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

EMPLOYMENT.

DURING the first half of June there was a decline in employment, the Whitsun holiday stoppages being extended in many cases. In the latter half of the month,

tended in many cases. In the latter half of the month, however, there was a recovery, and at the end of June the numbers of workpeople unemployed were about the same as at the end of May.

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 June, 1924, was 9.4, compared with 9.5 at 26th May, 1924, and with 11.3 in June, 1923. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 7.2 at the end of June, 1924, compared with 7.0 at the end of May, 1924. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which was approximately 1,022,000 at 26th May, rose to 1,052,000 at 16th June, but fell again to 1,015,000 at 30th June.

Employment was good in the tinplate and steel sheet, carpet, jute, and brick trades, and with millsawyers, coachbuilders, and skilled workmen in the building trades; it was fairly good in the coal mining industry and in certain branches of the metal and clothing trades; and fair in the printing and furnishing trades. In some other large industries, however, including iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, and the cotton trade, it continued slack.

As compared with the previous month a decline was reported in coal mining and in the wool textile industry, but there was some improvement in the engineering and shipbuilding industries.

#### WAGES.

There was a further rise in wages, on the whole, during June. In the industries for which statistics are available, the changes in rates of wages reported resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £103,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 595,000 workeople and in an aggregate reduction of £11,000 in those of over 150,000

There was an increase of 1s. per day, or 6d. per halfday, in the wages of dock labourers; seamen, firemen, etc., in the merchant shipping service obtained increases of 10s. or 15s. on monthly rates and of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. on weekly rates; the majority of shipyard workers in the principal shipbuilding centres received advances amounting to 3s. a week in the case of piece-workers and the higher-paid time-workers, with smaller amounts in the case of lower-paid time-workers. Other workers whose wages were increased included iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands and the West of Scotland, heavy chemical workers, flour mill operatives, and brickmakers in various districts.

The principal groups of workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced included coal miners in Northumberland, who sustained a decrease of about 3 per cent. on current rates; hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose wages were reduced by 5 per cent.; iron ore miners in Cumberland, steel sheet millmen, and chainmakers.

During the first six months of 1924 the changes reported to the Department have resulted in net increases equivalent to about £580,000 in the weekly full-time equivalent to about £580,000 in the weekly functions wages of over 2,900,000 workpeople and in net reductions of £23,000 in the weekly wages of 317,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1923 there were net reductions of nearly £390,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,700,000 workpeople and net increases  $\frac{6}{3}$ of over £110,000 in the weekly wages of 800,000 work-

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July the average level of retail prices of 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 70 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 69 per cent. both a month ago and a year ago. The rise in the percentage since 31st May was due to small increases in the prices of several of the principal articles of food, the average increase over the pre-war level for food only being 62 per cent. at 1st July, as compared with 60 per cent. at 31st May.

The 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 these 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 June was 57. In addition, 35 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in June (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not the work as the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 50,000, as compared with 36,000 in the previous month. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during June was about 356,000 working days, as compared with 398,000 days in May.

During the first six months of 1924 the stoppages of work owing to trade disputes, so far as reported to the Department, have involved approximately 390,000 work-people, as compared with 256,000 workpeople involved in disputes in the first six months of last year. aggregate duration of the stoppages in January to June, 1924, has been over 3,300,000 working days, as compared with about 4,400,000 days in the corresponding

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ANALYSIS OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT DURING THE " FOURTH SPECIAL PERIOD."

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At the end of last year a 10 per cent. sample of all the claims to Unemployment Benefit which had been made between 2nd November, 1922, and 17th October, 1923 (the "Fourth Special Period"), was examined and analysed. The principal object of the examination was to ascertain the gross number of persons who during that period of approximately 11½ months had been claimants to unemployment benefit, and to analyse the totals for these claimants according to their sex, age and industry, and according to the amount of benefit they had received in the period.

these claimants according to their sex, age and industry, and according to the amount of benefit they had received in the period.

It is desirable in the first place to make clear the terms "claimant" and "claim." Every person insured against unemployment who wishes to claim unemployment benefit is required to sign a "form of application for unemployment benefit," on which the claimant certifies that he is unemployed and unable to obtain suitable employment, and that he is capable of and available for work. It is convenient to speak of this form as a "claim." Among other particulars entered on this "claim" at the time of application are the age and sex of the claimant and the industry of his last employer. So long as the claim and remains unemployed and continues to claim benefit, he is required to attend regularly at the Exchange to sign the "claim," and on the "claim" are entered particulars of all moneys paid to him by way of benefit. If, after obtaining employment, he again becomes unemployed, he is required to resume the regular signature of the "claim" as a condition of the grant of further benefit, and again entries are made of benefit paid. The "claims," therefore, provide a record of the aggregate number of days in a given period during which an applicant has been in receipt of unemployment benefit.

At the beginning of the Fourth Special Period on 2nd November, 1922, for every claim which had been current on 1st November, 1922, a new claim was prepared on a new claim form, and the period started with all these persons as "claimants." Thereafter as persons appeared at the Exchanges to make claims to benefit subsequent to 2nd November, a new claim was written out. It will be understood that the claim made by an insured person on this first application for benefit during the period remained in force, as his sole and permanent claim document, during the whole of the period. Since any subsequent periods of unemployment are recorded on the same form, the same individual could not be counted twice among the

# ANALYSIS BY AGES.

The distribution of these claimants by ages was as shown

	MA	LES.	FEMALES.		
Age Groups.	Numbers Examined.†	Percentage.	Numbers Examined.†	Percentage	
Under 18 years 18 and 19 ,, 20 ,, 24 ,, 25 ,, 29 ,, 35 ,, 39 ,, 45 ,, 49 ,, 55 ,, 59 ,, 60 ,, 64 ,, 70 years and over	11,277 18,969 48,897 35,643 22,968 25,706 24,345 23,083 19,886 15,224 11,531 7,280 1,414	4·0 6·8 17·5 12·8 10·4 9·2 8·7 8·3 7·1 5·5 4·1 2·6 0·5 2·5	9,670 13,533 24,471 13,774 8,169 6,108 4,737 3,650 2,481 1,640 996 444 63 1,943	10·5 14·7 26·7 15·0 8·9 6·7 5·2 4·0 2·7 1·8 1·1 0·5 0·1 2·1	
TOTAL	6,845	100.0	91,679	100.0	

Eliminating those cases in which the age was not stated, it appears that 52.8 per cent. of the males and 77.5 per cent. of

† As every tenth claim form was examined the approximate totals of actual aimants during the period may be obtained by multiplying by 10 the umbers given in the Table.

the females were under the age of 35. The closest concentration of male claimants is found within the ages 18 to 24, and of female claimants in the age group 18 and 19. The number of elderly claimants is comparatively small, only 7.4 per cent. of the men and 1.7 per cent. of the women being of 60 years or over.

#### INDUSTRY BY AGE-GROUPS.

The following Table shows for a number of the principal ndustries the age distribution of the claimants who had last been employed in those industries:—

	Pero	centages	in the u	inderme	ntioned	Age Gro	oups.
Industries.	Under 20	20—29	30—39	40—49	50-59	60 and over	Age not stated.
	-	M	ALES.				
Building Shipbuilding Engineering Motor Cars, etc. Iron and Steel Railways Canals, Docks Coal Mining Cotton D'stributive  ALL INDUSTRIES	5:3 9:2 9:9 13:8 12:0 11:2 2:7 10:5 15:5 24:4	22·6 30·9 34·2 35·3 29·6 45·0 18·3 31·3 26·3 31·1	20·1 20·8 20·4 21·3 19·2 17·6 20·3 20·5 18·5 15·5	21.9 16.8 15.9 14.1 17.0 10.4 24.8 17.0 15.6 12.6	17.6 11.8 11.0 8.2 12.3 8.0 19.4 12.3 12.0 9.7	10.8 7.3 6.1 4.0 6.5 5.0 10.2 6.7 6.8 5.0	1.7 3.2 2.5 3.3 3.4 2.8 4.3 1.7 5.3 1.7
til addition i saw	Street,	FE	MALES.				
Fngineering Miscellaneous Metals Hotels	18.0	51.9 47.0 41.8	14:3 11:3 18:0	6·9 6·1 13·6	2·9 3·4 6·7	0·9 1·2 2·3	1·1 0·9 0·7

Engineering		22.0	51.9	14:3	6.9	2.9	0.9	1.1
Miscellaneous Metals		30.1	47.0	11.3	6.1	3.4	1.2	0.9
Hotels		16.9	41.8	18.0	13.6	6.7	2.3	0.7
Laundries		20.6	32.4	18.3	14.9	8.4	4.9	1.5
Commercial		32.3	46.2	11.1	6.6	2.6	0.3	0.9
Drinting	100 0000	36.3	40.2	11.7	6.2	3.4	1.5	0.7
Cotton	100	18.2	36.4	20.7	12.0	5.7	1.8	5.2
	-	20.7	41:5	17.2	11.2	6.4	2.2	0.8
Woollen Textile		28.9	45.7	14.6	6.0	3.0	1.4	0.4
Hosiery				13.2	7.9	3.2	5.0	
Tailoring		28.9	44.1			2.9	1.2	0.7
Dress, Mantle, etc.		36.3	40.0	13.1	5.6			0.6
Boot, Shoe, etc.		22.2	47.9	15.4	8.3	3.3	1.2	1.7
Bread, Biscuit		32.7	44.1	11.9	6.5	2.6	0.7	1.2
Miscellaneous Food		23.1	45.3	15.0	9.3	5.4	1.7	0.5
Distributive		37.0	44.0	10.6	4.6	2.4	0.7	0.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	=	25.2	41.7	15.6	9.2	4.5	1.7	2.1

It will be seen that among males the trades with the highest proportions of men of forty years of age and above are Canal, River, Dock, etc., Service (54 per cent.), and the Building trade (50 per cent.), while those showing the greatest proportions of men under forty years are Railways (73 per cent.) and the Distributive trades (71 per cent.). As regards Railways, it should, however, be noted that in general the permanent staff are not insurable against the permanent, and do not therefore figure as the insurable against the permanent. laimants for benefit.

claimants for benefit.

Among females, the great majority of claimants were under 30 years of age, and this being most marked in the Distributive trades (81 per cent.), Commercial (78 per cent.), Miscellaneous Metals (77 per cent.), Bread and Biscuit (76 per cent.), and in the Printing trades (76 per cent.). The trades showing the highest proportions of female claimants above 30 years of age were Laundries (46 per cent.) and Hotel, etc., Service (40 per cent.)

# DURATION OF BENEFIT.

The total number of days' benefit received during the period by the 370,747 claimants was 27,868,566 days, an average of 75 days per claimant. Men drew on the average much more benefit per head than either women or juveniles. The average for men was 85 days per claimant, for women 52, for boys 41, and for girls 33. It follows, therefore, that persons who were claimants during the period were in receipt of benefit on average during 28-4 per cent. of the maximum number of days allowable during the period. For men separately the figure is 32-2 per cent., for women 19-7 per cent., for boys 15-5 per cent., and for girls 12-5 per cent.

cent., for women 19.7 per cent., for boys 15.5 per cent., and for girls 12.5 per cent.

A Table is given below showing in percentage form for all industries combined the number of claims of men, boys, women, and girls, analysed according to the number of days in the period during which the insured person drew benefit.

One significant feature of this Table is the comparatively small proportion of persons who drew benefit for long periods. The maximum benefit payable during the period was 264 days, and it was found that only 4.4 per cent. of the claimants covered by the sample had received this maximum. The proportion of men drawing maximum benefit was much higher than of women or juveniles, for whom the proportions were insignificant. The highest percentage of persons in any days' benefit group is found in the case of those who drew from 1-12 days benefit (134 per cent.), the proportions in this group being much higher among women and juveniles than among men. The proportion of persons drawing benefit not exceeding 4 weeks was 22.7 per cent., for 8 weeks it was 36.6 per cent., for 12 weeks 47.2 per cent., and for 24 weeks 69.4 per cent. The proportion of those who whough claimants to benefit did not actually receive payment was 12.9 per cent. of the total. These include persons who were still serving or had failed to serve the waiting period of six days before the expiry of which no benefit could be drawn unless the period of unemployment for which benefit was claimed was technically "continuous" with a previous spell of unem was technically "continuous" with a previous spell of unem

wment. It also includes persons who were found to be dis-alified for benefit, or whose claims were disallowed.

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Days' Benefit.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
NII	Per cent. 11.5 12.0 8.4 7.0 5.7 5.2 5.0 4.3 3.8 4.1 3.2 5.5 2.7 1.9 1.6 1.6 1.4 1.4 1.2 1.3 7.0	Per cent. 20'6 17'8 12'7 10'4 7'9 6'2 4'5 4'1 3'0 2'7 1'9 2-6 1'0 0'6 0'5 0'4 0'3 0'2 0'3 0'3 0'6	Per cent. 15·4 16·7 11·3 8·7 7·6 6·1 5·6 4·5 4·0 4·4 2·7 4·1 1·5 2·5 0·8 0·9 0·6 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·2 0·2 1·0	Per cent. 20 1 20 8 13 4 10 8 8 7 6 8 5 3 3 7 2 5 2 2 1 2 1 8 0 7 0 3 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2	Per cent. 12.9 13.4 9.3 9.3 5.5 5.1 4.3 3.8 4.1 3.0 2.0 2.5 1.6 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.0 5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

BENEFIT BY AGE GROUPS.

The following Table analyses the claimants according to duraof benefit and age groups :-

Number	Percentages* of Claimants whose ages were								
of Days' Benefit.	Under 20 yrs.	20 to 29 yrs.	30 to 39 yrs.	40 to 49 yrs.	50 to 59 yrs.	60 yrs. and over.			
	S la la	MAI	LES.						
NI 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14·6 12·7 13·2 12·9 12·8 11·6 11·0 9·4 5·6	30·1 29·0 30·3 30·8 30·4 31·5 32·2 32·5 27·6	20·0 21·3 20·7 20·8 20·5 20·0 19·3 18·5 17·8	17·1 18·2 17·2 17·2 17·0 16·6 16·5 16·4 16·9	10·7 11·3 11·4 11·0 11·2 12·0 12·1 12·8 16·6	5·5 5·0 5·1 5·2 5·7 6·0 6·6 7·8 12·5			
		FEMAI	ES.						
NII 2. (12 days) 13— 24 (12 days) 25— 36 (12 days) 25— 36 (12 days) 37— 48 (12 days) 49— 72 (24 days) 73— 96 (24 days) 97—156 (60 days) 57—264 (108 days)	28·0 27·9 26·9 28·0 25·7 25·5 23·1 20·2 16·0	41.8 42.8 42.3 41.4 40.6 40.4 40.8 43.3 37.7	15·1 14·3 14·8 14·9 15·0 16·4 17·8 16·4 17·7	8·2 7·9 8·5 8·2 8·4 9·5 10·0 10·9 13·9	3·7 3·7 3·9 4·3 4·5 4·6 4·8 5·2 9·1	1:4 1:4 1:3 1:5 1:7 1:6 1:5 2:1 4:1			

The most marked feature of this Table is the uniformity of the spread of the percentages over each duration of benefit toup. There are, however, a few notable exceptions. Thus, the case of males the proportion of persons under 20 years to received more than 26 weeks—the maximum first allowed ander the Unemployment Insurance Act—is very much smaller and the proportion of males receiving shorter periods of benefit. It the other end of the age scale among males aged 50 years and upwards there is a corresponding increase in the proportion the received more than 26 weeks. The same result but in a seer degree is apparent also among females. Apart from these tections, the Table indicates that in any group of claimants the have drawn much the same amount of benefit during the priod there are much the same proportions of persons of persons of persons ages.

# BENEFIT BY INDUSTRY.

The following Table shows the percentages of men in each of arious industry groups who received different amounts of benefit.

The following Table shows the percentages of men in each of arious industry groups who received different amounts of benefit.

Industry.	No benefit.	1 to 12 days.	-13 to 24 days.	25 to 36 days.	37 to 48 days.	49 to 156 days.	157 to 252 days.	253 to 264 days.
Coal Mining Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Shipbuilding Shipbuilding Shipbuilding Shilding Shildin	% 16·5 9·2 8·9 6·7 10·8 11·8 13·3 11·2 16·7 12·0 7·6	23·3 14·8 10·5 5·8 15·0 15·8 12·7 8·8 9·0 9·3 7·3	% 9·7 9·7 7·6 4·8 8·9 9·5 9·8 7·4 7·7 7·5 5·1	% 6:3 7:7 6:6 4:9 8:2 8:0 8:2 6:7 6:1 6:6 4:8	% 4.8 5.7 5.4 4.1 6.7 7.3 6.4 5.1 5.2 6.1 4.7 5.7	% 26·6 32·8 37·5 38·1 34·9 40·4 36·6 41·5 36·6 41·5 36·2 34·7	% 8·1 12·2 13·1 19·5 9·3 5·7 9·6 13·0 15·1 13·6 24·4	% 4.7 7.9 10.4 16.1 6.2 1.5 3.4 6.3 3.3 6.7 11.4 7.0

Excluding small percentages whose ages were not stated.

f those industries which have the largest numbers of male ared workers, the one with the highest proportion of men who received maximum or nearly the maximum benefit was Shipding, in which the percentage receiving from 253 to 264 days

was 16·1. This is not surprising, as the Shipbuilding industry was suffering from acute depression during the whole of the Fourth Special Period. The two industries with the next highest proportion of persons drawing benefit for long periods were Local Government (11·4 per cent.) and Engineering (10·4 per cent.). The industries which show the lowest proportions of men who had received more than 253 days' benefit were Cotton (1·5 per cent.) and Canals, Docks, etc. (3·3 per cent.), closely followed by Building (3·4 per cent.).

The industries which showed the highest proportion of men whose claims, for some reason or another, did not mature for payment were Canals, Docks, etc. (16.7 per cent.), and Coal Mining (16.5 per cent.). It is noteworthy that 39.8 per cent of the claims examined in respect of Coal Mining showed 12 days' or less benefit paid. In contrast to this the Shipbuilding industry showed only 12.5 per cent. of the claims with 12 or less days' benefit.

Taking a half-way line at 132 days' benefit, the following Table shows the percentages of those who had received 132 days' benefit or less, and more than 132 days respectively:—

Industry.	Percentage of claims showing from nil to 132 days paid.	Percentage of claim showing from 133 t 264 days paid.	
Coal Mining Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Motor Cars Cotton Building Railways Canals, Docks, etc. Distributive Local Government	84·1 75·3 71·2 58·0 79·8 89·2 82·7 74·6 75·4 73·7 55·9	15'9 24'7 28'8 42'0 20'2 10'8 17'3 25'4 24'6 26'3 44'1	
ALL INDUSTRIES	 75.7	24.3	

The following Table similarly analyses the results as regards

-		,					
No benefit.	1 to 12 days.	13 to 24 days.	25 to 36 days.	37 to 48 days.	49 to 156 days.	157 to 25 <b>2</b> days.	253 to 264 days.
%	%	%	%	%	9	0/	%
20.6							
							1.9
							4.9
							0. 5
100	2.0	10.9	110	13	17.3	0.9	0.1
15.9	97.0	18.9	0.0	7.0	00.		10000
							0.5
							0.5
							0.3
							0.2
							0.7
							0.9
							0.8
							0.9
						3.8	0.4
25 1	14.4	8.0	6.9	6.3	33.5	3.8	1.0
20.8	12.8	10.8	9.2	7.0	34.3	4.0	1.1
15.4	16.7	11.3	8.7	7.6	35.4	3.9	1.0
	% 20°9 13°3 12°9 18°9 15°2 14°8 15°4 16°7 11°6 13°7 16°5 25°1 20°8	benefit. days.    20°9   13°2   13°3   13°3   12°9   27°6   15°2   18°6   15°2   18°6   14°8   18°5   15°4   23°2   16°7   11°6   15°9   15°8   13°7   13°5   16°5   13°2   25°1   14°4   20°8   12°8	benefit. days. 24 days.	No benefit. days. 24 days. 24 days. 20 days. 24 days. 20	No benefit. days. 24 days. days. 2008 13·2 18·6 14·1 9·5 8·3 14·8 18·5 13·8 10·1 8·2 15·4 23·2 10·4 8·5 7·7 11·6 14·0 7·4 6·5 6·3 13·7 16·5 13·2 11·4 8·7 7·4 25·1 14·4 9·0 6·9 6·3 20·8 12·8 10·8 9·2 7·0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Among those industries having the largest numbers of insured female workers, the manufacture of miscellaneous metals shows the highest proportion of women who had received maximum or nearly maximum benefit. The two industries with the next highest proportion of maximum benefit were Engineering (1.9 per cent.) and Laundry Service (1.1 per cent.). The industries which show the lowest proportion of women who had received over 253 days' benefit were Woollen and Worsted (0.1 per cent.), Tailoring (0.2 per cent.), Hosiery (0.2 per cent.), and Boots and Shoes (0.2 per cent.).

Shoes (0·2 per cent.).

The industries which showed the highest proportion of women whose claims did not mature for payment were Hotel, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service (25·1 per cent.), Engineering (20·9 per cent.) and Laundry Service (20·8 per cent.).

In the Woollen and Worsted Industry it will be observed that 46·5 per cent. of the claims examined had 12 days' or less benefit paid, while at the other end of the scale the manufacture of Miscellaneous Food shows that 25·6 per cent. of the claims examined had twelve days' or less benefit paid.

TOTAL CLAIMANTS DURING PERIOD AND NUMBER ON ONE DAY OF PERIOD.

Period.

In order that the total claims made during the whole period might be related to the number of claims which were current on one day in the period, opportunity was taken to examine separately the claims of those in respect of whom there was proof of unemployment on the last day of the period (17th October, 1923). These could be distinguished on the claims by reason of their signing the claim form (or being specifically excused signature) on that day.

This analysis discloses that of the persons who made claims during the 11½ months in question (or had claims in being on 2nd November, 1922), 920,330, or 24.8 per cent., gave proof of unemployment on 17th October, 1923. Taking males separately, the figures are 746,590, or 26.7 per cent.; taking females separately, they are 173,740, or 19.0 per cent.

<sup>\*</sup> Non-effective claims were disregarded in the enquiry. These are claims made by persons who do not subsequently return to the Exchange to maintain signature or obtain benefit, having presumably found work soon after the making of the claim. The number of such claims is not known, but is probably considerable.

It was evident, however, that the figures for the single date, 17th October, could not be treated as representative figures for the numbers of current claimants on an average day of the Period. The rate of unemployment at the end of October, 1923, was the same (11.6 per cent.) as the average rate for the whole of the Fourth Period, and in this respect the date may be taken as representative, but the numbers of claims current on 17th October would be below average by reason of the increase in the number of persons whose benefit became exhausted as the Fourth Special Period draw to an end, some of whom would coare to maintain Period drew to an end, some of whom would cease to maintain claimancy. Yet, again, a count of claims "signed or excused claimancy. Yet, again, a count of claims "signed or excused signature" on any given day will exclude some persons who are, in fact, claimants on that day. It has, therefore, been thought desirable also to compare the total of persons who were claimants to benefit during the period with the average numbers of current claimants over the period. This comparison shows that while the total claimants during the period were 3,707,000, the average daily number of claimants during the period was approximately 1,240,000, including short time workers, being 33.4 per cent. of the aggregate claimants over the period.

the aggregate claimants over the period.

The relation of the numbers of insured workpeople, closed claims, claims signed or excused signature on 17th October, 1922, the average of current claims over the period, and the average rate of unemployment over the period, taken in the aggregate or considered industry by industry, are of considerable interest, and the Table on page 252 sets out the appropriate figures and percentages. Owing to changes which were made in the industrial classification of unemployed persons in July, 1923, the average numbers of claimants and the average rate of unemployment have had to be confined to the months June to December, instead of covering the whole period, and allowance should be instead of covering the whole period, and allowance should be made for the possibility of some error in this respect.

The figures given in these Tables afford, in the first place,

The figures given in these Tables afford, in the first place, information as to the number and proportion of the separate individuals in each of the main industries who, in the course of the 11½ months in question, came to the Exchanges to claim benefit. Thus, as regards males, column 8 shows that 82.0 per cent. of all the males connected with the shipbuilding industry cent. of all the males connected with the shipbuilding industry were claimants to benefit at some time or other during the period. Other industries and services which had heavy proportions of their male employees appearing as claimants during the period are Shipping, 66·1 per cent.; Iron and Steel, 59·7 per cent.; Engineering, 59·4 per cent.; Stove and Grate Manufacture, 54.5 per cent.; Cotton, 53·2 per cent.; and Building, 48·6 per cent. Among the industries and services which had the lowest proportion of their male amployees appearing as claimants during portion of their male employees appearing as claimants during the period are Local Government Service, 9.8 per cent.; Coal Mining, 11.9 per cent.; Distributive Trade, 17.7 per cent.; Gas, Water, etc., Service, 19.2 per cent.; and Railway Service, 19.3

As regards females, column 8 shows that among the industries whose female employees appeared in largest proportion a claimants during the period are Brass and Allied Metals Manu facture, 91.4 per cent.; Bread, Biscuit, etc., Manufacture, 67.6 per cent.; Cotton, 63.6 per cent.; and Pottery, 51.9 per cent. Among those industries and services whose female workers appeared in lowest proportion as claimants are: Commercial and Clerical businesses, 11.1 per cent.; Distributive Trades, 14.0 per cent.; Laundry Service, 15.2 per cent.; and Printing, etc. 17.8 per cent. 17.8 per cent.

14-0 per cent.; Laundry Service, 15-2 per cent.; and Printing, etc., 17-8 per cent.

From column 7 of the Table on page 252 may be gathered an indication of the comparative duration of claimancy for males in the principal industries. The average daily number of male claimants in coal mining, for example, during the period was 21-5 per cent. of the total males in coal mining who were claimants during the period. Since only about one-fifth of all those who were claimants at one time or another during the period were claimants on an average day it follows that coalminers coming in to make claims were, on average, claimants during about one-fifth of the period; that is to say, the average coal-miner coming in to make a claim was a claimant for something over two months in the succeeding 11½ months. In Local Government Service, on the other hand, 58-3 per cent. of the males who were claimants during the period were claimants on any average day, and it follows that persons who were claimants at any time during the period continued to be claimants on average during more than half the following 11½ months. For males, the industries showing a low aggregate duration of claimancy are Coal Mining, 21-5 per cent.; Building Trade, 22-5 per cent.; Bread and Biscuit Manufacture, 24-1 per cent.; and Boot and Shoe Manufacture, 29-3 per cent. Industries showing, on the other hand, a long duration of claimancy are Local Government Service, 58-3 per cent.; Shipbuilding, 55-2 per cent.; and Canal, River and Dock Service, 53-1 per cent. For females, the industries showing the shortest duration of claimancy for the period are: Brass, etc., Manufacture, 3-7 per cent.; Bread and Biscuit manufacture, 7-7 per cent.; Engineering 13-4 per cent.; and Dressmaking, 15-2 per cent. The industries showing the longest duration of claimancy for females are Miscellaneous Foodstuffs, 43-8 per cent.; Miscellaneous Metals, 42-2 per cent.; and Miscellaneous Textiles, 31-2 per cent. laneous Textiles, 31.2 per cent.

