of their weekly earnings in the previous six months; but in the case of compositors in London they receive payment at the rate of their average earnings less overtime payments, as shown on their income tax returns for the preceding year. An interesting variation is also made by certain newspaper printing firms at Glasgow who calculate the holiday payment on the average earnings of all piece-workers and not on those of the individual workers, in order to avoid hardship in the case of those whose earnings have been reduced owing to illness. In the paint, colour and varnish trades, piece-workers are paid at their average earnings for the previous month. In the cement industry and the chalk quarrying industry on the Thames and Medway the average of three months is taken, and in the lead smelting industry that of the six weeks preceding the holiday. In the match manufacturing industry, payment is based on the average weekly hours in the year prior to the holiday.

In many of the agreements it is specified that the holidays for which payment is made shall consist of a certain number of con-

secutive days, and in many cases also it is provided that the holiday period shall be in the summer months. In the military musica astrument trade in London the agreement allows the employer to instrument trade in London the agreement allows the employer to close his works entirely for a week on giving two months' notice, or to allow his individual workers the holiday at different dates. A somewhat similar arrangement exists in the lead smelting industry. The holidays of omnibus workers in London are arranged so that '75 per cent. of the staff receive them between October and March and the remainder between April and September, this being necessitated, of course, by the additional services in operation in the summer months. In a few agreements, provision is made whereby workers are disqualified for the receipt of payment if absent without sufficient cause for a specified number of days in the preceding 12 months, or if they fail to attend for a full day's work on preceding 12 months, or if they fail to attend for a full day's work on the day succeeding the holiday.

the day succeeding the holiday.

In some of the agreements provision is made that additional payments are to be made to workers who leave their employment before they have taken their holiday. In the paper bag making, printing and copper plate engraving (London) trades an employee who leaves after 6 months' service without having had his holiday receives one day's pay for each 2 months of service. Newspaper printers in London who leave their employment before 31st March receive one-twelfth of 2 weeks' wages for each month's service since the previous October. An employee in the paint, colour and varnish trades who leaves within a month prior to the date fixed for his holiday receives the holiday payment. for his holiday receives the holiday payment.

A few of the agreements provide for a contribution in one form or another towards the payment for holidays. In the boot and shoe industry contributions are made to a holiday fund by the employer and the worker, the amount being 1s. 2d. a week from the employer and the same from the worker in the case of adult men, with smaller amounts for woman particles of the contribution in one form or another contribution or another contribution of the co and the same from the worker in the case of adult men, with smaller amounts for women, youths and girls. This fund provides for payment for Easter, Whitsun, August and Caristmas, or other customary local holidays. The contributions extend over 48 weeks in the year, and withdrawals are made by two instalments at Easter and Whitsun and two larger instalments at August and Christmas. Another example of a contributory system is found in an agreement covering typefounders in London who work 50 hours a week in 50 weeks of the year but receive payment for 48 hours only, the extra two hours per week accruing during the year towards holidays. In the baking trade at Dundee, Perth, Bathgate, Brechin, Clydebank and Hamilton payment for holidays is made in lieu of payment for Sunday sponging.

and Hamilton payment for holidays is made in heu of payment for Sunday sponging.

The particulars given above relate to wage earners. It is estimated that at the present time approximately 1½ millions of such workpeople are covered by the general or district agreements referred to in the foregoing Table. In addition, of course, large numbers of salaried clerks and shop assistants, and other salaried employees, are regularly granted holidays with pay, as well as many workers on "standing" wages, and wage earners employed by some individual firms who are not parties to collective agreements arranged by employers' associations and trade unions.

#### ENQUIRIES INTO EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR AND INTO APPRENTICESHIP.

A .- EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

THE Ministry of Labour is about to undertake a general enquiry into earnings and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1924.

comprehensive information on this subject was last collected in 1906, when a general enquiry into earnings and hours of labour in the United Kingdom was made by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, the results of which were published in a series of eight volumes, each dealing with a group of industries. In view of the great changes in wages which have taken place since that year, and of the importance of obtaining up-to-date information on this subject, it has been decided to ask employers generally, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to furnish the Ministry with returns giving particulars of the earnings and working hours of their workpeople in 1924.

The issue of the enquiry forms will begin on 16th March, but in view of the large numbers (estimated at about 400,000) to be despatched, this stage of the work is not expected to be completed for some weeks, and many employers, therefore, will not receive their

despatched, this stage of the work is not expected to be completed for some weeks, and many employers, therefore, will not receive their forms until April or possibly early in May. The points on which information is to be asked include (1) the numbers of wage-earners (excluding clerks, typists, commercial travellers, etc.) employed in each of 4 weeks in 1924; (2) the total amount of wages paid to such workpeople in those weeks and in the whole of the year 1924; (3) the normal full-time hours of labour in those weeks; (4) the numbers of workpeople on short time and the number of hours lost by them; and (5) the aggregate man-hours worked. This informa-tion will be less detailed than that obtained in 1906, but arrange-ments are in contemplation for amplifying it at a later date by means of supplementary enquiries into particular industries taken

The information supplied by each employer will be regarded by the Department as strictly confidential, and will be used only in compiling general statistics in which no figures relating to individual firms will be disclosed.

In view of the importance of accurate statistics on this subject, it is hoped that employers generally will co-operate with the Department by supplying information. A Census of Production in 1924 is being taken by the Board of Trade, and the utility of the information so collected will be considerably increased if statistics of wages and hours of labour in the same year are available for comparison.

B -APPRENTICESHIP.

The Department proposes also to undertake an enquiry, at an early date, with a view to obtaining information as to the extent to which systems of apprenticeship at present prevail in each of the principal industries, the sources from which apprentices are obtained, the conditions of service of apprentices (commencing age, premium, length of apprenticeship, rates of pay, etc.), and the arrangements made for their training. No comprehensive information on this subject has been officially collected since before the war.

war.

It is proposed, in the first place, to issue enquiry schedules to a large number of employers in industries in which apprentices are employed, asking for details as to the recruitment, training and conditions of service of their apprentices. The schedules are at present in preparation, and it is hoped that they will be ready for issue in the course of a few weeks. As in the case of the enquiry into earnings and hours of labour, the returns supplied by individual employers will be recarded by the Department as strictly. ince the previous October. An employee in the paint, colour and varnish trades who leaves within a month prior to the date fixed or his holiday receives the holiday payment.

\*§ See footnotes on page 76.

†‡ Productive workers are allowed 6 days' holiday after 6 months' service.

#### BUILDING PLANS PASSED, 1911-24.

WITH certain exceptions,\* plans of buildings to be erected in this country have to be submitted for approval to the competent Local Authority of the district before work may be begun. Statistics of the estimated cost of buildings for which plans have been approved provide, therefore, some indication of the extent and direction of

activity in the building and allied trades at different periods.

Except in the year 1922, when the statistics were temporarily suspended, returns have for many years been regularly collected by the Department from some of the principal urban areas of Great Britain (outside London, for which statistics are not obtainable—see footnote \*) showing the estimated cost of the different classes of building work for which approval has been granted. From the early part of the year 1910 up to and including the year 1921 the number of towns making returns varied between 90 and 100. With the resumption of enquiries after the suspension in 1922 the opportunity was taken of extending the scope of the statistics to nearly all towns and boroughs (outside the City and County of London) with populations of 40,000 to 50,000 or more, and returns are now regularly obtained from 149 localities in Great Britain. The are now regularly obtained from 149 localities in Great Britain. In aggregate population of these 149 towns at the Census of 1921 was over 16½ millions, about 43 per cent. of the total population of Great Britain outside the administrative County of London. In the case of 80 of these towns (with a population in 1921 of nearly 10,600,000) statistics are available for each year from 1911 to 1924 with the expention of 1922 exception of 1922.

#### Totals by Districts for 1923 and 1924—149 Towns.

In the Table below is given a summary of the total estimated cost (to the nearest £1,000 in each case) of the different classes of buildings for which plans were approved in 1924 in the 149 localities for which returns were received, together with corresponding figures for 1923.

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of 149 towns to which figures relate.	Dwell- ing Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions.			
or welv alesotados and radicació facili	1924.							
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's		
Northern Counties	1,336	64	151	68	369	1,988		
(917,000) Yorkshire	4,297	446	658	389	1,218	7,008		
(2,376,000) Lancashire and Cheshire	5,773	690	1,503	978	1,069	10,013		
(3,035,000) North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	5,754	1,055	703	416	1,729	9,657		
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	2,480	146	307	307	370	3,610		
(641,060) Outer London (2,203,000)	9,214	744	732	353	1,014	12,057		
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	3,000	. 65	347	148	735	4,295		
South-Western Counties (433,000)	1,104	18	54	43	232	1,451		
Wales and Monmouth- shire	1,813	86	167	198	272	2,536		
(834,000) SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	3,099	515	274	419	1,582	5,889		
TOTAL (16,537,000	37,870	3,829	4,896	3,319	8,590	58,504		
lutes on this subject	ese sta	ugos i	0.4000	923.	will be d			
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£000%	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's		
Northern Counties (917,000)	1,232	346	136	230	282	2,226		
Yorkshire (2,376,000)	4,317	379	512	484	1,246	6,938		
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000) North and West-Mid-	5,117	817	870	321	993	8,118		
land Counties (2,910,000) South-Midland and	4,396	940	507	427	1,491	7,761		
Eastern Counties	2,133	148	233	116	276	2,906		
(641,000) Outer London	8,042	472	1,020	393	947	10,874		
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	2,768	101	253	122	911	4,155		
South-Western Counties (433,000)	755	27	60	52	155	1,049		
Wales and Monmouth- shire (834,000)	1,306	55	153	169	201	1,884		
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	1,912	381	491	680	1,622	5,086		
TOTAL (16,537,000)	31,978	3,666	4,235	2,994	8,124	50,997		

<sup>\*</sup> e.g., buildings within the City and County of London, and Government buildings and asylums. (In the London County Council area, provided the rules of the London Building Acts and the by-laws made thereunder are complied with, no submission of plans prior to the commencement of the building is

The outstanding feature of the statistics of both 1923 and 1924 is the predominance of dwelling houses in the totals. Dwelling houses accounted in 1923 for 63 per cent. and in 1924 for 65 per cent. of the total estimated cost of all buildings for which plans were approved in those years in the 149 towns. The total numbers of dwelling houses (or tenements in the case of tenement buildings) represented in the figures for these 149 towns were approximately 45,000 in 1923, and 57,000 in 1924.

March, 1925.

Factories and workshops accounted for 7 per cent. of the estimated total cost in 1923, and 6 per cent. in 1924; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for 8 per cent., and churches, schools, and public buildings for 6 per cent., in both years; while the proportion represented by other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, was 16 per cent. in 1923 and 15 per cent. in 1924. The estimated cost of all buildings for which plans were passed in these 149 towns (roughly £51 million in 1923 and £58½ million in 1924) showed an increase in the latter year of approximately 15 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

#### Totals for 1911-1924-80 Towns.

The following Table shows for each year since 1911 (with the exception of 1922) the total estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved in the 80 towns of Great Britain as to which plans were approved in the 80 towns of Great Britain as to which continuous records are available, distinguishing the different classes of buildings. Comparison of the figures for different years within this period is, of course, greatly affected by the marked changes which have occurred in building costs, and possibly also by variations in the extent to which the passing of plans has been followed by actual building; but when allowance is made for these factors, the figures are of considerable significance, especially as regards the indications which they give of the changes in the directions taken by building trade activity at different dates.

Year.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings,	Other Buildings, and Additions and Altera- tions.	Total, All Buildings.
		iliania di	l.—Amoun	T.	rusoral si	the blunds
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1923 1924	5,187,000 4,276,000 4,585,000 4,617,000 1,935,000 250,000 212,000 212,000 21,953,000 17,182,000 21,935,000	£ 1,431,000 2,376,000 2,422,000 1,997,000 2,689,000 2,697,000 2,774,000 8,502,000 2,027,000 2,027,000 2,061,000 2,601,000	£ 1,139,000 923,000 1,263,000 1,168,000 751,000 461,000 282,000 2,677,000 3,404,000 1,649,000 2,250,000 2,036,000	£ 2,034,000 1,612,000 2,065,000 1,723,000 102,000 102,000 91,000 2,535,000 3,286,000 2,985,000 2,330,000 2,268,000	£ 1,483,000 1,656,000 1,874,000 1,715,000 1,189,000 1,217,000 1,227,000 4,844,000 6,156,000 3,711,000 5,270,000 5,222,000	£ 11,274,000 10,843,000 12,209,000 7,318,000 5,266,000 4,938,000 5,256,000 4,938,000 5,256,000 25,130,000 45,829,000 29,093,000 34,062,000
cerdings,	openave tio	2.—PER	CENTAGE O	F TOTAL.	they rece	no Landon
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1923	% 46 39 38 41 27 12 5 4 26 48 44 59	% 13 22 20 18 37 51 62 53 34 24 11 7	% 10 9 10 11 10 9 6 8 11 7 9 8 6	% 18 15 17 15 10 4 2 10 7 16 8	% 13 15 15 15 16 24 25 33 19 14 20 18	% 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10

During the war years various circumstances, including rising prices, scarcity of labour, and official restrictions on new constructional work, had the effect of curtailing building operations, and the total estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed showed a great reduction. The decline was especially marked in the case of dwelling houses, which in 1918 accounted for only 4 per cent. of the total, as compared with, roughly, 40 per cent. in the years immediately preceding the war. The figures for factories and workshops, on the other hand, demonstrate the concentration upon these buildings during the war period.

In common with other industries, the building industry became very active in 1919 and 1920. As a result of this activity, combined with the further increases in prices in these years, the figures as to plans passed show a pronounced upward movement. The most marked increases were in the figures for dwelling houses, the total cost of the houses for which plans were passed during 1920 in these 80 towns amounting to nearly one-half of the total for all buildings. The effect of the period of reconstruction and of good trade in 1919, and in the first half of 1920, is shown in the high figures of plans for factories and workshops passed in those years. for factories and workshops passed in those years.

The subsequent depression in industry is reflected in the marked decline in the total cost of plans passed in 1921, though some part of the decrease must also be ascribed to the fall in prices which occurred in that year. The statistics for 1923 and 1924 show a recovery, more particularly in respect of dwelling houses, the figures for which in 1924 almost equalled those for 1920, a year of much higher building costs, and accounted for nearly two-thirds of the estimated cost of all buildings for which plans were passed in these 80 towns.

#### COMPENSATION FOR ABOLITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REFUNDS.

In order to correct misapprehensions with regard to claims for compensation for the abolition of refunds under the Unemployment Insurance Act of last year, the Minister of Labour wishes to make it known that no such claim can be considered unless the applicant reached the age of 50 before 7th July, 1924, had paid at least 50 Unemployment Insurance contributions before 7th July, 1924, and had in the period up to 7th July, 1924, drawn in Unemployment Benefit less than the amount of the employee's share of the contributions (calculated at the reduced rates specified in the Act). All butions (calculated at the reduced rates specified in the Act). All

Insured contributors who were over 60 years of age on the 7th July, 1924, may still claim, if entitled, a refund of contributions under the repealed provisions of Section 25 of the Unemployment Insurance

The claims of both groups of applicants must normally be made not later than 6th July, 1925; after that date claims cannot be entertained unless good cause can be shown for the delay in making

Persons who receive refunds of contributions or compensatory

payments remain liable, when in insurable employment, to pay contributions under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

A copy of Regulations relating to compensation for the abolition of refunds, and of other Regulations made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, will be found on page 107 of this GAZETTE.

#### CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN 1923.

THE following statistics as to the activities in 1923 and previous years of Co-operative Housing Societies\* in Great Britain, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the Annual Returns furnished to his Office.

The returns obtained for 1923 show that there were 232 Housing Societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, or 13 less than in 1922. This decrease was due mainly to Societies having abandoned schemes for which they had been formed. At the end of 1923 the Societies had 12,795 members, of whom nearly 5,000 were returned as tenants, and members, of whom nearly 5,000 were returned as tenants, and share, loan, and reserve capital amounting to £7,945,588. The aggregate amount received in rents was £500,985, and resulted in a net profit of £55,792, to which further reference is made below. Of the latter amount, £27,684 was allocated as interest on shares, or nearly 4 per cent. on the share capital. Frequently some part of the profits is applied to a fund out of which is defrayed the cost of tenants' repairs.

The aggregate cost value of the land and buildings at the end of 1923 was returned at £7,955,000.

The following Table shows the position of Housing Societies in Great Britain for the years 1918–1923:—

Be John Market	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Number of Societies Number of Members	109 8,322				245 12,746	
Capital:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Shares Loans Reserves†	516,646 3,149,032 44,035	3,372,883	615,369 5,580,331 29,085	705,887 6,861,666	727,649 7,387,703	719,689
Total	3,709,713	3,948,163	6,224,785	7,631,974	8,191,667	
Rents Receivable Profit (+) or loss (-) on year before deduction	256,077	263,723	336,715	434,469	469,804	500,985
of Interest on Shares	+19,517	+10,583	-5,710	+11,467‡	+59.273	+55.792

The high cost of repairs and the fluctuations in property values The high cost of repairs and the fluctuations in property values, which were features of the immediate post-war period, resulted in heavy losses to some of the Societies, but the profit figure for 1922 to some extent reflected the return of more stable conditions. The improvement was maintained in 1923, although the aggregate profit (£56,000) showed a slight decrease. Indeed, but for an exceptionally heavy loss sustained by one Society there would have been an increase of no less than £30,000. The society referred to went into compulsory liquidation in the early part of the year, and found it necessary to write off some £30,000 in respect of depreciation not previously provided for in the books.

The reduction in share and loan capital, and in the value of land and buildings, was largely attributable to the completion of schemes by societies at Tadworth and Amersham.

\* The housing societies referred to in this article, which actually undertake the building of houses, must be distinguished from the building societies, established under the Building Societies Acts, which help their members to buy houses, but do not erect any houses. Particulars of Building Societies will be found in Part D of the Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly

† Includes aggregate of profit and loss balances. ‡ Excludes a credit of £34,000 occasioned by a guarantor relieving a Society of its liability on bank overdraft.

#### STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES FOR 1921: ENGLAND AND WALES.

A CENSUS volume has been issued containing statistics relating to industries in England and Wales in 1921\*. Statistics of occupations, as distinct from industry, have already been published in a separate volume.† It is explained in the preface to the present volume that the industry to which each individual is classed has been determined (whatever may have been his occupation) by reference to the business in which, or for the purposes of which, his occupation was followed. Where the individual was himself an employer, or was "working on his own account," his business or profession has been regarded as the industry; but in the most usual case of individuals working for an employer, it is the nature of the employer's business which has employer, it is the nature of the employer's business which has determined the industry under which such individuals have been

As a single business will employ a number of individuals of widely As a single business will employ a number of individuals of widely varying occupations for the purpose of affording a particular service or creating a particular product, it will be seen that the industrial classification differs essentially from the occupational, in that the latter takes account of the nature of the work performed by the individual, while the former has regard to the nature of the service or ultimate product to which his labour contributes. The man who is occupationally a carpenter or a carman, for instance, is classified industrially to building if employed by a builder, or to brewing if

employed by a brewer.

The volume shows the numbers of males and of females enumerated in June, 1921, in each of a large number of industries. For 22 main groups of industries in which the figures are arranged, the totals at that date were as given in the following Table:—

INDUSTRY GROUP.		Total Occupied, aged 12 years and over.			
200,089 Ere 200 E. F. S.	Males,	Females.	Total.		
I. Fishing II. Agriculture III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treat-	38,616 1,038,490	1,630 85,472	40,246 1,123,962		
ment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery,	1,272,529	11,199	1,283,728		
V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes,	127,762	48,779	176,541		
Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines,	147,724	49,953	197,677		
Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches VII. Manufacture of Textiles and	1,951,388	244,626	2,196,014		
Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose VIII. Preparation of Skins and Leather and Manufacture of Goods of	491,445	662,384	1,153,829		
Leather and Leather substitute (not Boots and Shoes) IX. Manufacture of Clothing X. Manufacture of Food, Drink,	58,105 310,730	22,367 494,948	80,472 805,678		
XI. Wood Working; Manufacture of Cane and Basket Ware, Furni-	340,971	199,747	540,718		
ture, Fittings (not elsewhere enumerated) XII. Paper Making; Manufacture of Stationery and Stationery Req-	237,569	24,287	261,856		
uisites; Printing, Bookbinding and Photography XIII. Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting and Dressing, and	230,543	126,265	356,808		
XIV. Other Manufacturing Industries XV. Gas, Water, Electricity XVI. Transport and Communication XVII. Commerce and Finance	717,311 113,922 158,172 1,164,459 1,533,404	9,057 71,100 4,595 39,107 741,744	726,368 185,022 162,767 1,203,566 2,275,148		
XVIII. Public Administration and Defence XIX. Professions XX. Entertainments and Sport XXI. Personal Service (including Hotels and Catering but excluding	981,144 272,267 81,081	354,735 242,509 40,923	2,275,148 1,335,879 514,776 122,004		
Government and Local Authority) XXII. Other Industries, or Industry not	523,946	1,522,879	2,046,825		
stated	321,140	67,026	388,166		
TOTALS	12,112,718	5,065,332	17,178,050		

#### EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

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 350,000. At 24th February, 1925, the number of men in training was 6,389,

and the number awaiting training, 1,897. Since 1st August, 1919 89,999 men have terminated training.

Up to 31st December, 1924, 44,718 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,869 employers, as compared with 44,717 apprentices with 17,868 employers on 30th September, 1924. The apprentices rejected up to 31st December, 1924, numbered 2,179, this being the same as on 30th September, 1924. Of those accepted, 43,792 had terminated their training, and 926 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 30th September, 1924, were 43,770 and 947.

The number of men who have received Institutional Training up to 31st December, 1924, is 2,313, this being the same as on 30th

\* Census of England and Wales, 1921. Industry Tables. H.M. Stationery Office; price £2 7s. 6d. net.
† See the December, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE, page 429.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1923.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE Home Office have issued a volume containing Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, for the year 1923.\*

The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries in regard The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries in regard to which, under the Act of 1906, particulars of compensation paid are supplied by employers—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work and shipping. These groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries, but it has to be borne in mind that they do not by any means cover the whole field. Besides the various commercial, clerical and domestic employments to which the Act applies, there are several important industries which are not covered by the returns, for example, building, road transport, and

In the groups of industries included in the statistics an aggregate In the groups of industries included in the statistics an aggregate of 7,342,311 persons, coming within the provisions of the Act, were employed, on the average, throughout the year 1923. Comparative figures of cases, and of compensation paid, for 1922 and 1923, are given in the following statement; together with the corresponding figures for 1911. It should be noted that the figures for 1911 include Ireland, whereas those for 1922 and 1923 relate only to Great Britain, the collection of statistics of such cases in Ireland being now undertaken by the Governments of Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.

Interior nel se <del>rior</del> de la Bille i sind	1911.	1922.	1923.			
Aggregate number of workpeople coming within the provisions of of the Act employed in industries covered by returns†	7,305,997	7,205,609	7,342,311			
Number of Cases:— Fatal Non-fatal	4,021‡ 419,031	2,489 390,423	2,657 477,378			
Total	423,052	392,912	480,035			
	£	£	£			
Payments for compensation:— Fatal Cases Non-fatal Cases	620,155‡ 2,436,249	546,889 5,948,839	591,164 6,542,932			
Total	3,056,404	6,495,728	7,134,096			

The average amount of compensation paid in fatal cases in 1923 was £222, as compared with £220 in 1922 and £154 in 1911. The average amount paid in 1923 in non-fatal cases was £59 10s.§ for lump-sum payments and £11 13s.§ for weekly payment cases, as against £65 3s. and £12 9s., respectively, in 1922; the average for all non-fatal cases was £13 14s. in 1923, as against £15 5s. in 1922, and £5 16s. in 1911.

Increases of 22·2 per cent. in the total number of cases and of 9·8 per cent. in the total compensation paid are shown for the year 1923 compared with 1922. Attention was drawn in the Report for 1922 to the remarkable rise during the last few years in the number of cases and in the amount of compensation paid in the mining industry. This movement was continued in 1923, the mines accounting the last few years in the number of cases and in the increase in the fatal cases and for a large for almost the whole of the increase in the fatal cases and for a large proportion of the increase in the non-fatal cases.

The proportion of fatal cases to total numbers employed has shown The proportion of fatal cases to total numbers employed has shown very little variation over the last five years. There has been an increase in non-fatal cases during the last three years, due almost entirely to an increase in the rate of accidents lasting less than thirteen weeks, and especially in those lasting less than four weeks, which constitute more than half the total number of accidents.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed, the total compensation paid, and the charge per person employed, in each of the seven groups of industries for the years 1922 and 1923:—

Persons employed.				Charge per person employed.		
1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	
216,181 5,119,388 122,030 1,122,511 62,781	1,214,660 68,979	3,424,604 71,595	3,810,661 83,640	s. d. 16 9 8 9 36 10 61 0 22 10	s. d. 15 3 9 4 36 6 62 9 24 3	
469,535		264,444	292,603	11 3	12 3	
	216,181 5,119,388 122,030 1,122,511 62,781 93,183 469,535	1922. 1923. 216,181 227,210 5,119,388 5,103,240 122,030 1,43,942 1,122,511 1,214,660 68,979 93,183 106,002 469,535 478,278	Persons employed. Compensa  1922. 1923. 1922.  216,181 227,210 180,918 5,119,388 5,103,240 2,241,336 122,030 143,942 224,683 1,122,511 1,214,660 3,424,604 62,781 68,979 71,595 93,183 106,002 88,148 469,535 478,278 264,444	1922. 1923. 1922. 1923.  216,181 5,119,388 5,103,240 2,241,536 2,387,417 122,030 143,942 224,683 262,621 1,122,511 62,781 68,979 71,595 83,640 93,183 106,002 88,148 123,934 469,535 478,278 264,444 292,603	Persons employed. Compensation paid. son em  1922. 1923. 1922. 1923. 1922.  216,181 227,210 180,918 173,220 16 16 9 122,030 143,942 224,683 262,621 1,122,511 1,214,660 3,424,604 3,810,661 61 0 62,781 68,979 71,595 83,640 22 10 93,183 106,002 88,148 123,934 18 11 469,535 478,278 264,444 292,603 11 3	

The figures given above as to total compensation paid in the seven groups of industries represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependants, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. To compute the total charge it would be necessary to take account of the administrative expenses and medical and legal costs of employers, insurance companies, and mutual

indemnity associations, the amounts placed in reserve, and the sums set aside by insurance companies as profits.

In the coal-mining industry the charge arising under the Act works out, as in 1922, at about 3.2d. per ton of coal raised; and, taking £156,003,000 as the amount paid for wages in the industry (the figure supplied by the Mines Department), it would appear that a similar amount of compensation was paid, per £1 of wages, as in 1922, i.e., 5.7d. As regards railways, the information obtained from one large company indicates that the amount of compensation paid per £1 of wages would be about the same as in 1922, which was 1d. As regards shipping, it would appear that the amount of compensation paid per ton of shipping was 2.4d., as compared with 2.7d. in 1922.

Figures are also given concerning the various industrial diseases included under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Compensation was paid, in the seven groups of industries, in 21 fatal cases to the amount of £4,134, and in 16,844 disablement cases to the amount of £631,663. The 21 fatal cases included 18 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of anthrax, 1 of dermatitis, and 1 of nystagmus. The bulk of the non-fatal cases occurred in the mining industry, and were chiefly the non-fatal cases occurred in the mining industry, and were chiefly due to miner's nystagmus, "beat hand" and "beat knee." Those diseases, together with "beat elbow" and inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths, numbered 15,835, or 93.9 per cent. of the total number of cases.

Statistics in regard to the administration of the Acts show that the total number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Acts which were taken into court in Great Britain in 1923 was 6,142, and which were taken into court in Great Britain in 1923 was 6,142, and there were 28,409 cases in which memoranda of agreements and informal arbitrations were registered in the courts. The total number of cases under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, taken into court in the whole of Great Britain, was 33. The figures have steadily diminished since 1907, when the number of cases was 583, and show that the remedy provided by the older Act has been falling into disuse since the Act of 1906 came into full operation.

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

On the 3rd March the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the Minister of Labour, received a deputation, introduced by Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., from the Association of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, who laid before him the arguments in favour of a Bill to give compulsory powers to the Minister to enforce the decisions of Joint Industrial Councils, and urged that the Government should give facilities for the passage of such a Bill during the present Parliament.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland expressed the strong belief of the Government in the value of Joint Industrial Councils, but drew attention to certain difficulties inherent in the proposal which he felt would make it difficult for the Government at present to support

During the four weeks ended 28th February, 1925, eight meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Ministry of Labour.

The Furniture Removing Joint Industrial Council held two meetings during the month. The Council adopted a report of the Sub-Committee on wages. The Council also agreed to the appointment of Joint Committees for the various Areas to investigate complaints and discuss the best methods of improving organisation.

At the meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the *Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry* a question regarding the rates of payment for certain women employed by two firms was discussed and an agreement was reached.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the *Electricity* (Supply) Industry decided to hold a special meeting early in March to consider a difference with regard to wages between the two sides of a District

A special meeting of the Lock, Latch, and Key Joint Industrial Council was called to consider a dispute between the Trade Union side and a certain firm over the firm's alleged failure to observe a Council agreement. A settlement was effected, and, arising out of this matter, a proposal is to be put forward that definite conciliation machinery for the industry be established.

Following discussion by the Optical Instruments Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of a wages claim by the Trade Union side, certain proposals were made by the employers which the Trade Union side agreed to submit to their members for consideration.

At the meeting of the Needle and Fish Hook Joint Industrial Council certain suggestions by a Works Committee relating to National Health Insurance were discussed.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Tranway Industry discussed the position of certain grades of employees whose cases had been remitted to the Standing Wages Committee for investigation and report in accordance with the recommendation of the recent Special Tribunal.

#### COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

#### NEW METHOD OF CALCULATING INDEX NUMBER.\*

AFTER considerable discussion by the Index Number Committee, a body which includes representatives of employers and workpeople, a revised method of calculating the German cost-of-living index number has been adopted. In addition to food, light and fuel, clothing and rent, which have hitherto formed the basis of computation, account is now taken of such items as cleaning materials, educational and travelling expenses, etc., in calculating the present-day expenditure necessary to maintain the same standard of living as that enjoyed by a typical household before the war. Adjustments have also been made in regard to particular items of food and clothing, superior qualities being now substituted for the cheaper articles taken as a standard during the "inflation period. A re-investigation has also been made into the pre-war prices prevailing in all localities in which data are obtained for the calculation of the Reich index number.

The February index number calculated on the revised basis is 135.6; on the basis hitherto adopted it is 125.1. Accordingly, in the lower Table on page 103, the cost of living in Germany is shown to have increased by 36 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. It is stated that both methods show an approximately identical increase (about 1 per cent.) as compared with the January figure.

Owing to the present comparative stability in prices, it has been decided to resume the practice of publishing the index number once a month only. The practice (adopted during the inflation period) of publishing a weekly index number is therefore to cease.

#### COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN GERMANY.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1923 (page 126), the number of German workers whose conditions of labour were regulated by collective agreements was shown to be 12,883,000 at the end of 1921. At 1st January, 1924, according to an estimate of the Federal Ministry of Labour, published in the Reichsarbeitsblatt for 24th December last, the number of workers covered by collective agreements was 13,135,000. This number is stated to represent a decrease of 1,126,000 as compared with the total for the preceding year, and there are indications of a further considerable decline being in progress. From various Trade Union reports, for example, it would appear that the employers' associations are vigorously opposing the conclusion of collective agreements (mainly in order to exclude provision for the 8-hour day) and wish to substitute individual

#### PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN FRANCE.†

An Act of 27th January, 1925, makes certain amendments in the French Labour Code in regard to employment exchanges. Under Section 85 of the Code it was provided that municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants should establish a municipal employment exchange, but in practice this provision was generally ignored owing to the absence of any penalties for neglect. The amendment

(1) that, if no municipal employment exchange has been established, one should be set up immediately by the prefect,

(2) that the expenses necessitated by the installation and operation of the exchanges should be declared obligatory.