From the above figures, and from other relevant information in the possession of the Department, it may be computed that week by week about 4.0 per cent. of the claimants were replaced by claimants who had not previously claimed benefit during the period. It may also be computed that from week to week about 10 per cent. of the claimants were replaced by claimants who had previously been claimants during the preceding 11½ months. It follows that from week to week there is something like a 14 per cent. change in the personnel of the whole body of claimants.

# DOCK LABOUR DECASUALISATION COMMITTEE

THE Committee appointed to consider the question of the decasualisation of dock labour\* have issued two Interim Reports, dated 20th June and 1st July respectively. The text of the Reports is as given below:—

FIRST INTERIM REPORT.

"1. The Committee have been set up with a twofold

ect:—
(a) for the purpose of developing and strengthening the system of registration of dock transport workers; and
(b) to examine the proposal for a guaranteed week for such workers with a view to arriving at an agreement to give effect to the Shaw Report.

2. It is well established that at many ports the numbers of the strength of

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

"2. It is well established that at many ports the numbers seeking employment include men who, for one reason or another, seek or obtain work at the docks only on odd occasions. The existence of this class is prejudicial both to the interests of those men who have chosen the docks as their regular vocation, and to the efficient organisation of the work of the port; and the Committee are of opinion that there is no valid reason why the port transport industry should carry this handicap.

"3. The Committee are therefore agreed that an effective system of registration is of fundamental importance, and that certain steps in this direction can and should be taken without delay. They have accordingly decided to issue forthwith an interim report referring to these matters.

"4. The Committee have undertaken an inquiry in some detail into local conditions at the various ports, and have been fur-

"4. The Committee have undertaken an inquiry in some detainto local conditions at the various ports, and have been furnished with information on a number of points, including the position as regards registration. It is noted that at a number of ports, including London and Liverpool, registration scheme are now in operation.† At many other ports, however, schemes have never yet been established, and, at a few, schemes which were once in operation have since been abandoned. The Committee feel that the existence of schemes at the largest ports where the greatest complexity of conditions prevails, indicates where the greatest complexity of conditions prevails, the feasibility of the immediate extension of the system tration to other ports where conditions are simpler. It there is reason to believe that some of the difficulties formerly prevented the satisfactory working of the schemes had now been removed. The Committee have accordingly drawn to a list; setting out a number of ports where the system of retains tration is not at present in operation, and they recommend the steps should at once be taken jointly by employers and worked in these ports with a view to its introduction at the earliest day

in these ports with a view to its introduction at the earliest date possible.

"5. When registration schemes are being set up, the first object of the joint body charged with their administration should be to ensure that as far as possible the registers shall contain none but men who look regularly to the dock transport industry for their livelihood. The question whether any individual man comes within this category, and should accordingly be admitted to the register, is one which, so far as the bulk of the men are concerned, can be satisfactorily determined in the first instance by the Trade Unions representing dockers at the port.

"6. As regards the ports in which schemes are already in operation, the Committee desire to emphasise the need for frequent periodic revision of the register by the joint body if the scheme is to fulfil its proper purpose. In revising the register however, considerable difficulty may be met with in assessing the claims of individual men to continue to be registered, unless records exist to show how many actual days of employment at the docks each man has had during a given period. In this connection the Committee note that it has been decided at one port—viz., Bristol—to make use of 'employment record books' to ascertain these facts. The book, which is current for a period of six months, is stamped so as to show the number of days employment at the docks which its holder has had during the same information is essential to the efficiency of any registration scheme. Further, the registration scheme should be subject to regular review, with a view to such improvements being made as may seem desirable in the light of experience.

"7. The setting up of a registration scheme is not intended to prejudice the position of either employers or workers in regard

as may seem desirable in the light of experience.

"7. The setting up of a registration scheme is not intended to prejudice the position of either employers or workers in regard to other matters which the Committee have still to take into consideration. Moreover, in order to prevent misapprehension the Committee are of opinion that it should be made clear that the fact of enrolment on the register on the initiation of a scheme does not confer any right to continue thereon. Reference has already been made in this connection to the need for revision of the register at frequent intervals.

"8. To summarise the recommendations made in this Report the Committee consider—

the Committee consider-

(a) that a registration scheme should be set up forthwit in each port or group of ports specified in Appendix 2‡;
(b) that in the initial registration of dockers under a new scheme the Trade Union can best determine in the main specified. what men are qualified;

\* See the April, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE, page 119.

† In Appendix 1 to the Report a list of Ports which have registrate themes is given, as follows:—Aberdeen, Barry, Bristol, Cardiff, Greatmouth (scheme now being set up), The Hartlepools, Ipswich, Liver London, Lowestoft, Manchester, Newhaven, Newport (Mon.), Plymore Port Talbot, Preston, Southampton, Swansea.

‡ In Appendix 2 to the Report the list is given as follows:—Al Ardrossan, Ayr, Troon, Irvine; Barrow-in-Furness; Dundee; Falmor Garston; Glasgow; Gloucester, Sharpness; Grangemouth, Bo'ness; Green Harwich, King's Lynn, Boston; Hull, Grimsby, Immingham, Goole; Kaldy; Leith; Llanelly; Middlesbrough; Penzance; Poole; Tyne and Ports; Weymouth; Workington, Whitehaven, Maryport.

(c) that it should be made clear that initial registration does not confer permanent rights or impose permanent

obligations;
(d) that registers in operation should be constantly reviewed by the joint body which administers them in order that they may be made as effective as possible, and only include men who work regularly in the ports;
(e) that the scheme of registration should be subject to

review in the light of experience.'

#### SECOND INTERIM REPORT

"1. In our First Interim Report, dated 20th June, 1924, we inted out that the reference to the Committee fell into two rts, the first of which related to the development and engthening of the system of registration, and the second to proposal for a guaranteed week. In regard to the first part, recommended certain steps which in our view it is essential be taken forthwith.

We have also considered the second part of our refer-in the light of the information furnished by the various in response to our questions. We desire to record our diation of the great care with which the replies have been red and of the valuable assistance thus afforded to the

It is clear that, in regard to the proposal for a guaranteed whatever form it may be examined, the basic question of cost. This question cannot be determined, however, knowing the number of men who normally and regularly

chi livelihood at the docks.

Such information cannot be forthcoming until an effective of registration is established, and the registers are so reas to include only men who have a valid claim to be

appears to us, therefore, that an effective system of ation is not only necessary to the improvement of labour ons in the ports but is also a condition precedent to progress on the part of the Committee.

her progress on the part of the Committee.

6. We are, therefore, of opinion that the National Joint neil for Dock Labour should meet at the earliest possible in order to take steps whereby effect can be given to the mmendations in our First Report.

7. It is hoped that after a reasonable period the Committee be furnished with full information based on registers instid or revised in the manner recommended. In the meantime important that we should be kept informed of the progress is made in giving effect to our recommendations. We are ident that the whole-hearted co-operation which is necessary be forthcoming. Should any difficulty occur, however, or generally or at particular ports in connection with any ts arising out of the First Interim Report, the Committee be pleased to render any assistance which may be possible." ill be pleased to render any assistance which may be possible."

# SCOPE OF THE STAMPED OR PRESSED METAL WARES TRADE BOARD AND THE BUTTON-MAKING TRADE BOARD.

REPORT OF INQUIRY.

REPORT OF INQUIRY.

REPORTS have been made by Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C., on the Public Inquiry held by him on 6th May, 1924, in dirmingham, with regard to the scope of the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board and the Button-Making Trade Board. The Inquiry was held on the direction of the Minister of Labour is a result of objections received by him to his Notices of Intention dated 28th February, 1924, to vary the definition of the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade and to make certain consequential variations in the definition of the Button-Making Trade for the purposes of the Trade Boards Acts.

The principal Report deals with the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board. After briefly indicating the circumstances which led to the Inquiry, the Report deals with specific claims or exclusion from the definition made either by (1) manufacturers mainly engaged in brass founding, or by (2) manufacturers

rers mainly engaged in brass founding, or by (2) manufacturers stationers' sundries, or by (3) manufacturers of cycle accessies. The Report further deals with a claim by the Stamped Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board that the Pin, Hook and Eye or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board that the Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade should be treated in the same manner as the Button-Making Trade under the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares definition. The Report deals with all these objections both in relation to the general principles of the definition and in the light of the specific circumstances, and makes recommendations or suggestions for the Minister's consideration.

The Report further records for the Minister's consideration a question which was raised in the course of the Inquiry with regard to the interpretation of the phrase "mainly engaged."

The Report on the Button-Making Trade records the fact that no objection was made at the Inquiry to the draft Special Order relating to this trade.

ating to this trade.

# NATIONAL APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE (MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION).

The Minister of Labour, the Right Hon. T. Shaw, M.P., has appointed Mr. W. A. Bulkeley Evans, M.A., O.B.E., Barrister, to be Chairman of the National Appointments Committee (Ministry of Labour and Officers' Association).

Mr. Bulkeley Evans has assisted the Appointments Departnt in the work of training and finding employment for exofficers and ex-service men of similar education since the Armistice. He has for some time been Deputy Chairman of the National Appointments Committee. The chairmanship became vacant owing to the recent death of Sir William Purchase.

# NATIONAL BUILDING INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

In September, 1923, the operatives' side of the Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry applied for an advance of 2d. per hour in wages, and for other improvements in working conditions. The employers were not prepared to grant these terms, but offered an advance of a halfpenny an hour, which was refused by the operatives as insufficient. On 14th May the employers made an amended offer of ½d. an hour, with provisions as to stabilising wages. They also proposed an inquiry into the incidence of lost time. This offer was made conditional provisions as to stabilising wages. They also proposed an infulry into the incidence of lost time. This offer was made conditional on the termination of alleged breaches of agreements by the operatives, in particular (i) the refusal of the operatives at many places to work 46½ hours during the summer months, as provided under Sir Hugh Fraser's award\*; (ii) their alleged refusal at certain places to work overtime when requested; and (iii) breaches of agreements in Scotland. The offer was also conditional upon the formal acceptance by the Liverpool operatives of the National Working Rule Agreement, and awards of the National Wages and Conditions Council.

Since 1919 the building trade employers at Liverpool had not been affiliated to the national federation, and had made independent local agreements with the operatives, under which they were paying higher rates than those agreed upon by the National Wages and Conditions Council. In September, 1923, they rejoined their national federation, and gave six months' notice to the operatives to terminate the local Agreement. The Liverpool operatives gave a counter-notice for an increase of 6d. per hour in wages and improved working conditions, having no relation to the awards of the National Council.

The local agreement accordingly came to an end on the 30th

to the awards of the National Council.

The local agreement accordingly came to an end on the 30th April, 1924, and the Liverpool employers proposed to pay the same rates to the Liverpool operatives as were applicable in Grade A towns (i.e., the largest provincial towns), which were lower than the existing Liverpool rates. The Liverpool operatives refused to consider the question of grading or to meet the employers except under the local rules for the purpose of discussing the notice and counter-notice. The National Wages and Conditions Council decided on 25th April that the Liverpool district should be classified A as from 1st May, 1924, and agreed that the reduction of the Liverpool rates should be effected in two stages, the first of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour on 1st July, 1924, and the remainder of the difference, if any, within six months from 1st May, 1924. stages, the first of ½d. per hour on 1st July, 1924, and the remainder of the difference, if any, within six months from 1st May, 1924. The Liverpool operatives refused to accept the decision of the Council, and stated that unless the Liverpool employers entered into a separate and local agreement their members would cease work. On 10th June, 1924, a Joint Committee of the National Council visited Liverpool and sought to obtain the approval of the Liverpool operatives to improved terms of settlement. The representatives of certain of the operatives undertook to recommend acceptance to their members, but the bricklayers and masons, who had ceased work on 31st May, and the plasterers definitely refused to make such a recommendation. The operatives' representatives agreed to report by 18th June whether or

definitely refused to make such a recommendation. The operatives' representatives agreed to report by 18th June whether or not they would accept the terms.

Meanwhile the ballot of the operatives throughout the country on the general terms of settlement had been going forward, and had resulted in a majority for continued negotiations with the employers, the figures being: In favour, 69,080; against, 41,547. On 16th June a joint conference was held between the national negotiating committees of the employers and of the operatives, at which a provisional settlement was arrived at, but no formal document was signed, the actual drawing up of the agreement locument was signed, the actual drawing up of the agreement

being left to the two secretaries.

on 20th June a full conference of employers met, and in view of the reported refusal of the Liverpool operatives to accept the special terms offered to them on 10th June, they decided upon a lockout throughout the whole building industry, since in their view the agreement of 16th June was entirely conditional upon the acceptance by the Liverpool operatives of the award of the National Wages and Conditions Council. On 21st June the joiners, woodworking machinists and plasterers in Liverpool ceased work, and they were joined by the plumbers on 28th June. On 24th and 25th June the Executive Councils of the trade unions decided to authorise their local branches to conduct regional settlements on the basis of a minimum increase of ½d, an hour, the maintenance of the 44 hours week and provisions for payment of time lost through circumstances over 2d. an hour, the maintenance of the 44 hours week and provisions for payment of time lost through circumstances over which the operatives had no control. On 2nd July, at the request of the Minister of Labour, the employers agreed to postpone the lockout notices from 5th till 12th July in consideration of the appointment of a Court of Inquiry in connection with the dispute. On 3rd July the operatives declared a strike to

the dispute. On ord July the operatives declared a strike to begin on 5th July.

A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of 3rd July with the following terms of reference:

"To inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute in the building industry and to report on the facts in connection therewith, particularly with reference to the position in respect of hours in Scotland, London and other areas, and to the strike in the Liverpool district." The members of the Court were the Right Hon. Lord Buckmaster (Chairman), Mr. F. A. Hargreaves,

\* See the September, 1923, issue of this GAZETTE, page 324.

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J.P., and Mr. Arthur Pugh, with Mr. G. H. Ince and Mr. H. C. Emmerson, of the Ministry of Labour, as Secretaries.

The Court held a preliminary meeting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, on 4th July, and the parties began to give evidence on 5th July. The hearing was concluded on 8th July.

The report of the Court was issued on 15th July.\* The report explains the basis on which the building industry is at present organised, and deals with the agreements as to wages and working conditions. On the question of working hours the report states: "There was a considerable body of evidence placed before the Court showing a definite refusal to work the 46th hours in accordance with the award of Sir Hugh Fraser, and placed before the Court showing a definite refusal to work the 46½ hours in accordance with the award of Sir Hugh Fraser, and in some cases such refusal was supported by the local representatives and branches of the unions, who in a number of cases emphatically directed their members not to work more than 44 hours. . . The words of the award are in our opinion plain, and require 46½ hours as the normal hours for summer time, with permission for local exceptions by mutual agreement, but it is possible that this proviso was misunderstood by some of the less-informed operatives, and interpreted by them as meaning that the whole question of hours to be worked in summer time was to be a matter of agreement. . . . In many cases the men asked for a meeting to discuss the question of hours, but their request was constantly refused by the employers, who took the view that as they had definitely decided not to consent to a 44 hours week, no useful purpose would be served by discussing the matter, but the necessary consequence of this action was that the matter, but the necessary consequence of this action was that any misunderstanding which did exist was not cleared away."

The report deals exhaustively with the circumstances surrounding the refusal of the Liverpool operatives to accept the special terms offered to them on the 10th June and the result of that

As regards the failure of the conference of employers on 20th June to ratify the terms agreed with the operatives on 16th June, the Court observe: "We have no reason to believe here was any reluctance on the part of the National Building Trades Employers to accept and ratify the Allied Building Trades Employers to accept and ratify the agreed terms, nor in our opinion was it at all probable that they would have repudiated terms negotiated and settled on their behalf. In view, however, of the reported refusal of the Liverpool operatives to accept the special terms offered to them on 10th June, 1924, the employers decided upon a definite declaration of a lock-out throughout the whole building industry, a decision due, as was stated by one of the witnesses, to the simple fact that by this means only was it thought possible to compel Liverpool operatives to come into line with those in other parts of the country." They further state that the employers appear to have regarded the whole situation as governed by the condition that the Liverpool operatives should accept the by the condition that the Liverpool operatives should accept the terms offered to them, and that there was no national agreement unless and until the Liverpool difficulty was disposed of. They point out that this view was not made clear in the draft agreement prepared by the secretaries of the two sides after the meeting of the 16th June, and that it is owing to this Tirerpool standing that the operatives have accepted that the Tirerpool standing that the operatives have asserted that the Liverpool difficulty is not the main cause of the dispute, and that it is the repudiation by the employers of the terms agreed on 16th June which has led to the cessation of work. The Court find that the immediate causes of the dispute are these:—

(a) A claim for increased wages on the part of the opera-

(a) A claim for increased wages on the part of the operatives.

(b) The refusal of large bodies of the operatives to carry out the Award of Sir Hugh Fraser with regard to working hours in the summer.

(c) The belief by the operatives that the employers had attempted to obstruct the free working of local arrangements by which the extra hours in summer time might be avoided; and

(d) The Liverpool dispute.

The report concludes as follows:—
"Each of these circumstances was a contributory factor and entered into the final dispute, but it will be seen that all of them were included in the agreement of 16th June, and had it not been for the Liverpool position all difficulties would have been adjusted. In our view, therefore, the main cause of the cessation of work in the building industry is the refusal of the Liverpool operatives to accept the special terms of settlement offered to them on 10th June, 1924, and to submit to the decisions of the National Warsa and Conditions Council. The reculting offered to them on 10th June, 1924, and to submit to the decisions of the National Wages and Conditions Council. The resulting issue has been productive of much misunderstanding between the parties. Recognition by each side of the fact that their position has not been understood by the other, the settlement of the Liverpool difficulty and the resumption of negotiations appear to be the only means by which the dispute can be brought to a speedy end and goodwill restored in an industry of national importance and owing great responsibilities to all classes of the public."

# EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

AT 24th June, 1924, the number of men in training was 8,614, and the number awaiting training 3,567. Since 1st August. 1919, 84,459 men have terminated training.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 30th June, 1924, 44,715 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,867 employers; as compared with 44,713 apprentices with 17,864 employers on 31st March, 1924.

The apprentices rejected up to 30th June, 1924, numbered 2,179,

\* Cmd. 2192. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d

this being the same as on 31st March, 1924. Of those accepted 43,726 had terminated their training, and 989 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 31st March, 1924, were 43,663 and 1,050.

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

NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

The latest returns show that there are 28,500 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-service men employed by these firms is approximately 330,000.

# EX-SERVICE MEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Committee appointed in May, 1923, to enquire into the action taken throughout the Civil Service in consequence of the Report of the Lytton Committee, and to consider the initial rates of remuneration of ex-service men in the Civil Service, etc.,\* have presented their Final Report.+

The Committee recommend that a further opportunity of obtaining posts in the permanent clerical and departmental clerical classes of the Civil Service should be accorded to all ex-service men with not less than six months' service in a ter ex-service men with not less than six months' service in a temporary clerical capacity who were employed in the Governmen Service on 31st May, 1924; ex-service men not employed on the date would also be eligible to compete, provided they were employed in a temporary clerical capacity for not less than six months between 1st September, 1923, and 31st May, 1924. A regards the method of appointment they are satisfied that it is neither practicable nor desirable to abandon as part at least of the test the system of written avanciation. neither practicable nor desirable to abandon as part at least of the test the system of written examination. They are of opinion, however, that regard should be had to the manner in which candidates are reported to have performed the duties required of them in a temporary capacity; and, with this end in view, they suggest that, of the total marks, 25 per cent. should be allotted to a Departmental Report as to the candidate's efficiency and capacity, the remaining 75 per cent. of the marks being given to the written portion of the examination.

As regards the allocation of vacancies the Committee consider that all candidates who reach the prescribed qualifying standard

As regards the allocation of vacancies the Committee consider that all candidates who reach the prescribed qualifying standard should be assured of eventual establishment, subject to their satisfying the Civil Service Commissioners on medical and other grounds, and that, provided a sufficient number qualify, all vacancies in the clerical and departmental clerical classes existing and declared prior to 31st December, 1924, should be given to successful ex-service candidates; whilst, as regards vacancies arising after that date, 50 per cent. should be reserved for qualified ex-service candidates, until absorbed.

Suggestions are made in the Report for affording an opportunity for women above the rank of Grade I. temporary clerk to enter the clerical class, by limited competition.

suggestions are also made in regard to the filling of technical posts in the Civil Service, and in regard to the employment of blinded ex-service men as stenographers or telephone operators.

# FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at Nottingham on the 9th, 10th and 11th of June, 1924, and was attended by 1,546 delegates representing 530 societies. There were also representatives from various outside bodies in the United Kingdom, and from co-operative organisations in Finland, France, Japan, Poland, Russia and Sweden. The Congress was convened by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a federation of about 1,330 Societies, with an aggregate membership of some 4,500,000. The Congress President was Mr. C. A. W. Saxton (Member of the Midland Sectional Board of the Co-operative Union).

Union).

With regard to co-operative labour conditions a resolution was passed in favour of a greater use being made of the Labour Advisers' Department of the Co-operative Union, and another resolution endorsed the proposal that any variations in Trade Board, Industrial Council, or Interim Reconstruction Committee rates should be applied to co-operative employees unless such variations are the subject of negotiation between the employees and the Trade Unions concerned. ployers and the Trade Unions concerned.

At the 1923 Congress it was resolved to refer to the constituent societies the question of the proposed establishment of a Co-operative daily newspaper. It was now reported that only 352 Societies had expressed their views on the matter and that a majority considered the proposal not to be practicable at the present time; a resolution was passed, however, affirming that the interests of the movement would be served by a daily newspaper owned and controlled by the movement.

On the question of advention a resolution was carried emphasis:

On the question of education, a resolution was carried emphasising the importance of training classes for junior and adult employees, secretaries, managers, auditors and members of committees, and urging Societies to take advantage of the facilities for classes provided by the Co-operative Union. With respect to national education, a resolution urged the Government to give immediate and complete freedom for the administration of the

1918 Act, to provide more adequate facilities for secondary educa-tion, and to assist Universities and all voluntary bodies engaged adult educational work to provide in conjunction with the ther forms of adult education as may be found suitable.

The regulations governing the appointment of public auditors were discussed; a resolution was passed regretting that negotia-ions with the Government concerning these regulations had not et been brought to fruition, and re-affirming the claim that public appointments of this character should not be restricted privileged and closed corporations."

On the subject of co-operation in agriculture a resolution was passed that, in view of the report of the Linlithgow Committee, the best means of helping British agriculture and at the same time rendering assistance to the consumer would be the promotion of co-operative trading arrangements between agriculturists and the co-operative movement, and urging the Government to render what assistance is possible to organise such arrangements; also welcoming the amended proposals in regard to agricultural co-operative credits and recommending Societies to do their utmost to assist in the matter. A further resolution instructed the Central Board of the Co-operative Union to enquire into the establishment of an Agricultural Section of the Union, and to take any steps that may be necessary to establish such a section. Resolutions were passed welcoming the establishment of the first Labour Government in the history of this country and congratulating the Government on its efforts towards international peace, on its recognition of the Russian Government, and on its action in co-ordinating the work of the British Section of the League of Nations with that of the Foreign Office. A resolution was also carried calling upon the Government to make permanent by legislation the provisions of the Food Order concerning the sale of bread by weight and the labelling of imported produce, but opposing the prohibitive clauses of the Merchandise Marks Bill; and another resolution expressed the conviction that inco-operative trading arrangements between agriculturists and Bill; and another resolution expressed the conviction that indirect taxation on the necessaries of life should be abolished before any further relief is granted to direct taxation.

The next Congress is to be held in Southport in Whit-week,

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SIXTH SESSION, GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The sixth session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on 16th June and ended on 5th July.

Mr. Hjalmar Branting, Swedish Government delegate and former Prime Minister of Sweden, was elected President of the

The main subjects dealt with are shown below. The summaries re necessarily very brief, owing to the exigencies of space, and must not be read as modifying in any way the actual texts of he draft conventions or recommendations adopted.

# PROCEDURE.

The Conference agreed that when a draft convention or re-commendation had been provisionally voted upon as a whole by the 1924 session and had received a two-thirds majority, the Conference should decide whether the final vote should be taken only at e 1925 session. If it so decided, the texts of the decisions w e sent to Governments within one month of the close of the 1924 onference, and Governments would be entitled to submit such mendments as they considered necessary to facilitate their atification or acceptance not later than four months before the pening of the 1925 session, facilities being given at this session or any necessary discussion on the amendments proposed.

# FACILITIES FOR THE UTILISATION OF WORKERS' SPARE TIME.

A recommendation on this subject was adopted by a final vote the Conference. The recommendation covers a very wide ld, and is divided into a preamble and five sections, dealing spectively with preservation of spare time, spare time and tial hygiene, housing policy, institutions for the utilisation of are time and, finally, free use of institutions and co-ordination

The representatives of H.M. Government voted for this recom-ndation, but in doing so expressed the hope that in future commendations of the Conference would be more practical in

atention and more limited in scope.

The Conference also adopted a resolution inviting the Interational Labour Office to collect and publish up-to-date informaion as to the use of spare time throughout the world.

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

A draft convention and a draft recommendation were pro-isionally adopted, the final vote in each case to be taken in 25. By the terms of the draft convention the States members dertake broadly to grant to workers who are nationals of any her member which has ratified the convention the same treatent regarding workmen's compensation as to their own ationals. States which ratify the convention and which do not ready possess workmen's compensation systems undertake to

Institute them within three years.

The recommendation deals with points of detail designed to acilitate the application of the draft convention, and further

recommends that States having no system of workmen's compensation shall, pending the institution of such a system, afford facilities to alien workers to benefit by the workmen's compensation logislation of their own countries. tion legislation of their own countries.

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

By the terms of a draft convention, on which the final vote will be taken in 1925, States undertake to suspend work for twenty-four consecutive hours per week in glass manufacturing twenty-four consecutive hours per week in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used, the suspension to occur in principle on Sunday or any other day already established by the legislation, traditions or customs of the country or district. Exceptions may be authorised by each State for work which must necessarily be carried on continuously for technical or economic reasons and for each in content of the con conomic reasons and for certain preparatory, complementary or

economic reasons and for certain preparatory, complementary or repair work.

The British Government representatives felt that the wide latitude allowed to each State to grant exemptions would detract seriously from the value of the convention from the point of view of the workers and would also militate against its uniform application by competing States, and they would accordingly have preferred a convention in a simpler form requiring that every glass worker should be secured one day's rest in seven (to be given as far as practicable on Sunday). Their proposals to this end not receiving the necessary support, the Government delegates nevertheless voted in favour of the draft convention in the hope that when it is submitted for final adoption by the Conference in 1925 the Conference may be persuaded to put it into a more satisfactory shape.

#### NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.

By the text of this convention (on which the final vote will be taken in 1925) States undertake to prohibit the making of bread, pastry or other flour confectionery during a period of at least seven consecutive hours including the interval between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. (or, where it is required by climate or season, the period between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.). This applies to proprietors as well as workers, but not to work done by members of the same family for their own consumption. The convention does not apply to the wholesale manufacture of biscuits. In certain circumstances permanent and temporary exceptions may be made. In several respects, and notably in its application to all classes of premises whether subject to factory inspection or not, the draft convention goes considerably beyond the recommendations made by the Departmental Committee which inquired into the question of night baking in this country. Agreeing with the draft convention in principle, however, the British Government delegates voted provisionally for it, on the understanding that it would be open to the British Government in 1925 to propose any amendments necessary to bring the convention into agreement with its views.

# UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Conference adopted a resolution expressing approval of the decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to convene in the near future an international conference of labour statisticians which would examine the possibilities of improving unemployment statistics, and suggesting that the work of the International Labour Office and the League of Nations would be materially assisted if each Government made a report of the control of on its own unemployment problem, indicating precisely the nature of any remedies proposed.

# PREVENTION OF ANTHRAX.

By fifty votes to forty-one the Conference rejected the pro-By fifty votes to forty-one the Conference rejected the proposal of the British Government that the question of the compulsory disinfection of infected wool should be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Conference, with a view to the discussion of a draft convention. The Conference thus set aside the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee on Anthrax which was appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference after its third session at Geneva in 1921, and which subsequently met in London under the chairmanship of Sir William Middlebrook. At the same time the Conference approved proposals for placing on the agenda of a future session a draft convention for compulsory disinfection of horse-hair used in the brushmaking and upholstery industries and of horns and hoofs prior to all industrial manipulation, and a draft recommendation providing for adequate regulation in and of norms and noofs prior to an industrial mamphilation, and a draft recommendation providing for adequate regulation in relation to bones and the manipulation of horns and hoofs prior to their use in industry. The Conference also requested the International Labour Office to undertake a study of adequate regulation having for its aim the protection of transport workers against various infections to which they are specially exposed.

# OTHER QUESTIONS.

While this article does not profess to be in any way a complete record of the work of the sixth session of the International Labour Conference, it should be added that a Report by the Director of the International Labour Office on the work of the Office between October, 1922, and December, 1923, was fully discussed, particular attention being paid by the delegates to the question of the ratification of the Hours Convention adopted at the first session (Washington, 1919).

<sup>\*</sup> See the issues of this GAZETTE for April, 1923 page 153, and for September 1923, page 322.
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

# COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN IN FRANCE.

An Act, dated 26th April, 1924, and promulgated on 29th April,\* provides for the compulsory employment of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors who are in receipt of a temporary or permanent pension under the Act of 31st March, 1919.

Every industrial and commercial undertaking, other than those referred to in Articles 1 and 7 of the Act of 31st January, those referred to in Articles 1 and 7 of the Act of 31st January, 1923,† employing regularly more than ten, and every agricultural and forestry undertaking employing regularly more than fifteen, persons of either sex, over eighteen years of age, and of French or foreign nationality, is required to employ war pensioners on a scale to be fixed for each class of establishment by the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the National Office for the Disabled. The proportion so fixed will in no case exceed 10 per cent. of the staff, apprentices and unpaid voluntary workers being ignored for the purposes of this calculation. An undertaking employing more than 50 per cent. of female labour is subject to the payment of an annual due, proportional to the number of war pensioners who would otherwise be employed in accordance with the Act; but the undertaking is exempted from this provision if it can be shown that the requisite proportion of the male staff consists of war pensioners, and that, as regards the female staff, an equal proportion consists of

exempted from this provision if it can be shown that the requisite proportion of the male staff consists of war pensioners, and that, as regards the female staff, an equal proportion consists of war widows not re-married, or of other persons of similar status.

The employment of a pensioner whose physical disablement amounts to at least 80 per cent. is equivalent to the employment of two ordinary pensioners. Where the number of wage-earners is 30 or more, one-third of the quota of pensioners to be employed must be men of reduced vocational capacity. The employer, if himself a war pensioner, is considered as one unit of the quota to be employed by him, or as two units if his personal disability amounts to 80 per cent. or more.

The employment of war pensioners is compulsory for undertakings existing at the date of coming into force of the present Act in so far as vacancies may exist at that time or may subsequently become available as a result of changes in the staff. If, however, at the end of two years from the date of promulgation of the Act an employer is unable to show that he is employing the required percentage of war pensioners he will be liable to pay the dues fixed by the Act.

War pensioners employed under the provisions of the Act are subject to a probationary period of one week for a manual and one month for a non-manual worker.

The normal current wage must be paid during probation, and, in general, wages are to be not less than the normal current wages for the district, although in individual cases they may be reduced either by the mutual consent of the parties, or, in case of disagreement, by one of the district or supervising Committees, to be set up under the Act. The reduction must not exceed 20 per cent. if the vocational capacity is equal to at least half the normal capacity, or 50 per cent. if it is less than one-half.

The dues, or penalties, for not employing the full quota

The dues, or penalties, for not employing the full quota of pensioners are fixed at 6 francs per day per pensioner. They will be collected by the Inland Revenue Authorities, and applied for the benefit of war pensioners in accordance with conditions to be laid down by Administrative Order.

The Act comes into force on and from the date of publication of an Administrative Order, to be drawn up by the Minister of Labour within three months of the date of promulgation of the

# ABOLITION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN SWITZERLAND.

Following the Decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated 4th March, 1924, restricting unemployment relief (of which an account was given in this Gazette for April, 1924, p. 123), a further Decree, dated 2nd June, 1924, has been issued repealing the Decree of 29th October, 1919, together with all subsequent additions and amendments. The system of State relief of the unemployed instituted by the Decree of 1919, which was provisional in character, pending the passing of an Unemployment. visional in character, pending the passing of an Unemployment Insurance Act, is therefore abolished as from 1st July, 1924.

Insurance Act, is therefore abolished as from 1st July, 1924.

To meet the special cases of (a) unemployed persons whose only prospect of employment is by a change of trade, and (b) elderly workers whose earning capacity has been reduced, the several Cantons may grant subsidies towards the cost of training courses for the former or maintenance allowances to the persons undergoing such training, and may issue grants, under certain conditions, to the latter class of worker. Half the cost of these allowances will be borne by the Confederation.

It is stated in the Report of the Federal Councils to the Federal Assembly on this measure that the improvement in the labour market has been so great that the justification for the emergency Decree of 20th October, 1919, has disappeared. On 30th April, 1923, there were 35,512 persons recorded as unemployed on the "live registers" of the Employment Exchanges. On 30th April, 1924, this number had been reduced to 16,730,

\* Journal Officiel, 29th April, 1924.
† An Act reserving posts for war-pensioners, war-widows and orphans in Government and Local Government departments and undertakings, and in industrial or commercial undertakings enjoying a concession, monopoly or or consistent.

subsidy.

‡ Recueil des Lois F'dérales, 4th June, 1924. For an account of the Decree of 29th October, 1919, on emergency unemployment relief, see this GAZETTE for January, 1920, page 11.

§ Fewille Fédérale, 4th June, 1924.

of whom 5,624 were employed on relief works and a further 1,691 were in receipt of relief. The remainder, 9,415, were without any form of relief. Furthermore, the ratio in April last of applications for employment to vacancies was 176:100, which is said to be approximately equal to the proportion in pre-war years. It may be mentioned here that the total cost of the emergency unemployment relief measures in Switzerland up to 31st December, 1923, was 491,736,000 francs, of which 276,484,000 francs was contributed by the Confederation, 197,867,000 francs by the Cantons and Communes, and 17,385,000 francs by employers. Of the total sum 334,155,000 francs was spent on the "creation of opportunities for work," and the remainder, 157,581,000 francs, on unemployment relief.

Another reason adduced by the Federal Council as a justification for the abolition of State unemployment relief is that there

Another reason addition of State unemployment relief is that there is every reason to hope that the Unemployment Insurance Bi introduced in September, 1923, will be adopted by the Federa Assembly and will become law in 1925 and that, as a consequence the alleviation of unemployment will, thenceforward, be permanent and regular basis. During the interim period proposed: (1) to use the balance of the unemployment fi subsidise relief works should there be a recrudescence of ployment during the course of next autumn and winter; defer until next autumn and winter (2) to defer until next autumn and winter the execution of relief work approved before 1st April, 1924, the date on which the issue of grants for such works ceased; (3) to put in hand next winter certain works for the Confederation; and (4) to continue the issue of the subsidies granted from year to year to unemployment funds.

ment funds.

As regards items (1) and (2), the subsidies will be issued only in the form of supplements to the wages paid to the persons employed on the relief works. As regards item (4) there were, in 1923, 60 such funds, 18 of which were established by public authorities, 4 by joint bodies of employers and employed, and 38 by trade unions. Their total membership, in 1923, was 160,177; the total amount paid out in benefit was 2,077,613\* francs; and the Federal subsidy amounted to 583,612\* francs. The proposed subsidy to these funds for the year 1924 is, as in 1923, 30 per cent. of benefit paid out. The Unemployment Insurance Bill referred to above contemplates an extension of this system.

# EXTENSIONS OF WORKING HOURS IN HOLLAND.†

Under the powers granted to him by the Act of 20th May, 1922,; the Dutch Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry has recently issued to the undermentioned industries authorisations to extend the statutory working hours (8½ a day and 48 a week) to the extent and for the period indicated in the Table:—

Extension granted -

Period covered by

	authorisation.
10-hour day, 55-hour week; 62-hour week for repair work.	Up to 31 Dec., 1924
10-hour day, 55-hour week (men)	1 May-1 Oct., 1924
11-hour day, 55-hour week (men) 10-hour day, 55-hour week (women and young persons over 16). 10-hour day, 48-hour week (young persons under 16).	Up to 31 July, 1924
9½-hour day, 53-hour week (men), on condition that working-hours between 1 Oct 1924, and 25 Feb., 1925, shall not exceed 8 a day and 45 a week.	Up to 30 Sept., 1924
9-hour day, 50-hour week, in certain districts, and 10-hour day, 55-hour week, in others (men).	1 Apl30 Sept., 1924
10 or 9½-hour day, 55½ or 53-hour week, according to district (men), on condition that working hours are reduced to the extent of this increase during winter, and that either the weekly wage in summer and winter is the same or that the wages of workers, engaged for the summer months only, are proportionately higher.	Up to 4 Oct., 1924
	hour week for repair work.  10-hour day, 55-hour week (men) 11-hour day, 55-hour week (women 10-hour day, 55-hour week (women and young persons over 16). 10-hour day, 48-hour week (young persons under 16).  9½-hour day, 53-hour week (men), on condition that working-hours between 1 Oct 1924, and 25 Feb., 1925, shall not exceed 8 a day and 45 a week.  9-hour day, 50-hour week, in cer- tain districts, and 10-hour day, 55-hour week, in others (men).  10 or 9½-hour day, 55½ or 53-hour week, according to district (men), on condition that work- ing hours are reduced to the extent of this increase during winter, and that either the weekly wage in summer and winter is the same or that the wages of workers, engaged for the summer months only, are

# LONDON ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR JUVENILE **EMPLOYMENT: ESSAY COMPETITION.**

THE London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, which was appointed in March last to consider and advise the Minister of Labour on the broad questions relating to the employment of boys and girls in London (see the March, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE, page 78), has invited public competition for prizes which are offered for essays upon "The London Problem of Juvenile Employment." The object of the competition is to elicit considered opinions upon this problem as a whole, or upon any of its aspects, together with practical suggestions for its treatment and solution. Eight prizes are offered, ranging from £100 to £5, and the competition will close on Monday, 1st September.

Detailed particulars, with the rules of the competition, may be obtained from The Secretary to the Council, 59, Queen's Gardens, London, W. 2.

These figures are provisional.

Maundschrift, 31st May, 1924.

See this GAZETTE for December, 1923, page 439.

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

Summary: Average Increases since	July,	1914.
All Items included	70	0%
Food only and	62	2%

#### FOOD.

During June there were small increases in the average prices of butter, bacon and potatoes (old potatoes having been disbed by new potatoes at a higher average price). British meat,
and cheese were also slightly dearer at 1st July than at
May. Sugar, on the other hand, showed a further fall of
the description of the decrease since 1st April being 2dd.
b); there was also a slight fall in the average prices of

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average ingrease 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 rose to about 62 per cent. at 1st July, as compared with about 60 per cent. at 31st May.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices food in July, 1914, and at 31st May and 1st July, 1924:—

Article:	otherv	Price (per l' vise indicat ne nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1924, as compared with			
	July, 1914.	31st May, 1924.	1st July, 1924.	July, 1914.	31st May, 1924.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	0 10 0 61	1 5½ 0 10	1 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 0 01	
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 10½ 0 5½	0 10 0 5½	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	- 0 0½ - 0 0½	
Legs	0 10½ 0 6½	1 7 <del>2</del> 0 11	1 8 0 111	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	1 01 0 51 1 33	1 01 0 51 1 41	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 5 \end{array}$	$\frac{-}{0}$	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Mik per quart	0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½	1 3 0 8½ 2 2¾ 0 5 0 5½	1 31 0 81 2 23 0 43 0 51	$\begin{array}{ccccc} + & 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 8\frac{3}{2} \\ + & 0 & 2 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Butter— Fresh Salt  Oneese† Largarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾	1 10 1 9 1 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 10½ 1 9¾ 1 1 0 6¾ 0 1¾ 1 2½	+ 0 8 + 0 7½ + 0 4¼ - 0 0¼ + 0 0½ + 0 9¾	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

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

Average Percentage Increase at

1st July	1st July, 1924, as compared with July, 1914.				
Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	sponding figure for 31st May, 1924.		
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
81	75	78	76		
			49		
10 0 100	49		A CONTRACTOR		
38	39	38	41		
8	15	12	15		
00	00	09	91		
			70		
le strong	Large to the large	CONTRACTOR			
79	74	77	77		
23	28	26	27		
			41		
112	91	102	101		
42	45	43	41		
51	48	50	49		
44			46		
			137 59		
54	02	96	98		
54	53	54	51		
54	51	53	48		
48			48		
			- 6 29		
			187		
210	100	100	101		
		4. 5	Tax sugar		
63	61	62	60		
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).  Per cent.  81 47  38 8  92 73  79 23 47 112  42 51 44 131 54 54 54 54 48 - 5 46 210	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).   Small Towns and Villages.   Per cent.   Reference   Per cent.   Reference   Referen	Comparison of		

this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price ler kind locally representative.

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1924, 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.

remaining one-fifth.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st July the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was approximately 125 per cent, higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group there were some reductions in the

In the fuel and light group there were some reductions in the prices of coal, and at 1st July the average retail price was about 95 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. The prices of lamp oil and matches showed no appreciable change between 31st May and 1st July, but candles showed a further rise in price from 75 to nearly 80 per cent. above the pre-war level. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st July was about 85 per cent., as compared with July, 1914, or about the same as a month earlier.

#### 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 iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st July is approximately 70 per cent.\* over the pre-war level, as compared with 69 per cent. a month earner the pre-war level, as compared with 69 per cent.

pre-war level, as compared with 69 per cent. 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 for 1924 as for 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in 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 1924.

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 &c.)

Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924
January February March April May June		35 35 35–40 35–40 40–45 45	70-75	90 90–95 95–100	120 120 115 110 105 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69	77 79 78 78 71 69
July August September October November December	25 25 25 30 30–35 35	45-50 45-50 50 50-55 60 65	80 80-85	100-105 110 110 115-120 120-125 120		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   

# 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,

\* If allowance is made for the changes in taxation on commodities since July, 1914, the average increase is about 2 per cent. less, † As 1st June fell on Sunday, the statistics related to 31st May, in accordance with the usual practice.

# EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

DURING the first half of June there was a decline in employment, the Whitsun holidays being extended in many cases. In the latter half of the month, however, there was a recovery, and at the end of June the numbers of workpeople unemployed were about the same as at the end of May. As compared with the previous month a decline was reported in coal mining and in the wool textile industry, but there was some improvement in the engineering and shipbuilding industries. Employment was good in the tinplate and steel sheet, carpet, jute and brick trades, and with millsawyers, coachbuilders, and skilled workmen in the building trades; it was fairly good in the coal mining industry and in certain branches of the metal and clothing trades; and fair in the printing and furnishing trades. In some other large industries, however, including iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, and the cotton trade, it continued slack.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 7·2 at the end of June, 1924, compared with 7·0 at the end of May and with 11·1 at the end of June, 1923. 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 June, 1924, was 9·4, compared with 9·5 at 26th May, 1924, and 11·3 at the end of June, 1923. For males alone the percentage was 10·0 at 23rd June, as compared with 9·9 at 26th May, 1924; for females the corresponding figures were 7·8 and 8·1. The number of workpeople registered at 30th June, 1924, at Employment Exchanges as applicants for employment was approximately 1,015,000, of whom men numbered 773,000 and women 187,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 26th May, 1924, was 1,022,000, of whom 767,000 were men and 191,000 were women. At 16th June, after the decline of employment which began at Whitsun, the total was 1,052,000. (It should be noted that some unemployed persons—e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to unreally works.) Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were persons—e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to un-employment benefit or who are not insured under the Unemploy-Insurance Acts-do not register at the Employment

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines was fairly good generally, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th June was 1,186,397, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with May, but an increase of 2 per cent. as compared with June, 1923. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th June was 5.07, as compared with 5.31 in the fortnight ended 24th May, 1924, and 5.57 in June, 1923.

At iron mines employment was again bad in the Cleveland

At iron mines employment was again bad in the Cleveland district, while in Cumberland and Lancashire it declined and was very slack, some mines closing down during the month. In other districts employment was fair. At the iron mines covered by the returns received there was a decrease of 13.7 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with May, 1924, and of 16.4 per cent. compared with June, 1923. The average number of days worked per week by those mines which were working during the fortnight ended 28th June, 1924, was 5.42, an increase of 0.08 days on May, 1924, and of 0.02 days on June, 1923. At shale mines employment continued fair. At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe and Buxton districts it was good, on the whole, while in the Weardale area it remained moderate. With slate quarrymen in North Wales employment was stated to With slate quarrymen in North Wales employment was stated to be fairly good. There was a further improvement at whinstone quarries in East Scotland, and employment was reported as fair. It remained fair at china clay quarries.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued slack. Of a total of 487 furnaces the number in blast at the end of June was 185, as compared with 191 in May and 222 in June, 1923. At iron and steel works employment continued slack on the whole. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment continued good. At the end of June 548 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 527 in June, 1923.

as compared with 527 in June, 1923.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trades, though still bad, showed a further improvement. It continued good in the motor and cycle section and fairly good in the electrical section. In railway engineering there was a tendency towards slackening, but employment was still fairly good on the whole. In marine and general engineering it continued bad, and in textile machinery manufacture it was still very depressed. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment remained very bad, but showed a slight further improvement. Employment in the other metal trades was fair on the whole and generally somewhat better than in the previous month. It was fairly good in the brasswork, hollow-ware and sheet metal trades; fair in the metallic bedstead, nut, bolt and nail, cutlery and file, saddle and harness furniture, needle and fishing tackle, tube, wire, and stove and grate trades; and slack in the lock and latch, chain and anchor, anvil and vice, jewellery and plated ware trades.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the cotton trade showed little change. Organised short time continued with spinners of American cotton, and employment in the manufacturing section also remained slack. In the Egyptian spinning section employment was good. Employment in the woollen and worsted trades showed a decline during the month.

showed a decline during the month.

In the hosiery trade employment continued bad in the Notting ham district, but fair at other centres. In the lace trade employment continued bad, and showed a decline in the curtain section; much short time continued to be worked. In the silk trade employment continued to improve, and was fairly good. In the jute trade employment remained good; in the carpet trade it declined slightly, but was still good. In the Irish linen trade employment showed little change; in Scotland a slight decline was reported. Employment in textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., showed a slight decline, and was slack; with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton it continued fairly good.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trades re-Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trades remained fairly good on the whole; it was reported as good in a number of districts, particularly in the wholesale bespoke and ready-made branches. In dressmaking and millinery it was also fairly good in most districts. In the London blouse and light underclothing and in the corset trade employment continued fair; in the shirt and collar trades, where a further improvement was reported, it was also fair. In the felt hat trade employment showed a further improvement, and was fair on the whole. In the boot and shoe trades employment continued moderate, and much short time was still worked.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning and currying section continued fair on the whole; in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section it also continued fair, but a decline was reported at Birmingham. With saddlery and harness makers employment remained bad.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades continued good, on the whole, with skilled operatives and generally slack with unskilled workers. It remained very good with bricklayers and plasterers; good in most districts with masons, carpenters and joiners; fairly good with slaters, and fair with plumbers. With painters a slight decline was reported, but employment was fair generally; with builders' labourers it continued slack. In the brick trade employment was good generally and very good in the Nottingham and Peterborough districts.

In the furnishing trades employment continued fair generally. With millsawyers it was good; with coachbuilders it was also good, except in Scotland, Liverpool and certain districts in the East Midlands, where it was fair; with coopers and brush and basket makers it was fairly good; with packing-case makers it improved, but was still only moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.-Employment in the paper trade showed a further slight improvement, and was moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers in London it was fair; with electrotypers and stereotypers it was very good; in the provinces employment was fair, and showed some improvement. In the lithographic trade employment was fair on the whole. With bookbinders employment continued moderate on

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade employment continued slack, on the whole, in the china and earthenware section; good in the tile, sanitary earthenware and fireclay sections; and fair in the stoneware branch in Scotland. In the glass trade employment continued moderate.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture the seasonal demand for extra labour exceeded the supply; in the fishing industry employment was fair on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment among dock labourers continued moderate; with seamen it also continued moderate on

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed (a) among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, and (b) among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland month by month since May, 1923:—

	Percentages unemployed among							
Date. (End of Month.)	Trade Unions	V	Insured Workpeople.					
	making Returns.	Males. Females.		Total.				
1923. June July August September October November December 1924. January February March April May June	11·1 11·4 11·3 10·9 10·5 9·7 8·9 8·1 7·8 7·5 7·0 7·2	12·1 12·2 12·4 12·3 12·4 12·1 11·2 11·2 11·1 10·3 10·2 9·9 10·0	8·9 9·5 10·1 10·0 9·8 9·7 9·1 10·2 9·5 8·8 8·4 8·1 7·8	11·8 11·6 11·8 11·7 11·7 11·6 10·7 11·9 9·7 9·7 9·4				

# TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TADE Unions with a net membership of 1,083,737 in branches overed by the returns received reported 77,761 (or 7.2 per ent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 924, compared with 7.0 per cent. at the end of May, 1924, and 1.1 per cent. at the end of June, 1923.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemployed at end of June, 1924.*		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
The same of the sa	at end of June, 1924.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building†  Joal Mining  Tendreering and Ship-	112,849 145,113	3,442 3,234	3·1 2·2	- 0.2	- 4·4 + 1·1	
Engineering and Ship-building Metal	347,511 47,633	49,519 2,770	14·2 5·8	- 0.2	- 7·7 - 2·8	
Textiles: Cotton Woollen and Worsted Other	59,346 12,115 58,316	3,918‡ 369 1,181	6·6 3·0 2·0	+ 0·2 + 1·3	- 3·0 + 0·9 - 1·7	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Paper Punishing Woodworking	99,006 26,942 39,055	3,236 1,501 1,206	3·3 5·6 3·1	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array}$	- 1·2 - 0·1 - 1·2	
Boot and Shoe. Other Clothing.	78,202 46,008 5,815 1,200	2,419 3,361 400 32	3·1 7·3 6·9 2·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ +6.2 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $	- 1.7 + 6.3 - 1.6 + 0.8	
Pottery§ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,626	1,173	25.4	- i·6	- i:1	
Total	1,083,737	77,761	7.2	+ 0.2	- 3.9	

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under e Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and orthern Ireland was 9.4 per cent. (males 10.0 per cent.; females 8 per cent.) at 23rd June, 1924, as compared with 9.5 per mt. (males 9.9 per cent., females 8.1 per cent.) at 26th May, 24, and 11.3 per cent. (males 12.1 per cent., females 8.9 per mt.) at 25th June, 1923. Tables showing the numbers unemoyed in the principal industries appear on pages 250 and 251.

# SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

PORMATION as to the state of employment in certain indus-es in June, derived from returns furnished by employers and aployers' associations, is summarised below. Further details a given on pages 244 to 249.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the	June, 1924.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
V	Returns for June, 1924.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
oal Mining on	1,186,397 7,136 4,145	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.07 5.42 6.00	Days. - 0.24 + 0.08 + 0.01	Days. - 0.50 + 0.02 + 0.10	
g Iron unplate and Steel Sheet	76,087	Furnaces in Blast 185 Mills Working 548 Shifts Worked (one week). 406,366	Number.  - 6 + 9  Per cent.  - 1.7	Number 37 + 21 Per cent 2.6	

(b) OTHER TRADES

Trade.		Numbe	r of Wor Employed	kpeople	Total V	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
		Week ended 28th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		Week ended 28th	Inc. ( Dec. (	+) or -) on		
		June, 1924.	Month ago.	A year ago.	June, 1924.	Month ago.	A year ago.		
xtiles :—	0.3	10 01	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Cotton Woollen		80,552	- 1.6	+ 1.1	140,539	- 1.3	+ 8.7		
Worsted		14,988	- 0.1	+ 1.9	31,813	- 2.0	+ 5.5		
t and Shoe		29,116	- 1.4	- 2.0	55,377	- 3.1	+ 1.5		
tery		50,462	- 0.2	+ 3.0	118,417	- 2.1	+11.8		
ck		11,762	+ 0.3	+ 5.0	21,748	- 1.6	+ 4.6		
		8,173	+ 4.1	+17.1	21,389	+ 9.3¶	+29.59		
Total		195,053	- 0.8	+ 2.0	389,283	- 1.4	+ 9.0		

idustries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by orking. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded. centage is based on returns relating to woodworkers and plumbers, ds woodworkers, who constitute the bulk of the membership, the

to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit." e figures for June, 1924, May, 1924, and June, 1923, are not at

rns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are

kers. of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

# EMPLOYMENT CHART.

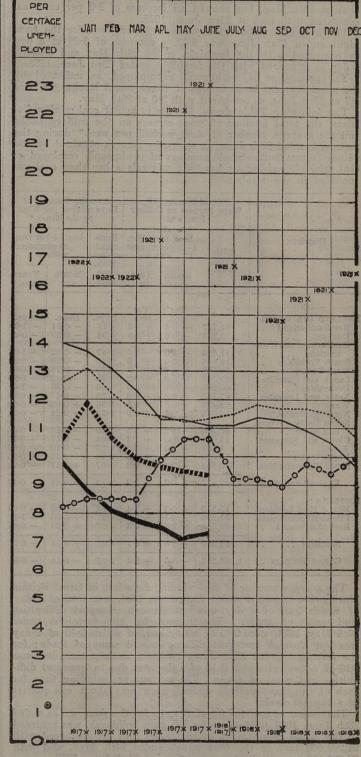
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS :-

Thick Curve -Thin Curve --1923Chain Curve  $-\circ-\circ-\circ = Mean of 1919-23$ .