A number of new clauses have also been inserted in this section of A number of new clauses have also been inserted in this section of the Labour Code. Section 85 (a) provides that in each Department (County) the cost of the creation of a Departmental (County) employment exchange shall be included under the compulsory expenses of the Departmental budget, thus affording a legal status to institutions which had previously existed in almost all the Departments. Section 85 (b) provides for a system of co-ordination between the municipal employment exchanges, the departmental offices, and the central office at the Ministry of Labour, whereby information the central office at the Ministry of Labour, whereby information can be exchanged regarding the comparative numbers of applications for work and vacancies offered. Section 85 (c) provides for the establishment of "occupational" sections in each municipal employment exchange or departmental office, including the computation of an agricultural section in each departmental office. Under this section a supervising committee, consisting of an equal number of workers and employers, is to be set up in each exchange, and, if necessary, in each occupational section. Section 85 (d) provides that departmental offices and municipal exchanges may be established as independent public institutions in towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

The other conditions to be carried out by the various offices, exchanges or occupational sections are to be settled by a later

\* Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 7th March, 1925. Berlin. † Industrial and Labour Information, 23rd February, 1925. International Labour Office. Geneva.

#### WAGES IN THE FRENCH METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES.

An investigation into the wages paid in October and November, 1924, to men employed in affiliated undertakings has been recently conducted by a federation of employers in the French metal and engineering and mining industries. Workers employed in metalliferous mines were not included.

In the Report on this enquiry, which is summarised in the current issue of the Bulletin of the French Ministry of Labour,\* the term "wages" comprises both hourly and piecework earnings, including bonuses on output, but excluding family allowances and payments in kind. The workers in question form 85 per cent. of the total payments of weakly seed to applicate the product being and have number of workpeople employed in the undertakings, and have been classified as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. The affiliated undertakings included in the investigation employ 226,000 work-people in the Paris district, and 382,800 in other parts of France, or 608,800 workers in all, out of an estimated total of 750,000 workers engaged in the industry (250,000 in the Paris district, and 500,000 in other parts of France).

From the data thus obtained, the following hourly average

earnings have been calculated:-

Category of Workers.		Paris District.	Other Parts of France	All France.	
Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled All Workers	dense bed	Francs. 3.92 3.11 2.51 3.48	Francs. 2 · 98 2 · 41 2 · 04 2 · 63	Francs. 3·29 2·64 2·19 2·91	

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN LABOUR TREATY.†

A LABOUR Treaty was signed between France and Belgium on 24th December last with the object of regulating the working conditions of Belgian workers in France and French workers in Belgium. The chief provisions of the Treaty are as follows. The respective Governments undertake to secure—

(1) Liberty to workers and their families to go from one

(1) Liberty to workers and their families to go from one country to the other to work, to stay there, and to leave;

(2) Equality between immigrant and national workers with regard to:—(a) wages; (b) the protection assured by legislation and custom with regard to conditions of work and existence; (c) acquisition, possession and transmission of small rural and urban properties; (d) subsidies to unemployment funds, benefits from public unemployment funds and public institutions for assistance in finding work; (e) application of legislation regulating conditions of work and providing for the health and safety of workers;

(3) Opportunity for workers and employers of the two

(3) Opportunity for workers and employers of the two countries to take part in conciliation and arbitration proceedings in collective disputes in which they are interested parties;

(4) Guarantee that neither State will impose special taxes

on immigrants, apart from the general taxes on foreigners.

on immigrants, apart from the general taxes on foreigners.

There are some special protective clauses, e.g., in cases where the labour market will not permit of employment being found for immigrants, either in certain periods, or in certain districts or trades, the Government in question will immediately inform the Government of the other country of this fact by diplomatic channels. Each Government undertakes to notify the other before putting into force any restrictive measures applicable to such workers.

The Treaty is to be in force for one year after ratification and to be renewable annually. Three months' notice of termination may be given by either side.

When it has been found impossible to solve difficulties arising

When it has been found impossible to solve difficulties arising out of the Treaty by diplomatic methods, the Treaty provides for recourse to arbitration.

#### OLD AGE AND INVALIDITY INSURANCE: FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

A French Decree‡ dated 27th January, 1925, has been issued approving a reciprocal agreement signed at Rome by representatives of the French and Italian Governments, based on the terms of the Franco-Italian Labour Treaty§ dated 30th September, 1919. In accordance with the agreement in question, payments made under the workmen's and peasants' compulsory old-age and invalidity pensions scheme in the one country are, in the case of insured persons emigrating from Italy to France and from France to Italy, to be treated as contributions under the regulations in force in the other country. Provision is made for any adjustments rendered necessary by reason of variations in the regulations of the respective States in regard to the age at which pensions are payable, conditions of eligibility, etc. Insured persons whose contributions are fully paid and who have paid them into the insurance funds of one country only, will draw their pensions in that country even if they subsequently emigrate to the other.

<sup>\*</sup> Cmd. 2306. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.
† The figure which the employer is asked to give is the average number mployed throughout the year.
‡ There was a great colliery explosion in this year.
‡ The figures have been re-calculated since publication in the Report.

<sup>\*</sup> Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, October-December, 1924. Paris.
† Belgian Chambre des Représentants, No. 136, Session of 4th February, 925, Bill to ratify the Labour Treaty between France and Belgium signed t Brussels on 24th December, 1924.
† Journal Officiel, 9th-10th February, 1925. Paris.
§ See this GAZETTE, November, 1919, page 468.

#### CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK: THIRD QUARTER OF 1924.

A RECENT issue of the journal of the Danish Statistical Department\* contains statistics of wages for the third 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 handigrafts generally. (Corresponding figures for the first stated, are sufficient to be regarded as representative of manufactures and handicrafts generally. (Corresponding figures for the first quarter† of 1924 were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1925, and for the third quarter of 1923 in the issue for June, 1924.)

The number of workpeople covered by the latest returns is approximately 110,000, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (28,000), building (14,000), pottery, glass and stone (12,200), food preparation (10,000), textiles (7,100), printing and paper (6,400), and tobacco (5,800).

The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, the average hourly earnings amounted to

The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, the average hourly earnings amounted to 1.47 kroner (as compared with 1.37 kroner in both the first quarter of 1924, and the third quarter of 1923), and that earnings were 193 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. For skilled workmen the average hourly earnings increased from 1.70 kroner in the first quarter to 1.78 kroner in the third quarter of 1924, and for unskilled from 1.36 kroner to 1.44 kroner. The average hourly earnings of female workers rose from 0.89 krone to 0.93 krone.

As regards later movements of wages, the Danish official journal states that since the third quarter of 1924 industrial earnings as a whole have remained practically at the same level, but that in certain trades, e.g., baking, bookbinding and printing, they have been increased by 3 per cent. as a result of the rise in the index number of retail prices. At the present time, if the country be taken as a whole, average hourly earnings may be taken as 1.80 kroner for skilled men, 1.45 kroner for unskilled men and 0.94 krone for women, or, in general, as about 1 per cent. above those for the third quarter of 1924.

#### SUBSIDISED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

IMMEDIATELY after the war a system of relief of unemployment by State donations was introduced in Czechoslovakia. This was intended to be temporary only, but in point of fact it has lasted up to the present date. On July 19th, 1921, an Act was passed providing for the introduction of the Ghent system of unemployment relief, i.e., the system by which trade unions which provide unemployment has often the internal trade unions which provide unemployment relief, i.e., the system by which trade unions which provide unemployment has often the immembers received subjects of the system. benefits for their members receive subsidies of varying amounts from the State. No practical steps, however, were taken to bring this law into force till January of this year, when legislation was passed by which the law is to come into effect on 1st April, 1925.

by which the law is to come into effect on 1st April, 1925.

The 1921 Act, referred to above, provides for State subsidies to approved trade union unemployment funds equal to the amount of benefits paid. The total benefit (including State subsidy) must not, however, exceed two-thirds of the wages last earned by the worker. The State contribution may not be drawn for a period of worker. The State contribution may not be drawn for a period of more than three consecutive months, or, if at intervals, for not more than four months in any one year. Persons on strike or locked out, or dismissed from employment through their own fault, are excluded from State subsidy. Unemployed persons in receipt of the subsidy must report at the public Employment Exchange, and accept work offered by the Exchange if it is suited to their capacity, paid at the current local rates, and not such as would be likely to diminish their skill at their own trade. They must also perform work of public utility for a period for which the State subsidy would constitute the weekly wage at the rates locally current. Seasonal workers are excluded except as provided for by Special Orders.

The new legislation limits the State contribution to 12 kronen per person per day. Certain exceptions are made from the rule that the State subsidy must not exceed the amount of benefit paid by the Union out of its own funds, e.g., for married persons who

by the Union out of its own funds, e.g., for married persons who can prove membership of a trade union for at least one year or for unmarried persons who can prove membership for five years, the State subsidy will be one and a half times the amount of benefit paid by the Union.

#### WORKING HOURS IN JUGO-SLAVIA.

ACCORDING to a despatch of the 12th February from His Majesty's According to a despatch of the 12th February from His Majesty's Representative at Belgrade, the new Serb-Croat-Slovene Government has decided to postpone indefinitely the application of the Orders on working hours issued by the late Government and noticed at page 431 of this GAZETTE for December, 1924.

\* Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th February, 1925. Copenhagen.
† Owing to the provisional nature of the data received, figures for the second quarter of 1924 were not compiled by the Danish Department, and the comparison is consequently with the first quarter of the year.
‡ Social Policy in the Czechoslovak Republic, published by the Social Institute of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1924; and despatches from the British Legation at Prague, dated 15th and 21st January, 1925.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN POLAND.\*

The Polish Act introducing a system of compulsory insurance against unemployment, which came into force on 31st August, 1924 (see this GAZETTE for September, 1924, page 322) established an Unemployment Fund as the financial centre of the system. The organisation of this Fund is reported to be proceeding satisfactorily. By the end of September, 38 regional committees had been set up and 11 more were to be established by the end of the year, so that the insurance scheme would cover the whole of the main industrial areas of the

The Act has led to an increase in the applications for work at the public Employment Exchanges, owing to the fact that it provides that only unemployed persons registered at the exchanges are entitled to benefit. Thus, while in August the number so registered was only about 27 per cent. of the total number of unemployed, by 1st October, a few weeks after the Act came into force, the percentage had risen to 69.

In addition to insurance, the Government have tried to combat unemployment by loans to private undertakings and municipal authorities for the execution of public works. These loans, which have necessitated a vote of 2,600,000 zloty,† have resulted in employment for more than 18,000 workers.

#### WORKING HOURS IN POLISH IRON AND LEAD FOUNDRIES.‡

In the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1924 (page 396), it was In the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1924 (page 596), it was stated that the Polish Government, as a temporary measure, had authorised the introduction of a 10-hour day in iron and lead foundries in Upper Silesia. According to a later report, this provision has been extended for another six months (i.e., till 10th July, 1925), this time not by Government decree, but by agreement between employers and workers.

#### STATE LOAN FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN NORWAY.§

A FUND of 100,000 kroner has been established in Norway to encourage cottage industries, and regulations have been passed by the Storting to govern the granting of loans from this fund. Loans are to be made to independent cottage craftsmen—subject to a communal guarantee—for the purchase of machinery and working tools of an expensive nature. Loans may cover nine-tenths of the cost of the machinery installed, but generally are not to be more than 4,000 or less than 300 kroner. Four per cent. interest will be charged on the loans, which have to be repaid within ten years. Loans will be made only to Norwegian citizens who have been resident in a commune for at least two years, who are over 21 years

resident in a commune for at least two years, who are over 21 years of age and who have either taken a course at the State School for cottage crafts, or can prove in some other way that they are persons likely to make good use of the loan.

#### BELGIAN INQUIRY INTO PRODUCTION.

Under a Royal Decree dated 1st December, 1924, a National Commission of Industrial Production is established in Belgium. It will be the function of the Commission to investigate methods by which the national industrial production may be improved and increased. The Commission is composed of leading representatives of the principal industries, of workers' associations and of finance. The competent Government Departments are also represented, as well

#### EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWISS FACTORIES.

AN Order of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, An Order of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, dated 16th June, 1924,¶ authorised an extension of hours to 52 a week in certain branches of the flax-spinning and rope-making trades until the end of the year 1924. H.M. Minister at Berne has now forwarded a copy of a further Order, dated 21st January, 1925, authorising the extension of the validity of the earlier Order up to

\* Report furnished by the Polish Government to the International Labour Office and published in Industrial and Labour Information, 2nd February, 1925.
† At the rate of exchange prevailing on 11th March, this is approximately equal to £105,000.
‡ Based on a despatch from H.M. Representative at Warsaw, dated 24th January, 1925.
§ Sociale Meddelelser, 1924. Nr. 10. Oslo (Christiania).

|| Despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Brussels, dated 12th December, 1924.
¶ See this GAZETTE for August, 1924, page 304.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST PICKETING.\* DECISION OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE United States Supreme Court in October gave a decision to THE United States Supreme Court in October gave a decision to the effect that judges cannot refuse trial by jury in cases of contempt of court arising out of labour disputes. The Clayton Act of 1914 provided that a jury should be required for the trial of such cases, but the courts have disregarded it. Innumerable injunctions have been issued by the courts prohibiting the workers from the use of violence in the conduct of a strike, and violations of these injunctions have ordinarily been tried without a jury. Difficulties have arisen over the definition of the word "violence," and in some cases has been so interpreted as practically to exclude picketing by

The decision in question arose out of a case in which a Wisconsin court had refused trial by jury to persons arraigned for contempt of court on the charge of having violated the injunction issued during the 1922 railway workshop strike. A Court of Appeal upheld this ruling in a decision which was so worded as to call in question the validity of the Clayton Act. The Supreme Court has now upheld the constitutionality of the Clayton Act, and has strengthened the position of the workers, since the question whether or not actual violence has been committed in connection with the strike must now be submitted to a jury and not summarily settled by the courts. It was also decided that, although the courts are entitled to inflict penalties for contempt, this power must be regulated and kept within limits. A certain guarantee is thus afforded against the

The New York Nation of 5th November, 1924, commenting on the decision, says: "The provisions of the Clayton Act in regard to injunctions seem to be entirely sustained in so far as they go, and this will be a definite advantage to workers conducting strikes henceforward. Unfortunately, the Clayton Act does not provide a jury trial for accused persons in all cases of Federal labour injunctions, nor for every contingency under any one, and so we shall have to await subsequent tests to know the exact value of the decision to organised labour."

#### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC: NEW ACT.

H.M. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES at Buenos Aires transmits a translation of an Act, dated 30th September, 1924, regulating the employment of children under 18 years of age and of women in industry, commerce,

agriculture, etc., throughout the territory of the Republic.

The employment of children under 12 years of age is totally prohibited. Children over 12, but within the compulsory school age, may be employed, in certain circumstances, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced that they have attained the recognised minimum educational standard; but no child under 14 may in any case be engaged in domestic, industrial or commercial work, other than that carried on by the family of which the child

The employment in industry and commerce of women over 18 years of age is restricted to 8 hours a day and 48 a week; those under 18 may not be employed for more than 6 hours a day and 36 hours

A mid-day rest of 2 hours is prescribed both for women and for children under 18.

The night work of children under 18 and of women (i.e., their

employment between the hours of 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. in winter or 6 a.m. in summer) is prohibited.

Children under 18 and women may not be employed on work of a dangerous or unhealthy nature; such as the distilling of alcohol, the manufacture of white and red leads, handling explosive or inflammable materials, the cutting of glass at a nor on heavy duties, such as

manufacture of white and red leads, handling explosive or inflammable materials, the cutting of glass, etc., nor on heavy duties, such as the loading or unloading of ships, mining or other underground work, engine driving, or stoking, etc. Their employment in establishments for the sale of alcoholic drinks is also forbidden.

The Act prohibits the employment of women during the period of six weeks immediately after childbirth, as well as their dismissal for this reason, except in the case of prolonged illness arising from childbirth. Expectant mothers must quit work six weeks before the probable date of their confinement, which is to be certified by a physician. Nursing mothers must also be allowed an interval of 15 minutes every three hours to enable them to feed their children, and employers employing a certain minimum number of women must provide crèches for the accommodation of children under two years of age.

Penalties for infringements of the Act are laid down.

Penalties for infringements of the Act are laid down.

#### COMPANIES EMPOWERING ACT IN NEW ZEALAND.

#### ISSUE OF LABOUR SHARES TO EMPLOYEES.

An Act, entitled the Companies Empowering Act, passed by the New Zealand Parliament on the 6th November, 1924, permits any company registered under the Companies Act of that Dominion to issue a special class of "labour shares" to its employees. These shares are to have no nominal value, and are not to form any part

\* Based on a despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Washington, dated 31st October, 1924, and on reports in various American publications.

of the capital of the company. They are not to be transferable, save in accordance with the provisions (if any) in that behalf of the regulations of the company. They are to entitle the holders thereof to attend and vote at meetings of shareholders, and to share in the profits of the company, or in its assets in the event of its being wound up, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the memorandum or articles of association of the company. In general and with certain exceptions the holders of company. In general, and with certain exceptions, the holders of labour shares are to have all the privileges of other shareholders.

No scheme for the issue of labour shares by any company and no alteration of such scheme, is to be valid unless and until the Court of Arbitration (under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908) certifies that in its opinion the scheme would be favourable to the general body of the workers. If either the company or the workers make a complaint at any time against the scheme, the Court of Arbitration is to examine into the complaint, and may revoke the certificate; in which case the labour shares issued are deemed to have been surrendered. Labour shares are also deemed to have been surrendered if the holder dies or ceases to be employed by the company. When shares are deemed to have been surrendered the holders (or their personal representatives) are thereupon entitled to receive the value of the shares either in cash or in capital shares.\*

A company issuing labour shares may issue capital shares\* in payment (wholly or in part) of any share in the profits of the company to which the holders of labour shares, or their personal representatives, may be entitled.

#### SOCIAL INSURANCE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: NEW LEGISLATION.†

By an Act of 9th November, 1924, all Czechoslovak subjects (including apprentices and home workers) who perform work or render services, otherwise than those of an occasional nature, are to be insured compulsorily against sickness, premature invalidity and old age. State and municipal employees, miners and other workers who already enjoy equivalent benefits are excluded from the Scheme. The following are the chief points in the new Act as applied to the

Sickness Insurance.—The administration of this Scheme is based on the principle that every person to whom the law applies becomes  $ipso\ facto$  a member of the District Sick Fund of the locality in which his work is situated, unless he belongs to one of the five other forms of sick funds authorised by the law. These latter are (1) funds confined to individual large-scale factories or works; (2) funds organised by Craft Guilds and operating for the benefit of workers employed by master craftsmen who are (compulsorily) members of the Guild; (3) agricultural funds for the insurance of workers employed in agriculture and allied undertakings; (4) funds organised on the principle of mutual aid by voluntary associations of workpeople; and (5) somewhat similar funds organised by registered Friendly Societies.

Workers are divided into ten wage-classes, and employers are obliged to keep lists showing the pay of each insured person, and to preserve these lists for at least five years. Contributions (premiums) vary according to the wage-class. They are to be fixed by the Central Insurance Institution, and must not as a rule exceed 5 per cent. of the average daily wage. They are paid by employers and workers in equal shares, and are collected by the sickness insurance funds. The benefits include free medical attendance, medicines and necessary surgical appliances, and a daily money benefit paid (from the fourth day of incapacity for work) for a period not exceeding one year. The benefit varies from 2.70 to 24 kronen, according to the wage-class. Insured women are entitled to maternity benefit and a nursing bonus, and wives of insured men are entitled to free medical attendance, and (in case of confinement) to the services of a midwife. Funeral benefit is also paid. In certain cases benefits may be increased to 3.60 kronen a day for the lowest wage class, and to 90 per cent. of the lowest limit of daily earnings of the wage class for the other wage classes

other wage classes.

Invalidity and Old-Age Insurance.—This is to be administered by the Central Insurance Institution at Prague, which may delegate particular functions to sickness insurance or other social insurance institutions. Workers are to be divided into four classes, paying respectively 4.30, 5.70, 7.10 and 8.80 kronen a week in contributions, to be provided as to one-half by the employer, and as to the other half by the worker. The benefits include: (a) invalidity pensions for persons incapable of earning as much as one-third of the sum usually earned by a physically and mentally sound worker of the same class; (b) old-age pensions to be paid at the age of 65; (c) widows and widowers' pensions equal to half the pension of the insured person; (d) orphans' pensions equal to one-fifth of pension of insured person for half orphans, and two-fifths for full orphans. The pensions under (a) and (b) are supplemented by an allowance equal to one-tenth of the pension for each dependent child under 17. The State pays a subsidy to invalidity, old-age, etc., pensions equal to the basic annual amount of the pensions in each case.

The date on which the general provisions of the Act are to come

The date on which the general provisions of the Act are to come the date on which the general provisions of the Act are to come into force is to be fixed by Order. Section 285 came into force on the date of the promulgation of the Act. It provides that the Minister of Social Welfare shall have power to appoint a committee to carry out the work necessary to facilitate the beginning of the administration of the provisions of the Act.

<sup>\*</sup> i.e., presumably shares which (unlike the labour shares) do have a nominal value, and do form part of the company's capital.

† Legislative Series, 1924,—C. 2, 4. The International Labour Office, Geneva.

#### CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 28th FEBRUARY.\*

#### Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	dis see		79%
Food only			•••	76%

During February there was a further rise of about \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per 7 lbs. in the average price of flour, and of about \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per 4 lbs. in the average price of bread. The price of butter at the end of February was higher than a month earlier in many cases and lower in many others; on balance, there was an increase of about \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per lb. in the average price. On the other hand, there was a further seasonal decline of abour \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. each in the average price of eggs.

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 76 per cent. at 28th February.\* the same

statistics was about 76 per cent. at 28th February,\* the same percentage as a month earlier.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 31st January and 28th

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 28th Feb., 1925, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	31st Jan., 1925.	28th Feb., 1925.	July, 1914.	31st Jan., 1925.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	8. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 6 0 10	s. d. 1 6 0 10	s. d. + 0 8 + 0 3½	s. d.
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 103 0 53	0 103 0 53	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1 \end{array}$	
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	0 10½ 0 6½	1 8½ 0 11½	1 8½ 0 11½§	+ 0 93 + 0 5	
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6 <del>1</del> 0 4 0 11 <del>1</del>	1 03 0 51 1 53 1 53	1 03 0 53 1 53 1 53	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 6 \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	1 71 0 101 2 53 0 34 0 64	1 8 0 11 2 5 3 4 0 3 4 4 0 6 4	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	+ 0 03 + 0 01 
Butter—           Fresh            Salt            Cheese‡            Margarine            Eggs (fresh)          each           Potatoes         per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ & \cdots \\ & - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ & \cdots \end{array}$

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level

Principal section of the bary	V de	28th Feb	Average Percentage Increase at 28th Feb., 1925, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	figure for 31st Jan., 1925.		
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		Per cent. 83 50	Per cent. 76 52	Per cent. 79 51	Per cent. 80 51		
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank		50 18	45 20	47 19	48 19		
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—		<b>9</b> 5 80	94 72	94 76	93 75		
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†		93 41 60 134	84 38 59 111	89 40 60 123	89 39 58 125		
Flour Bread		87 93	91 88	89 90	82 83		
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk		61 94 90	64 84 96	63 89 93	63 86 93		
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheeset		72 68 63	81 69 64	76 68 64	74 64 63		
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes		7 84 133	nil 75 98	80 116	132 116		
All above articles of Foo (Weighted Percentage Increase)	od ge	78	74	76	76		

\* As 1st March fell on Sunday, the statistics relate to 28th February, in accordance with the usua practice.

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

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

§ The increase during February was very small, but sufficient to raise the average as expressed to the nearest farthing.

#### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 28th February, 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; 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 28th February the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 130 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the average retail price of coal was about the same as a month earlier, and approximately 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level, and the prices of lamp oil, candles and matches also showed no appreciable change during the month. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 28th February, as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent.

#### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for

about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 28th February is, approximately, 79 per cent.† over the level of July, 1914, or about the same as a month earlier.

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 Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

#### SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1925.

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:—

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (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			70-75	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* 
July August September October November December	25 25 25 30 30–35 35	50-55	80 80–85	110	105-110 115 115 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75 77	70 71 72 76 80 81	

#### NOTE.

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

\* See note \* in previous column. † If allowance is made for the changes in taxation on commodities since July, 1914, the average increase is about 2 per cent. less;

### EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

March, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change, on the whole, during February. There was a slight improvement in the building, engineering, and clothing trades, but a decline in coal-mining and in the wool textile and linen industries. Employment was good on the whole with skilled operatives (except painters) in the building trades, in some branches of the cotton industry, and in the brick and jute trades; it was fairly good with coachbuilders and millsawyers, and in the furnishing, silk and carpet trades. In coal-mining, in the wool textile industry, and in the section of the cotton industry spinning American cotton it was slack; in the iron and steel industry, in tinplate manufacture, and in the marine engineering and shipin tinplate manufacture, and in the marine engineering and ship building trades it continued bad.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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 23rd February, 1925, was 11.6, compared with 11.5 at 26th January, 1925, and 10.7 at 25th February, 1924. For males alone the percentage at 23rd February was 12.3, as compared with 12.1 at 26th January; for females the figure at 23rd February was 9.5, as compared with 9.6 at 26th January. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 9.4 at the end of February, 1925, compared with 9.0 at the end of January, and with 8.1 at the end of February, 1924. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered\* at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 23rd February, 1925, was approximately 1,287,000, of whom 980,000 were men and 239,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 26th January, 1925, it was also 1,287,000, of whom 969,000 were men and 243,000 were women; and at 25th February, 1924, it was 1,192,000, of whom men numbered 878,000, and women 241,000.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines showed a further decline. It was reported to be good in South Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Mid and East Lothians, but it was slack in most other districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st February, 1925, was 1,137,640, a decrease of 4·2 per cent. as compared with February, 1924. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 21st February, 1925, was 5·31, as compared with 5·39 in January, 1925, and 5.66 in February, 1924.

At iron mines employment showed a further slight improvement but was still bad in the Cleveland district; it continued fair in the Cumberland and Lancashire district, and moderate in other districts. Cumberland and Lancashire district, and moderate in other districts. At the mines covered by the returns there was a decrease of 2·6 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with the previous month, but an increase of 2·0 per cent. compared with February, 1924. The average number of days worked by the mines that were working was 5·76, compared with 5·64 in January, 1925, and 5·15 in February, 1924. At shale mines employment continued fair. At limestone quarries it continued fairly good in Derbyshire, and moderate in the Clitheroe and Weardale districts. At the slate quarries in North Wales there was little change as compared with the previous month. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was bad, a further decline being reported. Employment continued

previous month. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was bad, a further decline being reported. Employment continued fairly good at china clay quarries, and good at tin mines.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment continued bad and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Of a total of 482 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of February was 164, compared with 172 in January, and with 202 in February, 1924. At iron and steel works employment continued bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. Employment in the tinplate and steel sheet trades showed a decline and was bad; many mills and steel sheet trades showed a decline and was bad; many mills were closed and much short time was worked. The number of mills in operation at the end of February was 433, as compared with 444 at the end of January, and 539 at the end of February, 1924.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Trades.—In the engineering trade employment remained bad on the whole, but showed a slight improvement as converted with the precision month.

eering trade employment remained bad on the whole, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. It was fairly good in electrical engineering and fair at railway, motor and cycle works. At textile machinery works further improvement was reported. In marine engineering employment was still very bad. Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades was still very bad and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Employment in the other metal trades continued moderate on the whole. It was fair or fairly good in the brasswork, hollow-ware, sheet metal, metallic bedstead, nut and bolt, cutlery, file, stove and grate, needle and fishing tackle, and saddle and harness furniture trades; moderate in the tube, farriery, wire, lock and latch trades; and slack or bad in the jewellery and plated ware, nail, copper, chain and anchor, and anvil and vice trades.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the cotton trade showed little

Textile Trades.—Employment in the cotton trade showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the American spinning section the working week of 39½ hours was reduced to 35 hours as from 16th February. Full time was maintained in the Egyptian section. In the weaving department employment con-

\* 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.

tinued fairly good. In the woollen and worsted trades employment was bad and showed a decline in the worsted section as compared

was bad and showed a decline in the worsted section as compared with the previous month.

In the hosiery trade employment continued bad on the whole; in the lace trade it was also bad. In the silk and carpet trades employment was fairly good on the whole; in the jute trade it was good; in the linen trade a decline was reported. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack generally; with silk dyers at Macclesfield and Leek it continued fairly good.

and Leek it continued fairly good.

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

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning and currying section remained fair; in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section a decline was reported at Birmingham; with saddlery and harness makers it continued very bad.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades continued good with skilled operatives (other than painters) in most districts, but generally slack with unskilled workers. It continued very good with bricklayers and with plasterers in most districts; good with carpenters and joiners; and fairly good with masons and slaters. With plumbers employment showed a further slight decline and was only moderate; with painters there was a seasonal improvement, but employment was still bad in many districts; with builders' labourers it remained slack on the whole. In the brick trade employment continued good on the whole.

In the brick trade employment continued good on the whole.

In the furnishing trades employment showed a slight improvement and was fairly good; with upholsterers it also improved and was fair. With millsawyers and brush makers employment was fairly good; with coopers it was also fairly good except at Belfast, where it was reported as bad. With coachbuilders an improvement was reported and employment was fairly good; with basketmakers it was fair, and with packing-case makers slack.

was fair, and with packing-case makers slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade showed a further improvement and was generally fair, though bad in the wrapping section. With letterpress printers employment was fairly good; with electrotypers and stereotypers it continued good. With lithographic printers employment continued fair generally, but was reported as bad at Manchester and Glasgow. In the bookbinding trade employment continued

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trades showed a further slight improvement, but there was still much unemployment and short time working. In the glass trade, employment continued moderate on the whole.

Agriculture and Fishing.—Agricultural operations being hindered by the weather, the demand for casual workers was small and there was more unemployment among this class of labour. In practically all districts there was a sufficient supply of labour available. In the fishing industry employment was fairly good on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers and seamen continued slack on the whole.

The following Table shows month by month since February, 1924, (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 approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	Percen	tage Une	employed a	mong	Number of Unem-
Date. (End of Month.)	Trade Unions				ployed Registered at Ex-
	making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	changes.*†
1924.		593			
Tohmown	8.1	11.1	9-5	10.7	1,192,000
Monch	7.8	10.3	8.8	9.9	1,095,000
April	7.5	10.2	8.4	9.7	1,087,000
May	7.0	9.9	8.1	9.5	1,057,000
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.			RESTAURT OF		that elicated bas
January	9.0	12.1	9.6	11.5	1,287,000
February	9.4	12.3	9.5	11.6	1,287,000

\* Owing to legislative changes and to changes in the administration of unemployment insurance, these figures somewhat under-emphasize the improvement in employment during the first half of 1924 and over-emphasize the decline in the latter half of the year.

† See note \* to previous column.

‡ In cases of insured workers the percentages for December relate to 22nd December, 1924.

#### TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

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TRADE Unions with a net membership of 978,056 in branches covered by the returns received reported 91,593 (or 9.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of February, 1925, compared with 9.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1925.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at en Februa 192	d of ary,	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
historia kin to sepul 21, odi lo demod di lo	at end of February, 1925.	Num- ber.	Percentage.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining	143,883	23,773	16.5	+ 2.8	+15.8	
Engineering and Ship- building Miscellaneous Metal	351,067 47,865	47,935 3,234	13·7 6·8	Anna bal	- 2·9 - 2·0	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen and Worsted	59,164 12,072	2,685†	4.5	- 0·1 + 0·9	-2.3 + 2.1	
Other Printing, Bookbinding and	56,658 99,753	1,536 3,332	2.7	+ 0.5	- 0·3 - 1·4	
Furnishing Woodworking	28,591 41,006	1,420 1,654	5.0	$ \begin{array}{c}     -0.0 \\     -0.2 \\     +0.1 \end{array} $	$-\frac{1\cdot 7}{-0\cdot 1}$	
Clothing:— Boot and Shoe Other Clothing	79,295 46,696	3,415 665	4.3	- 0·6 - 0·1	+ 0.1	
Leather Glass	6,067 1,201 4,738	509 33 988	8·4 2·7 20·9	+ 0.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -0.2 \\ -7.1 \end{array} $	
Total	978,056§	91,593§	9.48		+ 1.38	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 11.6 per cent. (males 12.3 per cent., females 9.5 per cent.) at 23rd February, 1925, as compared with 11.5 per cent. (males 12.1 per cent., females 9.6 per cent.) at 26th January, 1925, and 10.7 per cent. (males 11.1 per cent., females 9.5 per cent.) at 25th February, 1924. Tables showing the numbers unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 94 and 95.

#### SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in February, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 87 to 92.

Leanithed topic role	Workpeople included	rajbajdilasa	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for February, 1925.	February, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	1,137,640 9,124 4,076	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5·31 5·76 5·94	Days. - 0.08 + 0.12 - 0.03	Days. - 0.35 + 0.61 + 0.05	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel		Furnaces in Blast 164 Mills Working 433 Shifts Worked (one week). 403,649	Number.  - 8  - 11  Per cent. + 0.8	Number 38 - 106 Per cent 6·2	

#### (b) OTHER TRADES.

			r of Work Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
hard their	dese	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
1000			Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick		90,019 15,056 29,082 52,581 12,910 8,374	+ 0.6 - 0.3 - 2.4 + 0.4 + 0.6 + 0.8	+ 3·1 + 1·3 - 4·1 + 2·0 + 4·5 +15·9	166,102 30,874 52,972 121,897 23,481 21,755	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	+ 8.9 + 1.6 - 7.0 + 2.2 + 4.6 + 27.5		
Total	•••	208,022	+ 0.0	+ 2.1	417,081	+ 0.2	+ 4.6		

\* 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 February, 1925, and January, 1925, exclude building and pottery trade operatives, who were included in February, 1924. The percentage for February, 1924, excluding these returns, would be 8.7 and the increase between February, 1924, and February, 1925, would be 0.7.
Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

#### EMPLOYMENT CHART.

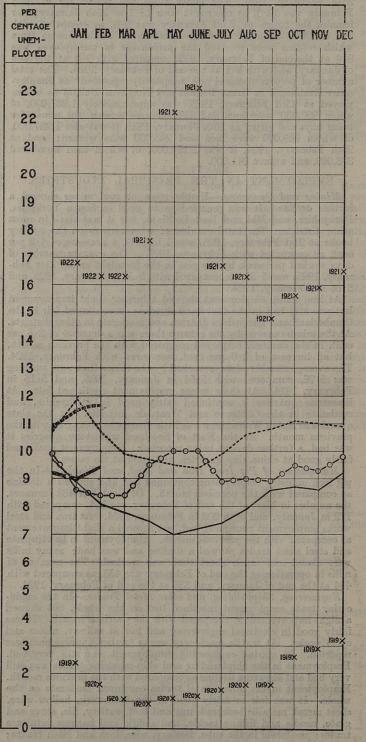
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—

Thick Curve	<b>=</b> 1925.
Thin Curve	- = 1924 <b>.</b>
Chain Curve -0-0-	= Mean of 1919-24.

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

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORK-PEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT:

Thick Dotted Curve	 =	1925.
Thin Dotted Curve	=	1924.



#### NOTE.

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Trade Union Returns are furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members. 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 94 and 95.

#### 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 in the coal mining industry during February showed a further decline. It was reported to be good in South Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Mid and East Lothians; but in most other districts

Iron Mining.

A SLIGHT improvement was again reported in the Cleveland district, but employment remained bad; many of the mines continued idle, and a considerable amount of short time was worked in the remainder.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st February showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. as compared with that at 24th January, and a decrease of 4·2 per cent. as compared with that at 23rd February, 1924.

The average number of days worked per week for the fortnight ended 21st February was 5·31, a decrease of 0·08 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th January, and a decrease of 0·35 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1924.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.4 at 23rd February, as compared with 7.9 at 26th January, and 2.5 at 25th February, 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 21st February, 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 totals. in the totals.

1107 - 100 T - 100 T 1007 - 100 T - 100 T 1007 - 100 T - 100 T	Wage Ea	l Numbe rners on Books at	Colliery	Days v	age Num vorked per the Min	er Week
Districts.	21st Feb.,			Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec (-) as compare with a	
	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Caras in the Williams		Per	Per	Dama	Down	Dame
ENGLAND AND WALES:	E7 101	cent. - 1.2	$-11\cdot0$	Days. 5.14	Days 0.32	Days 0.29
Northumberland	57,181	- 0.7	-10.9	4.97	-0.32	- 0.42
Durham	156,334	-0.1	-10.9	4-31	-0.10	- 0.42
Cumberland and West-	10,786	- 0.4	-10.3	5.67	+0.06	- 0.06
morland	119,576	+ 1.3	+ 5.1	5.51	-0.08	- 0.04
South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	70,119	- 0.1	+ 0.2	5.29	-0.24	- 0.44
	103,595	- 0.4	- 2.0	5.10	-0.03	- 0.79
Lancs and Cheshire	66,428	-0.4	+ 0.8	5.42	-0.20	- 0.34
Derbyshire	68,127	+1.2	+ 2.8	5.06	-0.14	- 0.53
Notts and Leicester	20,729	- 0.7	T 4.6	5.67	+0.29	-0.33
Warwick	35,735	- 0.4	+1.1	5.56	+0.20	- 0.31
North Staffordshire	35,135	- 0 4	711	3 30	T 0 20	- 0-20
South Staffs,† Worcs	36,246	- 1.0	- 0.4	5.84	+0.19	- 0.15
and Salop	14,432	+ 1.1	- 1.2	5.58	+0.08	- 0.30
Glos and Somerset	1.399	+ 9.1	-23.8	5.01	+0.36	-0.72
Kent	18,384	- 1·0	-0.5	5.46	-0.03	- 0.48
North Wales		- 0.3	- 8.6	5.50	-0.08	- 0.43
South Wales and Mon.	222,982	- 0.3	- 9.6	3.50	-0.00	- 0.33
England and Wales	1,002,053	- 0.2	- 4.2	5.33	-0.09	- 0.36
CHICAGO CALL TOURS	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE					
COTLAND:	15 000	1 1.0	2407 97 502	E.00	-0.10	0.1
Mid & East Lothians	15,968	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	5.28		- 0.14
Fife and Clackmannan	30,459	- 0.9	- 2.2	4.91	+0.33	- 0.60
Rest of Scotland	89,160	+0.3	- 6.0	5.25	-0.05	-0.21
Scotland	135,587	+ 0.1	- 4.4	5.18	+0.04	-0.29
	1 177 040	0.7	4.0	C 71	0.00	0.75
GREAT BRITAIN	1,137,640	- 0.1	- 4.2	5.31	-0.08	-0.35

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 21st February, 1925, was 0.45 of a day per week, of which 0.41 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 24th January, 1925, were 0.38 of a day, of which 0.35 was lost through want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1924, the average time lost was 0.10 of a day, of which 0.06 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. about one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 21st February, 1925, was returned to the Mines Department at 21,550,000 tons, as compared with 19,957,500 tons in the four weeks ended 24th January (which was affected by the New Year holidays) and with 22,672,400 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd February

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,042,734 tons in February, compared with 6,193,131 tons in January.

\* 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 Including Cannock Chase.

#### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

In the Cumberland and Lancashire district employment remained fair, and in other districts moderate.

fair, and in other districts moderate.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at the Employment Exchanges, was 17·1 at 23rd February, as compared with 18·4 at 26th January, and 20·2 at 25th February, 1924.

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

tes (-1300 )	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	21st			Fort- night ended 21st	Dec. (-) as co		
9-12-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2	Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	4,007	Per cent. + 0·1	Per cent. + 7.0	Days. 5.57	Days. + 0.15	Days. + 1.09	
Lancashire	3,404	- 6.3	- 1.4	5.97	+ 0.26	+ 0.40	
Other Districts	1,713	- 1.5	- 2.2	5.79	- 0.17	+ 0.01	
ALL DISTRICTS	9,124	- 2.6	+ 2.0	5.76	+ 0.12	+ 0.61	

Shale Mining.

At shale mines employment remained fair. At mines employing 4,076 workpeople during the fortnight ended 21st February, 1925, there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 1.9 per cent. compared with February, 1924. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines was 5.94 in February, 1925, compared with 5.97 in January, 1925, and 5.89 in February, 1924.

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued bad and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The percentage of work-people unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18·2 on 23rd February, compared with 17·6 on 26th January, and with 10·1 on 25th February,

Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing 20,348 workpeople at the end of February, showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with January and of 11.2 per cent. compared

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of February as with 172 at the end of January and 202 a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the end of February, 1925, January, 1925, and February, 1924:—

District.	Total Number		er of Fur last at er		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., on a		
made and a contraction of the co	of Furnaces.	Feb., 1925.	Jan., 1925.	Feb., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	cian to to	Marian of	3 . 22.6.1	aldell	New All	olod!	
Durham and Cleveland	111	43	45	47	- 2	- 4	
Cumberland and W. Lancs Other parts of Lancs	47	13	13	12	to here	14au j	
and Yorks (including Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts	35	118	18	17 7		+ 1	
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	73 23	40 10	41 10	40 19	- 1 A	9	
Worcester and War- wick South Wales	60 32	11 8	10	19 11	+ 1 + 1	- 8 - 3	
Total, England and Wales	381	143	144	165	- 1.	- 22	
SCOTLAND	101	21	28	37	- 7	- 16	
Total	482	164	172	202	- 8	- 38	

The production of pig iron in February amounted to 534,100 tons, as compared with 574,500 tons in January, and 612,700 tons in February, 1924.

\* See note \* in previous column.

#### IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad during February, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22.8 on 23rd February, 1925, as compared with 23.7 on 26th January and 16.8 on 25th February, 1924.

According to returns received from firms employing 75,179 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 21st February, 1925 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department), increased by 0.8 per cent. as compared with the previous month but showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.4 in all three periods.

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

Man restar as suffer	empl	of Workp loyed by king retu	firms	Aggree	gate Nun Shifts.*	iber of
de de <del>la m</del> a estada	Week ended 21st	ended comp 21st wit		Week ended 21st	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	160 years	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	8,720 3,870 27,271 3,108 8,445 7,652 16,113	+ 4.6 + 8.8 + 0.9 + 0.6 + 3.3 - 0.6 - 1.5	- 5·6 - 5·4 - 0·7	50,317 17,100 136,564 16,208 48,661 42,459 92,340	+ 3·3 + 8·7 - 0·5 + 2·4 + 4·4 + 0·0 - 1·6	- 7.8 - 8.6 - 7.2 - 7.8 + 1.3 - 5.2 - 7.1
TOTAL	75,179	+ 1.3	- 5.6	403,649	+ 0.8	- 6· <b>2</b>
DISTRICTS.					100	
Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother-	14,733	+ 4.4	- 8.5	80,225	+ 2.2	-10.0
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs. and	18,770 1,955	- 2·8 + 8·6	- 3·7 -23·1	100,300 10,611	-1.6 + 11.6	$-4.1 \\ -23.9$
Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	7,600 7,679 3,800 8,792	$\begin{array}{c} - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	- 4.7 - 5.4 - 5.4 - 2.9	39,898 39,692 20,415 48,792	$ \begin{array}{rrr}     & - & 3 \cdot 0 \\     & + & 1 \cdot 3 \\     & - & 0 \cdot 2 \\     & + & 3 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	- 6·1 - 8·2 - 5·3 - 3·4
Total, England and Wales Scotland	63,329 11,850	+ 0·9 + 3·4	- 5·9 - 3·8	339,933 63,716	+ 0.3 + 3.3	- 7·0 - 1·6
TOTAL	75,179	+ 1.3	- 5.6	403,649	+ 0.8	- 6.2

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 646,400 tons in February, as compared with 605,100 tons in January, and 767,600 tons in February, 1924.

#### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad during February, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. At the end of February 433 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 444 at the end of January and with 539 a year ago. Many of the mills in operation were working considerably less than the full number of shifts per week.

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

J .	Numbe	er of Works	Open		Number of Mills in Operation			
Works. At end of Feb., 1925.	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Cinplate Steel Sheet	66	- 1 - 2	-11 - 6	<b>334</b> 99	- 2 - 9	- 74 - 32		
TOTAL	75	- 3	-17	433	- 11	-106		

<sup>\*</sup> 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 number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed on 23rd February, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 45·4, as compared with 44·0 on 26th January, and with 4·0 on 25th February, 1924. These percentages include persons working part-time and not actually employed on the dates mentioned.

The exports of tinned and galvanized plates and sheets in February, 1925, amounted to 95,327 tons or 5,436 tons less than in January, 1925 and 95 tons less than in February, 1924.

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during February remained bad on the whole, but showed a slight improvement in most districts compared with the previous month. It was still very bad in marine engineering, but fairly good in electrical engineering and fair at railway, motor and cycle works. At textile machinery works short time was still in operation, but a further improvement was reported. Compared with a year ago, employment generally showed an improvement in nearly all the principal districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd February, 1925, and the increase or decrease as compared with January and with a year

	STATE OF	Numb	ers of I	nsured 23rd I	Pebruary	ople Uno , 1925.	employed	l de la constant
Divisions.	Engineering, ngineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
	Engineeri Engineers' and Stee Foundin	Elec Engin	Ma Enginee	Constr Engir	Construction Repair of Mo Vehicles, Cyc and Aircraf		Month ago.	Year ago.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	8,487 3,422 2,129 9,093 18,733 23,543 15,650 922 1,636	408 384 65 1,206 475 1,141 245 33 12	163 99 341 36 6,683 312 2,522 36 1,051	116 55 698 1,268 182 1,135 31	2,424 985 842 5,658 839 2,423 989 172 232	11,598 4,945 3,442 16,691 27,998 27,601 20,541 1,194 2,941	- 783 - 426 - 176 - 1,499 + 76 - 1,135 - 881 + 10 - 58	- 3,498 - 1801 - 847 - 7,543 - 6,413 - 11,243 - 4,382 + 325 + 334
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	83,615	3,969	11,243	3,560	14,564	116,951	-4,872	- 35,068
\$1.00 - 1.2.0 -	Per	centag	e Unen	aploye	d at 23r	d Febru	ary, 1925	5.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	9.6 8.1 6.2 10.2 14.5 16.5 18.4 11.5 20.8	4·6 4·5 2·2 5·2 6·7 6·7 7·2 9·4 10·0	24·0 3·1 5·2 2·3 25·8 16·5 12·4 20·0 18·5	5.6 10.4 10.7 11.6 18.6 10.1 20.2 5.8 50.0	7·3 4·3 4·5 6·7 8·1 11·9 10·0 9·2 15·0	8·7 6·4 5·4 8·2 15·6 15·0 16·5 10·9	- 0.6 - 0.5 - 0.3 - 0.7 + 0.1 - 0.7 - 0.7 + 0.1 - 0.4	- 2.4 - 2.4 - 1.7 - 3.5 - 2.1 - 5.1 - 3.0 + 2.6 + 2.6
GREAT BRITAIN		1 8 28				100000		85.063

On the North-East Coast employment continued bad, especially in marine engineering, in which section it was worse than in January. In the Newcastle district, however, the improvement formerly reported as still maintained, and at locomotive works employment remained fairly good. In Yorkshire employment remained moderate on the whole, though slack at Leeds, and showed a further imon the whole, though stack at Leeds, and showed a further improvement, except in the textile machinery section, where it continued to decline. In Lincolnshire it continued moderate, though at Lincoln more short time and less overtime were reported. At Peterborough employment remained fairly good. In Lancashire and Cheshire, in the textile machinery section, it showed a further improvement, but there was still much short time; while in the heavy engineering section employment continued bad. At locomotive, linotype machinery and machine tool works, full time working was usual, and in the electrical engineering section employment was fairly good. In the motor section employment showed a decline.

AND NORTHERN INCLUDE: 13.3 5.5 17.0 14.8 7.2 11.8 - 0.5 - 3.1

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment showed a further improvement, and was fairly good for skilled men, especially in the motor and cycle and electrical sections, though many of the less skilled workers were without employment. Much overtime was reported at motor and cycle works, particularly at Coventry. In the heavy engineering section, employment was still depressed. At Nottingham employment was quiet in most sections, but remained good in the motor and cycle section. At Derby it was good generally; at Leicester it was fair on the whole.

In the Eastern Counties employment was fair generally and continued to show an upward tendency; in the motor and electrical sections it was good. In London an improvement was noted, employment being moderate on the whole and remaining good on electrical work. In the Southern Counties employment was still fair on the whole, and good in the motor, aircraft and electrical sections and on railway work at Swindon. In South Wales it remained slack.

In Scotland a further slight improvement was reported, but employment generally remained very bad. At Belfast employment was still very bad and showed little change.

#### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries was still very bad during February, and showed a decline compared with the previous month.

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad, and was worse than in January. On the East Coast it was moderate, and on the Thames it was slack. On the South Coast it was dull, and showed a decline on the whole. At the Bristol Channel ports and on the Mersey it remained bad.

In Scotland employment continued bad, and showed little general change compared with the previous month; with shipwrights it was fair, however, and with joiners on the Clyde it continued good. At Belfast employment was still bad

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd February, 1925, and the increase or decrease as compared with 26th January, 1925, and with a year ago :-

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople uployed at Feb., 1925.	Decreas	se (+) or se (-) as ed with a	Percentage nemployed at rd Feb., 1925.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with a	
	Total Nun Insured Wc Unemplo 23rd Feb.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Percent Unemplo: 23rd Feb.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4,206 891 5,030 99 30,961 10,584 20,723 4,167 7,592	+ 392 - 141 + 1,387 - 56 + 739 + 690 + 381 - 94 + 16	- 360 - 373 - 36 - 36 + 3,618 - 762 + 790 + 170 + 375	29·4 9·3 17·8 19·4 44·1 31·1 31·6 36·9 35·4	+ 2·7 - 1·5 + 4·9 -11·0 + 1·1 + 2·0 + 0·6 - 0·8 + 0·1	- 2.8 - 4.1 + 1.5 - 7.6 + 6.4 - 0.5 + 3.8 + 5.5 + 5.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND.	84,253	+ 3,314	+ 3,386	33.0	+ 1.3	+ 3.3

#### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

DURING February employment in these trades was bad. In the worsted section it showed a decline on the previous month and was much worse than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.5 on 23rd February, 1925, as compared with 12.0 on 26th January, 1925, and 6.6 on 25th February, 1924.

Employment with wool-sorters and combers was bad, and worse than a month earlier; about 40 per cent. of the Trade Union sorters were on short time. In the worsted spinning departments employment continued bad, and with operatives spinning yarns for weaving employment was very bad; general depression continued in the Bradford, Keighley and Halifax areas, and employment was reported as quiet during February. as quiet during February.

In the manufacturing departments there was little change in the Bradford, Keighley and Calder Vale districts. In the fine men's wear trade of Huddersfield, Halifax and Leeds, and in the coating trade of Bradford and Keighley, employment continued bad. With tweed manufacturers employment was bad in practically all districts, with the exception of Yeadon, Guiseley and Saddleworth. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley area employment was stated to be worse than in the previous month, although a few firms were running their machinery overtime or on night shifts. At Morley employment was moderate, and in the heavy woollen district it was described as very bad. In the Dewsbury area short time was reported to be general with firms engaged in the manufacture of heavy woollen cloths and blankets, and employment in the manufacture of rugs and shawls was also bad. Employment was bad with flannel manufacturers at Rochdale and Apperley Bridge, but not so bad as at Saddleworth; in the Stockport district employment was very poor, with much short time. port district employment was very poor, with much short time.

Employment showed a marked improvement in the blanket mills at Witney, all the operatives being on full time; at Trowbridge employment was reported to be very good. In Wales there was an improvement at Newtown, but at Llanidloes the trade continued in a depressed condition, while at Aberystwyth only three factories were stated to be weaking. were stated to be working.

In Scotland employment at Galashiels showed signs of improvement, but the mills were still working short time. At Hawick employment was not good, and only two firms were stated to be well employed. At Ayr employment continued good, but slackness was reported at Greenock, Alloa and Dumfries.

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

		Number of Vorkpeople			Wages pa Workpeop	
The Court	Week	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.*

#### WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

Departments. Wool sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	346 3,563 5,653 4,445 1,049	Per cent 1.7 + 0.4 - 0.6 - 0.2 - 0.9	Per cent 4.7 + 2.6 - 0.1 + 3.6 - 2.9	£ 800 7,160 10,519 9,992 2,403	Per cent. + 3·4 + 0·6 + 0·3 - 0·2 - 1·3	Per cent 8.0 - 1.3 + 1.3 + 3.9 + 6.6
TOTAL	15,056	- 0.3	+ 1.3	30,874	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Bat- ley District Other Parts of West Riding	1,642 1,630 1,300 1,874	Per cent 0·2 + 1·4 - 0·9 + 1·2	Per cent. + 2·7 + 7·0 - 1·8 - 2·7	£ 4,088 3,949 2,597 4,280	Per cent 0·1 + 3·0 - 0·2 + 0·5	Per cent. + 6.8 + 12.8 - 7.6 - 4.4
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	6,446 3,795 4,815	+ 0·5 - i·6	+ 1·2 + 5·7 - 1·8	14,914 7,193 8,767	+ 0.9 - 3.6 + 2.1	+ 2·0 + 4·9 - 1·6
TOTAL	15,056	- 0.3	+ 1.3	30,874	+ 0.1	+ 1.6

#### WORSTED INDUSTRY.

Departments. Wool sorting and combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified TOTAL	3,929 15,109 5,435 2,914 1,695	Per cent 4·4 - 2·8 + 0·5 - 0·9 - 5·5 - 2·4	Per cent 7·1 - 4·9 + 0·2 - 1·7 - 6·3	£ 9,445 22,321 11,080 7,114 3,012 52,972	Per cent 4.0 - 2.9 - 1.5 + 0.5 + 0.3 - 2.2	Per cent12.7 - 8.6 - 1.6 - 3.9 - 1.1 - 7.0
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	14,189 5,196 2,575 2,761 3,231	Per cent 2·7 - 2·4 - 3·5	Per cent 5.0 - 2.3 - 3.5 - 1.1 - 7.1	£ 27,861 9,257 4,179 5,157 4,896	Per cent 1·1 - 0·1 - 6·7 - 2·9 - 7·0	Per cent 6.9 - 8.4 - 6.1 + 9.8 - 20.7
Total West Riding Other Districts	27,952 1,130	- 2·4 - 1·3	- 4·3 + 0·4	51,350 1,622	- 2·2 - 2·2	- 7·2 + 1·6
TOTAL	29,082	- 2.4	- 4.1	52,972	- 2.2	- 7.0

Returns from firms in the woollen section, employing 14,414 workpeople, showed that about 32 per cent of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 21st February, to the extent on the average of 8 hours. In the worsted section returns from firms employing 27,469 workpeople in the same week showed that about 32 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of shout 11 hours on the average. 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 2nd February, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 69 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were

Departments.	for I	er of App Employme February,	nt at	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) as compared with 5th January, 1925.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool sorting	301	3	304	- 124	- 1	- 125	
Wool washing and	870	717	007				
Wool combing	1,045	117 969	987	+ 7	- 16 - 47	- 9	
Wool combing Wool carding	1,280	210	1,490	- 82	- 4	- 158 - 86	
Woollen spinning	681	221	902	+ 64	- 26	+ 38	
Worsted drawing and	001	221	302	7 07	20	T 30	
spinning	469	2,755	3,224	+ 38	+ 342	+ 380	
Wool winding and					20		
warping	244	173	417	+ 48	+ 50	+ 98	
Worsted winding and	00 / 00	"					
warping	57	606	663	+ 13	+ 70	+ 83	
Woollen weaving	315	2,337	2,652	+ 87	+ 216	+ 303	
Worsted weaving	127	846	973	+ 40	+ 27	+ 67	
Other processes	1,592	228	1,820	+ 137	+ 38	+ 175	
TOTAL	6,981	8,465	15,446	+ **117	+ 649	+ 766	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's and lambs') were 43,903,600 lb. in February, 1925, compared with 45,792,700 lb. in January, 1925 and with 42,768,700 lb. in February, 1924.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,560,300 lb., compared with 5,149,000 lb. in January, 1925, and with 4,635,600 lb. in February, 1924.

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

90

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 18,616,400 square yards compared with 19,763,500 square yards in January, 1925, and with 19,822,200 square yards in February, 1924.

The exports of blankets were 107,946 pairs and 177,325 pairs and 157,102 pairs in February, 1925, January, 1925, and February,

#### COTTON TRADE.

In the first half of February employment showed little change as compared with a month earlier, but was decidedly better than a year ago. In the American spinning section, the working week of 39½ hours was reduced to 35 hours as from 16th February, but full time was maintained in the Egyptian section. In the weaving department, employment continued fairly good, but was still affected by sickness; there was a shortage of weavers in several districts, causing, in some cases, temporary slackness among other classes of workers.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.8 on the 23rd February, 1925, as compared with 6.2 on the 26th January, 1925, and 15.7 on the 25th February, 1924.

In the Oldham, Ashton, and Stockport districts, employment in the spinning section was fair; in the manufacturing section it continued rather slack, though there was a slight improvement all round, more machinery being gaited up. In the Bolton, Chorley, and Leigh districts, employment continued good with spinners, and fairly good with weavers. At Bury the slight improvement reported last month was maintained; a shortage of juvenile workers was again reported. At Rochdale, employment was reported as fair.

In the principal weaving districts employment showed no decided general change. At Burnley employment was reported as moderate; from 80 to 85 per cent. of the looms were reported to be running, and employment was considerably better than a year ago. A decline was reported at Great Harwood. At Blackburn the number of looms running was reduced, and at the end of the month some weavers who are accustomed to work four looms were working only three, or even two. At Accrington practically all the factories were working full time, and a shortage of weavers was reported; here and at Clitheroe there was some loss of time owing to shortage of yarn. At Darwen about 3,000 looms were idle, but the general position was better than at any time since the beginning of 1922. At Preston most of the firms were working full time, but there was an increase in the number of idle looms during the latter half of the month. At Todmorden employment with weavers, except in the month. At Todmorden employment with weavers, except in the fustian trade, was reported as good, and as much better than in the

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

and no reason as here, w	Land Option			and the same			
ducin tent to add as	W	umber o	f le.		Wages pa Vorkpeo		
to snorky odl or grant	Week	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 21st	Inc. ( Dec. (-	ac. (+) or c. (-) on a	
nemore lo l'un nem le plumpt l'aubenique	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS.  Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	12,567 23,137 36,483 8,635 9,197	Per cent. + 0·7 + 0·1 + 0·7 + 2·0 - 0·3	Per cent. + 7·3 + 6·2 + 0·9 + 0·5 + 1·2	£ 21,439 40,659 64,955 20,712 18,337	Per cent 0.7 - 2.5 + 1.4 + 2.7 + 0.2	Per cent. + 12.9 + 10.2 + 9.3 + 5.2 + 4.5	
Total	90,019	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	166,102	+ 0.2	+ 8.9	
DISTRICTS.  Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	4,775 8,967 11,313 14,396	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 0.3 \\ + & 12.0 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array} $	+ 5·8 + 4·7 + 1·9 + 1·3	8,429 15,990 20,946 24,990	- 2·1 +12·0 - 3·9 - 1·8	+ 9·0 + 12·9 + 1·1 + 2·7	
wood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	8,760 4,927 5,872	- 0.9 - 2.5 - 1.8 + 0.6	+ 8·1 + 1·3 + 2·0 +10·2	15,141 8,083 10,147 20,276	- 0·4 - 1·5 - 4·2 + 4·6	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 30.3 \\     + 5.9 \\     + 7.0 \\     + 22.3   \end{array} $	
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	10,036 10,866 2,961 4,511 2,635	- 0·4 - 1·8 - 0·3 - 1·2	+ 0·5 - 8·2 + 0·8 + 0·8	24,163 5,389 8,329 4,219	+ 0·8 - 1·2 - 0·9 - 5·2	+ 6·9 - 0·6 + 2·1 + 2·6	
Total	90,019	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	166,102	+ 0.2	+ 8.9	

Returns from firms employing about 85,000 workpeople showed that about 18 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about  $12\frac{3}{4}$  hours on the average, in the week ended 21st February.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 2nd February, 1925, in the principal centres, at

which approximately 83 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the cotton trade were registered:—

Department.	for E	er of App Imployme Tebruary,	ent at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 5th January, 1925.			
tion bed year foun	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Warping and Winding Weaving Other Processes	754 3,649 1,028 990 564	3,711 3,631 5,517 2,462 330	4,465 7,280 6,545 3,452 894	- 45 + 436 - 145 - 404 - 86	+ 42 - 431 + 34 - 870 - 131	- 3 - 111 - 1,274 - 217	
Total	6,985	15,651	22,636	- 244	- 1,356	- 1,600	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 194,628,000 lb. in February, 1925, compared with 287,817,400 lb. in January, 1925, and with 135,494,500 lb. in February, 1924.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,997,900 lb. in February, 1925, compared with 15,904,900 lb. in January, 1925, and with 14,121,900 lb. in February, 1924.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 422,264,000 square yards as compared with 402,808,400 square yards in the previous month and with 397,070,200 square yards in February, 1924.

#### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February was generally moderate, but slightly better than in the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.5 on the 23rd February, 1925, as compared with 11.0 on the 26th January, and 9.1 on the 25th February, 1924.

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

SHALL DE THE STATE OF THE STATE	V	Vorkpeor	ole.		Earnings.			
TRADES.	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 21st	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
bus almost smothly and	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
England and Wales : London Leicester	2,322 8,985	Per cent. + 1 · 8 + 1 · 0	Per cent. + 4.6 + 0.0	£ 5,300 24,679	Per cent. + 2 · 4 + 3 · 4	Per cent. + 5.4 + 3.9		
Leicester Country Dis- trict	2,061 6,901	$+0.5 \\ -0.1$	+ 3·1 - 0·1	5,036 16,818	+ 2.3	+ 7.2		
Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	8,254 3,413 2,464 4,379	+ 0·2 - 0·0 - 0·6 + 0·9	+ 2·6 + 2·3 + 3·6 + 5·7	19,283 8,905 4,795 8,999	+ 1·3 + 2·8 - 3·1 + 4·1	+ 5·4 + 3·3 - 8·5 + 0·4		
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	2,035 1,930	- 1·4 + 1·1	$-1.0 \\ -1.2$	3,735 4,012	-0.5 + 3.1	- 0·2 + 1·7		
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	4,575	+ 0.8	+ 7.0	9,751	- 0.6	+ 7.5		
Birmingham and District	1,082	- 1.3	+ 6.7	2,041	- 6.2	+ 1.4		
Other parts of England and Wales	1,618	- 1.3	+ 1.5	3,051	- 2.1	- 1.3		
England and Wales.	50,019	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	116,405	+ 1.1	+ 2.6		
Scotland	2,562	+ 1.2	- 3.1	5,492	+ 1.3	- 5.0		
Total	52,581	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	121,897	+ 1.2	+ 2.2		

Returns from firms employing over 38,600 operatives during the week ended 21st February, 1925, showed that about 27 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, to the extent of about Il hours each, on an average.