X The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Union members unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1894-1923.

(2) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORK-PEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT:—

> Thick Dotted Curve ----- 1924. Thin Dotted Curve ---- 1923.



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 pre-

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail on pages 250 and 251.

# 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 employ. ment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males and females, of adults and juveniles, and of skilled and unskilled workers in the respective industries.

#### COAL MINING.

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EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry during June was fairly good generally, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The decline was partly seasonal, owing to a smaller demand for house coal and partly due to a decrease in the export trade.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 26th June showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with that at 24th May, but showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with that at 25rd June, 1923.

The average number of days worked per week for the fortnight ended 28th June was 5.07, a decrease of 0.24 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th May and 0.50 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25rd June, 1923.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4.7 at 23rd June, as compared with 3.0 at 26th May.

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 28th June, 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:—

	Wage Ear	Number ners on ( looks at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	28th June,	Inc.(+) (-)as co wit		Fort- night ended 28th	(-) as co	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
B. A. S.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent.	Per cent.	Davs.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	64,277 175,213	- 0·4 - 0·6	+ 3.2 + 2.8	4·47 4·93	- 0.54 - 0.25	- 1.00 - 0.45	
morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	11,623 116,038 70,558	- 4·9 + 0·9 + 0·1	-3.0 + 5.0 + 4.3	5·47 5·42 4.75	- 0.02 - 0.20 - 0.75	+ 1.03 - 0.25 - 0.9	
Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick	105,766 66,227 67,117	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $	+ 0·2 + 2·6 + 3·9 - 0·5	4·86 4·69 4·76	- 0.42 - 0.36 - 0.47	- 0.29 - 1.00 - 0.81	
North Staffordshire South Staffs.,† Worcs. and Salop.	21,479 36,055 36,346	-0.5 + 0.1 - 1.2	+ 2·5 + 2·5	5·36 5·38	$\begin{array}{c c} + 0.02 \\ - 0.21 \\ - 0.33 \end{array}$	- 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.6	
Glouc. and Somerset Kent North Wales	15,001 1,881 18,673	- 1.4 - 1.6 + 0.6	+ 1·2 + 0·5 + 4·3	5.04 5.63 5.38	$ \begin{array}{r r} -0.17 \\ -0.10 \\ -0.35 \end{array} $	- 0.73 - 0.00 - 0.23	
South Wales and Mon. England and Wales	1,047,077	- 0.3	+ 0.2 + 2.2	5.67	+ 0.17	- 0·2: - 0·4'	
SCOTLAND: Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	15,959 31,295 92,066	+ 0·2 + 0·1 - 2·8	+ 2·4 + 2·9 - 0·3	4·72 4·37 4·67	- 0.30 - 0.85 - 0.04	- 0.68 - 1.11 - 0.68	
Scotland	139,320	- 1.8	+ 0.7	4.61	- 0.24	- 0.76	
GREAT BRITAIN	1,186,397	- 0.5	+ 2:0	5.07	- 0.24	- 0.50	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 28th June, 1924, was 0.69 of a day, of which 0.60 of a day was lost through transport difficulties and want of trade. The figures for the fortnight ended 24th May, 1924, were 0.46 of a day lost, of which 0.40 of a day was lost through transport difficulties and want of trade; for the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1923, the average time lost was 0.19 of a day, of which 0.14 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-quarter of a day per week. of a day per week

of a day per week.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 28th June, 1924 (including the Whitsun holidays), was returned to the Mines Department at 18,699,300 tons, as compared with 21,999,600 tons in the four weeks ended 24th May, and with 22,620,600 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd June, 1923.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,518,279 tons in June, compared with 7,413,538 tons in May.

# IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

In the Cleveland district employment was bad and slightly worse than in May. In Cumberland and Lancashire the numbers employed in June showed a very considerable decrease compared with the previous month and a year ago, in consequence of the closing down of certain mines; employment in these districts was very slack. In other areas employment was fair.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.3 on 25rd June as compared with 21.8 on 26th May.

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

	pe Mi	mber of Woople employ nes included the Returns	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 28th	Inc. ( Dec.(-) pared	as com-	Fort- night ended 28th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com pared with	
	June, 1924.	A month ago.	A year ago.	June, 1924.	A month ago.	A year ago.
eveland mberland and ancashire	3,465 1,815	Per cent 0.7 - 37.6	Per cent 1.4 - 45.0	Days. 4.96 5.92	Days. + 0.17 + 0.17	Days. + 0.1 + 0.0
her Districts	1,856	- 1.1	+ 8.0	5.78	+ 0.08	+ 0.0
ALL DISTRICTS	7,136	- 13.7	- 16.4	5.42	+ 0.08	+ 0.0

Shale Mining.

Employment remained fair at shale mines. At mines employing 4,145 workpeople in the fortnight ended 28th June, there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 4.6 per cent compared with June, 1923. The average number of days worked per week by the mines was 6.00 in June, 1924, 5.99 in May, 1924, and 5.90 in June, 1923.

# PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued slack. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.5 at 23rd June, 1924 compared with 13.8 at 26th May, 1924.

Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Stee Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing 22,155 workpeople, at the end of June, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. compared with the number employed at the end of May.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of June, as shown by returns collected by the Federation, was 185, compared with 191 at the end of May and 222 at the end of June, 1923.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast.

	Total Number		er of Fu		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June on 8	
District.	of Furnaces.	June 1924.	May 1924.	June 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		T Alisat				
Durham and Cleveland	115	43	43	48	_	- 5
Cumberland and W. Lancs Other parts of Lancs. and	46	12	10	15	+ 2	- 3
Yorks. (including Sheffield)	38	16	16	18	_	- 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants. Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	73 22	41 15	42 18	40 19	$\begin{bmatrix} -1\\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$	+ 1 4
Worcester and War- wick	58	14	16	21	- 2	- 1
South Wales and Mon- mouth	33	9	11	12	- 2	- 3
Total, England and Wales	385	150	156	173	- 6	- 23
SCOTLAND	102	35	35	49	-	- 14
Total	487	185	191	222	- 6	- 37

The production of pig iron in June amounted to 607,800 tons as compared with 650,900 tons in May and 692,900 tons in June 1923.

# IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

TOYMENT in the iron and steel trades continued slack, on the during June.

le, during June. he percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the inployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.7 and June, as compared with 16.8 on 26th May. Coording to returns from firms employing 76,087 workpeople, wolume of employment during the week ended 28th June (as cated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, bined with the number of shifts during which work was lied on in each case) decreased by 1.7 per cent. as compared average number of shifts during which the works were open 3.3 in the week ended 28th June, as compared with 5.4 in week ended 24th May, and 5.3 a year ago. The following Table summarises the information received from lovers who furnished returns for the three periods under

who furnished returns for the three periods under

	empl	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts Worked.*		
- Completed	Week ended 28th June,	Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as	Week ended 28th June,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
LES CONTRACTO	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago	
DEPARTMENTS.	10.44	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
pen Hearth Melting Furnaces didling Forges. olling Mills orging and Pressing ounding. ther Departments cehanics, Labourers	9,275 3,709 27,523 3,476 8,115 7,372 16,617	+ 1.4 + 6.7 - 3.1 + 6.4 - 0.2 - 7.4	+ 2·2 -14·6 - 2·9 + 8·9 - 1·0 - 8·2 - 5·1	52,729 15,824 138,507 18,061 46,282 40,592 94,371	+ 1.2 + 4.9 - 3.5 + 3.8 - 0.1 - 7.3 - 0.9	$\begin{array}{c} + 3.8 \\ -17.0 \\ - 2.3 \\ + 8.0 \\ + 1.6 \\ - 7.3 \\ - 5.4 \end{array}$	
TOTAL	76,087	- 1.2	- 3.3	406,366	- 1.7	- 2.6	
DISTRICTS. orthumberland, Durham and Cleveland heffield and Rother-	13,860 19,662	-10·3 - 0·3	-11·8 + 0·8	78,413 103,191	- 8·4 - 1·0	- 9·3 + 1·9	
eeds, Bradford, etc umberland, Lancs. and Cheshire uffordshire ther Midland Counties	2,461 6,739 7,928 4,462	+ 2·8 + 0·3 + 5·6 + 2·3	+ 3·1 -16·7 - 5·9 + 2·5	13,124 34,552 41,006 23,405	+ 5·0 - 3·0 + 2·2 + 2·5	+ 1.8 -19.2 - 5.7 + 3.1	
Total, England and Wales  ootland	9,276 64,388 11,699	+ 1.5 - 1.4 - 0.2	+ 2·9 - 4·6 + 4·5	344,347 62,019	- 0·2 - 2·1 + 0·1	+ 4·7 - 3·8 + 4·2	
TOTAL	76,087	- 1.2	- 3.3	406,366	- 1.7	- 2.6	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 651,500 tons in June, as compared with 809,700 tons in May, and 767,700 tons in June, 1923.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

MELOYMENT in these trades continued good during June, and there was an increase in the number of mills in operation. It the end of the month 548 tinplate and steel sheet mills are reported to be in operation at the works for which instruction is available, as compared with 539† in May and 527 the end of June, 1923.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment axchanges, was 2.7 on 23rd June, compared with 2.9 on 26th lay.

he following Table shows the number of mills in operation

	Number	of Work	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation				
Works. At end of June, 1924.			+) or -) on a	At end	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
inplate	78 13	- 802/2	+ 2 + 1	425 123	+ 9	+ 15 + 6		
TOTAL	91		+ 3	548	+ 9†	+ 21		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in ne, 1924, amounted to 101,627 tons, or 24,871 tons less than May, 1924, but 3,590 tons more than in June, 1923.

The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were eration, allowance being made for the numbers of men employed. No int is taken of the time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and not implied that the number of shifts were actually worked by all the

# ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was still bad during June, but continued to show an upward trend. It remained good in the motor and cycle section and fairly good in the electrical section. In railway engineering there was a tendency towards slackening, though employment in this section was fairly good on the whole. In marine and general engineering it remained bad, and in textile machinery manufacture it was still very depressed, but in all these sections it continued slowly to improve.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd June, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 26th May, 1924:—

	Numb		sured Wo		ple Unem 24.	ployed	Inc. (+)
Divisions.	Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineer- ing and Marine Boiler Making.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Dec. (-) as com- pared with 26th May, 1924.
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	9,421 3,779 2,214 10,694 20,487 29,477 15,985 619	394 232 52 1,120 565 798 140 21	97 102 441 44 5,146 334 2,412 9	134 52 43 643 766 116 1,077 25	913 702 7,448 577 1,374 576 89	11,837 5,078 3,452 19,949 27,541 32,099 20,190 763 3,405	- 802 - 322 - 191 - 1,626 - 1,732 + 18 - 2 - 47
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,	} 94,536	3,338	9,961	2,861	13,618	124,314	- 4,749
Males Females	92,524 2,012	2,699 639	9,925	2,824	12,560 1,058	120,532 3,782	- 4,491 - 258
canadaciani canadaciani engaine-	Percer	ntage U	nemploy	ed at 2	23rd June	, 1924.	Inc. (+)
Divisions.	Engi- neering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engi- neering and Marine Boiler Making.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Dec. (-) in per centage as com- pared with 26th May, 1924.

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad, but On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad, but continued to improve, especially in marine engineering; in locomotive engineering employment was fair. In Yorkshire the upward tendency continued, and at some centres employment was moderate, though at Leeds it was still slack. Pattern makers at Sheffield and Halifax and printing machinery makers at Otley were busy. Employment in Lincolnshire, although still bad at the principal centres, showed signs of further improvement; at Peterborough it was fairly good.

19.0 2.9 7.0 2.5 17.9 12.4 13.8 18.0

23.7

14.9

22.5

14.0

14.6

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Males Females

14.5

5.3

8·1 6·5 8·0 11·6 11·1 6·4 17·6 6·6

25.0

12.0

15·1 12·3 7·2 3·2 4·4 5·3

10.6

8·7 6·6 5·7 9·7 14·2 16·6 15·8 7·3

21.8

12·7 5·2

0.3

0.5

- 0.4

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was still bad, but showed a further improvement on the whole. In the textile machinery section an improvement was shown, though much short time was still reported. In the motor section continued activity was reported; but in the locomotive section some labels in the section was about though amployment remained fair slackening was observed, though employment remained fair.

slackening was observed, though employment remained fair.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor and cycle industries continued good. In general engineering employment was very moderate, with short time on heavy engineering work; in the locomotive and electrical sections employment was fairly good. At Nottingham motor and cycle makers were still busy; but in the textile machinery section, although a little improvement was shown, employment was still slack, with short time. At Derby employment remained fair on the whole; a decline was reported in the locomotive section, but an improvement in the motor section. At Leicester and Newark conditions remained fair.

Some improvement continued to be shown in the Eastern Counties, but employment remained quiet on the whole; at Norwich and Chelmsford, however, it was fair. In the London district employment continued moderate on the whole, and showed a further improvement; on motor, aircraft and electrical work it was fairly good. In the Southern Counties the locomotive, motor and aircraft sections continued well employed

<sup>\*</sup>The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allow ance 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 no working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

<sup>†</sup> Including Cannock Chase

and there was a further improvement in the agricultural machinery section. In South Wales employment in marine engineering was slack and worse than in May, but in general engineering and ironfounding it was fair and improved.

In Scotland employment remained bad and showed no general improvement either in the Glasgow district or on the East Coast.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

At Belfast conditions were still very bad, and showed no general

#### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries remained very bad during June, but showed a further slight

remained very bad during June, but showed a further slight improvement.

On the North-East Coast employment continued bad in most branches, but showed some improvement, chiefly on the Tyne, where it was fair with joiners, shipwrights and plumbers. On the East Coast it was bad, but rather better than in May. On the Thames no improvement was shown. On the South Coast it was moderate; the improvement at Southampton was maintained until the end of the month, when a decline was reported. At the Bristol Channel ports employment on repairs continued bad, except at Swansea, where there was a further and general improvement. On the Mersey employment showed little general improvement, though at Birkenhead it was good with joiners, painters, plumbers and shipwrights, skilled men being obtained from other ports. At Barrow the improvement was maintained, and some shortage of skilled joiners, painters and wood-working machinists was reported. On the Clyde employment continued bad in most branches, but was good with joiners and fair with shipwrights. Employment was fairly good at Dundee and Aberdeen, but slack at Leith. At Belfast it continued very bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd June, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 26th May, 1924:—

Divisions.	Total number of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd June, 1924.	or Decrease (-) as com- pared with	Percentage Unemployed at 23rd June, 1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage as compared with 26th May, 1924.
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4,183 1,017 8,967 120 23,577 10,007 17,912 3,896 9,178	+ 20 - 247 - 3 - 871 - 74 + 31 - 176 - 303	29.5 10.8 12.8 24.0 32.5 27.9 25.0 30.6 37.6	+ 0·1 - 0·8 - 0·6 - 1·2 - 0·2 - 0·1 - 1·4 - 1·2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	73,857	- 1,625	27.1	- 0.6
Males	73,637	- 1,618	27.4	- 0.6
Females	220	- 7	5.5	- 0.2

# SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 1924.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1924, amounted to 1,516,746 tons, as compared with 1,473,629 tons at the end of March, 1924, and 1,337,759 tons at the end of June, 1923. These figures include a considerable amount of tonnage (about 52,000 tons at the end of June, 1924) on which work has been suspended. When allowance is made for this, the tonnage actually under construction at the end of June, 1924, amounted to the pended. When allowance is made for this, the tonnage actually under construction at the end of June, 1924, amounted to about 1,465,000 tons, which figure is the highest reached since the end of March, 1922. The average tonnage building during the twelve months immediately preceding the war was 1,890,000 tons. A considerable increase is shown in the tonnage commenced during the quarter, which was 375,210 tons, as compared with 227,786 tons during the previous quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter (364,518 tons) is the highest reached during the last two and a-half years.

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

vessels under 100 tons gross.

# COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed no improvement. Organised short time continued with spinners of American cotton, and in many districts the Whitsun holiday stoppages were extended to eight or ten days. In the manufacturing section also employment continued very slack, except with operatives engaged on fine and fancy cloths. Employment in the Egyptian spinning section, however, continued good.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15-2 on the 23rd June, as compared with 15-6 on the 26th May. In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment continued bad in the spinning section. In addition to the organised short time of three days a week in the American section there were extended holidays at Whitsuntide. With

weavers in the Oldham district employment continued very slack, many firms working on an average three days per week; weavers at Ashton, however, reported an improvement. At Bolton, Leigh and Chorley employment in the spinning section continued good; but there was a marked decline (partly seasonal) in quilt weaving at Bolton and Eccles. In the Bury and Rock dale districts there was no improvement during the month, and employment with spinners continued bad. The holiday was extended by many firms. In the principal weaving centres employment continued slack during June, except with operatives engaged on fancy and fine materials, who were relatively well employed. At Burnley the depression was intensified, and unemployment among women increased. At Blackburn employment was described as slack, and about 15,000 looms were reported to be standing idle during June; employment was however, better than in June of last year. At Preston employment was still slack, and 2,000 weavers were reported to be working alternate weeks, but there was some improvement in employment on the finer counts, and some looms which had been idle for several months were restarted. At Darwen had been idle for several months were re-started. At Darwen there was a decline, and about 23 per cent. of the machinery in the weaving sheds was reported to be idle; at Great Harwood employment was reported as fair, but showed a slight decline.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total V	Wages pa Workpeon	aid to
Anda Anda - C + - C + - C + - C + C + C + C + C +	Week ended 28th		(+) or -) on	Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec. (	+) or -) on
	June, 1924.	Month ago.	A year ago.	June, 1924.	Month ago.	A year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing Spinning	10,957 21,034 31,651 7,419	- 2.6 - 1.4 - 2.0 - 1.1	+ 0.0 + 3.5 - 0.0 + 0.1	17,228 35,500 53,515 16,854	- 1.0 - 0.6 - 1.7 - 1.2	+ 12° + 14° + 6° + 3°
Not specified	9,491	- 1.6 + 0.1	+ 1.1	17,442 140,539	- 2·1 - 1·3	+ 81
DISTRICTS.	4,183	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 7,441	Per cent.	Per cent,
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walden and Todwood,	6,751 9,837 11,777	- 1.6 - 1.0 - 0.7	- 17:3 + 6:1 + 2:2	10,471 15,988 21,057	- 3·2 - 3·2 + 1·3	- 4: + 17: + 7:
Walsden, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	8,039 5,046 5,254	- 3·7 + 0·4 + 0·5	- 1.0 - 0.9 + 12.3	11,313 8,034 9,126	- 4·3 + 1·1 - 2·4	+ 0.8 + 4.6 + 13°5
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	9,167 10,421 2,465 4,558	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ +1.0 \\ -22.9 \\ +0.2 \\ +1.4 \end{array} $	+ 15.0 + 1.1 - 2.8 + 6.0	17,927 21,334 4,318 8,436	- 0.6 - 17.1 + 3.0	+ 25° + 5° - 19° + 19°1
Total	3,054 80,552	<b>- 1.6</b>	+ 3.2	5,094 140,539	<ul><li>− 0.6</li><li>− 1.3</li></ul>	+ 85

Returns from firms employing about 70,500 workpeople showed that 28 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time to the extent of 18½ hours, on the average, in the week ended

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 2nd June, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 91 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the cotton trade were registered:—

Department.	for H	mploymed June, 1	ent at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 5th May, 1924			
70/4/100	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card & Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Warping and	1,906 9,363	9,376 9,459	11,282 18,822	- 431 - 2,784	- 1,957 - 583	- 2,388 - 3,367	
Winding Weaving Other Processes	2,088 3,233 792	10,027 8,627 501	12,115 11,860 1,293	- 104 + 8 - 40	+ 561 - 347 + 3	+ 457 - 339 - 37	
Total	17,382	37,990	55,372	- 3,351	- 2,323	- 5,674	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 56,666,700 lbs. in June, 1924, compared with 95,839,500 lbs. in the previous month and with 26,957,700 lbs. in

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,090,000 lbs. in June, 1924, compared with 18,029,100 lbs. in May, 1924, and 10,029,300 lbs. in June, 1923.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 346,762,100 square yards, as compared with 394,513,000 square yards in the previous month and with 300,669,100 square yards in June, 1923.

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

THERE was a decline in employment in this industry during June. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.8 on the 23rd June, as compared with 4.7 on the

In the wool-sorting branch a further decline was reported, except in the crossbred section. Employment in the wool-combing section also fell off, and was described as bad and worse than in May and a year ago, with only about half the machinery running. Crossbred combing was stated to be in a slightly better position than merino combing. In worsted spinning there was not much change, but with spinners of fine doth yarns for men's wear employment was bad. Employment was reported as slack with woollen hosiery yarn spinners, but showed some slight improvement with spinners mainly producing weaving yarns. In the manufacturing sections of the trade there was little change generally; employment was described as bad with makers of fine cloth for men's wear in Huddersfield, in the coating trade of Bradford, in Keighley, Halifax and Leeds. Employment declined in the dress goods trade of Bradford, Keighley and Silsden; it was about the same as in May in the famel trade of Apperley Bridge, Yeadon, Guiseley, Saddleworth and Rochdale. In the tweed trade of Huddersfield, in the Heavy Woollen District and in the blanket trade generally employment was described as moderate; in the blanket trade, however, one or two firms were fully employed. wo firms were fully employed.

At Witney no change was reported; employment at Trow-ridge was temporarily affected by a breakdown of machinery, and was described as fairly good; in the Stroud valley it con-

In Scotland employment was about the same as in May. I weed manufacturers in the Border counties as a whole were larly well employed, while at Galashiels employment was good, and overtime and night work were reported; and workers were in demand in Peebles-shire.

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

		Number o Workpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Week ended 28th June, 1924.	ended	Inc. (		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th June, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		

# WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

Departments.  Fool Sorting Splaning Caving C	357 3,625 5,801 4,207 998	Per cent. + 2:0 - 0:2 - 0:0 - 1:8	Per cent. + 7.5 + 2.4 + 1.6 + 1.5 + 0.7	£ 801 7,597 11,204 10,014 2,197	Per cent 4.4 - 2.9 - 2.0 - 0.3 - 5.4	Per cent. + 1.8 + 8.1 + 8.2 + 3.5 - 4.6
TOTAL	14,988	- 0.1	+ 1.9	31,813	- 2.0	+ 5.5
Districts. Indersfield District Leds District Let Parts of West Riding Lotal, West Riding	1,624 1,434 1,537 2,074 6,669	Per cent 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.4	Per cent. + 8.3 + 8.2 + 2.3 - 0.6 + 4.0	£ 4,100 3,437 3,753 4,764 16,054	Per cent 4.5 - 1.7 - 0.3 + 0.4 - 1.5	Per cent. + 8.9 + 24.2 + 10.1 + 2.2 + 9.9
otland Other Districts	3,558 4,761	+ 0.5	+ 2.3 - 1.3	7,544 8,215	+ 0.9	$+12.3 \\ -7.0$
TOTAL	14,988	- 0.1	+ 1.9	31,813	- 2.0	+ 5.2

# WORSTED INDUSTRY.

Departments.  1001 Sorting and Combing Inding Indiana Indi	4,446 15,300 4,993 2,731 1,646	Per cent 2·2 - 1·8 - 0·0 - 0·9 - 1·3	Per cent 0.4 - 3.2 + 3.4 - 1.3 - 10.6	£ 11,019 23,841 10,620 6,949 2,948	Per cent 5.4 - 3.1 - 0.4 - 2.4 - 5.6	Per cent. + 6.0 - 0.5 + 6.9 + 0.3 - 11.3
TOTAL	29,116	- 1.4	- 2.0	55,377	- 3.1	+ 1.5
Districts. adiord District eighley District lifax District undersfield District ber Parts of West Riding otal, West Riding her Districts Total	14,395 5,104 2,548 2,604 3,328 27,979 1,137 29,116	Per cent 2·1 - 0·1 - 1·3 - 0·2 - 1·7 - 1·5 - 0·8 - 1·4	Per cent 4.7 + 2.7 - 5.5 - 2.7 + 5.6 - 2.2 - 2.6 - 2.0	£ 28,818 9,800 4,291 4,952 5,923 53,784 1,593 55,377	Per cent 4·2 - 1·6 - 3·9 - 1·8 - 0·2 - 3·1 - 4·9 - 3·1	Per cent 1·8 + 6·4 - 4·2 + 9·1 + 10·8 + 1·6 - 1·1 + 1·5

mparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

Returns from firms in the woollen section, employing 13,857 workpeople, showed that about 30 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended the 28th June to the extent, on the average, of ten hours. In the worsted section returns from firms employing 27,591 workpeople in the same week showed that about 16½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time to the extent of about eight 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 June, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 65 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were registered:—

Department.	for I	er of Appl Employment June, 19	nt at	Increase (+) or Decrease(-) as compared with 5th May, 1924.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	125	5	130	+ 76	+ 1	+ 77	
Preparing Wool Combing	443 511	91 482	534 993	+ 68 + 128	+ 18 + 151	+ 86 + 279	
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	370 120	53 59	423 179	+ 57 - 41	+ 7 - 21	+ 64 - 62	
Spinning Woollen Winding and	134	788	922	- 4	+ 127	+ 123	
Warping Worsted Winding and	85	55	140	+ 16	- 13	+ 3	
Warping Woollen Weaving	165 165	185 360	230 525	+ 1 + 87	+ 34 + 80	+ 35 + 167	
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	80 577	566 150	646 727	+ 14 - 146	+ 72 + 23	$+86 \\ -123$	
TOTAL	2,655	2,794	5,449	+ 256	+ 479	+ 735	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs') were 25,152,600 lbs. in June, 1924, compared with 80,886,700 lbs. in May, 1924, and 44,486,800 lbs. in June, 1923.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,762,700 lbs., compared with 5,395,900 lbs. in May, 1924, and 3,780,400 lbs. in June, 1923.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 19,113,800 square yards, compared with 16,071,500 square yards in May, 1924, and 17,730,800 square yards in June, 1923.