Employment in London was moderate, and slightly better than in January. At Leicester some improvement was shown, and employment on the whole was fair. It was also fair, and showed an improvement, at Hinckley. At Northampton a large number of firms was reported to be working less than full time; employment, however, was generally fair. Depressed conditions again prevailed at Wellingborough, and the majority of factories were working only three-quarter time; at Finedon and Raunds, on the other hand, there was a slight improvement. There was also a slight improvement at Kettering, and a fair number of factories were running full time during the month. Employment was fair at Higham and Rushden, and, as in January, full time was largely worked; and at Irthlingborough there was even a little overtime.

At Leeds the heavy boot industry continued depressed, but Employment in London was moderate, and slightly better than

At Leeds the heavy boot industry continued depressed, but slightly less short time was worked during the latter part of the month: the light boot and shoe trade continued good. Employment at Stafford was very slack, and showed a further slight decline, the majority of operatives losing one or two days a week. At Norwich employment was fairly good; in the machine-sewn section, in which employment was somewhat better than in January, little short time was worked; in the turnshoe section, 25 per cent. short time was worked; in the turnshoe section, 25 per cent. of

the operatives were reported to be working only half time. At Bristol and Kingswood employment was still very quiet. At Street it was fair, and slightly improved. In the slipper trade of the Rossendale Valley there was some improvement, and employ-

March, 1925.

ment in general was good.

Employment at Aberdeen and Kilmarnock was fairly good, and slightly better than in January; elsewhere in Scotland it was generally slack, and at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Maybole a decline was reported.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 2nd February, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 76 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered:—

Department.	Number of Applicants for Employment at 2nd February, 1925.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 5th January, 1925.			
COST   COST   COST	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Bootand Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Bog Making Bepairing and Hand Sewn	157 404 930 23 2,881 1,656 690 39	60 17 91 1,223 56 448 311 3	217 421 1,021 1,246 2,937 2,104 1,001 42	- 19 - 34 - 338 + 499 - 295 - 280 + 2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 14 - 42 - 334 - 400 - 515 - 416 - 306 + 3	
Work	739	66	805	- 20	+ 56	+ 36	
Total	7,519	2,275	9,794	-1,479	- 509	-1,988	

exports of boots and shoes in February, 1925, amounted to 113,664 dozen pairs, or 5,276 dozen pairs more than in January, 1925, and 7,762 dozen pairs more than in February, 1924.

#### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade showed a further improvement during February, and was generally described as fair, though bad in the wrapping section. The mills were still working irregularly in some districts owing to a shortage of orders.

In the letterpress printing trade employment was fairly good and rather better, on the whole, than in January. London and Manchester were included among those centres reporting an improvement; at Birmingham, however, there was a decline, and employment was only moderate at Ediphyrich yment was only moderate at Edinburgh.

employment was only moderate at Edinburgh.

With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was again good. With lithographic printers employment continued fair generally. It was, however, reported as bad and worse than in January at Manchester and Glasgow.

Employment with lithographic artists was reported as fair in London and slack at Manchester.

In the bookbinding trade employment was again moderate generally; there was a slight improvement in London and Edinburgh, but a decline at Liverpool and Leeds.

The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 6.0 at 23rd February, compared with 5.9 at 26th January and 6.2 at 25th February, 1924. In the paper and paperboard industry the percentage was 7.5 at 23rd February, compared with 7.5 at 26th January and 9.6 at 25th February, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery trades the percentage was 7.2 at 23rd February, compared with 7.9 at 26th January and 7.6 at 23rd February, 1924.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

heroline <u>n h</u> omyolan	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1925.		Percentagologed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
December respected in the case as a 10.423.		Feb., 1925.	Jan., 1925.	Feb., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Letterpress Printing:		9 3090		NO.	Dir in	Ros J C (O)
London	34,695	3.0	3.9	4.5	- 0.9	- 1.5
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	13,659	3.2	3.7	4.1	- 0.5	- 0.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	7,639	2.1	2.5	3.0	- 0.4	- 0.9
Scotland	5,844	3.9	3.8	5.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Other Districts	6,591	2.8	3.2	2.8	- 0.4	•••
Total	68,428	3.0	3.6	4.2	- 0.6	- 1.2
Lithographic Printing	9,325	2.9	3.1	3.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
Bookbinding	15,118	3.8	4.3	5.1	- 0.5	- 1.3

From the above figures it will be seen that there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed among letterpress printers, the most marked reduction occurring in London. There were also slight reductions in the unemployment percentages of bookbinders and lithographic printers.

#### BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade during February, except for a seasonal improvement in the painting and decorating section, showed very little variation as compared with the previous month and remained good with skilled operatives (other than painters) in most districts, but generally slack with unskilled workers; it was a little better, on the whole, than in February, 1924. Unfavourable weather conditions accounted for a certain amount of lost time on outside work; on the other hand, in a few instances, a little overtime was worked by certain classes of skilled operatives.

As regards individual occupations, employment in most districts continued very good with bricklayers and with plasterers, and good with carpenters and joiners; it remained fairly good at most centres with masons and with slaters. In a considerable number of districts there was again an unsatisfied demand for one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives, especially bricklayers and plas-

going classes of skilled operatives, especially bricklayers and plasterers. Employment with plumbers showed a further slight decline and was generally only moderate; there was an improvement with painters, as is usual about this time of the year, but employment was still bad in many districts; it continued slack, on the whole, with builders' labourers.

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate perentages\* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 25th February, and the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with January, 1925, and February, 1924. The figures are analysed according to the principal occupations and also by districts:—

Occupations.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at	Approximate Percentage*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage as compared with a					
	25th Feb., 1925.	Unem- ployed.	Month ago.	Year ago.				
Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Planters Plumbers Labourers of above All other occupations Total	3,588 1,081 922 230 384 23,075 2,105 28,461 24,716	2·9 1·9 4·1 4·4 2·4 21·5 6·1 11·2 24·9	- 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·3 + 0·1 + 0·1 - 6·2 + 0·5 - 0·9 - 1·8	- 1·1 + 0·1 + 0·8 - 3·0 - 0·6 - 0·5 - 1·1 - 1·0 - 1·1				
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Soutland Wales Northern Ireland	22,026 8,732 8,227 8,629 10,076 12,179 7,823 3,293 3,577	14·2 7·8 9·2 10·9 11·4 13·2 11·7 12·7 28·1	- 2.5 - 1.6 - 1.2 - 1.0 - 1.8 - 0.8 - 1.2 - 0.7 - 0.4	- 0.8 - 2.0 - 1.2 - 2.6 - 1.4 - 0.8 - 0.9 + 2.5 + 5.2				
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	84,562	11.7	- 1.5	- 1.1				

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,104,000, show that in February, 1925, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,336,100, as compared with £4,349,900 in January, 1925, and £5,023,400 in February, 1924. Of the total for February, 1925, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,374,700; factories and workshops for £499,200; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £414,200; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,048,000.

In a special article on page 78 comparative statistics are given of the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed in 149 of the principal towns in 1923 and 1924, and in 80 of the principal towns in the years 1911 to 1921, and 1922 to 1924.

#### BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade during February continued good on the whole. It showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month and was better than a year ago. Some short

time was reported owing to bad weather.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 23rd February, 1925, was 7.2, as compared with 7.9 at 26th January and with 8.1 at 25th February, 1924.

\* Figures are not available as to the exact numbers 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 unemployment 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.

713,250

The following Table summarises the information received as to the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid by those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under consideration:—

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

stights in and reds		Tumber of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
mairem oblika emale	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire, and	1,858	Per cent. + 0·1	Per cent. +15.8	£ 4,769	Per cent.	Per cent. + 21.9	
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	4,800	+1.3	+18.3	12,523	- 0.6	+ 32.9	
South and South-West	1,550	+ 0.6	+12.2	4,006	+ 3.0	+ 19.5	
Scotland	166	- 3.5	- 9.8	457	- 3.2		
TOTAL	8,374	+ 0.8	+15.9	21,755	+ 0.1	+ 27.5	

#### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement, but there was still much unemployment and short-time working. At Worcester employment was reported as fairly good; at Bristol as fair; and at Chesterfield and Derby as moderate. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15·2 at 23rd February, 1925, as compared with 16·9 at 26th January, and 13.4 at 25th February, 1924.

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

		Number of Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on				
	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st Feb., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.*			
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,463 9,594 1,853	Per cent 1.0 + 0.7 + 1.1	Per cent 1·3 + 5·7 + 3·2	£ 2,803 17,119 3,559	Per cent. + 0.8 + 1.3 + 0.8	Per cent 10.6 + 5.2 + 17.0			
TOTAL	12,910	+ 0.6	+ 4.5	23,481	+ 1.2	+ 4.6			
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts TOTAL	9,895 3,015 12,910	+ 0·4 + 1·2 + 0·6	+ 3·3 + 8·7 + 4·5	16,955 6,526 23,481	+ 0·1 + 4·1 + 1·2	+ 0.6 + 16.7 + 4.6			

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 12,356 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3,791, or 31 per cent., were working on an average 16 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st February, 1925.

#### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT with seamen during February remained slack on the

EMPLOYMENT with seamen during February remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 23rd February was 21·6, compared with 23·2 at 26th January, and 21·9 at 25th February, 1924.

On the Thames the demand for men was fair to moderate. On the Tyne it was fairly quiet at the beginning of February, but improved during the month. Employment was dull on the Wear and poor on the Tees. The demand at Hull was fair until the last week of the month, when a decline occurred. At Southampton, it was quiet until the last week of February, when an improvement was noticeable. Employment was quiet at Bristol; at Avonmouth it was quiet during the first half of the month, but improved later. Employment was quiet at Swansea until the last week of February, when it was reported to be fair. At Newport and at Cardiff it was when it was reported to be fair. At Newport and at Cardiff it was fair until the middle of the month, and declined somewhat afterwards. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was moderate in the first half of February and fair subsequently. At Manchester it was quiet on the whole.

Employment on the Clyde continued moderate and declined

towards the end of the month. At Leith it fluctuated from moderate to quiet, and at Belfast it remained generally quiet.

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 February.

A CHEST CONTRACTOR OF THE	1	Number of Se	eamen* ship	ped in		
Principal Ports.	Feb.	Inc. (4 Dec. (-		Two Months ended		
es thing that say, it bootens it was at markety a decided	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 1925.	Feb. 1924.	
ENGLAND & WALES:	A Series State	CONTRACT COMP	di atan	TERM VERNING		
Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	10,625 753 7,602 6,917 1,609 183 221 1,728 637 745 2,167 477	- 1,474 - 267 - 532 - 468 - 427 - 122 - 337 - 136 - 409 - 443 - 531 - 303	+ 3,216 + 96 + 1,568 + 1,481 - 182 - 189 + 467 - 22 - 64 - 93 - 1,040 - 164	22,724 1,773 15,736 14,302 3,645 488 779 3,592  1,683 1,933 4,865 1,257	18,536 1,530 13,895 11,201 2,988 227 818 3,088 24 1,576 1,865 6,062 1,622	
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and	277	- 86	- 30	640	628	
Grangemouth Glasgow	312 2,419	- 34 - 269	+ 45 - 62	658 5,107	468 4,642	
NORTHERN IRELAND:	178	- 115	_ 38	471	321	
TOTAL	36,850	- 5,953	+ 5,051	79,653	69,491	

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during February was still

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service 30.4 per cent. were unemployed at 23rd February, compared with 27.5 at 26th January, and 24.1 at 25th February, 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 Docks at	aily Numb	per of La	bourers em narves in L	ployed in ondon.
hone vicint east se	In	Docks.		12.5	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 7th Feb., 1925 14th 21st , 28th ,	4,300 4,160 4,150 4,221	1,997 2,898 2,026 3,106	6,297 7,058 6,176 7,327	8,512 8,504 7,887 8,163	14,809 15,562 14,063 15,490
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Feb., 1925	} 4,208	2,506	6,714	8,267	14,981
Average for Jan., 1925	4,786	2,491	7,277	8,302	15,579
Average for Feb., 1924	5,314	2 378	7,692	7,912	15,604

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in February was 821, as compared with 1,059 in the previous month, and with 826 in February, 1924.

East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers on the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth was bad, and worse than in January. It was also slack or bad with other classes of workers on the Tyne and at Blyth, and moderate on the Wear. Employment continued moderate at Middlesbrough and slack at Hull and most of the other East Coast ports.

Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment continued very fair. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 23rd February was 16,473, compared with 16,056 in the four weeks ended 26th January, and with 15,208 in the three weeks ended 18th February, 1924. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £46,511 in the four weeks ended 25rd February, compared with £47,307 in the four weeks ended 26th January, and with £38,475 in the three weeks ended 18th February, 1924. At Manchester employment continued to be brisk. Manchester employment continued to be brisk.

Employment continued slack at the South Wales ports. At Southampton it was fair, though slightly worse than in January. At Plymouth and other South Western ports it remained fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was moderate at Glasgow, fair at Leith, and slack at Dundee, where it had declined considerably.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF UNEMPLOYED.

DURING the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1925, 715,000 fresh claims were added to the register, while 713,000 claims were removed from the register. As the number of fresh claims may include those of a number of claimants who make a further claim after a short period of employment, it cannot be assumed that the change-over during the month is as great as the statistics below appear to show at first glance, but the figures indicate a substantial fluctuation in the personnel of the unemployed.

Insurance Claims current at 26th January, 1925 ... 1,165,890 Fresh Claims made between 26th Jan. and 23rd Feb., 1925 714,881 1,880,771 Claims removed from the register between 26th Jan. and

23rd Feb., 1925 ... ... ... ... ... ... Insurance Claims current at 23rd February, 1925 ... 1,167,521

#### EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

The following Table shows approximately the amounts which have been paid during the four weeks ended 27th February, 1925, by Employment Exchanges and through Trade Unions and other Associations having arrangements under Section 17 of the Act:—

	Amount paid in benefit							
Week ending	By Exchanges, etc.	Through Trade Unions.	Total.					
1925. February 6th ,, 13th ,, 20th ,, 27th	£ 885,000 877,000 872,000 851,000	£ 59,000 57,000 56,000 55,000	£ 944,000 934,000 928,000 906,000					
	3,485,000	227,000	3,712,000					

#### CLAIMS TO EXTENDED BENEFIT.

Claims to "extended" benefit—i.e., benefit beyond that to which the claimant is entitled in respect of contributions paid—are submitted for decision to the Local Employment Committees, composed, in the main, of representatives of employers and workpeople. The following Table shows the number of claims dealt with by these Committees in Great Britain during the period 13th January to 9th February, 1925:—

Applications referred to Committees during period .—
Applications admitted by Committees during period :— (a) For 12 weeks ...(b) For less than 12 weeks 

 (a) For 12 weeks
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 114,035

 (b) For less than 12 weeks
 ...
 ...
 ...
 141,786

 Applications rejected during period
 ...
 ...
 43,643

#### MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 23rd February, 1925, was 1,287,048. Of this number, 979,548 were men, 35,509 boys, 238,688 women and 33,303 girls. Compared with 26th January, there was a decrease of 303. In the men's department there was an increase of 10,763, while in the case of women and juveniles there were decreases of 4,795 and 6,271 respectively.

During the four weeks ended 23rd February, the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 102,624, of which 59,315 were for men, 25,228 for women, and 18,081 for juveniles.

		ations from ployers.		Number of Workpeople
Week ended	During Week.	Outstanding at end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.†	Registered as Unem- ployed.
26th January, 1925	29,978	21,375	25,898	1,287.351
2nd February, 1925 9th , , 16th , , 23rd , , ,	29,739 29,988 29,515 29,985	21,485 22,667 22,192 21,370	25,700 25,248 25,540 26,136	1,286,523 1,292,635 1,290,420 1,287,048
Total (4 weeks)	119,227		102,624†	

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and refer to all workpeople on the "Registers" of Exchanges, including persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in question. For Great Britain alone, the corresponding figures, as published in the Press, show that on 23rd February, 1925, the numbers registered as unemployed were 945,100 men, 223,900 women, and 67,100 juveniles as compared with 970,000 men, 239,000 women, and 65,000 juveniles at 29th December, 1924.

† This figure includes a weekly average of about 650 placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters.

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 23rd February, 1925. In certain cases—e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.—the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Numb	er of Persoyed on 2	sons registe 3rd Februa	red as ry, 1925.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared
Alou.	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	with 26th Jan., 1925.
London Division	137,552	36,417	9,238	183,207	- 9,150
South-Eastern Division Brighton Chatham Ipswich Norwich Rest of South Eastern	45,281 2,495 2,537 2,362 2,915 34,972	8,627 711 362 591 538 6,425	4,826 252 660 274 73 3,567	58,734 3,458 3,559 3,227 3,526 44,964	- 5,924 - 184 - 359 - 113 - 532 - 4,736
South-Western Division Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth Reading Southampton Swindon Rest of South Western	57,884 11,828 4,998 5,749 1,493 6,814 449 26,553	10,571 2,552 797 912 206 563 87 5,454	4,867 874 562 545 349 546 174 1,817	73,322 15,254 6,357 7,206 2,048 7,923 710 33,824	- 2,808 - 103 - 333 - 536 - 230 + 1,311 + 72 - 2,989
Midlands Division  Birmingham  Coventry  Cradley Heath  Derby  Leicester  Northampton  Nottingham  Smethwick  Stoke-on-Trent  Walsall  West Bromwich  Wolverhampton  Rest of Midlands	99,169 19,944 1,175 4,291 1,325 2,626 1,395 6,739 2,991 7,794 4,807 3,137 3,684 39,261	40,028 8,605 317 911 461 1,694 305 3,390 1,514 5,197 1,176 646 1,658 14,154	5,585 883 22 167 126 61 53 416 131 399 344 112 183 2,688	144,782 29,432 1,514 5,369 1,912 4,381 1,753 10,545 4,636 13,390 6,327 3,895 5,525 56,103	- 13,175 - 3,545 - 318 - 599 - 258 - 783 - 523 - 800 - 332 - 1,609 - 766 - 402 - 84 - 3,156
North-Eastern Division Barnsley Bradford Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby Halifax Hartlepools Huddersfield Lincoln Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham Sheffield Sheffield South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland York Rest of North Eastern	213,453 1,209 7,634 2,282 1,464 331 7,776 2,760 1,993 7,221 3,088 9,220 12,594 10,223 13,708 10,223 13,708 10,23 14,432 14,432 14,432 14,432 14,432 14,435 18,958	36,434 111 3,887 1,012 1,012 286 915 306 1,546 1,680 876 4,452 546 1,796 1,796 2,51 984 504 11,621	28, 265 102 116 214 917 432 125 490 157 704 411 169 1,005 246 1,071 647 329 844 422 5,416	265,079 1,348 11,786 2,599 2,592 2,592 3,498 3,664 7,975 4,925 10,800 17,457 3,111 11,851 16,509 24,320 7,402 7,402 7,402 16,260 16,260 2,861 95,995	+ 12,451 + 27 + 251 - 116 + 284 + 4 - 674 - 230 - 68 + 505 - 634 + 1,103 - 587 + 48 + 769 - 64 - 581 + 111 + 98 - 245 - 8 + 12,409
North-Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of NorthWestern	156,836 1,070 2,123 4,396 4,291 2,134 1,237 5,005 1,811 1,236 20,782 20,782 20,782 2,904 2,690 2,224 6,231 2,653 2,233 3,189 34,661	51,719 381 982 442 543 843 843 822 1,844 734 431 8,332 8,533 1,90 3,256 870 382 4,397 1,132 4,34 1,889 13,701	12,511 49 125 294 315 128 139 68 88 4,637 1,158 6 393 391 101 166 769 106 125 298 3,017	221,066 1,500 3,230 5,132 5,149 3,105 2,198 7,180 2,634 2,020 1,302 58,604 30,473 3,878 3,661 2,772 2,772 2,792 5,376 51,379	- 2,001 - 114 + 187 + 361 - 275 - 136 - 211 - 93 - 500 - 256 + 3 + 2,275 - 643 - 114 - 1,989 - 164 - 542 - 262 - 262 - 253 + 171 - 416 + 104 - 2,799
Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Rest of Scotland	144,956 5,245 2,119 6,500 10,347 55,564 5,453 2,280 4,014 53,434	35,680 1,621 334 2,433 2,567 15,028 1,315 255 1,113 11,014	10,016 268 102 138 766 4,459 516 100 282 3,385	190,652 7,134 2,555 9,071 13,680 75,051 7,284 2,635 5,409 67,833	+ 6,147 - 36 + 168 + 830 - 326 - 1,478 - 594 - 889 - 104 + 8,576
Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Wales	89,972 6,476 3,458 3,140 6,761 70,137	4,424 628 318 220 501 2,757	4,827 538 254 308 473 3,254	99,223 7,642 4,030 3,668 7,735 76,148	+ 9,603 - 249 - 891 - 48 + 73 + 10,718
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry Rest of Northern Ire-	34,445 22,670 2,622 466 495 1,011	14,788 9,481 541 612 176 475	1,750 1,091 91 19 35 59	50,983 33,242 3,254 1,097 706 1,545	+ 4,554 + 2,608 - 65 + 86 - 127 + 451
land  Great Britain and Northern Ireland	979,548	238,688	68,812	11,139	+ 1,601 - 303
		200	100 1 A 100 PA 10	Service service	Balkala apate

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate naggements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 23rd February, 1925. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 23rd February, 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

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

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

Every insured person claiming unemployment benefit must lodge his unemployment book at an Employment Exchange when making a claim. It is possible therefore to obtain from a count of the lodged books a record of unemployment in insured trades.

The figures given of numbers unemployed are not, however, confined to persons in receipt of benefit. They include:—

- (a) Insured persons, unemployed and in receipt of benefit;
- (b) Insured persons not in receipt of benefit, but known to be unemployed by reason of their maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange or otherwise;
- (c) Insured persons who are not in receipt of benefit and are not maintaining registration, but whose unemployment books remain lodged at Employment Exchanges. Provided there is no definite evidence of employment these are counted in the statistics for two months after the insured person's last attendance at an Exchange.

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

In July, 1923, the classification of insured workpeople was revised so as to bring it, so far as practicable, into conformity with the industrial grouping adopted in connection with the 1921 census of population. At the same time the classification was a state of the classification with the same time the classification was a state of the classification with the classification was a state of the classification with the classification was a state of the classification with the classification was a state of the classification with the classification was a state of the classification of insured workpeople was revised so as to bring it, so far as practicable, into conformity with the industrial grouping adopted in connection with the classification was revised so as to bring it, so far as practicable, into conformity with the industrial grouping adopted in connection with the 1921 census of population. At the same time the classification was a state of the classification with the same time the classification was a state of the classification with the same time the classification was a state of the classification with the same time the classification with the same time the classification was a state of the classification with the classificati

#5, 6-1 (VA) (1011, 3-11 th)			de de de la constante de la co	or the first		NU	MBERS A	ND PERCE	NTAGES T	UNEMPLO	YED.					er er				
INDUSTRY.	INSUR J (GREA	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			R OF UNIBOOKS RELODGED A FEBRUARY AT BRITALLHERN IRE.	MAINING T 7, 1925. N AND		ENTAGE U 3RD FEBR			(-2)	) AS 6TH GREA	JAN T B	OR DIPARE UARY, RITALI	192 N AN	ITH 25. VD				
				72 ( 15 ( 15 ( 15 ( 15 ( 15 ( 15 ( 15 ( 1	4	10 min		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		Great Britain	100			TO V						
101	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	only.  Totals.	Males.	Males.		Males.		Males. Fe		nales.	То	tal.
Fishing	25,150	600	25,750	3,716	56	3,772	14.8	9.3	14.6	14.1	+	0.1	-	4.5	4	0.1				
Mining:— Coal Mining	1,252,430	7,920	1,260,350	129,902	1,114	131,016	10.4	14-1	10.4	10.4	+	2.5	+	2.9	+	2.5				
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying  Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining State Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	17,050 4,950 35,840 10,120 20,550	40 50 300 10 1,610	17,090 5,000 36,140 10,130 22,160	2,920 911 2,054 203 1,463	4 7 18 1 207	2,924 918 2,072 204 1,670	17·1 18·4 5·7 2·0 7·1	10·0 14·0 6·0 10·0 12·9	17·1 18·4 5·7 2·0 7·5	16·9 18·4 5·4 2·0 7·3	1 1 1 1 1	1·3 0·6 1·0 0·2 0·2	++++	6.0 2.3 10.0 0.9	11111	1·3 0·5 0·9 0·2 0·1				
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	13,270	270	13,540	622	15	637	4.7	5.6	4.7	4.6	-	0.3	+	0.4	-	0-3				
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	13,230	260	13,490	1,304	26	1,330	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	-	1.6			-	1.6				
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	11,110	690	11,800	2,035	75	2,110	18-3	10.9	17.9	17.9	-	0.6	+	1.6	-	0.4				
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	15,330 62,770	690 7,720	16,020 70,490	905	85 1,095	990 5,095	5·9 6·4	12·3 14·2	6·2 7·2	6.1	-	1.2	+-	0·6 0·7	T	1.1				
Brick, Tile, etc., Making  Pottery, Earthenware, etc	37,960	35,290	73,250	4,519	6,610	11,129	11.9	18.7	15.2	15.2	-	0.8		2.8	-	1.7				
Glass Trades :							1.00.000	1000		a disciplina	35			CONTRACT.						
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	21,750 16,260	5,230 1,780	26,980 18,040	2,990 4,030	515 256	3,505 4,286	13·7 24·8	9·8 14·4	13·0 23·8	13:0 23:7		1·1 3·6		0·1 1·4	7	0.9				
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals,	1 100		(50	Spalma W		90 7 10 3	odmina lve to to			S. Danie	2310		STORE STORE	oals						
etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	76,010 13,820	21,630 5,440	97,640 19,260	7,121 1,117	1,519	8,640 1,497	9·4 8·1	7·0 7·0	8·8 7·8	8·8 7·8	-	0.4	+	0·4 0·8	+	0.5				
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	12,910	3,530	16,440	552	229	781	4.3	6.5	4.8	4.7	-	1.5			-	1.1				
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Metal Manufacture and Secondary Pro-	58,070	21,630	79,700	4,518	1,706	6,224	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	+	0.9	+	0.5	+	0.7				
cesses:— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	29,880	310	30,190	5,458	35	5,493	18-3	11.3	18-2	18.2	+	0.7	+	2.6	+	0.6				
naces from and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	203,150	4,120	207,270	46,902	399	47,301	23.1	9-7	22.8	22.8	-	0.9	+	0.9	THE STATE OF THE S	0.9				
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	36,500 24,960 25,690	3,530 4,300 1,530	40,030 29,260 27,220	4,353 12,081 5,224	333 1,210 160	4,686 13,291 5,384	11·9 48·4 20·3	9·4 28·1 10·5	11·7 45·4 19·8	11·8 45·4 19·7	+++	0·1 2·3 1·3	1-1	3·4 1·2	+++	0·1 1·4 1·2				
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	20,480	4,010	24,490	2,588	426	3,014	12-6	10.6	12.3	12.3	+	0.6	-	0.9	+	0.4				
Engineering, etc.:— Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	588,500 58,080 64,860 23,120	38,880 13,450 1,250 890	627,380 71,530 66,110 24,010	81,335 3,095 11,199 3,520	2,280 874 44 40	83,615 3,969 11,243 3,560	13·8 5·3 17·3 15·2		13·3 5·5 17·0 14·8	13·2 5·5 16·9 14·8	+-	0·7 0·2 0·5 0·3	1++1	0·2 0·6 0·1 0·2	+-	0·7 0·1 0·4 0·3				
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Construction and Repair of Motor  Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	184,500	18,840	203,340	13,328	1,236	14,564	7-2	6.6	7-2	7.1	-	0.4	-	0-3	-1	0.3				
Carts, etc	22,090	2,460	24,550	2,685	198	2,883	12-2	8.0	11-7	11.4	-	1.2	100	1.2	12	1.3				
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	51,000 251,610	1,180	52,180 255,090	3,669 84,052	51 201	3,720 84,253	7·2 33·4		7·1 33·0	7·1 32·8	+	0·3 1·3	1	1.9 0.3	+	0·4 1·3				