The exports of blankets were 201,386 pairs, 160,238 pairs and 128,351 pairs in June, 1924, May, 1924, and June, 1923, respectively

# BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June was moderate and showed little change, on the whole, compared with May, but was, in general, better than in June of last year. Short time was still largely worked in many centres, and many factories closed down for the whole of Whitsun week.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.7 on the 23rd June, as compared with 8.3 on the 26th May.

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

	Nun		of V	Vor	k-	Total all		ges p kpeo	
	Week	D	Inc. (	+)	or	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	28th June 1924.		onth		year go.	28th June, 1924.		onth	A yea ago.
England and Wales:— London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,026 8,513		Per nt. 2.8 0.9	Ce	er ent. 4.5 4.8	£ 4,667 21,363		Per ent, 4.8 7.2	Per Cent. + 10.5 + 6.7
trict Northampton Northampton Country	2,355 6,484	-+	1.4	++	0.7	5,451 16,922	-	5·0 0·1	+ 8.5
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and	7,212 3,040 2,459 4,287	-++-	0·2· 1·5 1·4 0·2	++++	3·0 5·7 7·5 16·5	16,596 7,857 5,697 9,436	1111	0·2 1·0 3·7 1·1	+ 6:4 + 11:3 + 12:7 + 40:8
District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	2,115 2,020	++	2.5	-+	2·9 9·4	4,478 4,455	+-	12·4 5·9	+ 4·1 + 20·4
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	4,679	+	0.4	+	5.1	10,712	-	0.2	+ 15.5
trict	965	+	0.3	+	7.5	2,033	-	4.6	+ 16.2
and Wales	1,681	-	1.8	+	4.5	3,222	-	4.7	+ 19.1
England and Wales	47,836		0.1	+	3:0	112,889		2.3	+ 12.2
Scotland	2,626		1.8	+:	2.7	5,528	+	1.7	+ 3.8
Great Britain	57,462	-	0.2	+	3.0	118,417		2.1	+ 11.8

Returns from firms employing over 38,000 operatives in the week ended 28th June, 1924, showed that about 23 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week to the extent of about 10 hours each on an average.

Employment in London remained fair. At Leicester there was a slight decline; at Northampton a slight improvement. Employment was fair on the whole in both districts, but some short time was still being worked. At Kettering employment was only moderate, and after the Whitsun holidays the majority of factories worked only three-quarter time. At Wellingborough employment was quiet, and the majority of the operatives were working short time. Conditions remained fair in the Higham and Rushden districts. At Leeds employment was again quiet in the heavy boot section, with a large amount of unsystematic short time, but employment continued brisk at factories producing light footwear. At Stafford employment was very fair, with very little short time. Employment at slipper making factories in the Rossendale Valley remained good.

Employment remained good at Norwich; operatives were usually working full time, and some overtime was necessary. In the Bristol and Kingswood districts there was a slight improvement, and employment was fair, on the whole, though a good deal of short time was still worked. There was a further improvement at Street, where employment was generally good.

Employment was fairly good at Edinburgh, Kilmarnock and Maybole, but quiet at Glasgow. At Arbroath employment remained very bad.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 2nd June, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 70 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered:—

Department.	for E	er of Appl mployme I June, 19	nt at	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 5th May, 1924.			
Department.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work.	92 313 586 27 2,022 1,031 343 52 788	46 5 11 764 45 205 211 1	138 318 597 791 2.067 1,236 554 53 792	- 63 - 50 -163 - 1 -526 -281 - 73 - 2 - 74	- 7 - 12 + 1 - 366 - 11 - 50 - 48 + 1	- 70 - 62 -162 -367 -537 -331 -121 - 74	
Total	5,254	1,292	6,546	-1,233	-492	-1,725	

The export of boots and shoes in June, 1924, amounted to 89,444 dozen pairs, or 31,046 dozen pairs less than in May, 1924, and 981 dozen pairs less than in June, 1923.

# PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade was moderate on the whole. It showed a slight improvement on the previous month in some districts, but a number of mills were still working irregu-

With letterpress printers in London employment was generally With letterpress printers in London employment was generally fair and showed a slight improvement on the whole. There was a slight decline with compositors, but employment was reported as very good with proof readers, electrotypers and stereotypers. In the provinces employment was mainly fair and showed an improvement on May at a number of centres. Some slackness was reported at Hull; but at Bolton, Derby, Nottingham and Cardiff employment was stated to be good. In the lithographic printing trade employment was fair on the whole, and better than during the previous month at Manchester and Birmingham. There was a decline, however, at Liverpool.

With bookbinders employment was moderate on the whole, but was slack at Manchester and Leeds. An improvement was reported at Newcastle.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 5·1 at 25rd June, 1924, compared with 5·3 at 26th May, 1924. In the paper and paper board making industry the percentage was 7·2 at 25rd June, compared with 8·1 at 26th May. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery trades the percentage was 6·9 at 25rd June, compared with 7·4 at 25rd May.

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

68 4 1 E + 846	No. of Members of Unions	mbers   Unemployed at end of				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
8124 FE - VIABLE	at end of June, 1924.	June, 1924.	May, 1924.	June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Printing	77,725 14,625	2·7 4·1	2·9 4·2	4:3 5:7	- 0·2 - 0·1	- 1.6 - 1.6		

# BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed little change in June; if continued good, on the whole, with skilled operatives, but gene ally slack with unskilled workers.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate per centages\* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 23rd June, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 26th May:—

Occupations.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 23rd June, 1924.	Approximate Percentage* Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with 26th May, 1924.
Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers of above All other occupations	2,442 519 404 233 209 6,864 1,996 25,581 20,752	2.0 0.9 1.8 4.5 1.3 6.4 5.8 10.1 21.7	- 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.2 + 1.5 - 0.3 - 1.2
Total	59,000	8.2	- 0.1
Divisions.  London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	16,379 5,675 5,477 6,527 6,388 8,945 4,879 1,969 2,761	10°2 5°2 6°3 8°4 7°5 9°6 7°4 7°5 21°6	+ 0.6 + 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.8 - 0.5 - 0.6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	59,000	8.2	- 0.1
Males	58,802 198	8·3 2·3	- 0.3

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 145 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,285,000, show that in June, 1924 plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost 623,942,700, as compared with £5,621,700 in May, 1924, and £4,324,200 in June, 1923. Of the total for June, 1924, dwelling houses accounted for £2,342,600; factories and workshops for £273,700; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £368,600; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £957,800. (For figures for the quarter ended June, 1924, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1923, see page 263.)

# BRICK TRADE.

DURING June employment in the brick trade was good on the whole, and very good in the Nottingham and Peterborough districts. It showed an improvement generally on May, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe tile etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodge at Employment Exchanges on 23rd June, was 5.9, as compared with 6.2 on 26th May.

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

\* 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 estimated by applying ratios obtained from the exchange of unemployment books which took place in 1922 to the total number of insured worker engaged in the building industry as shown by the 1923 exchange of books. The estimated numbers so arrived at were given on page 20 of the January issue of this GAZETTE. In view of the possibility that some changes may have taken place, since 1922, in the ratios referred to, the percentages of unemployed, as given in the third column, should be regarded as only approximate

Districts.	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 28th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			Week ended 28th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	June, 1924.	Month ago.	A year ago.	June, 1924.	Month ago.*	A year ago.*	
vorthern Counties, York-	200 Al	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and	1,894	+ 2.9	+ 11.5	4,818	+ 7.1	+ 21.0	
Cheshire fidlands and Eastern	4,531	+ 4.4	+ 20.6	12,024	+ 9.9	+ 34.3	
Counties outh and South-West Counties and Wales	1,506	+ 2.6	+ 14.8	3,963	+ 8.3	+ 27.4	
Counties and wates	242	+ 22.2	+ 15.8	584	+ 24.5	+ 22.9	
Total	8,173	+ 4.1	+ 17.1	21,389	+ 9.3	+ 29.5	

# POTTERY TRADES.

PLOYMENT in the pottery industry continued slack, on the cle, in the china and earthenware section, good in the tile, itary earthenware and fireclay sections, and fair in the stone-

Hanley and Burslem a further improvement was reported. Bristol, where an improvement was also reported, and at y, employment was good; at Stoke-on-Trent and Worcester

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, at d June, 1924, was 10.7, as compared with 11.7 at 26th May,

The following Table summarises the information received from a ployers who furnished returns for the three periods under

	V	Number of Vorkpeor	of ole.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
No. of the second	Week ended 28th	Inc. Dec.	(+) or (-) on	Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec.	(+) or (-) on	
THE REST OF STREET	June, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES.	1.500	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Barthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,509 8,483 1,770	+ 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.3	+ 4.1 + 6.3 - 0.2	3.008 15,502	- 5·0 - 1·8	+ 3.9 + 5.0	
Total	11,762	0.000	$\frac{-0.5}{+5.0}$	$\frac{3\ 238}{21,748}$	$\frac{+ \ 3.1}{- \ 1.6}$	+ 4.1	
DISTRICTS. Potteries Other Districts	9.108 2,654	+ 0·1 + 1.1	+ 4·5 + 6·7	15,887 5,861	- 2·6 + 1·2	+ 3.1 + 9.0	
Total	11,762	+ 0.3	+ 5.0	21,748	- 1.6	+ 4.6	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,670 workpeople employed, 2,163, or 20 per cent., were working on an average 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 28th June, 1924.

# SEAMEN.

SEAMEN.

Employment with seamen during June continued moderate on the whole. The supply of seamen was usually more than sufficient to meet requirements, although in a few instances shortages were reported, notably at Cardiff, where sea-going carpenters were in demand. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 23rd June was 16·3, compared with 16·8 at 26th May.

The demand for men on the Thames was fairly good until the latter part of the month, when it declined to moderate. On the Tyne there was an improvement during June, a fair demand being reported at the end of the month. On the Wear employment was described as quiet to moderate. The demand for men on the Tees was quiet in the first half of the month, but thereafter improved steadily. An improvement was also reported at Hull towards the end of the month, which finished with a good demand. At Southampton a fairly brisk demand continued. Employment at Avonmouth was described as moderate to fair. At Bristol there was a quiet demand on the whole, with some maprovement towards the end of the month. At Newport there was a fair demand generally. At Cardiff the demand was quiet in the first half of the month, and brisk in the third week, but hereafter declined. At Swansea there was a fairly good demand hroughout the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey there was a substantial falling off in demand towards the sould be demand towards the sould be demand during the first formight, after which it declined.

The demand was moderate generally on the Clyde, and poor at Leith at the end of June. At Belfast the demand continued.

The demand was moderate generally on the Clyde, and poor Leith at the end of June. At Belfast the demand continued or until late in the month, when it became very brisk. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped British registered foreign-going vessels at the under-mentioned outs of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during June:—

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

	Numb	er of Sear	men* Shir shown.	ped at th	e Ports		
Principal Ports.	June,	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a		Six months ended		
And some trees of	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1924.	June, 1923.		
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpool Manchester. London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardifft	12,249 844 8,702 10,482 1,493 181 463 1,309 20 1,057 708 2,408	- 419 + 25 - 463 - 85 - 433 - 121 - 72 - 223 - 8 + 180 + 107	$\begin{array}{c} - & 166 \\ - & 14 \\ + & 1,883 \\ - & 1,486 \\ + & 596 \\ + & 18 \\ + & 87 \\ - & 491 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 130 \\ + & 33 \\ + & 33 \end{array}$	66,421 4,750 47,130 47,459 9,829 1,068 2,486 8,836 115 5,252 4,823	68,068 4,442 43,900 53,449 7,524 2,389 8,888 57 5,959 6,032		
Swansea	548	$\begin{array}{c} -1,117 \\ -253 \\ +98 \end{array}$	- 266 - 279	17,348 4,367	16,810		
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	328 3,937	+ 98 + 55 - 233	+ 114 + 234 + 550	2,072 1,360 17,613	2,225 1,428 16,006		
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	242	cesso b	+ 79	1,217	1,268		
Total	45,401	- 2,962	+ 764	242,146	244.059		

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during June remained only moderate. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service 25·3 per cent. were unemployed at 23rd June, the same percentage as at 26th May.

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

	Average Da Docks an	ily Numb	er of Lat cipal Wi	bourers em harves in L	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.		2020.030	
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 June, 1924 14th " 21st " 28th "	4,283 4,202 4,209 4,449	2,853 3,023 2,783 2,380	7,136 7,225 6,992 6,829	8,090 7.782 7.613 7,601	15,226 15,007 14,605 14,430
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th June, 1924	} 4,290	2,743	7,033	7,756	14,789
Average for May, 1924	4,905	2,201	7,106	8,246	15,352
Average for June, 1923	4,584	2,873	7,457	7,468	14,925

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers em-

Thoury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in June was 967, as compared with 1,102 in the previous month, and with 750 in June, 1923.

East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers on the Tyne and Blyth was moderate and worse than in May; with most other classes of workers it was slack. Employment also declined and was slack at Middlesbrough; at Hull, Grimsby and other East Coast ports it was, generally speaking, moderate.

moderate.

Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment was moderate and not so good, on the whole, as in the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool docks scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th June was 14,578, compared with 15,101 in the four weeks ended 26th May, and with 14,562 in June, 1923. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £39,029 in the five weeks ended 30th June, compared with £39,719 in the four weeks ended 26th May. At Manchester employment continued fair.

At the South Wales ports employment was slack generally. Some improvement was reported at Avonmouth, Gloucester, and Sharpness, where it was fair. At Southampton and Plymouth employment was fairly good, due to the increased imports of fruit and vegetables, and at other South Western ports it was fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued fair at Glasgow. It showed an improvement at Leith, and continued fairly good at Aberdeen, but slack at Dundee. At Belfast employment was good and better than in May.

• It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, and not of separate individuals.

† 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 25rd June, 1924. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 25rd June, 1924, 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 at a Employment 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, but known to be unemployed at Exchange or otherwise; (b) Insured persons who are not in receipt of benefit, but known to be unemployed at Exchange or otherwise; number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 23rd June, 1924. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 23rd June, 1924, were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," "furloughed," or on short time, and whose unemployment books were lodged at Exchanges, are counted in the statistics as "unemployed."

250

Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, substantially all persons, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation

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 statistics take account only of persons insured under the Acts. Such persons number approximately 11,500,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This figure is computed annually, and is obtained from a count of the unemployment books which must be held by all insured persons, and which are exchanged at the beginning of each insurance year in the early weeks of the beginning of each insurance year in the early weeks of July. In arriving at the estimated number of current books regard is paid not only to those books actually exchanged, but also to those which are likely to be exchanged in the course of the insurance year. The issue of new books between the exchange of books and the date of the estimate is also included, and at the same time allowance is made for wastage by deaths, emigration, leaving industry, etc.

Every insured person claiming unemployment benefit must

(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.

last attendance at an Exchange.

Concurrently with the exchange of insurance books in the middle of July last opportunity was taken to revise the classification of insured workpeople 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 industrial classification was amended. Previously it had not been on a strictly industrial basis, but in some cases had followed an occupational grouping. At the last exchange of books all unemployment books were classified according to the industry of the employer, or, in the case of unemployed persons, of the last employer. As the composition of the several industrial groups has undergone modification the statistics subsequent to June, 1923, are not strictly comparable with those prior to that date.

Insured persons who have lost their employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which they were employed (who are not generally eligible for benefit), and persons who were not at work owing to sickness, are not included amongst the numbers unemployed.

		ATED NUM				NUMBER	S AND I	PERCENTA	AGES UN	EMPLOYE	D.		
INDUSTRY.	INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1923. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			NUMBER OF UNEMPLOY- MENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 23RD JUNE, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 23RD JUNE, 1924.				COMPAR M. (GREAT	IASE (+) EASE (- LED WITH AY, 1924 BRITAIN ERN IREL	26TH 4.
			.bessel		137				То	tal.			
Ladouri Labor John Committee Ladouri Labor Committee Laboration La	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.	Great Britain only.	Males.	Females	Total.
Fishing	23,600	530	24,130	2,612	67	2,679	11.1	12.6	11.1	10.9	-1.7	- 2:1	- 1.8
Mining:— Coal Mining	1,258,650	8,200	1,266,850	59,248	530	59,778	4.7	6.5	4.7	4.7	+ 1.7	+0.9	+1.7
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	19,670 5,000 32,060 8,000 24,960	50 70 270 20 1,580	19,720 5,070 32,330 8,020 26,540	4,205 743 1,286 97 1,179	3 4 4 1 154	4,208 747 1,290 98 1,333	21·4 14·9 4·0 1·2 4·7	6·0 5·7 1·5 5·0 9·7	21·3 14·7 4·0 1·2 5·0	21·2 14·7 3·7 1·2 4·8	$     \begin{array}{r}       -0.4 \\       -0.3 \\       -0.3 \\       -0.2 \\       +0.4     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.0 \\ -2.9 \\ -0.7 \\ \hline -0.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.3 \end{array}$
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	12,520	170	12,690	516	24	540	4:1	14.1	4.3	4.1	- 0.3	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	15,070	200	15,270	1,009	18	1,027	6.7	. 9.0	6.7	6.7	- 0.1	- 5.5	- 0.2
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	10,090	660	10,750	1,401	73	1,474	13.9	11.1	13.7	13.7	-1.6	- 0.3	-1.6
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Glass Trades:	16,080 54,340 35,750	7,500 36,380	16,700 61,840 72,130	1,127 2,871 3,173	31 794 4,568	1,158 3,665 7,741	7·0 5·3 8·9	5·0 10·6 12·6	6.9 5.9 10.7	6.9 5.7 10.7	+ 0.2 - 0.2 - 1.0	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.9 \end{array} $	+ 0·1 - 0·3 - 1·0
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making Explosives, Chemicals,	22,880 14,950	4,990 1,650	27,870 16,600	2,819 2,696	421 112	3,240 2,808	12·3 18·0	8·4 6·8	11.6 16.9	11.6 16.8	-1.2 +0.7	+ 0.6 + 0.9	- 0.9 + 0.8
etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	80,430 13,960	24,940 5,120	105,370 19,080	7,836 1,378	1,512 393	9,348 1,771	9.7	6.1	8.9	8.8	+ 0·1 - 1·1	- 0·1 - 0·2	+ 0.1
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	10,920	2,950	13,870	524	161	685	4.8	5.5	4.9	4.9	+ 0.1	-0.5	- 0.1
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	57,530	21,620	79,150	4,116	1,515	5,631	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.1
cesses:— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	29,310	240	29,550	3,970	12	3,982	13.5	5.0	13.5	13.5	-0.4	- 0.4	-0.3
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	210,150	4,480	214,630	39,723	315	40,038	18.9	7.0	18.7	18.6	+ 1.9	-0.4	+ 1.9
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	38,510 25,860 23,900	4,000 4,330 1,450	42,510 30,190 25,350	4,304 670 2,844	367 135 172	4,671 805 3,016	11·2 2·6 11·9	9·2 3·1 11·9	11·0 2·7 11·9	11.0 2.6 11.9	$ \begin{array}{r r} -0.7 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.1 \end{array} $	+ 0·1 + 0·1 - 1·0	-0.6 -0.2 -1.1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture  Engineering and Ironfounding:—	20,650	3,940	24,590	2,154	404	2,558	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	+ 0.8
Engineering and irontounding:  Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding  Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	635,260	39,660	674,920	92,524	2,012	94,536	14.6	5.1	14.0	13.9	- 0-6	- 0.4	- 0.6
Iron Founding Electrical Engineering	79,820 50,570	6,890 11,710	85,910 62,280	8,786 2,699	825 639	9,611 3,338	11·1 5·3	12·0 5·5	11.2	11:0 5:3	+0.2 +0.2	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	+ 0.2 + 0.2
Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making Constructional Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles:	65,760 22,940	1,110 840	66,870 23,780	9,925 2,824	36 37	9,961 2,861	15:1 12:3	3·2 4·4	14·9 12·0	14·1 12·0	- 0·8 - 0·3	+ 0.4	- 0.8 - 0.3
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	174,590	19,830	194,420	12,560	1,058	13,618	7.2	5.3	7.0	7.0	b-710	- 0.4	-0.1
Carts, etc	25,540	2,400	27,940	2,583	196	2,779	10.1	8.2	9.9	9.8	+0.2	+0.2	+ 0.2
car Building	50,560	1,280	51,840	2,453	30	2,483	4.9	2.3	4.8	4.8	+ 0.6		+ 0.6

		2.7					10000				19 6 6	E-LINE	
VENHER, 1922.	Form	A MIRTO ST	COM	19.	MIDE	Number	S AND P	'ERCENTA	GES UN	EMPLOYE	D.	NUG	
INDUSTRY,	Insui (Gr	ATED NUMBED PERSO JULY, 1923 EAT BRITAL HERN IREI	NS AT	MENT I	BR OF UNES BOOKS REN LODGED A D JUNE, 1: T BRITAIN HERN IRES	MAINING T 924. N AND	PERC	CENTAGE F 23RD J	UNEMPI UNE, 19	LOYED 24.	DECRI COMPAR M (GREAT	EASE (+ EASE (- RED WITH AY, 1924 BRITAIN ERN IRE	26TH
									To	otal.		1 50	
TOUGHT TO	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.	Great Britain only.	Males.	Females	Total
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	268,520	4,010	272,530	73,637	220	73,857	27.4	5.5	27.1	26.1	- 0.6	-0.2	- 0.6
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	11,010	860	11,870	1,014	25	1,039	9.2	2.9	8.8	9-4	-5.4	-0.6	- 5.0
Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	48,480 22,760	24,360 7,340	72,840 30,100	3,366 3,438	1,875 931	5,241 4,369	6·9 15·1	7·7 12·7	7·2 14·5	7.2	- 0·5 + 1·1	- 0·6 - 0·9	- 0.5 + 0.6
etc., Manufacture	17,510	12,730	30,240	1,849	1,590	3,439	10.6	12.5	11.4	11.4	-0.6	- 0.7	-0.6
facture Heating and Ventilating Engineering	20,450 5,340	12,000 420	32,450 5,760	3,033 264	1,858 19	4,891 283	14·8 4·9	15·5 4·5	15.1	15·1 5·1	- 1·1 - 1·1	- 0·4 + 2·4	- 0.8 - 0.8
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	29,380 107,180	20,450 60,310	49,830 167,490	4,352 10,235	2,129	6,481	14.8	10.4	13.0	13.0		-0.9	-0.4
extile Trades :—	211,010	365,280	576,290	29,759	7,563 57,572	17,798 87,331	9.5	12.5	10.6	10.6	-0.3	-0.3	- 0.8
Woollen and Worsted	119,630 14,320 25,700 14,190	153,700 23,820 56,370 27,340	273,330 38,140 82,070 41,530	7,847 587 3,950 1,631	8,117 1,050 5,079 2,318	-15,964 1,637 -9,029 -3,949	6.6 4.1 15.4 11.5	5·3 4·4 9·0 8·5	5·8 4·3 11·0 9·5	5.8 4.3 11.9 9.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.8 \\ +1.2 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.5 \\ -1.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ +1.1 \\ -0.5 \\ +1.3 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ +1.1 \\ -0.2 \\ +1.0 \\ -0.9 \end{array} $
Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,620 19,990 9,330	12,540 71,380	20,160 91,370	934 906	2,196 3,549	3,130 4,455	12·3 4·5	17·5 5·0	15.5	12.2	+1.7	- -0·1	+ 0.6
Lace Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries	11,220 13,480	12,240 14,540 29,940	21,570 25,760 43,420	2,096 511 1,235	1,676 1,185 3,534	3,772 1,696	22·5 4·6 9·2	13·7 8·1 11·8	17.5	17.5	+0.6	-0.1 + 2.5	+ 0.2 + 1.6
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc ather and Leather Goods:—	85,560	31,400	116,960	10,834	3,811	4,769 14,645	12.7	12.1	11.0	10.4	+0.2 $-0.3$	-0.2 + 0.5	-   - 0·2
Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing	33,230	8,590	41,820	9 100	7.011		0.0					+ 0.3	- 0.2
Saddlery, Harness and Other Leather Goods Manufacture	16,800	12,550	29,350	3,183	1,011	4,194 2,917	9.6	11.8	9.9	9.8	-0.3 + 0.1	-0.4 + 0.1	- 0.4
thing Trades:— Failoring Dress and Mantle Making and	65,910	120,300	186,210	4,080	4,548	8,628	6.2	3.8	4.6	4.6	-0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	12,250	104,160	116,410	810	4,408	5,218	6.6	4.2	4.5	4.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	13,810	20,830	34,640	1,139	1,488	2,627	8.2	7.1	7.6	7.6	+ 0.7	+ 3.1	+ 2.2
ing, etc., Making	6,640 12,470 93,620	60,880 20,470 50,230	67,520 32,940	347 1,014	3,414	3,761 2,743	5·2 8·1	5·6 8·4	5·6 8·3	4·9 8·3	$-1.6 \\ -0.7$	$-2.5 \\ +0.6$	-2.4 + 0.2
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades of, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	104,290	54,840	143,850 159,130	8,704 10,239	3,925	11,006	9.3	4.6	7·7 8·9	7·5 8·7	-0.8	- 0.3	- 0.6
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confec- tionery	26,460	3,100	29,560	1,555	226	1,781	5.9	7.3	6.0	5.8	$-0.3 \\ -0.2$	-0.5 + 0.7	$-0.4 \\ -0.1$
Other Food Industries	49,070 81,500	45,740 49,220 20,850	70,780 98,290 102,350	1,870 3,775 4,820	4,511 6,418 2,027	6,381 10,193 6,847	7·5 7·7 5·9	9·9 13·0 9·7	9.0	9.0	$+0.1 \\ +0.5$	- 1·6 - 2·8	- 1·0 - 1·1
Nobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture.	14,960	30,360	45,320	1,147	2,499	3,646	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.3	+0.3	-0.7 $-0.9$	+0.1 $-0.7$
wmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making	54,700 10,710	3,300	58,000 12,730	4,971	235	5,206	9.1	7.1	9.0	8.7	-1.0	- 0.1	- 0.9
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	76,540 20,610	17,810 6,840	94,350 27,450	1,494 4,789 1,888	213 1,166 970	1,707 5,955 2,858	13·9 6·3 9·2	10·5 6·5 14·2	13·4 6·3 10·4	13·3 6·2 10·2	$-0.2 \\ -0.1$	$-2.5 \\ -0.1$	$-0.5 \\ -0.2$
ating and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Making Lardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,440	16,120	56,560	2,926	1,148	4,074	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	-0.3 $-1.0$	+1.2 $-0.7$	- 0.9
Wall Paper Making and Paper	19,740	35,900	55,640	1,177	2,674	3,851	6.0	7.4	6.9	6.8	+ 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.5
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	3,510	1,270	4,780	139	74	213	4.0	5.8	4-5	4.5	+ 0.5	- 1.9	- 0.1
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	1,950 150,870	2,850 80,140	4,800 231,010	97 7,376	125 4,411	222 11,787	5·0 4·9	4·4 5·5	4·6 5·1	4·6 5·1	$-1.9 \\ -0.2$	$-0.6 \\ -0.2$	$-\frac{1\cdot 2}{-0\cdot 2}$
Ilding and Construction of Works :— Building Public Works Contracting, etc.	708,640 126,900	8,480 860	717,120 127,760	58,802 20,120	198 21	59,000 20,141	8·3 15·9	2·3 2·4	8·2 15·8	8·0 15·6	-0.4	- 0.3	- 0.1
pulling Public Works Contracting, etc.  let Manufacturing Industries:  Bubber Manufacture  Bubber Manufacture  Bubleth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture  Brush and Broom Making  Scientific and Photographic Instru-  ment and Apparatus Manufacture	33,140	24,760	57,900	3,302	2,440	5,742	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	-1.4	-0.9	-0.4 $-1.2$
Brush and Broom Making	10,440 4,930	1,880 4,060	12,320 8,990	973 438	124 353	1,097 791	9·3 8·9	6·6 8·7	8.9	8·3 8·7	$+1.3 \\ +0.4$	-0.3 + 1.3	+ 1.1 + 0.8
usical Instrument Making	11,270 16,430	6,520 3,330	17,790 19,760	563 2,036	211 268	774 2,304	5·0 12·4	3·2 8·0	4.4	4·3 11·7	-0·3 -0·9	- 0·1 + 0·5	- 0·2 - 0·6
Manufacture Manufacture	6,580	5,640	12,220	641	569	1,210	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.9	+ 0.1	-0.4	- 0.1
Mater, and Electricity Supply noustries munication:—	168,940	6,760	175,700	9,760	182	9,942	5.8	2.7	5.7	5.5	- 0.2	-	- 0.2
namway service	182,240 105,810	10,540 4,550	192,780 110,360	9,498 3,112	256 139	9,754 3,251	5·2 2·9	2.4	5.1	4.9	+ 0·2 - 0·1	-0.4	+ 0·2 - 0·1
hipping Service  anal, River, Dock and Harbour  Service	142,770 112,050	4,470 5,850	147,240 117,900	21,348 18,903	118 342	21,466 19,245	15·0 16·9	2·6 5·8	14.6	14·4 16·2	$-0.4 \\ -0.5$	-0.8 + 1.0	$-0.5 \\ -0.5$
Tanganart and Communication	191,790	1,850	193,640	48,819	115	48,934	25.5	6.2	25.3	25-1	-	+ 0.3	
stributive Trades	23,450 756,430	2,850 505,150	26,300 1,261,580	3,898 53,602	327 24,357	4,225 77,959	16·6 7·1	11·5 4·8	16·1 6·2	15·9 6·0	- 0·5 - 0·2	$^{+0.9}_{-0.4}$	$-0.3 \\ -0.3$
Stellaneous Trades and Sarvices	91,020	52,600	143,620	5,017	1,175	6,192	5.5	2.2	4.3	4.3	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.2
Local Covernment	143,410 228,000	37,820 18,370	181,230 246,370	13,826 14,270	1,701 497	15,527 14,767	9·6 6·3	4·5 2·7	8·6 6·0	8·6 5·9	- 0.6 - 0.1	- 0·8 - 0·1	- 0·5 - 0·2
Entertainal Services	65,300 38,740 93,220	42,770 20,550	108,070 59,290	2,995 5,125	1,125 2,343	4,120 7,468	4·6 13·2	2·6 11·4	3·8 12·6	3·8 12·5	$-0.2 \\ -0.3$	$-0.1 \\ -0.9$	$-0.2 \\ -0.5$
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing, and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services	20,290 78,230	161,520 86,990 28,650	254,740 107,280 106,880	10,189 1,098 26,116	14,433 4,762 2,778	24,622 5,860 28,894	10·9 5·4 33·4	8·9 5·5 9·7	9·7 5·5 27·0	9·6 5·4 26·5	-1.5 $-0.1$ $-0.9$	$-1.4 \\ -0.2 \\ \pm 0.7$	$-1.4 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.5$
94 (724)	10			-3,110	2,110	20,004	30 1	0.1	27-0	20.0	- 0.9	+ 0.7	<b>−</b> 0•5
TOTAL	8,526,900	2,975,900	11.502.800	851 946	999 571	1,084,517	10.0	7.8	9.4	9.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3	-0.1