CHICAGO S SI	2 00	TIECHE	y exu	A 3	TO A	7 30	Nu	MBERS AND	PERCEN	rages Un	EMPLOYE	D.	
industry.	INSUR J (GREA	TED NUM ED PERSO ULY, 1920 T BRITAL HERN IRE	ONS AT 4. N AND	MENT B  23RD  (GREA	R OF UNE OOKS REN CODGED A' FEBUARY, T BRITAIN HERN IREI	HAINING 1925. N AND		ENTAGE UI 3RD FEBR	UARY, 19	ED AT	(-) AS 26TH (GREA	E(+) OR D COMPARE JANUARY, T BRITATI HERN IRE	D WITH 1925. N AND
ontrion workers at Gisagow, and sortions of a large number of local ion.	pott-for spailsout- ma. I. don	don eils an eils	nkhazal nkhazal	erizenion Prizento				at Britain thern Irela		Great Britain only.	i coa.s	is to to	Martine Martin Martine Martine Martine Martine Martine Martine Martine Martine
a the trainingal increases affected relevances and training want out training training training to the training and training trai	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades :— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	as-le-ration A alban	bgia giri	STE CAR	SELECTION SELECTION		1774					worls a	i wile i	
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	74,780 11,970	7,090	81,870 12,850	8,187 971	790 32	8,977 1,003	10·9 8·1	11·1 3·6	11·0 7·8	10.8	- 0·9 + 0·2	- 1·4 + 0·1	- 0·9 + 0·2
Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	48,700 23,540	26,240 8,140	74,940 31,680	3,737 3,217	2,205 1,158	5,942 4,375	7·7 13·7	8·4 14·2	7·9 13·8	7·9 13·8	- 0.6	+ 0.6 + 1.2	+ 0·2 - 0·2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	15,630	11,860	27,490	2,507	1,888	4,395	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.0	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	18,600 5,330	11,210 430	29,810 5,760	2,448 465	1,631	-4,079 475	13·2 8·7	14·5 2·3	13·7 8·2	13.7	+ 4.6	- 1·8 + 0·7	- 0.6 + 4.3
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	27,420 112,180	19,940 63,370	47,360	3,477 11,631	2,359	5,836	12·7 10·4	11·8 13·3	12·3 11·4	12.3	- 0·5 - 0·5	- 0·2 - 1·0	- 0·4 - 0·7
Textile Trades:— Cotton	201,450	360,940	175,550 562,390	12,639	8,400 25,751	38,390	6.3	7.1	6.8	11.4	+ 0.8	***	- 0·7 + 0·6
Woollen and Worsted	110,650	150,240 25,840	260,890 41,720	14,813	20·311 2,521	35,124 3,632	13.4	13·5 9·8	13·5 8·7	13·4 8·7	+ 0.8	+ 0.5 + 1.9	+ 1.5 + 0.3
Linen	25,620 13,150	57,510 28,070	83,130 41,220	4,798 1,819	11,026 2,614	15,824 4,433	18·7 13·8	19·2 9·3	19:0 10:8	14·4 10·8	+ 0.9 + 5.3 + 0.5	+ 7.9 + 0.9	+ 7.0 + 0.8
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	7,620 20,330	12,980 73,080	20,600 93,410	914 1,452	2,016 7,218	2,930 8,670	12·0 7·1	15·5 9·9	14·2 9·3	10.6	- 0·5 - 0·8	- 0.6 - 0.3	- 0.6 - 0.4
Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries	8,440 11,810 13,230	11,890 15,150 30,650	20,330 26,960 43,880	2,182 709 1,408	1,904 1,454 4,537	4,086 2,163 5,945	25·9 6·0 10·6	16·0 9·6 14·8	20·1 8·0 13·5	20·1 8·0 13·1	$ \begin{array}{rrr}  & - & 1.7 \\  & + & 1.2 \\  & + & 0.2 \end{array} $	- 1·0 - 0·5	- 1·3 + 0·2
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	83,920	33,600	117,520	9,915	4,472	14,387	11.8	13.3	12.2	12.2	- 0·2	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Leather and Leather Goods :— Tanning, Currying and Leather Dress-					- I not i	10 3000	Containing to	Grand do		estidate	cal ni	per cent.	S 2376
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	34,020 15,020	8,580 12,760	42,600	3,291	1,123	4,414 3,128	9.7	13.1	10.4	10.3	- 0·8 - 0·9	- 0·8 - 0·6	- 0·8 - 0·7
Clothing Trades : Tailoring	66,200	123,250	189,450	9,350	13,960	23,310	14.1	11.3	12.3	12.0	- 2.1	- 2.8	- 2.5
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	11,610	94,780	106,390	1,099	9,454	10,553	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.5	- 1.1	- 2.2	- 2.1
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)  Manufacture  Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	14,190	19,440	33,630	1,363	1,542	2,905	9.6	7.9	8.6	8.6	- 0.5	- 1.8	- 1.3
ing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries	7,340 10,790	64,740 18,920	72,080 29,710	1,297	5,089 2,532	5,781	9·4 12·0	7·9 13·4	8·0 12·9	7·3 12·9	+ 3.2 + 0.9	The second second	- 1·4 + 0·3
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades  Food, Drink and Tobacco:  Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	92,220	50,270	142,490	10,324	3,167 4,819	13,491	11.2	6·3 9·6	9.5	9.3	- 1·4 - 0·1	- 1·8 - 0·2	- 1·5 - 0·1
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	28,010	3,520	31,530	1,286	228	1,514	4.6	6.5	4.8	4.7	- 0.4	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Other Food Industries	25,160 50,670	47,010 57,810	72,170 108,480	2,156 5,213 4,827	5,730 9,659	7,886 14,872	3·6 10·3	12·2 16·7	10.9	10.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	85,890 13,760	23,010	108,900	4,827 998	3,279	8,106 3,825	5.6	9.4	7·4 8·7	7.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5 + 1.3	+ 0.1 + 0.9
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— - Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	54,690	2,990	57,680	5,806	282	6,088	10.6	9:4	10.6	10.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1	+ 0.1
Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	10,700 79,410 20,070	1,840 17,350	12,540 96,760	1,748 5,677 2,150	360 1,634 697	2,108 7,311 2,847	16·3 7·1 10·7	19·6 9·4 10·8	16·8 7·6 10·7	16·7 7·4 10·2	+ 0.6 - 0.2 - 0.5	$ \begin{array}{c cccc}  & - & 1.7 \\  & + & 0.2 \\  & - & 0.5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array}$
Other Woodworking Printing and Paper Trades :— Paper and Paper Board Making	39,920	6,430	26,500	3,021	1,087	4,108	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	+ 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.5
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	19,360	35,490	54,850	1,153	2,814	3,967	6.0	7.9	7.2	6.9	+ 0.1	- 1.0	- 0.7
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	4,100	1,380	5,480	225	130	355	5.5	9.4	6.5	6.5	+ 1.4	+ 3.5	+ 1.9
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	1,980 155,650	2,480 84,490	4,460 240,140	99 8,453	161 5,852	260 14,305	5·0 5·4	6.5	5·8 6·0	5·8 5·9	- 1.6	- 0.6 + 0.1	- 1·0 + 0·1
Building and Construction of Works :— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	713,030 133,770	8,530 810	721,560 134,580	84,312 25,875	250 37	84,562 25,912	11·8 19·3	2.9	11·7 19·3	11·4 19·0	- 1·6 - 0·6	- 0·1 + 1·5	- 1·5 - 0·5
Other Manufacturing Industries :- Rubber Manufacture	33,070	25,150	58,220	3,380	2,824	6,204	10.2	11.2	10.7	10.6	- 0.8	- 0.6	- 0.7
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-	11,820 5,450	2,380 4,360	14,200 9,810	550- 773	- 160 443	710 1,216	14.2	10.2	5·0 12·4	5·0 12·3	- 0·5 - 1·4	+ 0.7	- 0·3 - 1·1
ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	12,700 16,330	7,000 3,550	19,700 19,880	633 1,158	347 266	980 1,424	5·0 7·1	5·0 7·5	5·0 7·2	5·0 7·2	- 0·2 + 0·7	- 0·8 + 0·7	- 0·4 + 0·7
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture	5,940	5,100	11,040	603	696	1,299	10.2	13-6	11.8	11.8	- 0.3	- 1.1	- 0.7
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply Industries	165,660	5,890	171,550	11,172	210	11,382	6.7	3.6	6.6	6.5	- 0.2	- 2.0	- 0.3
Transport and Communication:  Railway Service  Tramway and Omnibus Service	163,940	9,270	173,210	11,231	465	11,696	6.9	5.0	6.8	6.6	- 0.3		- 0.3
Other Road Transport Shipping Service	115,110 146,050 113,880	4,210 4,380 5,240	119,320 150,430 119,120	4,410 23,746 25,294	248 186 491	4,658 23,932 25,785	3·8 16·3 22·2	5·9 4·2 9·4	3.9 15.9 21.6	3.9 15.6 21.6	- 1·5	+ 0·3 + 0·2 - 1·8	- 0·1 - 1·6
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	193,570	1,900	195,470	59,379	104	59,483	30.7	5.5	30.4	30.3	+ 3.0		+ 2.9
Other Transport and Communication and Storage	21,030	2,220	23,250	3,285	326	3,611	15.6	14.7	15.5	15.5	- 0.7	+ 1.8	- 0.5
Distributive Trades	807,880	544,230	1,352,110	65,778	38,513	104,291	8.1	7.1	7-7	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Commercial, Banking, Insurance and	64,080	36,660	100,740	4,967	1,278	6,245	7.8	3.5	6.2	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:  National Government  Local Government	129,040 224,310	31,930 19,400	160,970	13,110 22,408	1,481	14,591 23,225	10.2		9.1	9.1	- 0.3		- 0.2
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	65,580 42,550	45,100 23,400	243,710 110,680 65,950	3,272 6,840	1,233 2,716	4,505 9,556	5·0 16·1		9·5 4·1 14·5	9·2 4·0 14·4	- 0.2 - 1.0		- 0·1 - 0·1
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	101,150 21,360	188,770 91,510	289,920 112,870	15,338 1,417	25,112 6,081	40,450 7,498	15·2 6·6	13.3	14·0 6·6	13.8 6.5	- 0·4 - 0·5	- 0.6	- 0.5 - 0.1
Other Industries and Services	84,710	29,100	113,810	28,560	2,666	31,226	33.7	9.2	27-4	26.9		- 1.2	4. 0.1

TOTAL ... 8,480,600 3,033,400 11514,000 1,042,717 288,488 1,331,205 12·3 9·5 11·6 11·3 + 0·2 - 0·1 + 0·1

#### 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 February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of £22,500 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 580,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £8,500 in the weekly wages of over 90,000 workpeople. These statistics, however, are exclusive of changes in the wages of agricultural labourers, a considerable number of whom obtained increases in rates of wages in February, under the operation of Orders issued by the Agricultural Wages Board.

Apart from agriculture, the groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :-

Group of Industries.	Number of	wimate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases		
Mining and Quarrying Metal Woodworking, etc Public Utility Services Other	3,000 26,000 40,000 22,000	382,000 140,000 3,000 52,000	£  600 3,250 3,200 1,500	12,350 6,500 250 3,400		
Total	91,000	577,000	8,550	22,500		

The principal change in the mining group affected coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, where the percentage addition | SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1925. to basis rates was reduced by about 13 per cent. Coal miners in the Radstock district and iron ore miners in Cumberland also sustained small reductions. The current rates of cokemen and byproduct workers were reduced by about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. in Durham and South Yorkshire, by over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in West Yorkshire, and by over 2 per cent. in Lancashire and North Staffordshire.

In the metal group there was a reduction of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the standard rates (equivalent to about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on current rates) of standard rates and millmen in various districts in Frederic and

steel smelters and millmen in various districts in England and Scotland, with corresponding reductions in the wages of a large number of subsidiary classes of workers in the iron and steel trades whose wages are regulated under the smelters' sliding scale. Steel sheet millmen and galvanisers had their wages reduced by 3 per cent. on the current rates and there was a small reduction (under 1 per cent. on current rates) for Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales. Iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland sustained a reduction equivalent to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on current rates. Blast-furnace workers in Cumberland had a slight reduction in their cost-of-living bonus, and there were also reductions in the wages of blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire and Scotland. In the tinplate trade in South Wales and Monmouthshire, while current rates were reduced by about 1 per cent. for most classes, including

in London and Manchester. There were reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage trade.

In the public utility services the principal increases affected tramwaymen at Liverpool, Corporation workers at Glasgow, and men employed in the non-trading services of a large number of local

authorities in Yorkshire and London. In the other industrial groups the principal increases affected brickmakers at Peterborough, workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc. trade in Scotland, and road transport workers in Scotland; workpeople affected by reductions included those employed in the dyeing and dry-cleaning trade, while there were reductions under the Trade Boards Acts in the minimum rates fixed for workpeople employed in the paper-bag, paper-box, and brush and

broom trades.

Of the total decrease of £22,500 per week in February, £18,800 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry or selling prices, and nearly the whole of the remainder under cost-of-living sliding scales. Of the increases, totalling £8,550 per week, nearly £5,000 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; £3,600 took effect under arrangements made by standing joint bodies of employers and workpeople (of which £3,000 was under cost-of-living sliding scales); £2,200 resulted from settlements effected by arbitration or mediation; and £750 by direct arrangements made between the parties. Changes preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work amounted to about £100, practically the whole of which was an

Group of Industries.	of Work	te Number speople† l by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	9,000	378,000	£ 1,300	£ 7,100		
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	5,500 6,500	128,000	1,300 950	7,900		
Other Metal Textile	10,000 90,000	27,500 58,000	1,250 4,400	1,050 4,100		
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, etc.	7,000 15,000 30,000	1,850 150	450 1,350 3,600	150 15		
Building and Allied Trades Transport Public Utility Services Other	47,000 221,000 177,000 29,000		5,000 21,100 18,200 2,400			
TOTAL	647,000	593,500	61,300	20,315		

The principal change in the wood-working group affected coopers, whose wages were increased by 1d. per hour, and 6½ per cent. on basic rates in the case of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.

There were also increases in the wages of furniture trade corrections.

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1925.

Industry.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)		
			AGRICULTURE AND FISHIN	G.		
	ENGLAND.	1	Male workers	Rates fixed up to 31 October for a week of 50 hours in summer		
1.5 mg 1.5 mg	Buckinghamshire	9 Feb.	PRESENT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	and 48 hours in winter, varying from 10s. at 14 years to 30s. at 21 years and over.		
5-5 THE RES		W. A. A. S.	Female workers	Rates fixed up to 31 October varying from 3d per hour at		
100 -		}	Male workers	14 years to 6d. per hour at 18 years and over.; Rates fixed up to 31 October for a week of 54 hours, varying		
100 - 21 -	Cheshire	23 Feb. 3	Female workers	I from 11s, at 14 years to 35s, at 21 years and over t		
				Rates fixed up to 31 October at 6d. per hour for those 18 years and over, with lower rates for those under 18.‡		
10 4 1 4	Derbyshire	16 Feb.	Male workers	Rates fixed up to 15 December for a week of 54 hours, varying from 2½d. per hour at 14 years to 8d. per hour at 21 years and over. t		
Agriculture			Horsemen 21 years and over	Rates fixed up to 13 May at 32s. for a week of 50 hours for those boarded and lodged by employer, with extra payments of 7s. per week for householders, and 1s. 101d, per week for those not householders and not boarded and lodged by employer.		
767 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Durham	9 Feb. {	Stockmen and shepherds 21 years and over.	Rates fixed up to 13 May at 43s, per week for householders, 37s, 10\frac{1}{2}d, for those not householders and not receiving board and lodging, and 36s, per week\frac{5}{2} for those boarded and lodged by employer.\frac{1}{2}		
			Other male workers 21 years and	Rate fixed up to 13 May at 32s. for a week of 50 hours.‡		
			over. All male workers under 21 years	Rates fixed up to 13 May for a week of 50 hours, varying from		
10 - 20 -		The state of the s	Female workers	12s. at 14 years to 30s. at 20 years.‡ Rates fixed up to 13 May at 2s. per day for those 18 years and over, and at 1s. 6d. per day for those under 18.‡		
The second contract of	The property of the same of the party of the	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. 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 over 50,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced during the year.

‡ The new rates referred to took effect under orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act, 1924.

§ This rate is subject to a deduction of 15s. per week for board and lodging.

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

Industry.	dustry.  Locality.  Date from which change took effect.		Classes of Workpeople.				Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)		
	ENGLAND—cont.		AGRICULTURE A	AND FI	SHING	(0	ontinued).		
	Gloucestershire; and the parishes of Blockley, Cutsdean, Daylesford and Evenlode (Wor- cestershire).	9 Feb. {	Male workers emploor stockmen.	oyed as si	hepher		Rates fixed up to 11 October for head carters at 34s. 6d. week of 58 hours in summer and 36s, per week of 60 ho in winter, and for under-carters at 32s. 6d. per week of hours in summer and 34s. 6d. per week of 57 hours in winter Rates fixed up to 11 October for head shepherds or stocking at 36s. per week of 60 hours, and for under shepherds stocking at 34s. 6d. per week of 57 hours.*  Rates fixed up to 11 October for a week of 50 hours, vary		
			Female workers				from 9s. at 14 years to 30s. at 21 years and over.* Rate fixed up to 11 October at 5d. per hour.*		
	Hammakin and Tala	9 Feb.	Male workers .				Rates fixed up to 11 October for a week of 51 hours in sum and 48 hours in winter, varying from 9s, at 14 years to 3		
	Hampshire and Isle of Wight.	16 Feb.	Female workers				at 21 and over.*  Rates fixed up to 11 October at 5d. per hour for those 18 y and over, and at 4d. per hour for those under 18.*		
	Houtfordshire	o Feb	Male workers				Rates fixed for a week of 48 hours, varying from 12s. at years to 31s. (or 7\frac{3}{4}d. per hour) at 21 and over.*		
	Hertfordshire	9 Feb. {					Rates fixed for a week of 48 hours, varying from 12s. at vears to 24s, at 19 years and over.*		
		190301-35501	Male workers				Rates fixed up to 4 April for a week of 48 hours, varying fr 10s. at under 14 years to 36s. at 21 years and over; cattler and shepherds 21 and over to receive 4s. per week extra,		
	Holland District	16 Feb.					horsemen extra payments varying from 3s. 4d. per week 14 to 10s. at 21 and over.*		
	The same the same		Female workers  Male workers				Rates fixed up to 4 April at 6d. per hour for those 15 years a over, and 4d. per hour for those under 15 years.*  Rates fixed up to 16 February, 1926, for a week of 52 hour		
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	LIMO WOLKES	BRICH	208 A	100	summer and 48 hours in winter, varying from 10s. at under years to 32s. at 21 years and over; extra payments for the 21 years and over of 7s. per week for waggoners, 5s. per week for waggoners, 5s. per week for waggoners, 5s.		
	Kesteven and Lind- sey Districts.	16 Feb. {	Flamala wankana		•••		21 years and over of 7s. per week for waggoners, 5s. per w for shepherds, and 6s. per week for stockmen.*		
		}	Female workers  Male workers				for shepherds, and 6s. per week for stockmen.*  Rates fixed up to 16 February, 1926, at 4d. per hour at ur 17 years and at 5½d. per hour at 17 and over.*  Rates fixed up to 31 October for a week of 54 hours, vary		
	Leicestershire and	16 Feb. {	ANNHAMI ONA 91			110	in Rutland for those 21 years and over.*		
	Rutland.	}	Female workers  Male workers				Rates fixed, varying from 2½d. per hour at 14 years to 5d. hour at 18 and over.*  Rates fixed up to 31 October for a week of 50 hours, varying fixed up to 31 October for a week of 50 hours.		
	Nottinghamshire	21 Feb. {	Female workers				from 10s, 8d, at 14 years to 32s, at 21 years and over *		
	Charles Ministrate to Dr	}	Male workers				Rates fixed up to 31 October, varying from 2½d. per hou 14 years to 5d. per hour at 18 and over.* Rates fixed up to 31 October for a week of 50 hours in sum and 48 hours in winter, varying from 9s. at 14 years to		
Agriculture .	Oxfordshire	16 Feb.	Female workers				at 21 years and over.*  Rates fixed up to 31 October, varying from 24d, per hou		
(contd.)		}	Male workers				14 years to 6d. per hour at 18 and over.* Rates fixed for a week of 54 hours, varying from 10s. at 14 y to 31s. 6d. at 21 years and over.*		
	Shropshire	9 Feb. {	Female workers				Rates fixed, varying from 2½d. per hour at under 16 years to per hour at 18 years and over.*		
	Staffordshire	9 Feb.	Male workers			•••	Rates fixed up to 27 June for a week of 54 hours, varying f 10s. at 14 years to 31s. 6d. at 21 years and over.* Rates fixed for skilled workers at 38s. 8d. for a week of 60 h		
	Surrey	9 Feb. {	Male workers	100 PTG		1819	and for other workers for a week of 50 hours, varying from at 14 years to 32s. 3d. at 21 years and over; casual wor to receive rates varying from 2\frac{1}{4}d. per hour at 14 to 7\frac{1}{4}d. hour at 21 and over.*		
	Warrich-bira and		Female workers			•••	Rates fixed for a week of 50 hours at 5d, per hour for the under 18 years and 5½d, per hour for those 18 and over.*		
	Warwickshire; and the parishes of Alderminster, Shipston - on - Stour, Tidmington and	9 Feb. {	Male workers				Rates fixed up to 31 October for a week of 50 hours in sum and 48 hours in winter, varying from 10s. at 14 years to at 21 and over.** Rates fixed up to 31 October at 4d. per hour for those unde		
	Tredington (Worcestershire).		anness of dense being				years and at 5½d. per hour for those 16 and over.*		
	Wiltshire	9 Feb. {	Male workers Female workers			•••	Rates fixed up to 11 October for a week of 50 hours, var from 10s. at 14 years to 30s. at 21 and over.* Rate fixed up to 11 October at 5d. per hour.*		
		(	Male workers				Rates fixed up to 1 November for a week of 52½ hours in sum		
	Yorkshire (North	16 Feb. <	Female workers				and 48 hours in winter, varying from 15s. at 14 years to at 21 years and over.*  Rates fixed up to 1 November for a week of 44 hours at 6d.		
	Riding). WALES.		handout to prove their				hour for those 18 years and over and at 4d. per hour for tunder 18.*		
	Anglesey and Carnar- vonshire.	9 Feb.	Female workers  Male workers, 21 employed wholly	years a	nd ov	as	Rates fixed up to 13 May at 6d. per hour for those 18 years over, with lower rates for those under 18.*  Rate fixed up to 16 February, 1926, at 37s. for a week of 61 hours.		
	Denbighshire and Flintshire.	16 Feb. {	team-men, cattle shepherds, or bail Other male worker	liffs.		en, 	Rates fixed up to 16 February, 1926, for a week of 50 ho		
	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	16 Feb.	Male workers 21 ye				varying from 11s. at 15 years to 30s. 6d. at 21 years and or Rates fixed up to 1 May at 34s. for a week of 60 hours for stock teamsmen, carters and shepherds, and at 31s. for a wee 54 hours for other workers.*		
	Radnorshire and Brecknockshire.	9 Feb.	Male workers 21 ye	ears and	over		Rate fixed up to 2 April at 31s. for a week of 52 hours in sun and 50 hours in winter.*		
Fishing	Granton, Newhaven and Leith.	14 Feb.	Crews of steam tra	wlers			Increase of 6d. per day. Rates after change in harbour an sea respectively: first engineers, 11s., 15s.; second engin 10s., 13s.; firemen, 10s., 12s.; trimmers, 7s. 6d., 10s.; see fishermen and deck hands, 8s. 3d., 9s. 6d.; cooks, 7s. 6d., 8		
	.501805	11.916 N B N B	MINING AN	D QUAI	RYIN	IG.	and door name, os. od., os. od., cooks, is. od.,		
Coal Mining	Yorkshire, Notting- hamshire, Leices- tershire, Derby- shire, Cannock Chase, and War-	1 Feb.	Workpeople emp about coal mir those whose was by movements	loyed ines, other	in an er tha	id on led	Decrease of 2·10 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1 leaving wages 58·66† per cent. above the standard of 191		
	Chase, and War- wickshire. Radstock District	29 Jan.	tries.			1	Decrease of 1.17 per cent, on the standard base rates of 1		

\* The new rates referred to took effect under Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages

\* The new rates 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 February was 57 for the Eastern Area and 53.66 for the Western Area (subject to conditions described in footnote ‡ below).

‡ In accordance with the terms of the National Agreement of June, 1924, the above change was subject to the condition that the wages of an adult day-wage workman should not fall below a sum represented by adding 40 per cent. to the standard wages of the lowest-paid class of day-wage workmen in the district. In Warwickshire it was agreed that the wages of lower-paid men are not to fall below a total minimum of 7s. 6d. per shift for surface workers and 8s. per shift for underground workers, whilst in South Derbyshire wages were not to fall below a total minimum of 7s. 5d. per day for adult able-bodied surface workers and 7s. 9d. per day for adult able-bodied underground workers.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			MINING AND QUARRYING (contra	i muail
	Durham	1st full	William And Quantina (con-	Decrease* of 2 per cent, on standard base rates leaving grages
Total Ed 165 to see	West Yorkshire	pay in Feb.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	41 per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for labourers, 5s. 6d. per shift, plus 41 per cent.
Coke and By-Products	West Tornsmite	\$61 S \$650 S	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Decrease* of 7 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for labourers,
Manufacture	South Yorkshire	1 Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers	5s. 4d. per shift, plus 45 per cent.  Decrease of 2·10 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages
Butterier State 30	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1st full	1 6 6	Decrease* of 3 per cent, on standard base rates leaving wages
7.70	North Staffordshire	pay in Feb.	COSES	48. 9d. per shift, plus 39.5 per cent
remains at amount I	North Stanordshire			Decrease* of 3 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages 38.75 per cent, above the standard. Rate after change for labourers
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Cumberland	16 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron ore	48. 9d. per shift, plus 38.75 per cent.  Decrease* of 1d. per shift in the bargain price for iron ore miners
marg Bi seeds to	and per lift languages	15 10 10 10	mines.	(98. 2d. to 98. 1d.), of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5d.); of \$d. ner shift for winding enginemen (8s. 11d. to
Iron Mining	Fried Allers at the Ma			88. U\(\frac{1}{2}a.\); of \(\frac{1}{2}a.\) per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per shift for hows under 16 years. Bate
Allen Dell' a Dell'	City and as a series		Territoria de la compansión de la compan	after change for underground 1st class or leading labourers, 5s. 11d. per shift, plus a bonus of 1s. per shift.
ment entrain	North Lincolnshire	1 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease* of 8½ per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
Quarrying	West Cumberland	9 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per shift for other men, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per shift for boys under 16 years.
				Rates after change: knobblers, 7s. 114d. per shift; day labourers, 6s. 94d.; ruddmen, 6s. 34d.; plus, in each case, a bonus of
				9d. per shift.
11 12000 30 .01	certainty as designed a	СН	EMICAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTER	Y, ETC., TRADES.
Brick-Making	Peterborough and District.	lst pay week	Brickmakers	Bonus of 5 per cent. on earnings previously paid withdrawn, and increase granted of 7½ per cent. on rates existing at
remarks to their year	What Jasa Janes	in Feb.	Constitution of the second	31 December, 1924. Rates after change: burners, 10s, 11d.
autoric compositi			1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	per shift; labourers, 11d. per hour; plus, in each case, 7½ per cent.
. 27 . 29 . 29 . 20	THE MAN THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	IRO	N AND STEEL SMELTING AND	MANUFACTURE.
June to co cor. box.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay day	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on	Decreases in bonusest of amounts varying from 1.3d. to 3.5d. per
Service Committee	Law 12 71 ARCHOLOGY	in Feb.	maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	week, according to base rates. Rates after change for labourers: general, 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 26 per cent., plus 6s. 9 3d. per week; shiftmen, 5s. per shift, plus 26 per cent., plus 6s. 9 3d.
AR AND SOUTH	North Lincolnshire	1 Feb.	Pleatfumesomen	per week.
AC OF SUPERIOR	and certain firms in the Leeds District.		Diastiurnacemen	Decrease* of 81 per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages 421 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Minimum
Pig Iron Manufacture	North Lincolnshire	1 Feb.	Engineers, electricians, apprentices,	rate after change for labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 42½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
andort HI delication		2 1 00.	improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfur-	Decrease* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 34 per cent. above the standard, plus a tonnage bonus. Rates after
. No cli many 18 ye	ger to be at the Little and		naces and in steel works.	change: pattern-makers, 44s.; boilersmiths, 43s.; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians and armature winders, 42s.; machinemen
most parent will	CLASSO STORES OF STREET		ar lighter to the same and the same	(millers, borers, planers, etc.), 30s. to 38s.; strikers (after 1 year's service), 32s. 6d.; plus, in each case, 34 per cent. and
emod to he a mo	West of Scotland	1 Feb.‡	Blastfurnacemen	a tonnage bonus.  Decrease* of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per
BIBROUGH LEVELD	The last state of the last	(	Bricklayers' labourers employed at	cent. above the standard.  Decrease* of 0.2d. per hour (11.73d. to 11.53d.).
TORE SECTION ST. DE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN		blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	
SECOND NO. TOWN TO	North of England	1 Feb.	Engineers, electricians, strikers, motor attendants, arc lamp trim-	Decrease* of 12st of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since
manual of north	the Rose A not work by		mers, boilermakers and pattern- makers employed at blastfurnaces	1 May, 1921, of $\frac{119}{152}$ of such advance.
-00 11 Emar 25 1	Certain districts in England, also West	1 Feb.	and in iron and steel works. Bricklayers and masons employed	Decrease* of 21 per cent. on basis rate, leaving wages 11 375d. per
DESTRUMENT ORDER TO	of Scotland.§		at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works in England, and steel	hour, plus 411 per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
Molysey Languist D. O.	North of England	1 Feb.	works in West of Scotland. Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc.,	Decrease* of 182 of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since
	ve bran 12 an ode or a	THE SECOND	in puddling forges and rolling mills whose wages are based on a	1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{119}{152}$ of such advance.
samens it would	Dito door e ust vetalen	14 T ON THE (	47-hour week. Men employed in steel melting	Our shall Y
.104 07 3.07, 12 14	AND MENT REPORT AND		shops:— Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle-	Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on the standard of 1905, leaving wages
and the state of the	to soon a tot solomye		men, furnace helpers, etc., and gas producermen and	41\frac{1}{2} per cent. (basic process) and 16\frac{1}{2} per cent. (acid process) above the standard.
lose the roots and	England and West	1 Feb. {	charge wheelers. Semi-skilled workers and	Western Carrier State.
Iron and Steel   Manufacture	of Scotland.¶	HER TOWNS AND	labourers:— Men on 8-hour shifts**	Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 41½ per
			Men whose wages are based	cent, above the standard
smoot of to also	Name of Street		on a 47-hour week.**	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{182}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{152}$ of such advance.
*. novo lava esco :	England and Wales, (including Midlands,	9 Feb.	Steel sheet millmen	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 62½ per cent. above the standard of 1891.
10 2000 n 202 a 4	Wales and Mon- mouthshire).		December 1	of the state of th
3 sangua o kamada	England and Scotland	1 Feb.	Roll turners	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{12}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since
	North East Coast	1 Feb.	Men employed on direct production	1 May, 1921, of 118 of such advance.  Decrease* of 21 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 411 per
to bue modered of	Area.††		in steel rolling mills. Steel millmen, engineers' labourers	cent. above the standard.  Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 41½ per
LUCY A 1.40L .bd .	Workington	1 Feb. {	and general labourers. Engineers employed in steel works	cent. above the standard.  Decrease* of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 42s. per week, plus 41½ per
			Workpeople employed in steel	cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
trac years all	Barrow-in-Furness	1 Feb.	works:— Rail millmen	Decrease* of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 32½ per cent. above the
1.1101 (0.100.4)	m z unos	2 1 60.	Enginemen, cranemen, etc	standard of 1909.  Decrease* of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 41½ per cent. above the
L		U	Introduced our reserve active	standard of 1909.

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

† This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.

‡ This change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st February—in most cases this was 1st February.

§ This change took effect under an arrangement made by the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the West Coast Ironmasters' Association, the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association, and the Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association, with the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers.

[Men with base earnings of not more than 7s. per shift have, since August, 1924, been in receipt of bonuses varying according to earnings from 2d.

§ This change applied to firms who are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, those in England being situated principally in North East Coast District, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

\*\* The men on 8-hour shifts referred to are those who do not receive allowance hours and/or extra payment for night shift during the normal week. The men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week are mainly men employed in engineering shops or working with craftsmen who receive the allowances or †† Except certain men employed at Newburn, West Hartlepool and Gateshead.

†† Except certain men employed at Newburn, West Hartlepool and Gateshead.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)		
	IRON	AND STE	EL SMELTING AND MANUFACTU	RE (continued).		
Iron and Steel	South West Wales	1 Feb. {	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers, engineers' labourers and general labourers.  Bricklayers' and joiners' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.  Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) engaged in Siemens steel manufacture.	Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 41½ per cent. above the standard.  Decrease* of 0.24d. per hour. Rate after change: 10.58d. or 10.59d. per hour.  Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 32½ per cent. above the standard, plus an additional 30 per cent. to those with base earnings of not more than 30s. per week; an additional 6d. per shift to those with a base rate of 30s. 1d. to 40s. per week; an additional 4d. per shift to those with a base rate of 40s. 1d. to 50s. per week; and an additional 3d. per shift to boys under		
Manufacture (contd.)	West of Scotland		Men employed in steel rolling mills:—  Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen and firemen and mill labourers employed in steel rolling mills. Semi-skilled workers and general labourers.  Bricklayers' labourers in steel works  Iron puddlers and millmen	18 years of age. Rate after change for labourers, 30s. per week, plus 62½ per cent.  Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 41½ per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for mill labourers, 5s. per shift, plus 41½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift.  Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{252}\) of the total advance in wages given between August 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease, since May 1, 1921, of \(\frac{1}{152}\) of such advance.\(\frac{1}{7}\) Rate after change for general labourers, 41s. 9d. per week.  Decrease* of 0.19d. per hour. Rate after change for day shift men, 9.66d. per hour, plus 1s. per shift.		
, calle wants	ENGI	NEERING,	SHIPBUILDING AND OTHER MET			
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	5 Jan. 1 Feb.	Able-bodied labourers:  Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture (except maintenance craftsmen).	Increase of 10 per cent. to men with a base rate of 5s. per day, and of such smaller percentage on base rates over 5s. and less than 5s. 6d. as will make full-time earnings of the same amount as for those on a base rate of 5s.  Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages (with the temporary allowance of 7½ per cent. previously paid) 15 per cent. above the basis rates (which include 25 per cent. bonus consolidated in 1920). Minimum rate after change for labourers, 47s. 7d.		
Galvanizing	England and Wales	9 Feb.	Workpeople employed in galvanizing departments (excluding process of	per week, Decrease* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 62½ per cent, above the standard.		
Chain-Making	Great Britain	26 Feb.	annealing).  Pieceworkers employed in the hand-hammered chain-making trade.	General minimum piece rates for hand-hammered chain as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 30 October, 1923, modified in regard to certain conditions affecting their scope and definition (see p. 110).		
the Trouts Boards			TEXTILE TRADES.	CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		
Jute	Great Britain Scotland	16 Feb.  Jan.¶	Male workers employed on hessian weaving.    Adult workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing	Minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (to be the same as those already in force for female workers); also guaranteed and minimum time rates fixed, latter to start at 15s. 3d. per week at under 16 years, increasing to 39s. 1d. at 21 years and over. (See also p. 110.)  Increase of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and 1s. 3d. per week for women 18 years of age and over, such increases not to be subject to cost-of-living wage additions.		
Textile Bleaching,	Macclesfield	Pay day in week	and finishing trades.**  Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades:  Male workers	Increase†† of 1s. 1d. per week for those 22½ years and over, and of amounts varying from 3d. to 1s. per week for those under 221 years Rates after change; under 14 years, 16s. 3d.,		
Dyeing Finishing, etc.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland,	Pay preceding 1st pay	Female workers  Machine calico printers	increasing to 45s. 9d. at 21, and to 52s. 4d. at 22½ years, plus 2s. for those 21 and over.  Increase†† of 7d. per week for those 18 years and over. Rate after change: 28s. 6d., plus 1s. 3d.  Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced†† from 68 per cent. to 67·15 per cent. on basic wages, the flat rate bonus of 10s. per week for journeymen and 9s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.		
of rote of Le. Cd.	a signi disensioni segli	day in March.	CLOTHING TRADES.  Female workers:— Employed in hand embroidery, sparring, thread drawing,	Piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts varying from 3½d. to 5½d, per hour, (See also p. 70 of February GAZETTE.)		
Linen and Cotton Embroidering	Northern Ireland	23 Feb. {	drawn thread work, top sewing, clipping, and nickilling.  Employed in sparring on house hold linens.	Minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in an increase of about 30 per cent. (See also p. 70		
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	England and Scot-	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade.	of February GAZETTE.)  Decrease†† of 2s. per week for men 21 and over, and of 6d. or 1s.  per week for youths under 21 and for women and girls. Rates after change: men—skilled dyers, 68s. or 73s.; dyers (one colour), 63s.; wet or dry cleaners, finishers, glazers and other skilled workers, 58s.; labourers, 53s.; women—29s.		
	Part Bill of the of Dis	gord to the	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	TRADES.		
Baking and Confectionery	Swansea	1 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase†† of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: first and single hands, 68s. 6d.; table hands, 62s. 6d.—plus a minimum bonus of 5s. per week for night workers.		
ASSOCIATED SACRETES	Select the selection of	PORCE OF	WOODWORKING AND FURNITUE	Increase of 5 per cent. Rates after change: horizontal and		
Mill Sawing	Chesham	1 Feb.	Horizontal and circular sawyers, machinists and labourers.	circular sawyers, etc., 1s. 3d.; skilled benchmen, 1s. 1d.; eross cutters and sawyers' mates, 1s. 0½d.; benchmen and labourers, 1s.; less 5 per cent. in each case.		
	all accessors plants of		Timeworkers:— Cabinet makers, wood-carvers, chairmakers, gluers, crampers-up, woodcutting machinists, and upholsterers.			
Furniture Manufacture	London	1 Feb. {	French polishers(male), japanners	To an a good to of 2. 78 nor cont on current Wages		

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

† See note || on previous page.

‡ Excluding process men doing labouring work while waiting for vacancies to occur in various process departments.

§ Certain firms—members of the Galvanizing Conciliation Board.

|| 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.

¶ The change took effect from the beginning of pay week first occurring on or after 12 January.

\*\* Excluding waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engineers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant.

†† The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices,

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		WOOD	WORKING AND FURNITURE TRA	DES—(continued).
ny somos 632 par ripe; 19.552, or	London (contd.)	1 Feb. {	Pieceworkers:— Upholsterers	Increase* in total of agreed percentage payable on basic rate from 75 to 79·16, except for those employed by certain firms (see p. 315 of LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1921), for whom the percentages payable are 10 per cent., plus 10 per cent., plus 79·16 per cent. (calculated cumulatively).
Furniture Manufacture (contd.)	London Manchester, Salford, Altrincham, Bolton and Stockport.	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers employed in the white enamelled (deal) section. Gilders	Increase* to rates prevailing at 1st May, 1922.  Increase* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour (1s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 9d.).  Increase* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for male workers and \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for female workers, with proportionate increases for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, machinists (after four years on machines), upholsterers, polishers, and mattress makers, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 4d.; upholstresses and female polishers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; glass-workers: bevellers silverers and cutters 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; glass-workers: bevellers silverers and cutters 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; plustiliant.
wa 414 amon na children di Mariana children di Mariana	Oldham Wigan	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Upholsterers and french polishers Cabinet makers, machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers.	workers: bevellers, silverers, and cutters, ls. 9d.; brilliant cutters, ls. 10d.; fitters, ls. 7d.; packers, ls. 6d. Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. 8½d. to ls. 9d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. 8½d. to ls. 9d.).
South Country of the	High Wycombe Nottingham	Feb.† 1 Feb.	Labourers Cabinet makers, carvers, chair-makers, french polishers, machinists, upholsterers, sanders by hand or machine, and packers.	Decrease* of ½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2d.).  Increase* of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: sanders (single band) and packers, 1s. 4d.; others, 1s. 7d.
Coopering	Great Britain; also Belfast and Lon- donderry.	lst pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and 6½ per cent. in percentage addition for pieceworkers (making piece rates generally 88½ per cent. above pre-war rates). Rates after change: London, 1s. 9d.; Birmingham, Liverpool, Northwich, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Manchester, Cardiff, Swansea, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Stirling, Livingston, Alloa, Belfast and Londonderry, 1s. 8d.; other districts, 1s. 7d.‡  Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Making	Great Britain	1 Feb.	trade:— Timeworkers 21 and over:— Male workers Female workers Timeworkers under 21:— Male workers§ Female workers§ Pieceworkers	(see also p. 70 of February GAZETTE):—  Decreases* of from \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour.  Decreases* of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour.  Decreases* of from 1s. to 3s. per week.  Decreases* of from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week.  Piecework basis time rates fixed at 10 per cent, above the appropriate general minimum time rates.
	and resp. 68 Company of the second		PAPER, PRINTING, AND ALLIE	
t de ci) cus a sus de	k oberti pila sakan bert		Workpeople employed in the paper- box making trade :—  Male timeworkers :—	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see also p. 70 of February GAZETTE):—
Paper-Box Making	Great Britain	1 Feb. {	Other than learners  Learners  Female timeworkers :—	Decreases* of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. General minimum time rate after change, 51s.  Decreases* of from 6d. to 2s. per week.
	embles to constant in the constant of the cons		Other than learners Learners Pieceworkers	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week (32s. to 30s. 6d.).  Decrease* of 6d. or 1s. per week.  Decrease* in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 2s. 6d.  per week (60s. to 57s. 6d.) for men, and 1s. 6d. per week (34s. to 32s. 6d.) for women.
	For the state of t		Workpeople employed in the paper- bag trade :—  Male timeworkers :—	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see also p. 70 of February GAZETTE):—
Paper-Bag Making	Great Britain	1 Feb. {	Other than learners Learners Female timeworkers :— Other than learners	Decreases* of from 1s. to 3s. per week. General minimum time rate after change, 55s.  Decreases* of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week.
			Learners Female pieceworkers	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week (32s. to 30s. 6d.).  Decrease* of 6d. or 1s. per week.  Decrease* in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. 6d.  per week (33s. 6d. to 32s.).
Building	About 10 control of	suit stand	BUILDING AND ALLIED T	RADES.
Building Shopfitting	Aberystwyth  London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb. 7 Feb.	Brass and metal mechanics employed in the shopfitting industry.	Increase* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.  Increase of ½d. per hour for skilled and semi-skilled men and of 1d. per hour for assistants. Rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 9d.; semi-skilled men, 1s. 7d.; assistants, 1s. 4½d.
800) TOTAL 1	The second second second	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	TRANSPORT TRADES.	
.205	Ipswich and District	14 Feb.	Road transport workers	Increase to a rate of 45s. per week for carters and stablemen (for a week of 54 hours), and to 48s. per week for petrol wagon drivers (under 2 tons) and steam wagon mates, and to 56s. per week for petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over) and steam wagon drivers (for a week of 48 hours).
Road Transport	Plymouth Scotland (except Forfarshire).	7 Feb. Week	Single horse drivers and assistants and loaders.	Increase of 1s. per week (49s. to 50s.) in the minimum rate.  Increase of 1s. per week for men and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years. Rates after change: Glasgow and Paisley—
bog latueshoot :	Forfarshire	2 Feb.	Road transport workers	one-horse drivers, 55s. per week; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 64s.; steam wagon drivers, 74s.; secondmen on steam wagons, 69s.; Aberdeen—one-horse drivers, 52s. 6d.; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over) and steam wagon drivers, 58s. 6d.  Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change at Dundee—one-
Line State of St.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The state of the s	horse drivers, 53s. per week; two-horse drivers, 55s.
	Leeds	7 70 16	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVI	Annale Company of the
Gas Under- takings	Glasgow	7 Jan. 4 Feb.	Labourers Certain classes (mainly semi-skilled and unskilled workers).	Rate of wages increased from 1s. 1.93d. per hour to 1s. 2½d.  Increase of 1s. per week for able-bodied males, and of 6d. for non-able-bodied males and females. Rates after change: gasfitters (house), 1s. 4.36d. per hour; gas stokers (ordinary),
Waterworks Undertakings	Glasgow	1st full pay day after 5 Feb.	Certain classes (mainly semi-skilled and unskilled workers).	Is. 3.93d.; labourers, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.  Increase of 1s. per week for able-bodied males, and of 6d. for non-able-bodied males and females. Rates after change: pipe layers, 59s. to 64s. per week; stokers, 57s. and 59s.; general labourers, 55s.

\* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
† The change took effect from the pay-day in the week ending 28th February.
‡ At Burton-on-Trent the rate for those at block and on unions and pressure work is 1s. 8d. per hour, and for vat makers, 1s. 9d.
§ Except those of 15 and under 16 years of age, whose wages remain unchanged.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES	(continued).
(	Leeds	8 Jan.	Labourers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d.) for indoor labour and of 1½d. (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d.) for outdoor labourers.
Electricity Supply	Certain Undertakings in Scotland.*	1 Feb.	Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	Increase of 2s. per week. Scheduled minimum rates af change: labourers—Group A, ls. 2·21d. per hour; Group 1s. 1·33d.; Group C, ls. 1·37d.; stokers—Group A, ls. 3·15 Group B, ls. 2·57d.; Group C, ls. 2·27d.*
Undertakings	Glasgow	lst full pay day after 5 Feb.	All classes, except electrical fitters, electricians, jointers and instru- ment makers.†	non-able-bodied males and females. Rate after change, labourers, 55s. per week.
T	Liverpool	. 3 Feb.	Drivers, conductors and shed attendants.	Increaset of ls. per week. Rates after change: motorm 64s. 5d. to 66s. 9d. per week; conductors, 59s. 8d. to 64s.
Tramway Undertakings	Dundee	. l Jan.	Conductors	Increase of 6d. per week. Rates after change: 56s. 6d 59s. 6d. per week.
	Hartlepool	. 1 Feb.	Manual workers	Increaset of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: roadr 1s. 4\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); refuse collectors, 1s. 3\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); general labourers, 1s. 2 street sweepers, 1s. 2d.
	Certain Authoritie in the West Riding of Yorkshire.§		Manual workers	Increase; of \( \frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour. Minimum hourly rates after charges for sweepers, dustmen and labourers, Grade A areas, Is. Grade B1, Is. 0\( \frac{1}{2} d. \); Grade B2, Is.; Grade C1, II Grade C2, Ild.; Grade D1, 10\( \frac{1}{2} d. \); Grade D2, 10d.\( \frac{1}{2} Id. \); Increase; of \( \frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour. Rates after change: labour the charge in the char
	York	. 5 Feb.	Manual workers	Increase; of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: labou carters and refuse collectors, 1s. 3½d.; day scavengers, 1s.
	Worcestershire	. 29 Jan.	Roadmen and labourers employed by County Council.	Minimum rate of 30s. per week adopted.
	Kesteven	. 16 Feb.	by County Council. Roadmen employed by Highways Committee of County Council.	Increase to a rate of 8d. per hour.
Non-Trading Departments	Norfolk	. 29 Dec.	Roadmen employed by County Council.	Increase of 4s. per week for foremen, and of 3s. per weel others. Rates after change: lengthsmen, 35s. per west-likely lengthsmen.
of Local Authorities	London	. lst pay day in Feb.	Manual workers	skilled labourers, 32s.; casual labourers, 29s. Increaset of the cost-of-living bonus as revised July, 1922. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after chargeneral labourers, 63s. 1ld.; scavengers, 60s. 6d.; fe
	Ilford	. 1 Feb.	Manual workers	lavatory and bath attendants, 47s. 4d.    Increase; of hath of the original bonus. Rates after chagangers, 61s. 6d. per week; road labourers, scavengers, refuse collectors, 58s. 3d.; paviors and masons, 1s. 9d. hour.
	Carmarthenshire	28 Jan.	Manual workers employed by County Council.	Cost-of-living sliding scale previously in force cancelled, an increase of 6s. per week granted. Rates after change roadmen: Agricultural Districts, 48s. per week; Industricts, 50s
	Glamorganshire	. 7 Jan.	Manual workers employed by County Council.	Increaset of 1s. 4½d. per week. Rate after change for n
	Glasgow	lst full pay after 5 Feb.	Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	Increase of is, per week for able-bodied males and of our non-able-bodied males and females. Rates after chalabourers and scavengers, 55s. per week; refuse collections of the per ton or 90s. per week.
Government	Various towns i	n lst full pay after	Hired and established messengers employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty establishments at Dockyard ports.	Increase of 1s, per week in the minimum basic rates, and total weekly rates after change: hired messengers, established messengers, 48s. 9d. (See Decision No. 103 p. 109)
Service	Great Britain.	11 Feb.	Motor drivers employed in H.M. Dockyards.	Increase of 3s. per week in the minimum basic rate (38s. to 4 and wages adjusted so that approximately 50 per cent. o employees receive a basic rate of 41s. per week; approximately 15 per cent. 20 per cent., 42s. per week; approximately 15 per cent., 44s. per week; and approximately 15 per cent., 44s. per week; approximately 15 per cent.
	nati door	BERDO	FATAL IN	per week; and approximately 15 per cent., 44s. per verthese rates being subject in each case to the addition of current cost-of-living bonus, viz., 14s. per week. (See Dev. No. 1036 on p. 109.)
	of contract there ?	10 11 11	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	PROPERTY DEAL PROPERTY STATES THE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
Leather Belt	Great Britain .		Timeworkers	Increase; of ½d. per hour for skilled men and ½d. per hou semi-skilled. Rates after change: skilled—London, ls. Provinces, ls. 4½d.; semi-skilled—London, ls. ld., Provinces, ls. 0½d.
Manufacture	: (100m) (100)	day in Feb.	Pieceworkers and cutters on daywork,	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreeme. November, 1922, increased‡ from 76 to 80.
but your	end homistopula		Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:—	of the following amounts for the classes named respectively
rush and Broom	Great Britain .	. 1 Feb.	Male timeworkers**	Decreases; of id. or id. per hour. General minimum time
Manufacture			Male and female pieceworkers  Female pan hands Other female workers**	Decrease; in the minimum piece rates of 2½ per cents, wages 20 per cent below the list.  Decrease; of 4d. or 4d. per hour.  Conversal minimum time rate
			and the state of t	
Basket-Making	Lancashire and	5 Jan. 2 Feb.	Skip and basket-makers	Increaset of 5 per cent. on Lancashire price list.  Decreaset of 5 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving 100 per cent. and 90 per cent. above list for timeworker.

\* This increase is the last instalment of an advance agreed by the Scottish District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry in December, 1924. The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the District Council, and include: Group A—Ayrshire Electricity Board, Cambuslang, Clyde Valley Electric Power Co., Edinburgh, Fallirk, Motherwell and Wishaw, Paisley; Group C—Alloa, Kirkcaldy, Perth.
† The classes excepted were those to whom the increase of 1½d, per hour applied (with effect from 1 January) which was referred to on p. 62 of the February issue of the GAZETTE.

‡ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
‡ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the West Riding of Yorkshire Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-trading Services, and include:—Grade A Areas—Bingley, Bradford, Conisbrough, Darfield, Golcar, Halifax, Harrogate, Honley, Kirkburton, Leeds (no change for labourers), Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Rotherham, Rothwell, Stanley, Wakefield; Grade B 1—Adwick-le-Street, Brighouse, Castleford, Leeds (no change for labourers), Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Rotherham, Rothwell, Stanley, Wakefield; Grade B 1—Adwick-le-Street, Brighouse, Castleford, Leeds (no change for labourers), Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Rotherham, Rothwell, Stanley, Wakefield; Grade B 1—Adwick-le-Street, Brighouse, Castleford, Leeds (no change for labourers), Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Rotherham, Rothwell, Stanley, Wakefield; Grade B 1—Adwick-le-Street, Brighouse, Castleford, Leeds (no change for labourers), Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Rotherham, Rothwell, Stanley, Wakefield; Grade B 1—Adwick-le-Street, Brighouse, Castleford, Leeds (no change for labourers), Lepton, Linthwaite, Lewish (no change for labourers), Lepton, Linthwaite, Lewish (no change for labourers), Lepton, Linthwaite, Lewish (no change for labourers), Lepton, Linthwa

#### CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN MARCH, 1925.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in March:—Increases.—Men employed in the light castings industry; foundry workers at Cardiff; furniture removers and warehousemen in London; brewery workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Decreases.—Coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midland Area.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as begining in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 44, so compared with 35 in the previous month and 56 in February, and 15, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in February. Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 44, as compared with 35 in the previous month and 56 in February, 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 8,600. In addition about 4,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 20 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning began before February and were still in progress at the beginning

Causes.—Of the 44 disputes beginning in February, 16, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 10, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, on other wages questions; 8, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 24 new disputes, directly involving 6,500 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 3,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10,

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in February:

		er of Disp ess in Feb		Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Groups of Industries,	Started before 1st Feb.	Started in Feb.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Feb.	Days of all Dis- putes in	
					Constitution of the Consti	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	2	8	10	4,400	25,000	
Shipbuilding	4	9	13	1,300	8,000	
Textile	4 3	9 5	8	800	12,000	
Transport	1	- 4	5	1,400	5,000	
Other	10	18	28	5,200	35,000	
Total, Feb., 1925	20	44	64	13,100	85,000	

#### PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING FEBRUARY, 1925.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object,†	Result.†	
the Sungapor of Council Sungapor of Sungapor of Council Sungapor of Sungapor Sungapo	Directly.	Indi- rectly.†	Began.	Ended.	anaga tahun 200 da as	Something to	
Trawlermen — Granton, Newhaven and Leith.  Box, packing-case and furniture makers—London.  Bookbinders, etc.—London  Captains, mates, casual hands on barges, dock workers, etc.—Mersey.	600 1,500 38 250	200  5	1 Feb. 29-30 Jan. 28 Feb. 26 Jan. 2 Feb.	14 Feb. 16 Feb 12 Feb.	For advance in wages of 1s. per day.  Dispute in connection with the employment of "improvers."  For advance in wages to bookbinders on certain machines.  Alleged under-manning of barges under casual labour system.	Advance of 6d. per day granted, to remain in force for one year.  Agreement effected as to conditions of employment of "improvers."  No settlement reported.  Barges to be manned when loading, navigating or discharging, but not when lying to; men to be engaged for two days, however, if trip be	
Stevedores, cranemen, slingers, checkers, etc. (employed by railway company and master stevedores)— Middlesbrough.  Electricians, engineers, stokers, liftmen, etc., in the employment of H.M. Office of Works—London.	90 1,035		11 Feb. 27 Jan.	12 Feb. 2 Feb.	Against alleged excessive application of company's regulation preventing the return to work of men who had been in contact with possible contagion of smallpox.  Refusal to work with a man whose Trade Union membership had lapsed, and whom the Union would not re-admit to membership.	not "completed" in one day. Temporary settlement effected.  Man in question to be allowed to rejoin the Trade Union and to pay up his arrears of contributions by instalments.	

Brakesmen ar Guards ... Engine Drivers Firemen ... Guards (Passens Permanent-Way

Porters Shunters ... Mechanics ...

Miscellaneous Contractors' Ser TOTAL, RAILWA

Underground Surface

TOTAL, MIN QUARRIES over 2

FACTORIES AND

Cotton ... Wool, Worsted a Other Textiles
Textile Bleachin

Metal Extractin fining ... Metal Conversi

Rolling Mills Making ... Making ... Metal Founding Engineering an

Making ...

#### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The number of cases in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February, 1925, is shown below. Four deaths were reported during the month, three due to epitheliomatous ulceration

and one due to anthrax.	due to epithenomatous the
a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.  Among Operatives engaged in—  Smelting of Metals 2 Plumbing and Soldering 1 Shipbreaking 7 Printing 1 Tinning of Metals 1 Other Contact with Molten Lead 1 White and Red Lead Works 1 Pottery 1 Vitreous Enamelling 1 Vitreous Enamelling 2 Paint and Colour Works 3 Paint and Colour Works 3 Paint and Colour Works 1 Shipbuilding 1 Paint used in Other Industries 1 Other Industries 1 Other Industries 1	(b)—cont. Aniline Poisoning Chronic Benzene Poisoning Chronic Benzene Poisoning Chronic Benzene Poisoning Toxic Jaundice Total, other forms Poisoning  (c) Cases of Anthram Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting Hides and Skins Other Industries  Total, Anthram  (d) Cases of Epithelion Ulceration. Pitch Tar Paraffin Oil Total, Epitheliomator Ulceration
b) Cases of Other Forms of Poisoning.  Phosphorus Poisoning	(e) CASES OF CHROM ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichr mates Dyeing and Finishing Chrome Tanning
Mercurial Poisoning 1 Arsenical Poisoning Carbon Bisulphide	Other Industries TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION

Poisoning ...

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during February, 1925, was as shown below.

0,	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
esmen and Goods	(continued):
ards 4	Boiler Making and Con-
ne Drivers 3	structional Engineering
nen 1	Locomotives, Railway and
ds (Passenger)	Tramway Carriages,
anent-Way Men 5	Motors, Aircraft 3
rs 1	Other Metal Trades 4
ters 4	Shipbuilding 1
anics 2	Wood 3
urers Z	Gas 1
llaneous 7	Electric Generating Stations
cactors' Servants	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 4
reduced heavelyle	Chemicals, etc 5
PAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 29	Food and Drink 4
	Paper, Printing, etc 1
MINES.	Tanning, Currying, etc 1
rground 77	Rubber Trades
ce 13	Other Non-Textile Indus-
	tries 2
OTAL, MINES 90	The state of the s
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
RIES over 20 feet deep 5	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
neuroletten valente ettere	Docks, Wharves, etc 10
TORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Buildings 10
	Warehouses and Railway
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sidings 4
	Sidings 4
	This was profit to the same of the same
le Bleaching & Dyeing 1 Extracting and Re-	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
ng 1	WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES
ng 1 Conversion, including	UNDER SS. 104-106 78
lling Mills and Tube	Use or Working of Tram-
	ways 1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1
neering and Machine	Total (excluding Sea-
king 6	men) 203
	200

## \* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople and those which lasted less than one day have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics. The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved,"

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#### POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

March, 1925.

(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 February, 1925, in the thirty-one selected areas named below, was 718,254, or 0·1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 20·3 per cent. less than in February, 1924. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 404, 404, and 509 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

	Number of Poor	r of Pers Law Rel in Februa	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of			
Selected Urban Areas.;	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popu- lation.	Population as compared with a	
9:0 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				100 TO 10	1 1000 20	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		32 17 17			TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	
Metropolis. West District	9,477 10,752	7,166 19,388	16,643	201	- 3	- 24
North District Central District	10,752 2,435	19,388	30,140 5,285	295 393	- 2 + 1	- 60 - 58
East District	10,345	50,058	60,403	936	+ 11	-181
South District	19,799	69,813	89,612	462	+ 5	-132
TOTAL, Metropolis	52,808	149,275	202,083	442	+ 2	-101
West Ham	4,473	70,025	74,498	980	+ 3	-144
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,632	23,031	25,663	514	- 5	-146
Stockton and Tees District	1 204	12 525	17 720	502	- 1	-269
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	1,204 4,155 1,801 8,989 10,155 1,799	12,525 7,781 10,383 25,152 44,731	13,729 11,936 12,184 34,141	150	1653 923	W
Wigan District	1,801	10,383	12,184	271 328	+ 12	- 19 - 53
Manchester District Liverpool District	10,155	44,731	34,886	447	+ 8	-121
Bradford District Halifax and Hudders-	1,799	3,821	5,620	151	+ 8	- 10
field	1,368	2,980	4,348 11,210	114	+ 3	- 10
Leeds District Barnsley District	2,615	8,595 7,615	8.532	228 262		-20 + 2
Barnsley District Sheffield District	2,650	24,585 11,287	27,235	528	- 3	-285
Hull District North Staffordshire	1,762 2,201	5,573	13,049 7,774	407 187	+ 24	$-161 \\ -1$
Nottingham District	2,167	9,862	12,029	256	+ 9 + 3	+ 1
Leicester District WolverhamptonDis-	1,257	2,658	3,915	163	+ 2	
trict	3,350 7,171	15,481	18,831	257	- 2	-117
Birmingham District Bristol District	2,495	21,701 11,749	28,872 14,244	305 344	- 23 - 4	-193 - 90
Cardiff and Swansea	2,471	13,663	16,134	339	+ 3	- 8
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	61,159	263,173	324,332	312	3000.00	- 85
TOTAL, Districts in Eng-	110 440					MELEN DE
land and Wales	118,440	482,473	600,913	382	+ 1	- 92
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,044	70,751	75,795	779	- 14	-362
Paisley and Greenock						
District Edinburgh	844 1,564	11,181 14,840	12,025	623 386	- 41 - 7	-181 - 40
Dundee and Dunferm-	T YOU	The state of the s	and the same	autai.	A 100 100 100	
line Aberdeen	705 541	2,837 3,074	3,542 3,615	161 226	- 3 + 4	$-15 \\ -120$
Coatbridge and Airdrie	451	5,509	5,960	584	- 31	$-\frac{120}{23}$
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,149	108,192	117,341	566	- 13	-207
	,0	-00,102	-11,011		- 13	201
TOTAL for above 31 Dis-				The second secon	The Part of the last of the la	

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

THE number of assisted passages granted during February, 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:—

And the Danner Calenna	Assisted Passages Granted	Total Assisted Passages Granted.		Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
Assisted Passage Schemes.	in Feb., 1925.	1922 to 1924.	Jan. & Feb., 1925.	in Feb., 1925.	1922 to 1924.	Jan. & Feb., 1925.
To Australia ,, New Zealand ,, Canada :	1,998 646	56,102§ 16,525§	3,802§ 1,240§	2,059 536	55,281 14,575	4,482 2,058
Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario Minor Schemes	935	12,169 1,367 3,308	1,941§ 115§	368	11,623 1,356 3,105	423  84
Total	3,617	89,471§	7,098§	2,991	85,940	7,047

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

\* 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 28th February, and those for Scotland to 15th February.

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

§ Revised figures.

#### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

#### I.-FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS Countries as compared with July, 1914.\*

		Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.		July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Rise.	Date.		
United Kingdom	den in	Per cent. 120	Per cent. 80	Per cent. 62	Per cent.	Per cent.	28 Feb.		
FOREIGN COUNTRID Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia; Denmark Finland France (Paris); (other tow Holland (The Ha (Amsterd Italy (Milan) Norway Sweden; Switzerland United States	  ns)‡ gue)	9,700† 1,246 1,178 206 250\$ 113 80 406 195 132 110 45	328,600 1,330 84 1,005 197 212\$ 80 40 392 133 79 57 39	821 88 868 221	1436100 809 100 916 260 300§ 62 38 408 148 59 68 40	1,661,700 828 115 1,000 310 326 73 50 490 183 70 68 51	Feb. '25 Feb. '25 Jan. '25 Jan. '25 Feb. '25 Nov. '24 Dec. '24 Jan. '25 Feb. '25 Jan. '25 Jan. '25		
BRITISH DOMINIONS Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	s, &o. 	61 48 74  64 39	48 38 60 85† 44 16	64 37 48 82 42 16	49† 34 51 85 48 17	48 47 52 103 46 21	Dec. '2' Feb. '2' Feb. '2' Jan. '2' Feb. '2' Dec. '2'		

#### 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.¶

Country.	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶						
	which Computa- tion is based.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	July, 1924.	Latest figures available.		
						Rise.	Date.	
	nisten ode	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	ob edd	
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	69	70	79	28 Feb. '25	
Austria (Vienna) Belgium	A.C.D.E	9,872 279	263600 266	1090200 329	393	417	Feb.'25 Feb.'25	
Denmark Egypt (Cairo)	A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,D	137	99 72	104 52	90 114 48	92 121 71	Dec.'24 Jan.'25 Dec.'24	
Finland France (Paris) Germany¶¶	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,039	1,018	990 231**	1,032 267**	1,081 277 36§§	Jan.'25 4th Qr. Feb.'25	
Greece (Athens) Hungary Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	3,661	516 15,579 388	933 225,167 387	1,225 1635900 412	1,337 1675730 480	Dec.'24	
Luxemburg Norway Poland(W'rsaw)	A,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	284 202††	259 155††	340 139††	381 151††	421 167	Feb.'25 Dec.'24	
Spain (Madrid) ,, (Barcelona)	A,D A,D	84 78	79 73	72 65	27§§ 82 72	88 74	Jan.'25 Jan.'25	
Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D A,B,C,D,E	136 110 80‡‡	90 63 67††	74 67 70††	71 70 69††	78 70 71	Jan.'25 Jan.'25 Sep.'24	
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C.								
Australia Canada India (Bombay)	A,B A,B,D A,B,C,D	46** 52 77	43** 46 65	56** 46 53	48** 44 57	48 50 57	3rd Qr. Feb.'25 Feb.'25	
Irish Free State South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,D,E		85** 35		83 32	95 33	Jan.'25 Dec.'24	

\* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), 3rd quarter of 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 5rd Quarter. †† Figure for June. ‡‡ Figure for May. §§ Based on prices calculated on a gold standard. ¶¶ See article on p. 81 as to change in the basis of the index number.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

#### 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. 85–86 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 in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 7.)

#### FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in February.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges on 28th February was 12,754 (9,276 men and 3,478 women). At the end of January the corresponding total was 12,413; in February, 1924, it was 11,239. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 6,381 (3,412 for men and 2,969 for women), as compared with 6,876 at the end of January and 9,086 in February, 1924. During the last week of February the Exchanges succeeding in placing 22,779 1924. During the last week of February the Exchanges succeeding in placing 22,778 persons in situations, including 8,473 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 3,225 foreign immigrants.

#### BELGIUM.†

Unemployment in January.—Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,380 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 633,406, show that 38,516 of these were either totally or partially unemployed at the end of the month. The total days lost through unemployment in January numbered 564,577, or 3.76 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.64, and in January, 1924, 2.30.

#### ITALY.

Unemployment in December.—According to a report issued by the Italian Unemployment Insurance Department,‡ 150,449 workpeople were totally unemployed on 31st December, as compared with 135,785 at the end of November last and 258,580 at the end of December, 1923. In addition 9,956 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 14,462 on 30th November and 62,386 on 31st December, 1923. On 31st December last the number of totally unemployed. persons in receipt of benefit, under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, was 15,094, as compared with 16,061 on 30th November and 34,608 on 31st December, 1923.

#### AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in January.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th February, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 187,070 at the end of January, as compared with 154,493 at the end of the preceding month and 119,766 at the end of January, 1924. In Vienna alone there were 91,468 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of February and 89.588 at the end of January.

#### POLAND.

Unemployment in January.—According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland§ the estimated number of unemployed on 24th January, was 172,420, as compared with 159,060 on 27th December, and 100,530 at the end of January, 1924. These figures are based on returns from Employment Exchanges. On 24th January last the number of unemployed persons entitled to relief was 77,491 as against 70,898 at the end of December.

#### NORWAY.

Unemployment in December.—According to information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics the percentage of members of trade unions unemployed at the end of December was as shown below, where comparative figures are also given for the previous month and for December, 1923.