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. — ANALYSIS OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT DURING THE "FOURTH SPECIAL PERIOD" (2nd NOVEMBER, 1922, TO 17th OCTOBER, 1923.)

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RELATION OF NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE, CLOSED CLAIMS, CLAIMS SIGNED ON 17th OCTOBER, 1923, AVERAGE CURRENT CLAIMANTS JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1923, AND UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENTAGES.

[Note.—An Article dealing with these figures appears on pages 234-6.]

[No	IE	-A11 A11	ice wewe	neg weete	moso jiga	Too uppour	1	1	-	1	
		Number of Insured Work-	Number of Closed Claims, i.e., Number	signing	Percentage of	Claimants	Figures in Col. 6 as Percentage of Closed	as a Percentage	Number of those signing on Oct. 17th(Col. 4) as a Percentage of Number	Percentage of Number	ment
Industry.		people.	covered by Enquiry Multiplied by 10.	on 17th Oct., 1923, Multiplied by 10.	Closed Claims. (Col. 3).	from June to Oct., 1923.	Claims. (Col. 3).	of Insured Work- people. (Col. 2).	Work- people. (Col. 2).	Work- people. (Col. 2).	June to Dec., 1923,
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
50-1 10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1		ent line		MA	ALES.						
Coal Mining		1,258,520	150,250	25,290	16.8	32,335	21.5	11.9	2.0	2.6	2.7
Coal Mining		744,010	131,700	40,640	30.9	47,206	35.8	17.7	5.5	6.3	6.9
Building		695,960	338,110	62,960	18.6	76,162	22.5	48.6	9.0	10.9	12.4
Engineering		627,240	372,770	101,820	27.3	122,401	32.8	59.4	16.2	19.5	20-4
Shipbuilding		244,360	200,230	81,460	40.7	110,462	55.2	82.0	33.3	45.2	43.5
Local Government		224,050	21,980	10,460	47.6	12,810	58.3	9.8	4.7	5.7	6.4
Cotton		210,980	112,330	23,120	20.6	36,413	32.4	53-2	11.0	17.3	15.8
Iron and Steel Manufacture		209,880	125,290	33,810	27.0	42,716	34.1	59.7	16.1	20.4	20.6
Canal, River, Dock, etc., Services		188,840	86,920	25,940	29.8	46,163	53.1	46.0	13.7	24.4	24.4
Railway Service		180,300	34,870	8,530	24.5	9,463	27.1	19.3	4.7	5.2	6.0
Construction and Repair of Motor		173,280	50,820	14,110	27.8	17,464	34.4	29.3	8.1	10.1	10-9
Vehicles, etc.		165,400	31,700	9,400	29.7	10,676	33.7	19.2	5.7	6.5	6.8
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply		139,440	62,330	17,390	27.9	22,478	36.1	44.7	12.5	16.1	17.5
Miscellaneous Road Transport		136,750	48,050	13,200	27.5	15,151	31.5	35.1	9.7	11.1	12.1
National Government		122,590	60,880	17,620	28.9	21,000	34.5	49.7	14.4	17.1	19.0
Public Works Contracting		108,890	71.950	17,310	24.1	19,063	26.5	66.1	15.9	17.5	19.8
Shipping		99,550	43,080	9,800	22.7	10,389	24.1	43.3	9.8	10.4	11.2
Bread and Biscuit Manufacture		92,650	33,390	7,450	22.3	9,779	29.3	36.1	8.0	10.6	11:1
Boot and Shoe Manufacture  Stove and Grate Manufacture	4	77,950	42,470	11,090	26.1	12,823	30.2	54.5	14.2	16.5	16.8
	1	2,669,360	771,560	215,190	27.9	264,120	34.2	28.9	8.1	9.9	10.5
All other Industries	13	8,370,000	2,790,680	¥ 746,590	26.8	939,074	33.7	33.3	8.9	11.2	11.8
1000,000						028,89			a mai selator		
					IALES.	10000	1 040	. 140	1 9.0	3.4	1 4.6
Distributive Trades	•	498,340	69,880	16,160	23.1	16,953	24.3	63.6	3.2	19.0	18.4
Cotton		365,100	232,260	44,940	19.4	69,384		29.7	6.8	6.8	11.1
Hotel, Boarding-House and Club Serv	ices	160,260	47,660	10,820	22.7	10,912	22.9	31.2	4.9	7.3	8.3
Woollen and Worsted		153,160	47,740	7,550	15.8	11,190	20.2	35.3	6.7	7.1	9.2
Tailoring	••	117,640	41,550	7,830	18.8	8,403 5,774		37.6	5.1	5.7	7.2
Dress and Mantle Making	*	101,110	37,990	5,130	13.5	3,470	The state of the s	15.2	3.1	4.1	5.6
Laundry Service		85,500	13,010	2,680	20.6	3,306		17.8	3.4	4.2	5.0
Printing, Publishing, etc		78,890			22.1	4,938	26.1	26.7	5.9	7.0	7.6
Hosiery Trade		70,830	18,920 12,700	4,180	31.9	5,353	42.2	21.1	6.7	8.9	11.2
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture		60,270	36,450	3,520	9.7	2,814	7.7	67-6	6.5	5.2	7.2
Bread, Biscuit and Cake Making	••	<b>53,950 52,170</b>	5,780	720	12.5	962	16.6	11.1	1.4	1.8	2.5
Commercial, Clerical	•	50,060	13,440	2,130	15.8	2,749		26.8	4.3	5.5	6.6
Boot and Shoe Industry	*	48,840	10,300	2,470	24.0	4,507	43.8	21.1	5.1	9.2	13.9
Miscellaneous Food Manufacture	•	39,400	13,030	2,330	17.9	1,751	13.4	33.1	5.9	4.4	5.8
Engineering		36,360	18,880	2,170	11.5	4,202		51.9	6.0	11.6	13.4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc		35,220	11,930	1,880	15.8	2,358	19.8	33.9	5.3	6.7	7.7
		27,720	12,210	2,880	23.6	3,809		44.0	10.4	13.7	13.7
		27,340	10,150	1,660	16.4	2,194		37.1	6.1	8.0	9.5
m in mi ilianda		27,310	11,150	2,230	20.0	3,168		40.8	8.2	11.6	12.2
Rubber and Rubber Goods		24,730	10,280	2,150	20.9	2,054	20.0	41.6	8.7	8.3	11.1
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufac	ture	11,990	10,960	1,700	15.5	408	351. 数5%。	91.4	14.2	3.4	19.1
All other industries		753,810	216,440	41,880	19.4	57,170		28.7	5.6	7.6	7.7
		2,880,000	916,790	173,740	19.0	227,829		31.8	6.0	7.9	8.9
Total, all Industries	••	2,000,000	310,780	110,140	1	1 22.,020		1	1		1

<sup>\*</sup> The figures in this column exclude systematic short time claimants and are, in this respect, not strictly comparable with the figures in column, © During the Period the average daily number of systematic short time claimants was 58,830, comprising 35,145 males and 23,685 females.

# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

The number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from work-people—at 30th June, 1924, was 1,015,380, of whom 773,048 were men, 28,999 boys, 186,824 women and 26,509 girls. Compared with 26th May, there was a decrease of 6,990. In the men's department there was an increase of 5,977, while in the case of women and juveniles there were decreases of 3,692 and 9,275 respectively.

During the five weeks ended 30th June the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 107,531, of which 60,269 were for men, 28,309 for women, and 18,953 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the five weeks ended 30th June, 1924:—

	Applica-	Vacancies	Applications outstand ing at end of week.		
Week ended	Employers.	Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Reg'r.)	From Employers.	
26th May, 1924	 27,500	22,274	1,022,370	27,472	
2nd June, 1924	 26,376 19,679 25,231 29,634 29,017	22,180 16,654 20,151 24,896 23,650	1,015,125 1,035,675 1,052,254 1,021,536 1,015,380	27,058 26,948 27,571 27,846 28,258	
Total (5 weeks)	 129.937	107,531	_		

The figures above include casual occupations, such as dock labourers and coal porters. In the following paragraphs statistics of these occupations are not included.

A detailed analysis of the figures above is not yet available, but statistics for the four weeks ended 2nd June are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of 718,503 applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 2nd June showed a daily average of 29,938. Of this daily average men accounted for 19,385, women for 7,984, and juveniles for 2,569. In the preceding month the corresponding averages were:—Men, 20,879; women, 8,490; juveniles, 3,323.

Vacancies Notified.—During the four weeks ended 2nd June there were 104,791 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 4,366. Of this daily average, 2,268 were for men, 1,207 for women, and 891 for juveniles, compared with a daily average during the previous month of 2,483 men, 1,330 women, and 913 juveniles.

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 86,596, a daily average of 3,608, as compared with 3,915 for the preceding statistical month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 2,028, women for 858, and juveniles for 722. The corresponding figures for the previous month were:—Men, 2,204; women, 959; and juveniles 752.

Juveniles.—During the period 30,890 applications were received from boys and 30,766 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 11.970, and 9,612 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls 9,430 vacancies were notified and 7,723 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 23.0 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

Statistics relating to Building Trades (men) and to Domestic Service occupations (women) for the four weeks ended 2nd June have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below.

In the building trades 8,840 vacancies were notified for men, and 7,223 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were:—Carpenters, 2,090 vacancies notified and 1,703 filled; bricklayers, 852 vacancies notified and 525 filled; painters, 2,750 vacancies notified and 2,399 filled; and builders' labourers, 1,204 vacancies notified and 1,149 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 46,118 at 2nd June, compared with 50,460 at 5th May.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service for the four weeks ended 2nd June was 16,232. Of this number, 6,589 were for resident domestic servants, 3,261 for non-resident domestic servants, 3,780 for charwomen, and 1,846 for waitresses, other domestic occupations accounting for 756.

Of the 10,838 vacancies filled, 2,874 were placings in resident domestic service, 2,459 as non-resident, 3,505 as charwomen, and 1,372 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 2nd June for work in domestic service was 30,239, compared with 30,916 on 5th May.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons remaining on the "Live Registers" at the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 30th June, 1924. In certain cases—e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number Live R	of Person Legisters at	ns remainin t 30th Jun	ng on the e, 1924.	COI	c.(+) or c.(-) as mpared with
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	20	th May, 1924.
London	118,205	26,699	8,024	152,928	-	10,101
South Eastern Division Brighton		5,774 370	3,006 152	42,742 2,253	-	[6,361 314
Chatham Ipswich	2,631 2,261 2,331	256 375	505 162	3,392	-	443 173
Rest of South Eastern	25,008	219 4,554	2,127	2,610 31,689	-	5,275
South Western Division Bristol Plymouth	44,782 10,399 4,478	7,944 2,368 508	3,909	56,635 13,649	I	5,336 701
Portsmouth	5,685 1,202	616 289	380 542 159	5,366 6,843 1,650	-	203
Southampton Swindon Rest of SouthWestern	4,006	418	407 79	4,831 416	-	230 478 1 25
Midlands Division	,.20	3,705 28,558	1,460 4,789	23,880	-	3,555
Birmingham	95,536 21,318 2,331	7,292	655 43	29,265 2,576	+-+	8,631 1,320 242
Cradley Heath Derby Leicester	3,349 1,220 1,254	1,047 310 692	158 80	4,554 1,610	+-	174 221
Northampton Nottingham	1,041 8,241	284 1,639	17 60 465	1,963 1,385 10,345	+	95 83
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	2,993 5,739	998 3,827	113 219	4,104	-	3,841 167 19
Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton	4,518 2,466 3,873	818 438 1,798	365 117 147	5,701 3,021 5,818	++	389   55
Rest of Midlands	37,193	9,213	2,350	5,818 48,756	+	6,026
North Eastern Division Barnsley Bradford	148,296 909 4,327	18,592 84 2,433	10,227 25 90	177,115 1,018 6,850	++-	9,230
Darlington Dewsbury	1,504	101 149	133	1,738 655	+-+	1,905 145 136
Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby	5,302 2,005	167 565	168 436	554 6,303	++	14 165
Halifax Hartlepool	1,404 5,328	178 473 131	362 19 201	2,545 1,896 5,660	1+-	172 210
Huddersfield	1,557 8,202	1,089	83 845	2,729 9,734	+	601 232 865
Lincoln Middlesbrough	8,602 2,274 9,242	1,181 358 233	86 270 414	9,869 2,902 9,889		811 59
Newcastle Rotherham	16,571 1,542	888 157	1,531 183	18,990 1,882	+++	1,243 775 431
Sheffield South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	17,397 5,051 4,468	2,608 302 116	1,200 224	21,205 5,577	+	822 238
Sunderland York	10,075	633	187 648 545	4,771 11,356 2,448	-+-	708 96
Rest of North Eastern  North Western Division	40,279 158,537	5,723	2,542	48,544	+	5,640
Accrington	1,238 2,016	67,871 825 1,022	14,263 94 93	240,671 2,157 3,131	1 1 1	4,134 704 43
Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	3,695 4,296	316 413	447 333	4,458 5,042		1,541
Blackpool Bolton	2,954 531 4,059	2,328 211 1,303	244 43 263	5,526 785 5,625	+	1,266
Burnley	2,403 1,871	2,600 1,930	250 209	5,253 4,010	+++	688 312 517
Chorley Liverpool Manchester	1,049 43,138 18,288	453 5,430 7,057	79 3,421 1,358	1,581 51,989	+	482 1,037
Nelson	885	292 8,772 1,822	1,311	26,703   1,196 24,983	+	715 61 1,526
Preston Rochdale St. Helens	3,174 4,753 1,437	1,822 2,745 207	1119	5,115 7,903 1,759	Z	797 648
Salford	6,392	4,053 2,275	115 842 189	11,287	+	96 631 412
Warrington	1,861	3,711	113 508	4,972 2,252 6,020	+	132 386
Scotland	35,288 109,345	19,828	3,808 8,244	58,924 139,853	+ +	1,619
Aberdeen	3,726 1,650	617 258	73	4,457 1,981	+	2,043 5 51
Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	5,550 9,127 49,904	1,927 1,778 10,218	127 477 4,580	7,604	-	395 469
Greenock	4,964 1,636	820 107	288 104	64,702 6,072 1,847	1++	1,092 779 469
Paisley Rest of Scotland	3,770 29,018	877 5,662	2,072	5.056 36,752	++	69 2,728
Wales Division Cardiff	33,059 5,374	2,338 682	2,116 444	37,513 6,500	++	1,341 336
Llanelly Newport	2,053	64 157	46 131	577 2,341	+-	20 23
Rest of Wales	2,367 22,798	1,301	1,303	2,693 25,402	+	266 1,274
Northern Ireland Belfast	31,326 22,428	6,784 4,852	930	39,040 27,981 2,192	+	2,303 603
Londonderry 4 Lurgan Lisburn	1,732 221 428	400 59 72	60 7 7	2,192 287 507	11	2,390
Newry Rest of Northern	901	163	9	1,073		31 70
Ireland	773,048	1,238	146	7,000	_	401
Northern Ireland.	110,010	186,824	55,508 1	,015,380	58 4 SE	6,990

<sup>\*</sup> The figures exclude workpeople on systematic short time, but include workpeople "suspended" or "stood off." For Great Britain alone the figures, as published in the Press, show that on 30th June, 1924, there were on the Registers 761,200 men, 191,500 women, and 56,800 juveniles, as compared with 947,000 men, 267,000 women, and 72,000 juveniles at 31st December, 1923. These figures include 33,100 persons on 30th June, 1924, and 35,500 on 31st December, 1923, who were employed on a basis of systematic short time, but were not actually at work on the date in question.

# TRADE DISPUTES.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 57, as compared with 56 in the previous month, and 54 in June, 1923. In these new disputes about 29,000 workpeople were involved (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 21,000 workpeople were involved in 35 disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 92, involving about 50,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during June of about 356,000 working days. The principal stoppages occurring in June were those involving about 8,500 railway workers in London, South Wales, etc.

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

254

month in all disputes in progress :-

	Number	er of Disp gress in J	Number of Work- people in- volved in	Aggregate Duration in Working Days	
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st June.	Started in June.	Total.	all Disputes in progress in June.	of all Dis- putes in
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	9 2	9 8	18 10	27,000 8,000	162,000 59,000
Textile	4 4	5	9	2,000 4,000	26,000 36,000
Contracting, etc. Transport Other	2 14	26	11 40	3,000 6,000	16,000 57,000
Total, June, 1924	35	57	92	50,000	356,000
Total, May, 1924	30	56	86	36,000	398,000
Total, June, 1923	47	54	101	99,000†	1,244,000†

Causes.—Of the 57 disputes beginning in June, 23, directly involving 16,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 12, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 10, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on ques-

tions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 5, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 3, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 24 new disputes, directly involving 22,000 workpeople, and 16 old disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 10 disputes, directly involving 14,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for First Six Months of 1923 and 1924.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first six months of 1924, as compared with the corresponding period of 1923:—

	Janu	ary to Ju	ne, 1923.	Janu	January to June, 1924.				
Groups of Industries.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress,			
Agriculture	4	8,000	247,000	-::	:				
Mining & Quarrying		123,000	815,000	104	78,000	840,000			
Engineering	12 24	2,000	22,000	16 25	9,000	70,000			
Shipbuilding Other Metal	01	33,000	1,294,000	26	31,000 7,000	499,000			
M 421 -	10	33,000	1,174,000	21	5,000	71,000			
Clothing	12	4,000	25,000	20	3,000	82,000			
Food. Drink and		9,000	151,000	8	3,000	20,000			
Tobacco	1	0,000	202,000	3	0,000	20,000			
Woodworking and	11	1,000	28,000	12	2,000	50,000			
Furnishing		200				00,000			
Paper, Printing, etc.		6,000	166,000	1					
Building, Decorating,	33	17,000	304,000	30	11,000	105,000			
Contracting, etc.	-								
Transport	23	9,000	40,000	41	233,000	1,408,000			
Public Administra- tion Services	20	4,000	54,000	15	4,000	105,000			
041	47	5,000	50,000	38	4,000	71,000			
Other	21	0,000	00,000	- 30	2,000	71,000			
Total	329	256,000	4,409,000	356	390,000	3,341,000			

# PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING JUNE, 1924.

Occupations and Locality.	Approx Number people I	imate of Work- nvolved.	Date who	en Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
Occupations and Incancy.	Directly.	Indi- rectly.	Began.	Ended.	A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE S	BOS DE CAT SERVICE
-, - = 1000 0	1,8	800	1924. 20 May	1924. 4 June	Alleged victimisation of a workman, the men demanding dismissal of an over-	
Coal miners, etc.—Tredegar (near)	9,0	000§	28 May	4 June	man. In sympathy with workpeople involved in above dispute.	Work resumed pendin negotiations.
Coal miners, etc.—Cumberland	6,7	67	6 June	10 June	Dispute as to payment of advance in wages due under National Agreement.	Advance paid.
Railway shopmen and power station employees—London, South Wales,	6,500§		5 June	12-14 June	For advance in wages and other con-	Work resumed unconditionally.
Railway shop craftsmen—London Railway traffic workers—London	311 1,712	:	7 June 5 June	14 June 12 June	In sympathy with railway shopmen and power station employees on strike (see above).	Work resumed unconditionally.
Furnishing trades operatives — Liverpool and District.	1,2	00§	6 May		For advance in wages of 11d. per hour.	No settlement reported.
Bricklayers, masons, tilers, wood- workers, plasterers. plumbers, labourers, etc., in the building industry—Liverpool, Birkenhead and District.¶	3,0	000\$	2 June** 23 June†† 30 June‡‡	}	Local Employers' Association having re- joined National Employers' Federation, men refused to accept gradual applica- tion of terms of National Agreement, involving local reduction in wages.¶	No settlement reported.
Paviors, masons, labourers, etc., employed in Paving, etc., and Tramways Departments—Manchester.	1,460		12 Mar.	6 June	Against proposed substitution of civil engineering rates of wages and hours of labour, with certain modifications, for those observed in the building trades.	Temporary settlement effected, providing for resumption of work as far a possible on 16th June and fixing rates of wages and
Bricklayers, masons, labourers, etc., on municipal housing schemes, etc., Manchester.	50	08	31 Mar.	6 June	In sympathy with employees of the Paving, etc., and Tramways Depart- ments.	working hours to be of served pending the neg tiation of a special working agreement.
Labourers employed in Streets and Roads and Ashpit Cleansing De- partments, etc.—Londonderry.	170	-	9 Мау	11 June	For advance in wages of 2s. per week.	Advance of 1s. per wee granted.

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

† Two disputes (one involving about 27,000 boilermakers, etc., in Federated shipyards and the other involving 29,000 Dundee jute workers) accounted for most of the loss of time in June, 1923.

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

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

§ Estimated number.

¶ Following on this dispute, a general stoppage of work in the building industry began on 7th July (see special article on page 237).

\*\* Bricklayers, masons and tilers. †† Woodworkers and plasterers. ‡‡ Plumbers.

|||| Workers at the municipal electrical power station, to the number of 23, struck in sympathy on 15th May, and this resulted in the stoppage of some factories on 23rd May, others being closed on 31st May following a strike of carters. Some thousands of shirt and collar workers, etc., were thus rendered idle.

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Basea on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

# Rates of Wages.

n the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the In the industries covered by the Department's statistics" the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £103,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 595,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £11,000 in the weekly wages of over 150,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Number of	wimate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
THE PERSON AND THE REPORT OF THE PERSON AND THE PER	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Chemical, etc Betal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Transport	1,000 126,000 159,000 260,000	59,000 	£ 200 22,200 15,700 - 54,100	\$,900 - 1,600 3,900	
Other	49,000	19,000	10,500	1,700	
Total	595,000	151,000	102,700	11,100	

In the coal mining industry rates of wages in Northumberland were reduced by nearly 3 per cent. on the rates previously in force. There was also a reduction in the wages of iron ore ners in Cumberland.

The time rates of wages of brickmakers in a number of the The time rates of wages of brickmakers in a number of the grincipal centres were increased by 4s. a week in the case of men and by 2s. 6d. a week in the case of women, the rates of pieceworkers and for youths and juveniles also being increased. In the heavy chemical trade there were increases of idea and 4d. per day or shift for men and women respectively in time work with proportionate increases for piece weekers.

in the metal group of trades the principal change affected workers in federated shipyards; increases amounting to 3s. a week were granted to pieceworkers and the higher-paid timeworkers, and smaller amounts to many of the lower-paid timeworkers. Shipbuilders at Belfast received similar advances. It is ship and millmen in the Midlands and in Sotland had their wages increased by about 1½ percent, on current rates. The principal reductions in wages in this group affected steel sheet millmen and galvanisers in the principal districts, and chain makers, the change for the majority of workers in the latter case taking effect under an order issued under the Trade Boards Acts.

The principal changes in the textile group took effect under

the principal changes in the textile group took effect under the principal changes in the textile group took effect under to of living sliding scales, which resulted in a reduction in bonus of hosiery workers in the Midlands from 8d. to 7d. each shilling earned and in decreases in the wages of hosiery

on each shilling earned and in decreases in the wages of hosiery bleachers and dyers and finishers in the Midlands.

In the transport trades the rates of wages of dock labourers were increased by 1s. per day or 6d. per half-day. In the merchant shipping service the rates of sailors, firemen and certain other classes were increased by 10s. or 15s. a month in the case of men on monthly articles, and by 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. a week in the case of those on weekly articles. There were also increases in the rates of navigating and engineer officers.

In other trades the principal increases affected flour mill workers, bakers employed by certain firms in London, and labourers employed by a number of port, harbour and river

DELIVICIDATE OF ALTERNATION AND ALTERNATIO

authorities. Amongst those whose wages were reduced were furniture trade operatives at High Wycombe and employees in the non-trading departments of Local Authorities in the East Midlands.

The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced in the case of workers employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage making trade, and those of brush and broom workers in Northern Ireland were increased.

Of the increases taking effect in June, nineteen, amounting to £70,000 per week, were arranged by arbitration or mediation; eight, amounting to £26,000 per week, were arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; seven, amounting to £2,000 per week, took effect under sliding scales, based on the selling prices of manufactured products; two, amounting to £100 per week, took effect under Trade Board Orders; and the remaining 39 changes, amounting to £4,600 per week, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. In 17 cases, involving £38,000 per week, the increases were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Of the decreases, 29, amounting to £6,000 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales, including £600 under scales agreed upon by standing joint bodies and £600 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders; five, amounting to £5,000, took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry or on the selling price of manufactured products, and the remaining decreases were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. Of the increases taking effect in June, nineteen, amounting

#### Summary of Changes in January-June, 1924.

Group of Industries.		ximate of Work- ople by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
Mining and Quarrying	1,122,500	87,200	£ 302,100	£ 8,100	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Iron and Steel	180,000 78,000	50 31,000	31,600 7,800	2,760	
ing, etc. Other Metal	144,000 59,000	3,000 10,000	27,750 8,750	750 1,230	
Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	20,000 3,500 56,000	137,000 13,000 6,000	1,250 450 10,000	5,750 1,375 800	
Woodworking Building and Allied Trades Transport	40,000 471,000 487,000	7,500 250 13,800	7,000 49,800 102,400	900 60 820	
Public Utility Services Other	207,000 48,500	2,500 6,200	28,200 7,000	150 500	
Total	2,916,500	317,500	584,100	23,200	

In the corresponding six months of 1923 there were net reductions of nearly £390,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,700,000 workpeople and net increases of over £110,000 in the weekly wages of 800,000 workpeople

# Hours of Labour.

No important changes in hours of labour were reported in

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1924.

			All's fine states a said	201111 d 001111, 1324.
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	They readled Hall	70.00	AGRICULTURE.	
	Oumberland, Westmorland and Furness district of Lancashire	7 June	Agricultural labourers	Rates previously in operation extended up to 1 November—viz., skilled male workers for a week o 63 hours—23s. at 16 and under 18 years, increasing to 37s. at 21 and over; other adult male workers fo a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter
Agriculture	Lancashire (except Furness district)	1 June	Agricultural labourers	30s.; female workers 16 and over, 5d. per hour.† Rates previously in operation extended up to 3 October—viz., (a) Northern Area—teamsmen and stock men, 37s. 6d.; other adult male workers, 35s.; (b) Eastern Area—teamsmen and stockmen, 40s.; (c) Southern Area—teamsmen and stockmen, 35s.; other adult male workers, 32s. 6d.†
	es all versus about		MINING AND QUARRYING.	Tomat M Land Land
Coal Mining	Northumberland	1 June	Workpeople (both under- ground and surface) em- ployed in or about coal	Decrease of 6.43 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages 125.19 per cent. above the standard of 1879, which the standard of 1879, which is the standard of 1879, which is a standard base rates of 1879, which is a standard base rates of 1879, which is a standard base rates of 1879, the standard bas
	Forest of Dean	1 May	mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	of 1879, subject to lower paid men (21 years and over) receiving a subsistence wage of 78.7 '69d, per day. Increase of 174 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1919, making wages 63.74 per cent. above the standard of 1919.
* The parties	lars of numbers affected	d and amon	t of all all all all all all all all all al	The state of the s

rers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Where principal changes reported. The statistics relate to full-time rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants, and clerks are included in the The rates were agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1924-(continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
ntownersen halfmiddinger ban beni	unit to the state of the state	14 86 10 A	MINING AND QUARRYING—(c)	
Coal Mining.	Radstock  Newbury	1 May 1 May	Workpeople (both under- ground and surface) em- ployed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated	Increase of 13.11 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1918, making wages 55.08 per cent. above the standard of 1918.  Increase of 13.55 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1918, making wages 35.55 per cent. above the
Coke and By-Products	Cumberland	1 Мау	by movements in other in- dustries Cokemen and by-product workers	standard of 1918.  Increase of 14.44 per cent. on the standard base rates, making wages 44.44 per cent. above the standard, and subsistence wages and allowance previously fixed increased by one-eighth, making subsistence allowance for male workers, 21 years and over, 7s. 5.44d. per shift; 18 years to 21 years, 7s. 0.38d. per shift (with a maximum daily allowance of 3.375d.).
eine Storpage.	gvirlegni salbo (1 per gotengas yl 158		Iron ore miners	Decrease* of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (10s. 2d. to 10s. 1d.), and of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. 6d. to 7s. 5d.).
Iron Mining, etc.	Cumberland	9 June	Winding enginemen Other underground and surface workers	Decrease* of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per shift (8s. 10\frac{1}{2}d\$, to 8s. 9\frac{1}{2}d\$.).  Decrease* of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per shift for men and \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: underground 1st class or leading labourers, 6s. 5d, per shift; joiners, 9s. 2d. per shift, plus 6d. per shift tool money: blacksmiths. 9s. 2d. per shift.
Fireclay Mining	South Stafford- shire and East Worcestershire	21 May †	fireclay, etc., mines	for surface workers and other underground men.
	West Cumberland	9 June	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease* of ½d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of ¾d. per shift for other men, and of ¼d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: knobblers, 8s. 8¼d. per shift; haulage enginemen, 8s. ¼d.; blacksmiths and joiners, 8s. 8d.; day borers, 1st class, 8s. 2¼d.; day labourers, 7s. 6¼d.; ruddmen, 7s. 0¼d.
Nedacial Season (Negative Side	West Lancashire	8 Мау	Freestone, sandstone and grit- stone quarrymen	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 5½d. per hour; rock getters, 1s. 4½d.; skilled labourers, 1s. 1½d.; unskilled labourers, 1s. 0½d.
	Macclesfield	1 Feb.	Quarrymen, rock getters and sawyers	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen and rock getters, 1s. 42d. per hour; sawyers, 1s. 32d.
Quarrying	Morley and Dis- trict	$ {2 \text{ May} \atop 27 \text{ June}}$	Freestone, sandstone, etc., {	Increase of 1d. per hour.  Further increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change:
A QUE S	Bristol	Feb	Banker masons, etc., in pen- nant stone quarries	quarrymen, 1s. 5d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 2d. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: freestone masons, Grade A. 1s. 7½d. per hour; banker masons (rough street work), 1s. 5½d.; quarrymen, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.
100 A	Cornwall	1 May	Granite quarryworkers Granite quarryworkers:-	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 31d. per hour; labourers, 111d.
100 km	Aberdeen and Kemnay Dis- trict	{ 27 May 17 June	Pieceworkers (settmakers) Timeworkers	Decrease: of 4d. per ton. Decrease: of ½d. per hour.
600 600 600	1 100 to	BRICK.	POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICAL,	ETC., TRADES.
output den att	Certain districts in England and Wales§	1st full ayafter 6 June	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of common and facing bricks, glazed bricks and terra-cotta roofing tiles, drain and conduit pipes, fire bricks, and enamelled sanitary fireclay goods:  Male timeworkers 21 years and over  Male timeworkers 18 and under 21 years  Female timeworkers 18 years	Increase of 4s. per full ordinary week, leaving a minimum advance of 25s. per full ordinary week over prewar rates, and a minimum rate of 46s. per full ordinary week.  Increase of 3s. per full ordinary week, leaving a minimum advance of 24s. 6d. per full ordinary week over pre-war rates.  Increase of 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week.
ii betrager	ten model to rus	i sicengo	of age and over Boys and girls under 18 years	Wages to be adjusted locally, having regard to the increases granted to adult workers and to the rates
Brickmaking	est mont for	gjad	Pieceworkers Red and blue brick and tile makers:— Timeworkers	of wages of the boys and girls concerned.  Increases equivalent to those granted to timeworkers.  Increase of 4s. per week for men 21 years and over
	North Stafford- shire	27 June	Timeworkers	3s. per week for men 18 and under 21 years, 2s. 6d. per week for women 18 and over, and 2s. per week for boys and girls.
or as	Stourbridge, Dud- ley, Brierley Hill,		Pieceworkers  Workpeople employed in the fire brick industry:—  Male workers	Increase of 7½ per cent.  Increase of 4s. per full ordinary week for timeworkers and pieceworkers 21 years and over, of 3s. per week for those 18 and under 21 years, and of 1s. 6d. per week for dayworkers under 18 years. Minimum rates after change: labourers, 46s.; brickmakers, 59s. 6d.
20101 2 01 7 10 20101 2 01 7 10 12 40 20 20 20 2010 20 20 20	Kingswinford, Lye and Rowley Regis	11 June	Female workers	Increase of 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week for time- workers and pieceworkers 18 years and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for dayworkers under 18 years, and of 2s. 6d. per week for pieceworkers under 18 years working in setting, drawing, and loading gangs. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 28s. 6d
	Scotland	1st pay week be- ginning	Brickmakers	Increases for timeworkers of 4s. per full ordinary week for men 21 and over, 3s. for men 18 and under 21 years 2s. 6d for women 18 and over and 2s. per
Glassworking	Belfast	after 11 June 1 May	Decorative glassworkers	week for boys and girls under 18, and proportionate increases for pieceworkers.  Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: glaziers 1s. 9d.; decorative glass workers, 1s. 10d.

The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.

† The change took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in June.

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

† The increases took effect as the result of a decision of the Industrial Court (No. 928, see page 269) to which the Operatives' side and the Employer's side of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries were parties. The increase did not apply to certain districts including Sheffield, Nottingham, Peterborough, Birmingham, Bridgwater, Stourbridge district and North Staffs, nor to stock brickmakers (mainly in Kent).

| The increases took effect as the result of an arrangement made between the Scottish Employers' Council for the Clay Industries and the Trade Unions concerned.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1924—(continued).

Industry.	Locality,	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
rator, total	BBEA RREA & BRICK England and	POTTER	Y, GLASS, CHEMICAL, ETC., TR Adult workpeople employed in	ADES—(continued).  Increases for timeworkers of 5d. and 4d. per day or
Heavy Chemical Manufac- ture	Wales*  London	of 1st full asy period after 4 June 6 May	the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)  Plumbers employed in chemical and fertiliser works	shift for adult male and female workers respectively, and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change for male workers: dayworkers, 1s. per hour, plus 5d. per day; process workers, 1s. 1½d. per hour, plus 5d. per shift.†  Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.)‡
	Source, Like Sell, to prevented for Source	IRON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND M	INUFACTURE.
	England and Wales North-East Coast of England	9 June 12 May	Steel sheet millmen  Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Decreases of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 66 per cent. above the standard of 1891.  Basic rate increased to 81d. per hour. Total rate after change (including sliding scale addition), 11.53d per hour.
Iron and Steel Manu- facture	Midlands and part of South York- shire and South Lancashire Barrow-in-Furness	9 June {	Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen  Non-scale workers employed in iron and steel works  Wire and hoop millmen	Increases of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 62½ per cent. above the standard.  War bonus increaseds by 6d. per week for men, 3d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years, and 1½d. per week for boys under 18 years.  Increases of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making
	West of Scotland	2 June	Iron puddlers and millmen	wages 62½ per cent. above the standard. Increases of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60 per cent. above the standard.
	tiste, and the	ENGI	NEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND	SHIP-REPAIRING.
	London	1st full pay day in Feb.	Fully skilled tradesmen em- ployed in War Department Establishments¶	Increase of 6s. per week in war advances.
Engineering, etc.	London	1st full pay day in Feb.	Semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed by War Department	Increase of 3s. per week for those workpeople in receipt of engineering war advances whose "all in" wages were 44s. to 46s. per week, of 2s. per week for those whose "all in" wages were 46s. 6d. to 50s. per week, and 1s. 6d. per week for those whose "all
	Scotland	lst full pay period after 23 June 23 April	Blacksmiths employed in run- ning sheds of London, Mid- land and Scottish and London and North-Eastern Railways Men (excluding boilermakers)	in" wages were 50s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per week. Rate fixed at 2s. per week in excess of the standard weekly rates determined by Decision No. 728 of the Industrial Court. (See Decision No. 933 of the Indus- trial Court on page 269.) Increase of 3s. per week or 6d. per day.**
a materiol	North-East Coast, Hull, Southampton, Cowes, Birkenhead, Barrow, Clyde and East of Scot-	pay after 14 June	employed on ship repair work Men employed in the shipbuild- ing and ship-repairing trade (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry)††	amounts varying from 6s. to 10s. in the period 1st November, 1922, to 3rd January, 1923; timeworkers whose wages were reduced by less than 6s. but more than 3s. during the above period, to receive an increase represented by the difference between 3s. and their previous reduction; those men (chiefly labourers, etc.) whose wages were reduced by 3s. or
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	London London§§ Tyne, Wear and Tees	2 June June June	Boiler scalers and ship scrapers Sailmakers Sailmakers	under to receive no increase.  Increase of 6d, per day. Rate after change:—12s. per day, plus 1s. per day when worker provides own tools. Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d.).  Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 1d. per hour.
Net dimetes	Hull	1st full pay after 14 June	Sailmakers	Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change:—machinemen, 55s. 1d.; bench hands, 53s. 1d.
Shipbuild-	Birmingham, Wolver hampton, West Bromwich,	2 June	Boiler scalers, ship painters, etc., employed by members of the Hull Shipping Labour Contractors' Association  Boat builders	Increase of 1s. per day. Rates after change:—boiler scalers, men employed on chipping, wire brushing, scraping and painting holds, etc., 11s.; engineroom men, 13s.; donkeymen, 14s. 6d.; skilled painters, 14s. Increase of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}. per hour or 3s. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 4\frac{1}{4}\text{d}. per hour.
repairing, etc.	Walsall and Dis- trict	lst full pay in June	Boiler scalers, men in black gangs and donkeymen (fire- men and trimmers)	Increase of 1s. per day (Monday to Friday) and 6d. per day (Saturday). Rates after change: boiler scalers and men in black gangs, Monday to Friday, 11s.; Saturday, 5s. 10d.; donkeymen (firemen), Monday to Friday, 14s. 6d.; Saturday, 7s. 9d.; donkeymen (trimmers),
	Portsmouth	1st full pay after: 14 June	Mechanics employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, etc., trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other	Monday to Friday, 14s.; Saturday, 7s. 6d. Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: moulders, 51s.; other mechanics, 55s.
January (And	Clyde	Week ending	industry and those employed in H.M. Dockyards) Sailmakers	Increase of 3s. per week (49s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.).
A DO TOTAL	Belfast	21 June 20 June	Men employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trade (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry)	Increase of 3s. per week for pieceworkers and for those timeworkers whose wages were reduced by amounts varying from 6s. to 10s. in the period 1st January to 1st April, 1923; timeworkers whose wages were reduced by less than 6s. but more than 3s. during the above period to receive an increase represented by the difference between 3s. and their previous reduction; those men (chiefly labourers, etc.) whose wages were reduced by 3s. or under to receive no increase.
industrial Council	were parties. (See Dec	eision 925 on	page 269).	loyers' side and the Trade Union side of the Chemical Trade Joint as stated above, the rate for the majority of process workers is

† It is understood that in South Wales, while the minimum rate for process workers is as stated above, the rate for the majority of process workers is 18.2d, per hour (and upwards), plus 5d, per shift.

‡ Plumbers employed in fertiliser works receive ½d, per hour more, but are not paid for Bank Holidays.

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

| This change took effect under an Agreement made between the Iron and Steel makers on the North East Coast, members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association, and the "Altogether" Builders' Labourers' and Constructional Workers' Society.

¶ Particulars of the change, so far as it affected mechanics, etc., at Woolwich, were published on page 178 of the May GAZETTE.

\*\* The increase was granted by a Board of Arbitration (see page 270) who adjudged that men engaged on ship repair work at Southampton should receive the same extra rate as men similarly engaged at other federated ports.

†† Engineers were in most cases not affected by the change, except at Southampton and East Cowes.

‡‡ This change took effect under an Arbitration Award (see page 270) to which the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation was a party with various trade unions. A further increase of 4s. per week for those workpeople who sustained the full reduction of 10s. in the period 1st November, 1922, to 3rd January, 1923, is to take effect from the first full pay after 20th September. Other time workers whose wages were reduced by less than 10s. but more than 6s. per week are receiving advances of such smaller amounts than 4s. as will restore all but 3s. of the previous reductions.

§§ Certain firms—not associated.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1924—(continued).

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Industry:	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			OTHER METAL TRADES.	
Galvanising	England and Wales*	9 June	Workpeople employed in gal- vanising departments (exclud-	Decreaset of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 66 per cent. above the standard.
Electrical Oable Making	Middlesex, Kent. Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buokingham- shire and Berk- shire  Great Britain, other than the above counties	3rd pay day in May	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.)	Decreasest of 1s. 6d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 2½d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 3½d. per week for boys 14 to 17 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages being correspondingly reduced. Rates after change: —men 21 years and over, 52s. 11½d. to 58s. 10d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 36s. 9½d. to 44s. 7½d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 14s. 2½d. to 24s.; women 18 years and over, 27s. to 31s.\$; girls 14 to 17 years, 13s. 6d. to 18s.\$  Decreasest of 1s. 6d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and for youths 18 to 20 years, of 3d. per week for boys 14 to 17 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages being correspondingly reduced. Rates after change:—men 21 years and over, 47s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 34s. 6d. to 41s.; boys 14 to 17 years, 13s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 27s. to 31s.\$; girls 14 to 17 years, 13s. 6d. to 18s.\$
Anishma Anad			Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including 11/12 inch diameter	Decreaset of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates and piecework rates, as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923.
Ohain Making	Great Britain	1 June	Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including 18 inch diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron g-inch up to and including 11 inch diameter.	Decreaset of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates and piecework rates, as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1 February, 1924.
i shala in	Secretary design		Commercial endwelded dollied and tommied chainmakers	Decreaset of 5 per cent. on list prices.
Post of 15 as But of 15 as But of 15 as	Cradley Heath and District and Pontypridd	ist pay day in June	and tommied chainmakers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board), and cable shackle makers Sidewelded chainmakers	Decreaset of amounts varying from 2d. to 42d. per cut., according to size.
Farriery	Liverpool and Birkenhead	1 June	Anchor and grapuel makers Farriers	Decrease: of 3d. per cwt. Decrease: of 2s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 72s. 6d.; doormen, 70s. 6d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Various districts in Midland Counties	Pay day in week beginning 23 June	All classes of workpeople (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.)	Bonus of 8d. in the 1s. on earnings decreased; to 7d. in the shilling.
Elastic Web Weaving	Leicester	23 April	Elastic web weavers (male workers) Timeworkers	Bonus reduced from 15s. to 14s. in the pound.  Decrease of 3d. per hour for dyers, scourers and trim
Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Leicester, Lough- borough, Notting- ham, Derby and Hinckley	28 June	Pieceworkers: Trimmers (other than web trimmers and jersey trim-	mers, \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for menders, and for male and female auxiliary workers 18 and over, and propor tionate decreases for auxiliary workers under 18. Rates after change: dyers and scourers, 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}\)d. trimmers, 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}\d. auxiliary workers—Leicester Loughborough and Hinckley—men, 18 to 21 9\frac{1}{2}\)d. 21 and over \$\frac{1}{2}\d.; women, 18 and over \$\frac{1}{2}\d.; qualified menders, 10\frac{1}{2}\d.  Bonus of 60 per cent. on list prices previously paid reduced \$\frac{1}{2}\d. begin{subarray}{c} \text{meduced to 50 per cent.} \text{ on list prices previously paid to 50 per cent.} \end{subarray}
reference or			mers) Web trimmers and jersey trimmers	Bonus of 40 per cent. on list prices previously paid reduced to 32½ per cent.
250, 3405	Service of the servic		Dyers, scourers, menders and other pieceworkers	Decreaset of 1s. in the £.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	London	23 May	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade  Male pieceworkers employed in	Revised log adopted for riding breeches making and court breeches making, resulting in an increase of about 10s. or 11s. per week on this class of work.  Representation of 30st new cent. on niecework lists previously
Felt Hat Making Linen and Cotton Hand- kerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece	Atherstone and Bedworth Northern Ireland	May 5 June	the felt hat making trade Male lappers, measurers, and sample makers who have served an apprenticeship of five years	Bonus of 32½ per cent. on piecework lists previously paid reduced; to 30 per cent.  Increase in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change**: lappers, 1s. 4d., 1s. 2½d. measurers and sample makers, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 2¾d. (See also pp. 228 and 229 of June GAZETTE.)
Goods Boot and Shoe Making and	London (West	11 June	Handsewn boot and shoe makers and repairers (pieceworkers)	Percentage deduction on rates existing at 1st October 1921 (viz., pre-war rates plus 100 per cent.), reduced from 17½ to 12½.
Repairing		200	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	TRADES.
nd transfers  unit halines a  coccant conside  in mack tell  transfers	London	1st pay day in June	Adult male workers employed by members of the London Master Bakers' Protection Society	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: adult male workers—forehands, 68s., 72s. 76s.; singlehands, 64s.; secondhands and dough makers, 62s., 66s., 68s.; ovenmen, machine minders stokers, etc., 63s.; tablehands, 60s.
Baking and Con- fectionery	Various towns in Yorkshire††	Week ending 28 June	Adult male workers employed by private traders  Adult male workers	Decrease; of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 67s.; doughmakers and ovensmen 62s.; tablehands, 57s.  Decrease; of 3s. per week. Rates after change: ordinary bakeries—forehands, 65s.; singlehands and 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2
STANDARD OF SAND	Leicester	1st pay day after 23 June	Youths and deliverers under 21	hands, 63s.; tablehands, 61s.; factories, 5s. per weel more in each case.  Decreaset of 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d. and 2s. 7d. for those of 1s 19 and 20 respectively. Rates after change: 1s years 33s. 9d.: 19 years, 41s. 3d.; 20 years, 49s. 7d.
* Certain firm	ns—members of the Gal	vanising Con-	ciliation Board.	provide a collect three prints to the first tenth don't subject the

\* Certain firms—members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.
† 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.

§ Excluding any service bonus which may be due.

|| Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry Districts.
|| The reduction did not apply to auxiliary workers at Nottingham.

\*\* The first rate applies to workers employed in the County Borough of the City of Belfast, and in districts situate not more than 30 miles by rail from Belfast, and the second rate to those employed in other districts.

†† Barnsley, Bradford, Bridlington, Doncaster, Halifax, Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury), Harrogate, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, and York.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1924—(continued).

-	1 450 57 5 5 5			Continued).
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	The state of the state of the	FOOD.	DRINK AND TORACCO TRADE	E & (agentinusci)
	Armadale	12 May	DRINK AND TOBACCO TRADE	
	Coupar-Angus	1st pay	TO SEE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	Increase of is. per week. Minimum rate after change, 74s. Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change.
	Musselburgh, Gore-	day in May 1 May	REMARKS GREAT THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSONS	65s.
Baking and	bridge and Tra- nent		author - entrates of	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s.
Confectionery— (cont.)	Coatbridge Paisley	3 May 1st pay	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s.
	Post Classes	day in May	Sid folia	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s.
	Port Glasgow	1st pay day in May		Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 72s. 6d.
	West Calder	12 May	COLUMN TRANSPORT	Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 74s.
Flour Milling	Great Britain†	1st full pay after 4 June	Workpeople employed in the flour milling industry (including motor lorry drivers, carriers and horse carmen, where previously included with mill employees):—  Male workers 21 years and over	Tage of the second seco
The second	manifold and dames		Male workers under 21 years	Increases varying from is. 6d. to 5s. per week. Rates
	Safa and discomment		Female workers 18 years and	after change, varying from 14s. 6d. to 45s. 6d., according to age and class.  Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: Class A.
Pork Curing	Londonderry	1st pay	Pork curers	Class C. 29s. Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change,
Brewing	Accrington,	after 10 June 27 June	Brewery workers	50s.  Increase of 4s. per week for men 19 years and over,
	Blackburn, Burn- ley. Brierfield, Barrow - in - Fur- ness, Cloughfold, Haslingden, Waterfoot and Whittle Springs (certain firms)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	remain bea stronged or supplied to a stronged or supplied to a strong of supplied to a supplied or sup	3s. per week for women, and of from 1s. to 2s. per week for youths. Rates after change: men 19 and over, 56s.; women, 38s.; youths, 18s. at 14 to 15 years, increasing to 29s. at 18 and under 19.
de des sus de la	TO STANK SHOWER TO	ed estima	WOODWORKING AND FURNITUR	E TRADES.
Packing Case- making	Manchester, Sal- ford and Bolton	2 June	Packing case makers	Increase of ½d. per hour for men timeworkers (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.) and of proportionate amounts for appren-
	Company of the Company		Journeymen	tices and pieceworkers.  Decrease* of *d. per hour. Rates after change: those
-20	High Wycombe	Pay day in week	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE	engaged on skilled processes, 1s. 5½d.; windsor, cane and cheap rush bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 5d.
	High wycombe	ending 28 June	Women timeworkers Labourers	Decrease* of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 10d.). Decrease* of ½d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1½d.). Decrease* of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after
Furniture Manufac- ture	Nottingham	1.		change: 1st six months, 10s. 3d., 4th six months, 16s. 1d., 8th six months, 31s. 2d.
oute	Constant State	1 June	Cabinetmakers, carvers, chair- makers, french polishers, ma- chinists, upholsterers, sanders by hand or machine (single	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: sanders and packers 1s. 3d., others 1s. 6d.
11 11 11 11 1	Belfast (associated firms)	2 June	Cabinetmakers, french polishers	Increase of 1%d. per hour. Rates after change:
ividit sman	STOREME COMMONDS		and upholsterers  Workpeople employed in the	cabinet makers, is. 7d. plus 3s. per week "tool money": french polishers and upholsterers, is. 7d. Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade
	Te -th report to		perambulator and invalid car-	Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:—
or by Both of an	liven rebut model to	VAR HATE	Timeworkers 21 years of age and over:— Male workers	Decreases of 3d. or 3d. per hour. Minimum rates after
Perambula <i>t</i> or	entrope de la company de la co		Female workers	change: woodworking machinists, 11½d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4¾d.; wood bodymakers, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4¾d.; other woodworkers, 1s. 1½d.; perambulator smiths, 1s., 1s. 2¾d., 1s. 4¾d.; nickel platers, 1s. 4¾d.; cane and wicker bodymakers, 1s. 2¾d., 1s. 4¾d., painters, 1s. 1s. 2¾d., 1s. 4¾d.; wheel workers, 1s. 0½d., 1s. 1d., 1s. 2¼d.; upholsterers and hood coverers, 1s. 4¾a.; cutters, 1s. 2¾d.; other workers, 11½d. to 1s. 1¾d.  Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: woodworking machinists, 7¼d. wood body.
and Invalid Carriage	Great Britain	1 June		makers, 8½d.; other woodworkers, 7½d.: cane and wicker bodymakers, 7½d., 8½d.: painters, 7¼d., 7½d., 9½d.; wheel workers, 7d., 7¼d., 7½d.; upholsterers and hood coverers, 8¼d.; cutters, 7½d.; sewing machinists, 7¼d., 7½d.; other workers, 6½d. to 7½d.
	the deep of the con-		Timeworkers under 21 years:—	A STATE OF A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF THE
San	to beta usor sed north		Male workers (except porters and labourers) Female workers	Decreases* of from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week.  Decreases* of from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per week.
and the street	· hatelessymmes the	Tree less	Male porters and labourers Certain classes of male and	Decreases proportionate to those for workers of corre-
		200	female indentured apprentices and male and female workers under 21 years who have completed an in-	sponding ages other than apprentices.
		***	dentured apprenticeship	Piecework basis time rates fixed at 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			The second secon	

<sup>\*</sup> The change took effect under an arrangement made whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail † The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry.