Telegraphic Control of the Control o	м	embershi	ip.	Percentage Unemployed.		
Unions.	Dec. 31, 1924.	Nov. 30, 1924.	Dec. 31, 1923.	Dec. 31, 1924.	Nov. 30, 1924.	Dec. 31, 1923.
Bricklayers and masons (Oslo) Painters (Oslo) Metal workers Boot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders (Oslo) Cabinet makers Bakers (Oslo) Bakers (Oslo)	768 685 359 7,409 1,100 2,569 991 585 602	760 709 404 7,369 1,089 2,564 1,002   580 618	911 768 452 5,827 863 2,278 937 452 589	29·4 18·0 22·8 6·2 1·6 8·1 6·2 4·6 11·3	18.6 16.1 14.9 6.6 1.2 9.1 4.4   3.1	15·4 9·0 24·1 10·9 11·7 6·2 6·2 4·0 11·0
TOTAL	15,068	15,095	13,077	8.8	7 · 8	10.1

Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th March, 1925. Paris. Revue du Travail, 28th February, 1925. Brussels. La Disoccupazione in Italia al 31 dicembre, 1924. Rome. Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 3rd February, 1925. Warsaw.

Unemployment in December.—Trade unions with an aggregate membership of 209,552 reported 32,650, or 15.6 per cent., as out of work on the last day of December, as against 10.5 per cent. at the end of November and 14.1 per cent. at the end of December, The following Table gives particulars for the principal Unions included in the returns :-

	Membership	Percentage Unemployed.			
Unions.	of Unions reporting on 31st Dec., 1924.	31st Dec., 1924.	30th Nov., 1924.	31st Dec., 1923.	
All Unions making Returns	209,552	15.6	10.5	14.1	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:  Carpenters and joiners	6,244 15,248 3,430 45,093 8,785 8,177 7,908 18,146 6,128 17,692 9,224 7,401 19,877	30·7 15·9 14·6 10·6 2·9 4·8 17·6 48·3 8·8 6·0 7·4 6·1	27·2 11·7 11·0 9·0 1·8 5·6 7·2 27·2 7·4 4·3 3·9 5·3	8·1 14·7 10·3 2·9 4·0 19·1 44·4 23·1 5·4 4·1 6·8	

#### DENMARK.†

Unemployment in January.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 261,031 workpeople, 16·3 per cent. were unemployed on 30th January, as against 13·2 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 21·6 per cent. at the end of Lanuary, 1924 of January, 1924.

#### CANADA.

Employment in February. ‡—For 1st February, 1925, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,832 firms, with an aggregate of 709,878 upon their pay rolls. On 1st January the same firms reported 693,057 employed and the total for 1st February thus shows an increase of 16,821 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st February, 1925, is 86·1, as compared with 83·9 at the beginning of the preceding month and 90.6 on 1st February, 1924.

Trade Union Unemployment in January. §—On 31st January 10·2 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11·6 at the end of December and 7·5 per cent. in January, 1924.

#### UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

Employment in January. —Data relating to the volume of employment in January, based on returns from 8,785 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, covering 2,707,719 workpeople, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments in December reported 2,682,607 persons employed, and the January figures consequently indicate a net increase of 0.9 per cent., which (in the opinion of the Bureau) is somewhat surprising in view of conditions existing at a period of the year commonly given over to inventories and repairs, and following on the disturbed routine of the holiday season. These conditions are clearly shown in the decreases in aggregate wages (2.6 per cent.) and average weekly routine of the holiday season. These conditions are clearly shown in the decreases in aggregate wages (2.6 per cent.) and average weekly earnings (3.5 per cent.). Twenty-five of the 52 industries record increases in the number of workpeople employed in January, the largest occurring in steam fittings (7.1 per cent.), shipbuilding (6.9 per cent.), millinery (6.5 per cent.), iron and steel (5.0 per cent.), automobiles (4.5 per cent.), and in the boot and shoe industry (4.0 per cent.), The industries showing decreased employment were largely seasonal, such as stoves (13.3 per cent.), confectionery (11.3 per cent.), brick, tile, and terra cotta (7.6 per cent.) and cement (5.9 per cent.), but large decreases were also shown in the carriage industry (8.7 per cent.), cigars (4.8 per cent.) and pottery (4.1 per cent.).

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1924, returns from 7,141 establishments in 52 industries show decreases of 5 per cent. in the number of persons employed, 5·3 per cent. in aggregate wages and 0·3 per cent. in average weekly earnings, Thirteen of the 52 industries show increases in the number of persons employed (automobile tyres 14·9 per cent., dyeing and finishing textiles 10·9 per cent., and cane sugar refining 6·7 per cent.), and thirty-nine show decreases, the decrease exceeding 8 per cent. in fifteen cases.

Index Number of Employment in January.—If the monthly average index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding index number for January, 1925, is 90, as compared with 89.4 in December, 1924, and 95.4 in January, 1924

\* Sociala Meddelanden, No. 2, 1925. Stockholm.
† Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th February, 1925. Copenhagen.
‡ The February Employment Situation, 1925. Ottawa.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department

of Labour.

### Employment in Selected Industries, January, 1925. U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

March, 1925.

CONTRACT—RAILWAY CLERKS' WAR SERVICE—DEFINITION OF "SALARY"—WHETHER INCLUDING WAR BONUS.

In August, 1914, the Railway Clearing House issued a circular stating that if a married man with dependants joined the Army, an allowance would be made to him which, with the amount deducted from his pay and separation allowance by the Army Authorities, would be not less than four-fifths of his salary or standard rate of pay when he was in the service of the Clearing House. An unmarried man or widower with dependants was to receive an allowance varying according to the individual circumstances. In the circular it was further stated that as far as possible the men's posts were to be kept open for them till their return from the Army. The plaintiffs in this case, who had joined the Army, claimed a declaration that under the circular they were entitled to the difference between the emoluments paid to them during their service in the Army and the emoluments received by other persons employed by the Clearing House during the same period the same period.

The plaintiffs were divided into three classes:—

(1) Those who had already enlisted when the circular was

(2) Those who enlisted between the date of the issue of the circular and the 25th June, 1916, when the Military Service Act, 1916, came into force.

(3) Those who enlisted subsequently.

The Court held that the Railway Clearing House circular of the and by their conduct the plaintiffs had accepted this offer. It was also held that the word "salary" in the circular did not include war bonus, "salary" being distinct from bonus. The plaintiffs' claim therefore failed.—King's Bench Division.—Cowing and Others v. Railway Clearing House.—February 18th and 27th, 1925.

#### Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1906 to 1923.

PREFERENTIAL PAYMENTS-LIMIT OF £100.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Tomlin, in a debenture holder's action. This case raised the question whether a receiver of a company was bound to make weekly payments of compensation in preference to all other payments, to an extent not limited to £100 in each case. Under section 5 (3) of the Worknot limited to £100 in each case. Under section 5 (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the amount, not exceeding £100 in any individual case, due in respect of any compensation, the liability wherefor accrued before the date of a receiving order or winding-up, is to rank as a preferential payment to be paid in priority to all other debts. Section 19 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, extended the operation of the earlier Act to the case where a receiver was appointed on behalf of debenture holders and abolished the limitation of £100 in any individual case. The question here was whether this extension of the 1906 Act applied retrospectively, although the receiver had been appointed before the Act came into force. Held, dismissing the appeal, that the Act of 1923 had not a retrospective effect, and the provision abolishing the limit of £100 had no application where a winding-up commenced, or a receiver was appointed, before the 1st January, 1924, when the Act of 1923 came into operation.—Court of Appeal.—Re Snowdown Colliery Company, Limited.—February 16th, 1925.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-24.

#### (1).—DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

# Case No. 52/25, Section 1 (4) of No. 2 Act, 1924.—County Court Bailiff compulsorily retired under Statute—Gratuity given on retirement in respect of past services—Payment not in nature of compensation for loss of office.

On the 27th September, 1924, the applicant, who had been employed as a county court bailiff for 23 years and 9 months, was ployed as a county court ballin for 25 years and 9 months, was compulsorily retired from his employment under the County Courts Act, 1924, and, on his retirement, he received the sum of £112 17s. 10d. That sum represented the amount of gratuity to which he was entitled under the provision of the above-mentioned Act and was equivalent to one week's wages for each completed was a forwise plus 100 per cent, plus 75 per cent bonus. year of service, plus 100 per cent., plus 75 per cent. bonus.

\*\*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.

He lodged a claim for unemployment benefit on the 1st October, 1924, which was disallowed under the provisions of Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, on the ground that the sum received by him by way of compensation for loss of office was substantially equivalent to the remuneration he would have received for 46 weeks from 27th September, 1924, if his employment

The applicant stated that his standing wage whilst in employment had been £1 10s. per week together with extra remuneration for county court sales under execution, and he submitted that the payment made to him on retirement did not represent payment by way of compensation for loss of employment and was not sub-stantially equivalent to the wages he would have received had his employment not terminated.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed on the ground that, having regard to the payment made to him whilst in employment in respect of county court sales under execution, the gratuity granted to him on retirement was not substantially equivalent to the remuneration which the applicant would have received if the employment had not terminated.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees on the ground that, according to statements made by

the applicant, the gratuity was "compensation for loss of office" and was equivalent to 46 weeks' standing wages, plus 75 per cent. bonus. It was submitted that the fees received by the applicant in respect of all sales under executions, although probably very small, were taken into account in fixing the amount of gratuity, and that for 46 weeks after retirement the applicant was not entitled to benefit, having regard to the provisions of Section 1 (4) of the No. 2 Act,

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

"The gratuity received by the applicant on his retirement from the office of county court bailiff is, in my opinion, in the nature of a commuted pension paid in respect of past services, and not compensation for the loss of the remuneration which he would have received if the employment had not terminated in the sense in which that expression is used in Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924."

# Case No. 76/25, Section 7 (1) (ii).—Not Unemployed—Working in Charitable Institution whilst receiving Maintenance and Pocket Money—Work performed was voluntary and its Value bore no Relation to Value of Maintenance and Pocket Money.

The applicant who, after losing employment, had become an inmate of the "Morning Post" Embankment Home (known as the Borthwick Institute), lodged a claim for unemployment benefit on the 17th September, 1924, which was disallowed under the provisions of Section 7 (1) (ii) of the principal Act, in accordance with the decision given on Case No. 4465. He appealed to the Court of Referees, who had before them a statement from the Superintendent of the Home from which it appeared that the object of the home, with regard to claimants for unemployment benefit, was not to entertain men whilst in receipt of benefit, but to assist them only during the waiting period or during periods when their benefit

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed on the ground that the case was covered by the Umpire's Decision on Case No. 4465.

The Insurance Officer formally disagreed with the recommenda-tions of the Court of Referees and referred the case to the Umpire

for an authoritative decision.

The Superintendent of the Home attended the hearing of the case by the Umpire and submitted evidence concerning the administration of the home.

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

"In the decision on Case No. 4465 I held that an applicant residing at the "Morning Post" Embankment Home was following an occupation from which he derived remuneration.

"It has now been shown to my satisfaction that that decision was given under a misapprehension. The evidence before me in this case shows that the Home is substantially supported by the research for the harrisg." charitable contributions supplemented by the proceeds from buying and re-selling ready chopped firewood.

"Most of the applicants do a certain amount of work in cutting up firewood for sale, but this work is unremunerative to the institu-

tion and is not compulsory, and the maintenance and pocket money the men receive bears no relation to the work they do. I think, therefore, they are really in receipt of charity and not of remunera-

# Case No. 77/25, Section 7 (1) (ii) & (iii) (as amended).—Not Unemployed and Availability for Work—Checkweighman held Appointment as Mayor of Town—Received usual Salary for Disbursements to Charity according to his Discretion.

The applicant, whose usual occupation was that of a checkweighman at a colliery, became unemployed owing to the closure of the colliery through trade depression on the 24th November, 1924, and he lodged a claim for unemployment benefit on the following day. It was reported that he had been appointed to the office of Mayor of a town in South Wales and that his appointment carried with it a grant of £300 per annum, a sum which was termed the "Mayor's Salary." It was pointed out, however, that the

amount in question was intended for charitable disbursements, etc., which a Mayor was expected to make, and not as remuneration for his services as Mayor. In view of his honorary appointment as Mayor, his case was referred to the Court of Referees for a recommendation as to whether he satisfied the statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit whilst holding office as Mayor. The Court were also asked to recommend whether the claim should be totally allowed or disallowed, or whether it should be disallowed only in respect of those days on which the applicant was actively engaged

The applicant stated that the sum voted to him by the Council was £300 per annum and that he had received only £50 in respect of sundry disbursements. He was not required to furnish an account showing how the money had been spent, but he intended to keep a strict account of all his payments from the fund and in accordance with custom to hand over any balance of the "Mayor's Salary" to his successor. He also stated that the amount in question had, by arrangement with the local Surveyor of Taxes, been excluded from the taxable income of a Mayor, and in all the circumstances he submitted that the Mayor's salary did not constitute remuneration

within the meaning of the Act.

He also pointed out that having regard to the experience of his predecessor, who was also a checkweighman, mayoral duties took up a very small part of his time. In his opinion, his mayoral duties would necessitate losing work on an average of about three days per month as the majority of the Corporation work was performed in the evenings. Accordingly, he contended that he was available for work in his usual employment.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court thought that the sum voted as "Mayor's Salary" was understood to be for use to meet the additional expenses connected with the office and that if the "Mayor's Salary" Salary" could not be deemed by the Surveyor of Taxes to be wages for purposes of taxation, the applicant could not be deemed to be employed during the term of office as Mayor.

The Insurance Officer formally declined to accept the recommenda-

tion of the Court of Referees. He submitted that on any days on which the applicant performed mayoral duties during ordinary working hours, his claim should be disallowed on the ground that he was not available for work within the meaning of the Act.

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

for benefit should be allowed.

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

"In my opinion the applicant is not by reason of his holding the office of Mayor "following an occupation" within the meaning of Section 7 (2) (a) of the Act of 1920, even though he receives the remuneration which a Municipal Council is by statute empowered to pay to the Mayor. to pay to the Mayor.

"There may be days when, by reason of his official duties, the Mayor is not available for work. I cannot say what days they are, but I am sure that a gentleman in his position will not claim in respect of days when he is not available."

## Case No. 93/25, Section 1 (4) of No. 2 Act, 1924.—Domestic Servants summarily Dismissed and given Money Payment in Lieu of Notice—Money Payments not substantially equivalent to Wages, as Wages included Payments in Kind.

The applicants, husband and wife, who had last been employed as resident domestic servants at a boarding house, lodged claims for benefit on the 23rd October, 1924, which were disallowed under the provisions of Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924.

It appeared that they were employed at a joint wage of £3 6s. 8d. per lunar month, and that on the 2nd October, 1924, the husband gave a month's notice on behalf of himself and his wife to leave the employment owing to the ill-health of his wife and to the alleged undesirable and improper habits of the occupants of the boarding house. Four days later, they were both summarily dismissed owing to the alleged unsatisfactory conduct (viz., insolence) of the husband and were paid the amount of their wages in lieu of notice for the period up to the 30th October, 1924. The employer paid nothing to the applicants in respect of their loss of board and lodging for that period.

in respect of their loss of board and lodging for that period.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed under the provisions of Section 1 (4) of the No. 2 Act, 1924. The Court found that there were no grounds for disallowance of the claims under Section 8 (2) of the principal Act. With regard to the position under Section 1 (4) the Court were of opinion that the words of that section subsequent to the phrase "he continues to receive wages" had no reference to wages or the payment thereof, but referred only to other payments by way of compensation, and that as the applicants continued "to receive wages in lieu of notice" during the period in question the applicants could not be deemed to be unemployed during that period. If the words of that section had been "continue to receive wages by way of compensation for the loss of and substantially equivalent to the remuneration, etc. . . . . "the Court would have allowed the claims on the ground that the wages which the applicants received remuneration, etc. . . . . " the Court would have allowed the claims on the ground that the wages which the applicants received were not substantially equivalent to the "remuneration" (which in this case included the value of board and lodging) they would have received if the employment had not terminated. The Court also expressed the opinion that these were hard cases having regard to the applicants' loss of the value of board and lodging during the period in question.

The Insurance Officer formally disagreed with the recommenda-tion of the Court of Referees in order to obtain an authoritative decision by the Umpire on the case. He expressed the opinion that notwithstanding the decision on Case No. 8817\* the reasoning of

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

for benefit should be allowed.

"I agree with the findings of fact of the Court of Referees but not with the construction they put upon Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance (No 2) Act, 1924.

"I had to consider that section in connection with Cases Nos. 8817

and 8820,\* and I adhere to the construction I put upon it in the

"An applicant is to be deemed to be not unemployed in two cases: (1) where he continues to receive wages, and (2) where he receives a payment by way of compensation for loss of, and substantially equivalent to, the remuneration he would have received if the employment had not terminated. In either case the period during which he is to be deemed to be not unemployed is that in respect

which he is to be deemed to be not unemployed is that in respect of which the wages or compensation is paid.

"It is unusual for a person to continue to receive wages after his employment has terminated, but Case No. 8820 was a case of that kind, and such cases occasionally arose before the passing of the Act of 1924. This part of the section was, however, passed in contemplation of the passing of a Bill then before Parliament by which a seaman would in certain circumstances have been entitled "to receive wages" during a period of two months "from the date of the termination of his service."

"The second class of cases contemplated are those in which a person is dismissed without notice and receives in satisfaction of

person is dismissed without notice and receives in satisfaction of any claim to damages for wrongful dismissal which he has, or may have, a sum of money as compensation for the loss of the remunera-tion which he would have received if he had not been dismissed. such a sum is commonly paid when an employee is summarily dismissed and given a week's or a month's wages in lieu of notice. In that case the applicant is not disqualified for benefit unless the sum he receives as compensation is substantially equivalent, not merely to the money wages, but to the remuneration which he would have received during the period in respect of which it is paid.

"In this case the applicant did not continue to receive wages after the termination of his employment, but he received a sum of money by way of compensation for the less of the remuneration.

of money by way of compensation for the loss of the remuneration which he would have received in respect of the four weeks following his dismissal if the employment had not terminated. But a substantial part of his remuneration consisted of board and lodging and the sum paid included nothing in respect thereof. He is therefore not disentitled to benefit."

#### (2).—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS.

#### COMMENCEMENT OF PERIODS REGULATIONS, 1924.†

The Unemployment Insurance (Commencement of Periods)
Regulations, 1924, dated August 7, 1924, made by the
Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act,
1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30), and the Unemployment Insurance
(No. 2) Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. 5, c. 30).

For the purpose of allowing in certain cases an earlier date to be substituted for that prescribed by paragraph 5 of Part I of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, as the date of the commencement of a period of unemployment the Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the said paragraph, and Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

1. If in any case an insured contributor claiming benefit in respect of a period of unemployment proves that he was on a date earlier than that upon which he made application for benefit in the prescribed manner in all respects qualified to make the claim, and that there was good cause for his failure to make the claim on that date, that date shall for the purpose of determining the commencement of that period of unemploy-ment be substituted for the date on which the insured contributor

made application for benefit in the prescribed manner.

2. These regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Commencement of Periods) Regulations, 1924, and shall have effect from the date hereof.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this seventh day of August, 1924.

J. F. G. PRICE, for Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

#### REPAYMENT AND RETURN OF CONTRIBUTIONS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1924.‡

The Unemployment Insurance (Repayment and Return of Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1924, dated September 19, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Sections 25 and 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:-

1. Regulation 1 of the Unemployment Insurance (Repayment and Return of Contributions) Regulations, 1920,§ shall have effect as if there were therein substituted for the words "end of the insurance year coincident with or immediately preceding the date of payment of the last contribution in respect of which repayment is made "the words "seventh day of July, 1924." 2. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemploymen<sup>t</sup> Insurance (Repayment and Return of Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1924.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this nineteenth day of September, 1924.

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

#### COMPENSATION FOR REFUND REGULATIONS, 1924.\*

The Unemployment Insurance (Compensation for Refund) Regulations, 1924, dated September 19, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 9 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:-

1. Application for a payment under section nine of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924 (hereinafter referred to as the said section nine) shall be made in the appropriate form prescribed in the First Schedule hereto or in such other form as the Minister may in any particular case accept.

2.—(1) In making the calculation referred to in paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of the said section nine regard shall be had to the following matters, that is to say:—

(a) the minimum number of insurance years which in the case of any insured contributor must have elapsed before a repayment under section twenty-five of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), could have been claimed in respect

(b) the fact that an insured contributor may not live to attain the age at which a repayment under section twenty-five of the principal Act could have been claimed in respect of him:

(c) the fact that contributions in respect of the number of weeks required by section twenty-five of the principal Act might never have been paid by an insured contributor;

(d) the fact that contributions may cease for a period comprising five insurance years to be paid in respect of an insured contributor;

(e) the fact that payment is to be made to an insured contributor as at the seventh day of July, 1924, instead of at the date at which he would have been entitled to receive a repayment under section twenty-five of the principal Act.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation-

(a) the minimum number of insurance years referred to in paragraph (1) (a) thereof shall in the case of any insured contributor be taken to be either the number ascertained by dividing by fifty the number of contributions necessary in his case to complete the number required by section twenty-five of the principal Act or the number of insurance years which must elapse before he could attain the age of sixty, whichever is the greater (any fraction of an insurance year being reckoned as an insurance year); and
(b) the rate of compound interest to be taken into account

for the purposes of paragraph (1) (e) thereof shall be five per cent. per annum.

3.—(1) Whereas the figures shown in the column of the table contained in the second schedule hereto (hereinafter referred to as "index figures") have been calculated in accordance with the provisions of the said section nine and of the last foregoing regulation so as to show in respect of each £1 of the credit balance of an insured contributor the present worth as on the seventh day of July, 1924, of the amount of the excess value of the contributions paid by him as increased (in the case of an insured contributor paid by him as increased (in the case of an insured contributor who has not attained the age of sixty years) by the compound interest mentioned in subsection (1) of the said section: now therefore, as respects any insured contributor the present worth of the amount of the excess value of his contributions as increased by any compound interest as aforesaid, if any, shall be calculated multiplying his credit balance by the index figure appropriate in his case

(2) For the purposes of this regulation-

(a) the expression "credit balance" means the sum by which the total amount of the contributions of which account is to be taken paid by an insured contributor exceeds the aggregate of the sums received by him by way of benefit; and

(b) the index figure appropriate in the case of any insured contributor shall be the index figure shown in the column of the said table representing the number of insurance years in the said table representing the number of insurance years in the period during which contributions of which account is to be taken have been paid in respect of him upon the line repre-senting the minimum number of insurance years which must have elapsed before a repayment under section twenty-five of the principal Act could have been claimed in respect of him.

4. These regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Compensation for Refund) Regulations, 1924.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this nineteenth day of

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

#### FIRST SCHEDULE.

(This Schedule consists of two forms of application: (1) Application by or in respect of an Insured Contributor who had on or before 6th July, 1924 (a) attained the age of 50 but had not attained the age of 60, and (b) paid a minimum of 50 contributions; (2) Application by or in respect of an Insured Contributor who had attained the age of 60 on or before 6th July, 1924.)

#### SECOND SCHEDULE.

COMPENSATION REGULATIONS: TABLE OF INDEX FIGURES.

Minimum number of Insurance Years which must have elapsed before a repayment under S. 25 of the Principal Act could have been claimed in respect of	Number of Insurance Years in the period during which contributions of which account is to be taken have been paid in respect of Insured Contributor.						
Insured Contributor.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	· 930 · 866 · 805 · 749 · 697 · 648 · 603 · 561 · 522 · 486	•942 •877 •815 •758 •706 •656 •611 •568 •529 •492	. 953 . 888 . 825 . 768 . 715 . 664 . 618 . 575 . 535 . 498	.965 .899 .836 .778 .724 .673 .626 .582 .542 .505	. 978 . 910 . 846 . 787 . 733 . 681 . 634 . 590 . 549 . 511	. 990 . 922 . 857 . 797 . 742 . 690 . 642 . 597 . 556 . 517	
	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1·003 ·934 ·868 ·808 ·752 ·699 ·650 ·605 ·563 ·524	1·016 ·946 ·879 ·818 ·761 ·708 ·658 ·613 ·570 ·531	1·029 ·958 ·890 ·828 ·771 ·717 ·667 ·621 ·577 ·538	1·042 ·970 ·902 ·839 ·781 ·726 ·676 ·628 ·585 ·544	1.055 .983 .914 .850 .791 .735 .684 .637 .592 .552	1.069 .996 .925 .861 .801 .745 .693 .645 .600	

#### REPAYMENT AND RETURN OF CONTRIBUTIONS (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) REGULATIONS, 1924.\*

e Unemployment Insurance (Repayment and Return of Contributions) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1924, dated October 9, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. 5, c. 30), and the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. 5, c. 30).

Whereas the Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 28 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, has made the Unemployment Insurance (Repayment and Return of Contributions) Regulations, 1920† (hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Regulations")

Regulations"):
And whereas the Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and the Second Schedule thereto, may amend

the said regulations:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the said Acts hereby makes the following regulations for amending the Principal Regulations:—

1. At the end of Regulation 4 of the Principal Regulations there shall be inserted the words following:—

"Provided also that the Minister may repay to the employer instead of to the employed person the contributions erroneously paid by the employer on behalf of the employed person and not recovered from him."

2. These regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Repayment and Return of Contributions) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1924, and shall have effect as from the first day of

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this ninth day of

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

#### NIGHT WORK REGULATIONS, 1924.‡

The Unemployment Insurance (Night Work) Regulations, 1924, dated October 10, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30), and the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The Minister of Labour in pursuance of Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by Section 13 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and of all other powers in this behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

1. For the purpose of determining claims for unemployment

benefit (and for no other purpose):—

(a) where a period of employment begun on a Saturday extends over midnight into Sunday, the person employed shall, in respect of such period, be treated as having been employed on

\*, †, ‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, Nos. 1600\* (1924), 2093† (1920), and 1601‡ (1924). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. each.

<sup>\*</sup> See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 67.

<sup>\*</sup> See Ministry of Labour Gazette, February, 1925, page 67, †, ‡, § Statutory Rules and Orders, Nos. 1597† (1924), 1598‡ (1924), and 2093§ (1920).

<sup>\*</sup> Statutory Rules and Orders, 1924, No. 1599. H.M. Stationery Office;

(b) where a period of employment begun on a Sunday extends over midnight into Monday, the person employed shall, in respect of such period, be treated as having been employed on Monday

(c) where a period of employment begun on any day other than Saturday or Sunday extends over midnight into the following day, the person employed shall, in respect of such poriod:

(i) be treated as having been employed on the first day only if the employment before midnight is of longer duration than after midnight; and

(ii) be treated as having been employed on the second day only if the employment after midnight is of longer duration than before midnight, or if the employment before and after midnight is of equal duration.

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Night Work) Regulations, 1924, and shall come into operation on the thirtieth day of October, 1924.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of October, 1924.

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

#### DECEASED OR INSANE PERSONS (APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES) REGULATIONS, 1924.\*

Unemployment Insurance (Deceased or Insane Persons) (Appointment of Representatives) Regulations, 1924, dated December 30, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5 c. 30) and the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924 (14 & 15

The Minister of Labour (hereinafter called "the Minister") in pursuance of section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations :-

1. Deceased Persons.—(1) Where any sums are payable out of the unemployment fund to or in respect of an insured contributor at the time of his decease, and probate of the will of such insured contributor is not, or letters of administration to his estate and effects are not, produced within such time as the Minister thinks reasonable, the Minister may, without requiring probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate and effects of the deceased insured contributor, in his discretion appoint as the person to receive such sums or any part thereof on behalf of or as representative of such insured contributor any person who shall in the opinion of the Minister establish a claim to the said sums or any part thereof under any of the following descriptions, that is to say :-

(a) a person who has paid the funeral expenses of the insured

(b) a creditor of the insured contributor

(c) the widow or widower of the insured contributor (d) a person entitled to the effects of the insured contributor

according to the statutes of distribution

(e) a person entitled to take out probate or letters of

administration to the insured contributor

(f) a person undertaking to maintain the children of the insured contributor.

(2) In making such appointment as aforesaid the Minister shall have regard to the claims of the persons described in paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) hereof, but he may, nevertheless, when he considers that injustice, hardship, or inconvenience would result from the appointment of such persons, make such other appointment as he shall judge proper.

2. Persons of Unsound Mind.—(1) When an insured contributor to or in respect of whom any sums are payable out of the unemployment fund becomes of unsound mind, an application for any sums so payable shall be made by the committee of his estate or the person by whom any of the powers of the committee of his estate are exercisable.

(2) The form of receipt issued on such application shall be made out in the name of such committee or person by whom any of the powers of such committee are exercisable, and his receipt shall be a good discharge to the Minister and the unemployment fund for the sum specified in such receipt.

(3) Where an insured contributor becomes of unsound mind and no committee of his estate, or person, authorised to exercise any of the powers of a committee of his estate, has been appointed, the Minister may, when it is proved to his satisfaction that it is just and expedient so to do, appoint any person whom he shall judge proper, to receive on behalf of or as representative of such insured contributor any sums payable out of the unemployment fund to or in respect of him.

3. The receipt of any person appointed under these regulations shall be a good discharge to the Minister and the unemployment fund for the sum paid, notwithstanding that such person being above the age of 16 years has not attained the age of 21 years.

4. These regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Deceased or Insane Persons) (Appointment of Representatives)

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this thirtieth day of December, 1924.

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

#### SUBSIDIARY EMPLOYMENTS ORDER, 1924.†

The Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order, 1924, dated October 2, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5,

Whereas it is provided by paragraph (j) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") that employment of any class specified in a Special Order made under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1920, and declared by the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") to apply for the purposes of the Act as being of such a nature that it is ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employment only and not as the principal means of as subsidiary employment only and not as the principal means of livelihood, shall be an excepted employment for the purposes of

Now, therefore, the Minister hereby makes the following Order:-1. Employments of the classes specified in the First Schedule to the Special Order, made under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1920, set out in the Schedule hereto are hereby declared by the Minister to be employments of such a nature that they are ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employments only and not as the principal means of livelihood, and the said Special Order is hereby declared by the Minister to apply for t purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1924.

2. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order, 1924, and shall be deemed to have had effect from the seventh day of August, 1924.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this second day of

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

Note.—The classes of employments specified in the Special Order referred to in the Schedule to this Order and declared by this Order to be of such a nature that they are ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employments only and not as the principal means of livelihood are the following :-

Employment under the Postmaster-General.

Employment as a telephone exchange attendant, residing elsewhere than on the exchange premises, giving service only at night

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

Employment as an auxiliary postman.

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

SCHEDULE.

Special Order made under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1920 :-

The National Health Insurance (Subsidiary Employments)

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

#### Recent Proceedings.

#### (A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—BOILERMAKERS' HELPERS: STAYERS—SWINDON—DECISION No. 728, SCHEDULE D.—The Workers' Union v. The Great Western Railway. Difference.—True meaning and proper application of Decision No. 728. Decision.—The men concerned are not entitled to be styled stayers, or to be paid the stayers' rate. On the other hand, the nature of the work which they do, and the continuity with which they are employed on it, would appear to constitute special work which brings the case within para. 29 of Decision No. 728, and the management should consider the matter in such light. Issued 2nd February, 1925.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-WAGON BUILDING SHOP, SWINDON-MEN ENGAGED IN SUPPLYING TIMBER—"PICKLING" TIMBER FOR CATTLE WAGONS.—The Workers' Union v. The Great Western Railway. Difference.—The men employed in a certain gang are graded as labourers and the Union claimed a much higher rate as the men are engaged upon special work. *Decision*.—The classification of these men as Grade I labourers is consistent with the provisions of Decision No. 728, but the Court are of opinion that when any of the gang are engaged on "pickling" they should be paid an extra sum, which the Court assess at 2s. per week, or 4d. per day, or part of a day, whilst so engaged. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following the date of the Decision. Issued 11th February, 1925. (1015.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—PAINTERS, SWINDON.—The Workers' Union v. The Great Western Railway. Difference.—The grading of certain men engaged in the preliminary operations in the painting of the outside of coaches. Decision.—The men concerned are properly classified as Grade IV painters. Issued 11th February, 1925. (1016.)

CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION—CLASSIFICATION—CONSTRUC-TION OF PUBLIC BRIDGE AT GILFACH, GLAMORGAN.—CONCILIATION BOARD WORKING RULE AGREEMENT.—The National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. Messrs. Barnes, Chaplin & Co.,

\*, †, ‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1924, Nos. 1579\*, 1602†, and 912‡. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. each.

Ltd. Difference.—Claim for the payment of Class I rates instead of Class III rates. Decision.—In the terms of the Working Rule Agreement the work on the construction of the bridge at Gilfach is within Class II with a rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following the date hereof. Issued 11th February, 1925. (1017.)

March, 1925.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—EMERGENCY CALLS—DURING PERIOD OF EIGHT HOURS' REST—AFTER EXPIRATION OF PERIOD OF EIGHT Hours' Rest.—The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—As to the correct payment to be made. Decision.—The two men who were called on duty to Weaver Junction on 6th August, 1924, who were called on duty to Weaver Junction on 6th August, 1924, at 1.30 a.m. are entitled, on the assumption that they started work during the period of the eight hours' rest, to be paid at the rate of time and a half from 1.30 a.m. to 6 a.m., when they left off. The two men who were called to Arply Sidings on 7th November, 1924, at 2 a.m. are entitled to be paid the rate of time and a third from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m., when they finished. Issued 19th February, 1925.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-EMERGENCY CALLS-RATE TO BE PAID DURING PERIOD OF EIGHT HOURS' REST.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—The correct payment to be made under Condition 4 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728. Decision.—The men concerned having been called on duty at 10 p.m. and their stopping time having been 5 p.m., they are entitled to the rate of time and a half from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., when they finished. Issued 19th February, 1925.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-ELECTRICIANS, REDBANK, MANCHESTER .-The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—Grading. Decision.—The Court are of opinion that the men have not at the present time acquired that skill in the various branches of an electricians' trade as would entitle them to be placed in Grade I, and the Court decide accordingly. Tssued 19th February, 1925. (1022.)

CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION—CLASSIFICATION—BROWN HILL RESERVOIR CONTRACT—CONCILIATION BOARD WORKING RULE AGREEMENT.—The Workers' Union v. Messrs. R. Lehane, Mackenzie and Shand, Ltd. Difference.—Claim for payment of Class I rates instead of Class III rates. Decision.—The works of the Brownhill Reservoir come within Class II of the Agreement with a current rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following the date of the Decision. Issued 20th February, 1925. (1027.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-ROAD TRANSPORT DEPOTS.-The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Great Western Railway. Difference.—Application for the payment of a differential of 6s. to fitters. Decision.—The Company's grant of a differential of 2s. per week to the Grade I fitters is appropriate to the circumstances of the case. Issued 20th February, 1925. (1028.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS, SWINDON.—
The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. The
Great Western Railway. Difference.—Rates of pay. Decision.—
The men normally engaged on plumbing in the Carriage and Wagon Department are properly rated, and are entitled to continue the rate set out in Decision No. 728 for plumbers (i.e., 46s. per week) when temporarily engaged on gas fitting. The men normally engaged in the Department on gas fitting are properly rated as gas fitters (not plumbers), i.e., at 43s. per week. It is understood that these men are not employed on plumbing work. Should, however, any man be employed incidentally and intermittently on plumbing work, he would be entitled to be paid at the higher rate of the plumber, whilst so engaged. Issued 20th February, 1925. (1029.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-MEN ENGAGED ON WALKING CRANES-MEN PARTLY ON LABOURERS' WORK AND PARTLY ON SLINGING.— The Workers' Union v. The Great Western Railway. Difference.— The Workers' Union v. The Great Western Railway. Difference.—Claim that certain men are entitled to be classified as slingers. Decision.—Wheel Shop: The men concerned are not slinging in the sense contemplated by Decision No. 728, and accordingly they are not entitled to the slingers' rate. A.M. Shop (Machines) and P. 2 Shop (Cylinder): The work in question is properly to be regarded as slinging, so that any man who is occupied the bulk of his time on this work is entitled to be classified as a slinger under Decision No. 728 and to be rated accordingly, and that any man who is occupied the bulk of his time on other work but is intermittently engaged on slingers' work, is entitled to the slingers' rate whilst so engaged, or alternatively to be especially rated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 29 of the main Decision. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period in February, 1925. Issued 23rd February, 1925. (1030.) Issued 23rd February, 1925. (1030.)

TAILORING TRADE—DISMISSAL OF WORKMAN—EMPLOYEE CON-CERNED, DEPARTMENTAL SHOP STEWARD—ALLEGED VICTIMISATION.
—The United Ladies' Tailors Trade Union v. Messrs. Geo. Williams & Co., Ltd. Difference.—Whether the dismissal of the man concerned was justified or not, and in the event of the Court finding in favour of the man, to fix compensation, if any, for such time as he has been unemployed. *Decision*.—There was ground for the action taken by the firm, but the Court strongly recommended a review by the Union and the Firm, of the whole situation, with a view to the framing of regulations defining the duties of shop stewards. In the event of such a review taking place, the case of the employee in question might be reconsidered. The question of compensation does not arise. Issued 24th February, 1925. (1032.)

H.M. DOCKYARDS AT HOME—ASSISTANT RIGGERS—SKILLED LABOURERS IN THE RIGGING HOUSES.—The Trade Union Side v. The Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government

Departments. Difference.—Claim that the maximum rate be increased to 46s. per week, plus bonus (at present 14s. per week). Decision.—No alteration in the maximum rate of pay of the employees concerned should be made at present. Issued 26th February,

H.M. DOCKYARDS AT HOME-HAMMERMEN.-The Trade Union Side v. The Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. *Difference*.—Claim that the maximum rate be increased from 44s. to 46s. per week, plus bonus (at present 14s. per week). *Decision*.—No alteration in the maximum rate of of the employees concerned should be made at present. Issued pay of the employees concerned 26th February, 1925. (1034.)

H.M. DOOKYARDS AND OTHER ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS—MESSENGERS.—The Trade Union Side v. The Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—Claim that the rates of pay be raised to 37s. per week of 47 hours, and that duty pay of responsible messengers be amended. Decision.—The minimum rate of pay of the hired messengers shall be increased to 20s you would know the pay of the present way ways of Decision.—The minimum rate of pay of the hired messengers shall be increased to 29s. per week (apart from the present war wage of 14s. per week, and the 7s. of the war wage merged in base rates), and that a corresponding adjustment be made in the minimum rate of pay of the established messengers. Hired messengers at present serving shall enter the revised scale at a point which exceeds the minimum of the scale by as many shillings (subject to the maximum rate not being exceeded) as they have completed years of service as a messenger. The same principle will apply to the adjustment of the wages of the established messengers. The Court make no alteration in the existing duty pay as agreed in 1920. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following 11th February, 1925. Issued 26th February, 1925. (1035.)

H.M. DOCKYARDS AT HOME-MOTOR DRIVERS AND MATES.-The Trade Union Side v. The Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—Claims that the basic rate of motor drivers be one of 47s. per week, plus a bonus of 14s., and the basic rate of motor drivers' mates be one of 44s. per week, plus a bonus of 14s. Decision.—The rates for motor drivers less than the maximum rate of 44s. per week should be re-adjusted with a minimum rate of 41s. per week, and that 50 per cent. or thereabouts of motor drivers should receive 41s. per week, cent. or thereabouts of motor drivers should receive 41s. per week, 20 per cent. or thereabouts 42s. per week, 15 per cent. or thereabouts 43s. per week, and 15 per cent. or thereabouts 44s. per week, in addition to which will be paid the cost of living bonus current from time to time. The selection of drivers to be paid the various rates will be determined in the same manner as heretofore. A case for the re-adjustment of the rates of the drivers' mates has not been made out. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following 11th February, 1925. Issued 26th February, 1925.

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

IRON AND STEEL TRADE: DOWLAIS, GLAM.—Workers' Union v. Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited, Dowlais Works, Dowlais. Difference.—To settle a difference between the parties in connection with locomotive men working meal-times. Board of Arbitration appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, consisting of Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. F. Bramley (Workpeople's Representative) and Mr. G. Pate, O.B.E. (Employers' Representative). Award.—It was held that the locomotive men in question were entitled to be paid a wage or allowances for working during recognised meal-times, the amount thereof to be settled between the parties, or in default of such settlement the Board to determine the amount after rehearing the parties.\* Dated 14th February, 1925.

FURNISHING TRADE: SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Furnishing Trades Joint Committee v. Sheffield Furnishing Trades Employers' Association. Difference.—Proposed amendment of the Working Rules concerning payment for overtime in the Sheffield Retail Furnishing Trade. Arbitrator.—Mr. C. E. Dyer, K.C. Award.—Overtime Rule to be amended so as to read:—

Overtime worked shall be paid for as follows, viz., first two hours, time and a quarter; second two hours and from leaving-off time on Saturday to 4 p.m., time and a half; afterwards

The amendment to come into operation in the first full pay week following March 1st, 1925. Issued 19th February, 1925.

DYEING INDUSTRY: SCOTLAND .- The Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades v. The Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).

Difference.—By a Memorandum dated the 15th December, 1924, and made by the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods) and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades, it was agreed to refer the matter thereinafter cited to the consideration of a Tribunal consisting of three arbiters, one to be appointed by the Federation and one by the Amalgamated one to be appointed by the Federation and one by the Amaigamated Society, and it was further agreed that the two arbiters so appointed should mutually agree upon the third arbiter, who should be the Chairman of the Tribunal. The Federation and the Amalgamated Society respectively appointed Mr. George H. Christian Mr. William Rushworth to act as arbiters, and the two arbiters mutually agreed upon Sir William Mackenzie, K.C., as the third arbiter and

<sup>\*</sup> The parties have been unable to agree as to the amount, and the Board is eing re-assembled in order to determine the point.

Chairman of the Tribunal. By the same Memorandum, it was further agreed, *inter alia*, that, in the event of the Tribunal failing to agree upon the terms of their Award, the Chairman should finally determine its terms in consultation, however, with the other members of the Tribunal, and that any settlement or award should be binding on the members of both parties.

The matter cited in the above-mentioned Memorandum which was agreed to be referred to the consideration of the Tribunal is the following application:—

(a) That the base rates of all day workers be advanced by 10 per cent.; further, that where the minimum rates of male adults 21 years of age and over are below 33s. 3d. per week of 48 hours, after the addition of the 10 per cent. advance, such rates to be advanced accordingly to 33s. 3d.; the minimum rates for women 18 years of age and over to be advanced to 20s. per week.

(b) That where the cost-of-living wages are paid on a flat basis, the piecework rates shall be advanced by 10 per cent. and the cost-of-living wages be increased by a similar amount in all sections as that provided for in the percentage advance

(c) That the Agreement covering the cost-of-living percentage which provides for different rates for pieceworkers be abolished and all cost-of-living wages be paid at the percentage fixed for the day-workers.

Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C., was appointed Chairman of the Tribunal under Section 2 (1) (b) of the Conciliation Act, 1896.

Award.—The Tribunal failed to agree upon the terms of their Award, and Sir William Mackenzie, after consultation with the two arbiters, awarded as follows: "I have come to the conclusion that the present state of the Industry does not justify such a change as that claimed by the Amalgamated Society. I consider, however, that the rates of pay of the two sections of the Industry in England and Scotland should in this case move in unison, and having regard to the recent advances in England, I decide that the male employees concerned, 21 years of age and upwards, receive an advance of 2s. (two shillings) per full ordinary week, and the female employees concerned, 18 years of age and upwards, 1s. 3d. (one shilling and three pence) per full ordinary week. If it is desired by the parties to convert these sums, or either of them, into advances on a percentage basis, it is remitted to the parties to ascertain the appropriate percentage. These respective advances shall be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime and night duty and for work done on Sundays and holidays (in cases in which extra payment is made for such work), but not for the purposes of the sliding scale."

The parties had previously agreed that any award should be retrospective to the 7th January, 1925. Dated 25th February, 1925.

#### (C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Transport Workers: Southall, Middlesex.—Transport and General Workers' Union (Coal Section) v. Messrs. Burr and Gibbons, Coal Merchants, Southall, Middlesex. Difference.—Claim for payment of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour increase in accordance with Industrial Court Award No. 867. Agreement.—Claim conceded.

FOUNDRY WORKERS: GREAT BRIDGE, STAFFS.—National Union of Foundrymen v. Triplex Foundry, Limited, Firegrate Manufacturers, Great Bridge, Staffs. Difference.—Introduction by firm of revised piece-work prices for moulders, in order to obviate disparity in prices for different castings. Agreement.—New prices to be given a trial, subject to investigation where marked decrease in wages is shown; decrease to be limited as far as possible by re-allocation of work. Agreed 2nd February, 1925.

Pottery Workers: Hanley.—National Society of Pottery Workers v. Bell Pottery Company, Limited, Broad Street, Hanley, Staffs. Difference.—Claim for payment of 2½ per cent. general increase awarded as from 11th July, 1924, to the General Earthenware Section of the Pottery Industry by the Special Wages Committee appointed by the National Industrial Council. Agreement.—Claim conceded. Agreed 3rd February, 1925.

FLOUR MILLERS: IPSWICH.—Transport and General Workers' Union (Millers' Section) v. Messrs. A. A. Gibbons, Limited, Ipswich. Difference.—Claim for wages rate in accordance with Joint Industrial Council classification. Agreement.—Inside workers to receive proper rates, and drivers, carters and carriers to receive composite rates arranged between the parties. Agreed 4th February, 1925.

Musical Instrument Makers: London.—Military Musical Instrument Makers' Trade Society v. Messrs. Besson and Company, Euston Road, London. Difference.—Proposed reduction of wages or retirement on pension of an aged employee. Agreement.—Full rate to be paid and question of retirement to be reconsidered at a future date. Agreed 10th February, 1925.

FISHING INDUSTRY: GRANTON, SCOTLAND.—Scottish Seafishers' Union v. Newhaven and Granton Trawler Owners' Association. Difference.—Claim for increase in wages of 1s. per day. Agreement.—Increase of 6d. per day granted with the further provision that no stoppage of work shall take place on any future difference until the Industrial Relations Department shall have been called upon to endeavour to adjust it. Signed 13th February, 1925.

#### CHAIRMAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. John Albert Compston, K.C., to be a Chairman of the Industrial Court.

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS. ORDERS, NOTICES, ETC., RECENTLY ISSUED. I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

(a) Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order J. (37), dated 10th February, 1925, confirming general minimum piece-rates and guaranteed time-rates and confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male workers employed on hessian weaving, and specifying 16th February, 1925, as the date from which such rates as fixed and as varied should become effective.

(b) Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C. (21), dated 19th February, 1925, confirming the variation of certain general minimum piece-rates in the hand-hammered chain trade by varying certain provisions and conditions governing the operation of the rates in question, and specifying 26th February, 1925, as the date from which the variations should become effective.

Copies of the above-mentioned Orders containing details of the minimum rates in operation may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. each.

### II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J. (38), dated 4th March, 1925, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers. The proposals involve an increase in the rates at present in operation of approximately 4 per cent., such increase to be operative for a period of four months, after which it is proposed that a further increase of 4 per cent. should come into force.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Gt. Britain).

Proposal Q. (29), dated 7th March, 1925, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in those branches of the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares) Order, 1924. The minimum rates of wages proposed are already in operation as respects workers employed in those branches of the trade included by the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares) Order, 1919, which are also included by the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares) Order, 1924.

# WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACTS, 1918 AND 1924.

THE Home Secretary has given Notice that on the 30th January, 1925, he made an Order\* further amending the Scheme of Compensation for the Refractories Industries made on the 6th January, 1919. The amended Scheme, which may be cited as the Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1925, will come into force on the 1st May 1925.

Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1925, will come into force on the 1st May, 1925.

The chief alterations in the Scheme are the substitution of a Medical Board for the present medical arrangements; the abolition of any differentiation between cases of pure silicosis and mixed cases of silicosis and tuberculosis; and the provision for compulsory suspension of workmen certified to be suffering from tuberculosis unaccompanied by silicosis. Provision is also made in the Scheme for the suspension of workmen newly engaged in the industries who fail, at the initial examination, to satisfy the prescribed requirements as to physique

# COAL MINES ACT, 1911, AND MINING INDUSTRY ACT, 1920.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under Managers of Mines will be held on the 27th and 28th May, 1925, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

The written part of an Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres on the 28th May, 1925.

Applications for the necessary Forms should be made not later than the 4th April, 1925. In order that the appropriate Forms may be sent, it is important that Candidates should state whether they have already sat at one or more of the Board's Examinations.

they have already sat at one or more of the Board's Examinations.

Letters should be addressed to The Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

NEW DOCK REGULATIONS.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 9th March, 1925, in pursuance of Section 86 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that on the 6th March, 1925, he made new Regulations† under Section 79 of the said Act, in substitution for the Regulations dated 24th October, 1904, for the processes of loading, unloading, moving and handling goods in, on, or at any dock, wharf, or quay, and the processes of loading, unloading and coaling any ship in any dock, harbour or canal. The new Regulations, which may be cited as the Docks Regulations, 1925, will come into force on 1st April, 1925.

\*, † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, Nos. 79\* and 231†. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. and 3d. net., respectively.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending December 31, 1924. (Cmd. 2134—III.; price 1d.)

Census.—Census of England and Wales, 1921. Industry tables. (S.O. publication; price £2 7s. 6d.) (See page 79.)

FOOD PRICES.—Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Food Prices, 12th to 16th days. (S.O. publications; price 1s. 6d. each.)

HOUSING.—Circular to Local Authorities on the augmentation of skilled labour in building trades. H. and T.P. Circular No. 1, 1925. Scottish Board of Health. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

INDUSTRIAL COURT.—The Industrial Court. Decisions 861 to 1003. 1st January, 1924, to 31st December, 1924. Vol. VI. (S.O publication: price 5s.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—International Labour Conference, sixth session, Geneva, June-July, 1924. Report of British Government delegates to the Minister of Labour. (Cmd. 2325; price 6d.)

Mining.—Preliminary Statement (subject to correction) of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1924. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

Police Service.—Report of the Sub-Committee of the Scottish Police Council appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to inquire with regard to the rent allowances paid to members of police forces and the rates of pay to new entrants to the police in the initial years of service. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

Public Social Services.—Return showing the total expenditure (other than out of loans) in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the years ended 31st day of March, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1923 and 1924, and total number of persons benefiting from the expenditure for year 1923, with similar particulars for Scotland. (H.C. 12; price 3d.)

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

# LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1925. ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: Corrugated Steel Sheets: John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.
—Cleethorpes: Additions and Alterations (Works): Henry Ashton,
Barton-on-Humber.—Devonport: Galvanized Corrugated Sheets:
John Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Works, Bristol. Steelwork:
J. Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs. Limestone Facings, etc.:
F. J. Moore, Ltd., Cattedown, Plymouth. Cement: Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—Pembroke: G.I. Pipes and Specials:
The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—Portsmouth:
Steel Rails: The Bute Works Supply Co., Ltd., Cymric Buildings,
Cardiff; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., 195, West George Street, Glasgow.
—H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Swing Arms: Whessoe
Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington. Cement: The
Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

#### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

Bacon, in Tins: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Wiltshire.—Bells, Gongs, etc.: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; Chadburns (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Boothe, Lanes; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., Wimbledon; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Ltd., Clapham.—Blankets: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; Charles Early & Co., Ltd., Oxford; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; Priestley Bros., Halifax.—Boards, Charging: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Boats (27 ft. Whalers); R. J. Perkins, Whitstable; F. C. Aldridge, Burnham-on-Crouch; Clare Lallow, Cowes, I. of W.; E. Cove, E. Cowes, I. of W.—Boats (27 ft. Whalers and 13½ ft. Dinghies); Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., E. Cowes, I. of W.—Brackets, Pendants, etc.: British Central Electrical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cable Accessories Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.; Cranmer & Cheshire, Birmingham; Edward Bros., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Galson, Elford, Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow.—Brass Tubes: Grice, Griee & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; David Shanks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Telford, Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow.—Brass Tubes: Grice, Griee & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; David Shanks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fonze Strips and Forgings: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., Greenwich; Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Brushes, Painters: S. Ludbrook & Co., Dublin; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Brockley & Son, Epsom; J. I. Millwood & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Brockley & Son, Epsom; J. I. Millwood & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Brockley & Son, Epsom; J. I. Millwood & Son, Ltd., London, S.E., Greenslade, Ltd., Birmingham; Candwick & Shapcott, Ltd., London, M.C.; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Brehin; K. Griffin & Sons, Ltd.,

Enamelware: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., West Bromwich; Eveson Bros., Ltd., Lye, Worcs.; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Engine, Oil: Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.—Flannel, White: John Sandiford & Sons, Rochdale.—Gloves, Leather, Various: J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade.—Hammers and Drills, Pneumatic: Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London, W.—Hides (Buffalo), Morocco Skins, etc.: J. W. Brooke & Co., London, S.E.; J. T. Hart & Son, London, S.E.; R. Hickman, London, E.C.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Hides (Leather) and Leather Goods: Geo. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrowfield Leather Co., Glasgow; Card Clothing & on-Tyne; Barrowfield Leather Co., Glasgow; Card Clothing & Belting, Ltd., Halifax; J. & A. Hillman, Ltd. Dudley; F. C. Jenner & Co., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.— J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—
Hob for Hydraulic Riveter: Hugh Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—
Ironmongery: J. Allen & Sons, Old Hill, Staffs; B. C. Barton & Son, Birmingham; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Golcher, Ltd., Wednesbury; R. Green, Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. Hill & Sons, Stourbridge; G. Hughes & Sons, Wolverhampton; A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Withymoor, near Dudley; Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby; Emma Orton, Willenhall; E. Partridge & Co., Old Hill, Staffs.; W. Renwick, Blaydon-on-Tyne; H. J. & E. Shorthouse, Birmingham; Swindell & Co., Ltd., Dudley; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall; J. Truman & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill, Staffs.—
Lagging, Sectional: Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—
Lampholders: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sperryn & Co., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Lamps, Lanterns and Fittings: Bulpitt & Sons, Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Lamps, Lanterns and Fittings: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Griffiths & Sons, Birmingham; Hagger & Daniels, Ltd., London, S.E.; Howes & Burley, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lead Sheet and Pipe: A. D. Foulkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Leather Belting: Harbord & Poole, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Leather Rings and Washers: Barrowfield Leather Co., Glasgow; Card Clothing & Belting, Ltd., Halifax; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; E. A. Norton & Co., London, S.E.—Linoleum, etc.: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Linoleum Mfg. Co., London, E.C.; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Lockers: Waddell & Wilson, London, E.—Lorries, A.E.C., parts for: Associated Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Linoleum Mfg. Co., London, E.C.; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Lockers: Waddell & Wilson, London, E.—Lorries, A.E.C., parts for: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Walthamstow.—Machines, Shell Scraping: The General Engine & Boiler Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Motor Generators (160 k.w.), Control Gear and Spares: Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Oak Blocks, etc., English: C. R. Claridge, Exeter; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; R. Batcheller & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone; J. S. Elliott & Son, Cranleigh; Ingram, Perkins & Co., Ltd., Guildford.—Paint, White Oxide of Zinc: N. J. Fenner & H. B. Alder & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Dampney & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Plant for Rotor Testing: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Pulley Block, Electric Travelling: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Rep, Wool: Walsh & McCrea, Ltd., Halifax.—Resistances, Starter: Watford Electric & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Watford.—Ribbon, Silk: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. & J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry.—Socks, Thick: J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. G. Glover & Co., South Wigston.—Steel (mild), Ship Plates: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel Sections, Angles, etc.: The Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe.—Steel Tubes: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Switches, Fuse Release: Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Tammy, Brown: R. Maude & Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Timber, English: Bartlett, Bayliss & Co., Ltd., Bideford; R. Batcheller & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; J. S. Elliott & Son, Cranleigh; J. D. Foster Emsworth; W. Ivens & Sons, Rugby; H. Longley & Sons, East Grinstead; R. Mulford, Ltd., Basingstoke; C. Miles & Sons, Stemford, Lincs; E. C. White & Sons, Ltd., Basingstoke; W. J. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Bath; C. R. Claridge, Exeter; G. Randle &

Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes.—Tin Ware: M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston.—Tools: H. Williams & Son, London, E.; Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Newey & Sons, Ltd., Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Newey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co. (Tools), Ltd., Cannock, Staffs; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Towelling, Terry: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—Towels, White: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Trailers: Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick.—Tubular Material and Fittings: Scaffolding (Gt. Britain), Ltd., London, S.W.—Vices and Cramps: J. Wilkinson, Junr. (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley; J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Water Closets and Gear: Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—Wireless Valves, Holders for: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### WAR OFFICE.

Alcohol: Hammersmith Distillery Co., Ltd., London, W.—
Apparatus, Chemical: Townson & Merser, Ltd., London, E.C.—
Bags, Oat: Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee.—Batteries, Alteration to:
Fullers United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Pritchett &
Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Boxes, Coal: W. H. Bodin
& Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—Brushes, Brass: G, B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.,
London E.C.; R. A. Rooney & Sons, London, E.—Brushes, Glothes:
C. Hoyland & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Canvas, Packing, Hessian:
Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth.—Cloth, Blue
Grey, Waterproofed: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Cloth,
Drab Mixture: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Hainsworth &
Sons, Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Huddersfield.—Cloth, Scarlet:
J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.—Cloth, White: T. & H.
Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Yorks.—Copper: The British Metal
Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Brandies Goldschmidt & Co.,
London, E.C.; Marshall Bros. & Co., London, E.C.; C. Tennant,
Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cotton Waste: W. C. Jones, Ltd.,
Manchester; J. C. Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—Drawers,
Woollen: R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Drums, Oil: G. T.
Johnson & Co., Liverpool.—Excavator, Steam: Ruston & Hornsby,
Ltd., Lincoln.—Firebricks and Fire Tiles: Harris & Pearson, Stourbridge.—Flannel, Striped Union: J. Radcliffe & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.
—Hose Tops: Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester.—
Jackets, Service Dress: Stones, Clothiers, Manchester.—Lasting,
Black: W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Denholme, Yorks.—Lead, Alloyed:
Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons Ltd., London, E.C.—Magnesium
Powder: Magnesium Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Mattresses, Single: Ltd., London, E.; Oidas Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Magnesium Powder: Magnesium Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Mattresses, Single: E. H. Price, Hadleigh, Suffolk.—Nickel: Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ovens: S. A. Rhodes, Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester. E. H. Price, Hadleigh, Suffolk.—Nickel: Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ovens: S. A. Rhodes, Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.—Pipes, Spun: The Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Pipes, Cast Iron: The Clay Cross Co., Ltd., Clay Cross.—Piping and Fittings: Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport.—Pneumatic Tubes and Covers: The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Purses and Tassels, Highland: Leckee Graham & Co., Glasgow.—Rope, Tarred: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Rules, Slide: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Saddlery—Reins, Bit, Collars, Head Stable—(small and large): Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Saddlery—Collars, Head Stable and Surcingles: M. Harvey & Co., Walsall.—Saddlery—Leather Stirrup and Attachments V. Girth: D. Mason & Sons, Birmingham.—Screws, Brass and Iron: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Serge, Blue: J. Baxter & Sons, Apperley Bridge, Yorks; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Yorks.—Serge, Service Dress: H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, nr. Leeds:; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, nr. Leeds; T. &. H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Yorks; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite, Yorks; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Yorks.—Sheets, Barrack: McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—Silk, Machine: J. & T. Brocklehurst & Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Spares, Generating Set: Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.—Spelter: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Stair Threads: Ferodo, Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire; Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd., London, E.—Standards: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Stove Piping: F. W. Potter & Co., London, E.—Tents, Store Canvas: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—Tweed, Blue: H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Uakefield.—Twine: Jameson & Co., Ltd., Hull; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Zinc: Williams, Harvey & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Works Services: Maintenance Works: Carlisle: Barrow Bros., Birmingham.—Zinc: Williams, Harvey & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.— Works Services: Maintenance Works: Carlisle: Barrow Bros., Lancaster. Kingston-on-Thames: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Edinburgh, Redford Barracks: R. Skevington & Sons, Derby, Building Works and Services: Colchester—Hyderabad Barracks: W. Chambers & Son, Colchester. Biggin Hill—Erection of Officers' W. Chambers & Son, Colchester. Biggin Hill—Erection of Officers' Quarters: J. Elliman & Sons, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent. Lydd—Erection of Married Officers' Quarters: Ellis Bros., New Romney, Kent. Catterick—Making Football Ground and Cinder Track: Franks, Harris Bros., Ltd., Guildford. Lydd—Erection of Power Station: Graham Bates, Lydd, Kent. Larkhill—Salisbury Plain: James & Crockerell, Durrington, Salisbury. Dover—Reconstruction of Regimental Institute: G. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Dover. Salisbury Plain: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. Exeter—Married Quarters: Woodman & Sons, Exeter. Installations: Hounslow Barracks—Electric Light: The Alpha Electrical & Mfg. Co., London, S.W. Chatham, Brompton Barracks—Installation of Electric Light: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Kneller Hall, Twickenham: T. Clarke & Co., London, S.W. Lichfield, Whittington Barracks—Electric Lighting: S. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Leeds.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Aircraft: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes.—Aircraft, Modifications to: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Hamble.—Aircraft, Preparation tions to: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Hamble.—Aircraft, Preparation of Modifications to: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft, Repairs to: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Itd., Edgware; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co.. Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Airscrews: D. N. Davies, London, N.—Amatol and T.N.T.: Nobel Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Ash, 3-in.: Wm. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Balloons, High Altitude: C. G. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Buildings and Works Services: Accommodation (Heyford): Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Battery Booster, etc. (Altrincham): Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Cables, Underground (Halton) and (Upavon): Watshams, Ltd., London, W.C. Hydrants, Fire (Various Stations): Ham Baker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Fire (Various Stations): Ham Baker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Lighting of Marconi Masts (Ongar): Marconi W.T. Co., Ltd., Lighting of Marconi Masts (Ongar): Marconi W.T. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Mains, Underground (Spittlegate): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Pipes, C.I., and Fittings (Various Stations): Clay Cross Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. Pipes, C.I., and Fittings (Worthy Down): Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Quarters for N.C.O.'s and Airmen (Henlow): M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Regimental Accommodation (Worthy Down): Playfair & Toole, Ltd., Southampton. Sheds, Aeroplane (Various Stations): Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead (Various Stations): Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne. Sheds, Aeroplane, Repairs to (Tangmere): H. G. Ross, Netley Abbey. Tiles, Trafford, and Accessories (Calafrana): Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Winches for Mooring Masts (Cardington): Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Claws, Starter, Hucks: Wellworthy, Ltd., Lymington.—Drums, Steel: P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Engines, Aircraft, Dies for: Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Engines, Aircraft Reduction to Spares: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft Spares: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Type test on: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Extinguishers. Fire: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.: Pyrene Aircraft, Type test on: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Extinguishers, Fire: General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Guns, Vickers: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Motor Cycle Combinations: Phelon & Moore, Ltd., Cleckheaton.—Paint: Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., Slough.—Pantaloons, Serge: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pantaloons, Blue: Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Poles, Tent Aircraft: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Primers, Spray: S.U. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Radiators, Aircraft: John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Receivers, T.F., Modified: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Ribs, Supporting Aircraft: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Spares, Ignition, Delco: Delco, Remy & Hyatt, Ltd., London, S.W.—Spruce (Aircraft): W. Mallinson & Sons, London, E.; Bamberger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Stoves, Oil Heating: Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tyres, Gover, Outer: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tyres and Deflector Tubes: Rapson Tyre & Jack Co., Ltd., New Malden.

#### POST OFFICE.

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