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July, 1924.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1924-(continued).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED	
Paper Making	Maidstone, Wells and Totnes	June	Workpeople employed in hand- made paper mills	Decrease* of 2d. per "day's work" for journeymen and 1d. per "day's work" for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen per "day's work"† vatmen, 11s. 4d.; couchers, 11s. 2d.; dryworkers and layers, 9s. 6d.
			BUILDING AND ALLIED	TRADES.
100 February 2004 620	Bury St. Edmunds	24 May	Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: wood cutting machinists, 1s. 5d.; painters, 1s. 2d.; othe craftsmen, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 11d.
uilding	Elgin and District Inverness	2 June 1 June	Joiners	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: mason and slaters, 1s. 4½d.; joiners, 1s. 4d.
ti 62	Londonderry	12 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters and labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: trade men, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 11d.
numbers 2000		22.32.30	TRANSPORT TRADES	
			Navigating and engineering officers: Monthly vessels	Increase of 15s. per month. Rates after change : fir mates and second engineers (501-1,000 tons), £16 15 to £19 15s.; (5,001-7,000 tons), £19 15s. to £22 15s (12,001 tons and over), £22 15s. to £25 15s.; four
Constant Con	Tenta Andra Service (1975), and the control of the	7 10 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Weekly vessels	mates and fifth or junior engineers, £11 5s.§ Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change for car vessels, home trade (food not provided¶): first material food to the provided provid
Merchant Shipping Service	Great Britain and Ireland	5Junc‡	Sailors, firemen, etc., and catering department:  Monthly vessels	Increase of 15s. per month for boilermakers and el tricians and of 10s. per month for other classes. Rai after change!: able seamen, £9 10s.; boatswains, £11 boatswains' mates, quartermasters and firemen, £ free food provided in each case.
neda resta e va bun essi e di o ces e di noni : eeg 81 ol 21	ant carefully decay	104 (15.1 104 (15.1 104 (15.1 14.4 10.7	Weekly vessels	I Thomass of 2s 6d nor week for trimmers With line
	Great Britain	2 June	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal trimmers and tippers)†† employed in actual handling of cargoes in or on a ship, quay, warehouse, or craft:—	Broke in the state of the same of the same
estrone.	to the same times	144 A 1	Timeworkers	Increasett of 1s. per day of 8 hours or 6d. for half-d Minimum daily rates after change: larger por 12s.§§; smaller ports, 11s.§§ Increasett of 5 per cent. or rates in operation of
Ar selende	Let o and the American	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	The state of the s	August, 1921, leaving wages 20 per cent. below so rates; where the piece rates have been revised si 1921 an increase of an amount corresponding to above to be given.
Dock, Wharf, liverside,	Control of the Control		Lightermen in rough good trade	Increase of 6s. per week (78s. to 84s.).
etc., Labour	t de de 110. Set en 1	First pay week	Other lightermen and watchmen	Increases of 1s. per day, 7d. per "short night" a 1s. 1d. per "long night." Rates after change: 12s. day, 6s. 9d. per "short night," and 13s. 4d. per "long night," and 1st. per "long night,
	London	wholly / worked after 2 June	Apprentices to above	Increases, varying from 6d. to 10d. per day, from to 6d. per "short night," and from 6d. to 10d. "long night."
	Lower Thames	6 June	Tugmasters, mates, drivers, firemen, etc. Tugboatmen	- Doton ofton change: ariv

\* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices † A" day's work" is a quantity of paper which varies according to the different sizes.

‡ Further increases have been agreed upon to take effect from 5th September, 1924.

§ Where a range of rates is shown there is a variation according to length of 24 per cent. extra, according to rating.

Wessels receive 7‡ per cent. to 10 per cent. extra: engineer officers 7‡ per lot the rate and class of certificate held. Navigating Officers on oil take the case of men on monthly rates food is provided a food provided and the case of men on protein the protein take the case of men on monthly rates food is provided and protein the protein the protein take and the case of men on monthly rates food in provided in protein the protein take and the case of passenger vessels (according to formal and an arrangement where the provided and case of passenger vessels (according to formal an extra according to the passenger there are to rank as first leading fireman, and be paid £11.

† Coal trimmers at Glasgow and Manchester and tippers and trimmers at Liverpool and Garston were affected.

‡ The increase is the second instalment of an increase of 2s. per day (and corresponding increases to pieceworkers). The first instalment took effect in February, 1924. In the case of permanent men the second instalment fook corresponding increases to pieceworkers). The first instalment took effect in February, 1924. In the case of permanent men the second instalment fook corresponding increases to pieceworkers). The first instalment took effect in fore classification of the ports see page 101 of the March Gazzerra.

§ For classification of the ports see page 101 of the March Gazzerra of the provided worked from 2nd June, 1924.

§ For classification of the ports see page 101 of the March Gazzerra of the provided provid

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1924-(continued).

Indus <b>try</b> .	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
-	Mersey	2 June	TRANSPORT TRADES - (cont. Tugboatmen	Increase of 1s. per day. Rates after change, mates and
Dock.	Grimsby  Avonmouth and Portishead Docks	2 June }	Deal carriers employed in the timber trade Boatmen and hobblers	second engineers, 67s. per week; able seamen and firemen, 62s.  Increase of 5 per cent. on the 1920 tariff, leaving a total decrease of 22½ per cent. or 25 per cent. on list prices.  Increase from a rate of 6s. 6d. to 7s. per man per hobble
Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour.—	River Avon Port of Bristol	First full pay week in June	Boatmen J	Increase of 5s. 6d. per week for men and 2s. 9d. per week for boys.
(contd.)	South Wales	1 June	Dock pilots	New tariff of rates adopted for vessels 3,501 met tons and over as follows:—45s. per move for vessels 3,501 to 4,000 net tons; 50s. per move for vessels 4,001 to 4,500 net tons; 55s. per move for vessels 4,501 to 5,000 net tons; 60s. per move for vessels 5,001 to 5,500 net tons; and
Canal Service	Lieith Midlands†	2 June  lst pay day in June	Grain porters employed at docks Canal boatmen employed in the transport of coal, iron, glass, chemicals, etc. Road transport workers	65s. per move for vessels over 5,500 net tons* War allowance or bonus previously paid increased from 85 to 90 per cent. Bonus of 1d. in the 1s. granted.
Road Transport	Bradford	6 June	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	Increase of 1s. per week.: Rates after change: one horse drivers, 51s. 6d. per week: two horse drivers, 56s. 6d.; motor drivers (2 tons and under) 54s. 6d., (over 2 tons), 61s. 6d.; steam wagon drivers, 64s. 6d.; steam wagon steerers, 53s. 6d.; mates and trailermen, 51s. 6d.
Waterworks Under- taking	London	1 A pril§	Skilled mechanics employed by Water Board	Increase of 5s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: fitters, turners, smiths and boilermakers, under 6 months' service, 68s. 44d. per week; over 6 months' service, 70s. 4d., including bonus.
Electricity Supply Under- taking	Stepney	18 May	Adult male workers	Increase to rates 7s. per week above those fixed by the Joint Industrial Council, etc. Rates after change: stokers (leading), 89s. 3d. per week, (ordinary), 83s. 3d.; labourers (indoor), 66s. 11d., (outdoor), 69s. 9d.
Tramway Under- takings	Southend-on-Sea	1 May 19 June	Manual workers employed in coachbuilding departments Motormen, conductors, etc	urights, bodymakers, painters, 1s. 92d. per hour.  Increase of 4s. per week. Rates after change: drivers, 62s. and 63s. 6d. per week: conductors, 56s. 6d. car
	-London	1 June	Manual workers employed in coachbuilding departments	cleaners and labourers, 59s. 5½d.  Increase of 1½d. per hour for smiths, and of 1d. per hour for all other classes except labourers. Rates after change: bodymakers, french polishers, general machinists, painters, sawyers, smiths and trimmers, 1s. 9½d. per hour; spindle hands, 1s. 10½d.; carpenters and mounters, 1s. 8½d.; brush hands and hammermen,
Omnibus Under- takings	Birmingham and Midlands (includ- ing Denbighshire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Staf- fordshire, War- wickshire and Worcestershire)	12 April	Drivers and conductors	1s. 4\frac{3}{4}d.; vicemen, 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.  Rates of wages adopted as follows:—drivers, 1st year, 1s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. per hour; after 1st year, 1s. 2\frac{3}{2}d.; after 2nd year, 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. gonductors: 1st year, 1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. per hour; after 1st year, 1s. 1d.; after 2nd year, 1s. 2d.; after 3rd year, 1s. 2\frac{5}{2}d., resulting in increases ranging from \frac{1}{2}d. to 1d. per hour.
	Various ports in Great Britain	2 June	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal trimmers and tippers) engaged in the actual handling of cargoes, employed by certain port, river and dock authorities	Increase of 1s. per day of 8 hours, or 6d. per half-day for timeworkers; pieceworkers' earnings increased by 5 per cent. on rates in operation on 1 August, 1921, leaving wages 20 per cent. below such rates. Minimum time rate after change, 12s. per day.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities	Bristol	2 June	Permanent men employed on maintenance work, etc., con- nected with the dock, engaged by the Docks Committee (Traffic Department) Workpeople employed by the Port of London Authority:—	Increase of 4s. 6d. or 5s. per week. Rate after change for platelayers and labourers, 58s. per week.
	London	2 June	Grain elevator machinists, grain elevator donkeymen, and oilers	Rates of 12s. per day for machinists and of 11s. per day for donkeymen and oilers adopted in lieu of rates of 58s. and 52s. per week previously in force. Increase of 1s. per day. Rates after change: grain elevator machinists, 13s. per day; donkeymen and oilers, 12s.
	Aberdeen	5 June 1 June 2 May	Tug engineers, drivers and stokers Labourers employed by the Harbour Commission	Increase of 6s. per week. Rates after change: engineers, 94s. per week; drivers, 84s.; stokers, 72s.  Decrease** of 1s. per week (50s. to 49s.).
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	City of London	6 Mar.	Labourers employed by the Harbour Trust Manual workers employed in Public Health Department	Increase of 1s. 11d. per week (51s. 11d. to 53s. 10d.).  Revised scale of wages adopted, in which basic rates and bonuses are consolidated and a percentage increase added, as follows: sweepers, watchmen, attendants, 62s. per week; street flushers, stablemen, carmen and
Non-trading Services of Local Authorities	Stepney	23 May	Manual workers	loaders, etc., 65s.; sewermen and nozzlemen, 72s. 6d.; storekeepers, 76s. 11d.; timekeepers, 72s. 6d. and 76s. 11d.; motor drivers, 74s. 9d.; women attendants, 48s. 7d.; boys and youths, 31s. at 16 to 17 years to 47s. 6d. at 20 to 21 years, resulting in increases varying from 1s. 5d. per week to 5s. 7d. per week.  Increase to rates 7s. per week above those fixed by the Joint Industrial Council. etc. Bates after change:
	San	1727	Allert to any 19 mile to the angle of the control o	watchmen, male convenience attendants, scavengers, etc., 65s. 10d. per week; carmen, stablemen, depot labourers, dust collectors, loaders, gulleymen, yardmen, etc., 69s. 2d.; weighbridge attendants, propagating gardeners, working gangers, 71s. 8d.; motor and steam roller drivers, and walking gangers, 76s. 9d.; motor mechanics and stone crushers, 80s. 1d.; female lavatory attendants and office cleaners, 54s. 9d.
* Including (	Cardiff, Penarth, Barry, Aston, Birmingham, Bra	Port Talbot,	Newport and Swansea. The tariff ra	tes for vessels up to 3,500 net tons remain unchanged. Tamworth, Tipton, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton.

Including Aston, Branch, Penarth, Parry, Port Tailot, Newport and Swansea. The tariff rates for vessels up to 3,500 net tons remain unchanged.

Including Aston, Birmingham, Bradley, Kidderminster, Oldbury, Old Hill, Smethwick, Tamworth, Tipton, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton.

A further increase of 1s. per week has been arranged to take effect from 5th September, 1924.

This change was arranged in May to take effect from the date shown.

This change was arranged in June to take effect from the date shown.

The Authorities affected include the Port of London Authority, the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, the Blyth Harbour Commissioners, the River Trustees.

Trustees.

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

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1924-(continued).

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Industry:	Locality.  Date from which change took effect.  Olasses of Workpeople.		ty. change took Classes of Workpeople. (Decree	
hansaida isa	ada estas satual va	. 723 at 1	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(co	ntinued).  Decreases* of from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per week. Rates
Land a selven	Birkenhead	19 June	Manual workers (excluding those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other trades)	after change: road sweepers, 42s. 6d. per week; refuse collectors, general road and sewer labourers, 47s. 7d.; destructor tipmen, 48s. 6d.; destructor firemen, 52s. 8d.
Non-trading Services of Local Authorities —(contd.)	East Midlands†	lst pay day in June	Manual workers:— Men paid hourly rates  Men paid weekly rates (including attendants, caretakers, porters, lamplighters, cleaners, etc.)	Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum hourly rates after change for road and general labourers. Grade A areas, 1s. 1½d.; Grade B areas, 11½d.; Grade C areas, 10½d.; Grade D areas, 10½d. (industrial districts) and ½d. (agricultural districts).  Decrease* of 1s. 11d. per week for Grade A areas, of 1s. 9d. per week for Grade B areas, and of 1s. 6d. per week for Grade C areas. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A areas, 49s.; Grade B,
tool beau end	the division teach, in the same of the sam		Women (baths, library and lavatory attendants)	45s. 4d.; Grade C, 38s. 9d.  Decrease* of 11d. per week in Grade A areas. Scheduled minimum rate after change for Grade A areas, 24s. 9d.
	Glamorganshiret	1 April	Able-bodied male manual workers	Increaset of ad. per hour. Minimum hourly rate after change for labourers, 1s. 2d.
Mental Hospitals	England and Wales	1st pay after 15 June	Indoor staff employed in mental hospitals	Decrease* of 1 th of total bonus payable on 30th September, 1921, making a total reduction of 18ths from bonus.
and telephone in the	reas, c.s. od., proper	off days	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	union of the state
Roller Leather Manufacture	L a neashire, Cheshire and North Wales	1st pay day in May	Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture	"Cost of living" wage decreased* from 80 per cent. to 75 per cent. on minimum basic rates.
India Rubber Manufacture	Lancashire	1st full pay after 13 May	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of indiarubber	Increase of 2s. per week for men and 1s. per week for women and young persons. Minimum rates after change for men, 40s.
- Lough tenning to the control of th	entre south to de		Certain classes of male workers:— 21 years and over employed in one or more of certain operations or branches of work, who have had not less than 3 years ex- perience	Increase in the minimum time-rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 4d. (See also page 271.)
Brush and Broom	Northern Ireland	16 June 〈	All other male workers	New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in increases varying from 4d. to 1d, per hour. Minimum rates after change: Under 15 years, 3d., increasing to 1s. at 21 and over. (See also page 271.) Minimum piece-work basis time rates fixed under the
Tell ( ) Let ( ) At ( )		AC SET SE	Male indentured apprentices	Trade Boards Acts at 1s. 34d. per nour. (See also page 271.) General minimum time rates and general overtime rates previously fixed, cancelled under the Trade Boards Acts, and rates fixed as for "all other male (See also page 271.)
Boiler Cover-	London	6 June	Boiler and pipe coverers Workpeople employed in riverside cold storage works	Increase of 14d. per hour. Kate after change for damfield overers 21 years and over, 1s. 5d.  Increase of 5s. 6d. per week for permanent men and of 1s. per day or 6d. per half-day for casual men. Rates after change: permanent men. 66s. per week  ; casual
	London	2 June	Workpeople employed in up- town cold storage works	men, 12s. per day, os. per half-day.  Increase of 7s. 2d. per week for permanent men and of 11d. per day for casual men. Rates after change: permanent men, 84s. 8d. per week; casual men, 15s. per
Oold Storage	Liverpool	2 June	Workpeople employed in the cold storage industry	day.  Increase of 5s. 6d. per week for permanent men and 1s. per day for casual men. Rates after change: per- manent labourers, 68s. per week; casual men, 13s. per day; engine drivers, 69s. 8d. per week; firemen, motor- men and greasers, 66s.; hydraulic men, cranemen and snowmen, 69s.
Exhibition Stand Fitting	London	20 Mar. 20 May	Workpeople employed in the exhibition stand fitting, etc., {	Decrease* of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour.  Decrease* of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: skilled, 1s. 5d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 5d.; unskilled, 1s. 1d.

\* This 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 recommendations of the East Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities and include: Grads A: Chesterfield, Derby, Grimsby, Ilkeston, Leicester, Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse, Northampton, Nottingham; Grade B: Eastwood, Grantham, Hinckley, Kettering, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Loughborough, Newark, Ripley, Rushden, Swadlincote; Grade U: Shepshed, Warsop, Wigston Magna; Grade D: Daventry, Derbyshire C.C. (from 21st July), Shardlow R.D.C.

† This increase was the result of a decision of the Joint Wages Board of Local Authorities of Glamorgan, dated 26th June. The Authorities affected are those affiliated to the Board and include:—Aberdare, Barry, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Glyncorrwg, Llanelly, Maesteg, Merthyr Tydfil, Mountain Ash, Neath, Ogmore and Garw, Penarth, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Rhondds, Llantrisant and Llanwit Fardre R.D.C., Neath R.D.C.

§ Viz.: Pan (hair and bass), hairs, finishing (i.e., the work of all woodworkers employed on finishing or part finishing brushes or brooms by hand or machine), boring (hand and machine boring), drawing, bone brush cutting, bone brush fashioning, bone brush profiling, the manufacture of artists', medical, painting, whitewash and tar brushes and brushes not otherwise specified: the drafting, dressing (including cutting), or mixing of animal hair, bass, whisk, or other fibre where the operative performs the aforesaid operations singly or in combination by hand or partly by hand and partly by machine; the working of ivory or celluloid; the turning of bone; where all or any of the operations specified are carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of brushes (other than feather brushes) or brooms.

| These rates are subject to an addition of 1d. per hour for cold chamber work.

# CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 1924.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in July:—Increases.—Coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands; freestone quarryworkers in Yorkshire; iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire; asbestos workers; wholesale textile warehousemen in London. Decreases.—Coal Miners in Northumberland, Durham and Scotland; roadstone quarryworkers in South West of England; blast furnacemen in Cleveland; railway servants; warehousemen at Manchester; and workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade, boot and shoe repairing trade, paper box trade, paper bag trade (under cost of living scales embodied in Trade Board Orders). Particulars of the above changes will be included in the August issue of the Gazette.

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETURNS have been received from 145 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of this year. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Local Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1923.

to broad the said	Estim	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in 145 towns from which returns have been received.				
District and Aggre- ate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Prem- ises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions.	
-	(a) SE	COND QUA	RTER OF	1924.		
ENGLAND AND WALES— Northern Counties	£	£	£	£	£	£
(854,000)	320,400	16,800	37,800	11,000	77,400	463,400
Yorkshire (2,376,000)	1,094,000	147,300	139,300	90,500	311,300	1782400
Lancashire and Cheshire(2958000) North and West- Midland Counties	1,124,800	189,400	156,700	160,800	281,700	1913400
(2,910,000) South-Midland and Eastern Counties	1,312,300	305,500	343,500	125,300	447,100	2533700
(641,000) Outer London*	658,800	66,700	89,400	147,500	81,200	1043600
(2,091,000) South-Eastern	2,377,400	197,700	216,000	70,700	203,400	3065200
Counties(1041000) South-Western	691,700	8,200	45,400	47,700	235,000	1028000
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	220,400	1,400	33,400	6,100	63,200	324,500
(834,000)	493,500	3,700	38,600	108,300	68,800	712,900
800TLAND(2147000)	839,700	79,500	107,500	108,300	646,900	1781900
Total (16,285,000)	9,133,000	1,016,200	1207600	876,200	2416000	14649000
	(b) SECO	ND QUAR	TER OF 1	923.		
ENGLAND AND WALES— Northern Counties	£	£	£	£	£	£
(854,000) Yorkshire	317,800	27,200	23,100	65,800	54,500	488,400
(2,376,000) Lancashire and	1,081,000	121,100	165,200	101,600	353,700	1822600
Cheshire (2958000) North and West- Midland Counties	986,600	244,900	176,200	61,500	241,200	1710400
(2,910,000) South Midland and	1,188,900	264,600	193,000	81,200	406,400	2134100
Eastern Counties (641,000) Outer London*	520,600	23,800	51,600	29,400	54,500	679,900
(2,091,000) South-Eastern	1,829,400	158,600	334,400	130,800	241,700	2694900
Counties(1041000) South-Western	690,300	8,900	86,600	10,500	235,600	1031900
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	209,200	6,200	10,300	32,300	83,700	291,700
(834,000)	355,100	13,900	50,500	59,000	68,900	547,400
\$00TLAND (2147000)	368,300	160,500	67,600	163,300	403,200	1162900
Total (16,285,000)	7,547,200	1029700	1158500	735,400	2093400	12564200

# SSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

The number of assisted passages granted during June, 1924, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act, and the total number of such passages granted from the inception of these schemes, together with the number of departures during the same periods, are shown in the following Table:

	Assisted Passages Granted	Pass	Assisted sages ated.	Depar- tures		tal rtures.
The later party of	In June, 1924.	1922 and 1923.	Jan June, 1924.	in June, 1924.	1922 and 1923	Jan June, 1924.
Amisted Passage Schemes: To Australia "New Zealand "Canada:	2,008 687	32,943† 7,586†	11,931† 4,193†	1,556 740	31,067 6,839	12929 3,555
Dominion of Canada Province of	1,192	3,559	5,889†	1,143	3,519	5.879
Minor Schemes	124	1,343 1,662	933†	115	1,812 1,624	778
Total	4,011	47,093†	22,970†	3,554	44,361	23183

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

# DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.\*

The total number of cases<sup>†</sup> of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during June, 1924, was 62. No deaths<sup>†</sup> were reported under the Act during the month. In addition, ten cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during June, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) Cases of Lead Poisonin	G.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS	OF
Among Operatives engage	SECOND STREET	Poisoning.	
in—		Mercury Poisoning Phosphorus Poisoning Arsenic Poisoning Toxic Jaundice—	1
Smelting of Metals	2	Phosphorus Poisoning	
		Arsenic Poisoning	
Plumbing and Soldering	1		
Shipbreaking	8	Arseniuretted Hydrogen	
Printing		Gas	
TT'		Benzine, etc., derivatives	
Other Contact with		Epitheliomatous Ulcera-	
Molten Lead	3	tion—	
	0	Paraffin	
White and Red Lead	_	Pitch	2
Works	3	Tar	2 2 7
‡Pottery	5	Oil	7
Vitreous Enamelling	1	Chrome Ulceration—	
Electric Accumulator		Manufacture of	
	10	Bichromates	2
	TO SECON	Dyeing and Finishing	1 1
	1	Chrome Tanning	
Indiarubber Works		Other Industries	2
	3	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF	10
Shipbuilding		POISONING	18
Paint used in other In-	98.0	(a) Chang on Assessing	1970
dustries		(c) Cases of Anthrax—	4
Other Industries	3	Wool Handling of Horsehair	100000
Other Industries	0	Handling and Sorting	
	-	of Hides and Skins	
TOTAL OF ABOVE	40	(Tanners Fellmon-	
-		(Tanners, Fellmongers, etc.)	
HOUSE PAINTING AND		Other Industries	
PLUMBING	10		
	40000	TOTAL, ANTHRAX	4
Zona i zadana i zanamata			

# 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 June, 1924, was 152, as compared with

36 in the previous month and	with 177 a year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued):
Guards 1	Engineering and Machine
Ingine Drivers 1	Making 3
iremen	Boiler Making & Con-
duards (Passenger)	structional Engineering
Permanent Way Men 6	Locomotives, Railway &
orters	Tramway Corrieges
anniers	Motors, Aircraft 3 Other Metal Trades 2 Shiphuilding 10
Iechanics 2	Other Metal Trades 2
abourers 1	Shipbuilding 10   Wood 1
Iiscellaneous 3	Wood 1
Contractors' Servants	Gas Electric Generating Sta-
-	Electric Generating Sta-
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 15	tions 1 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3
	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3
MINES.	Unemicals, etc 2
Inderground 61	Food and Drink 6
Surface 8	Paper, Printing, etc 3
	Tanning Currying ate
TOTAL, MINES 69	Rubber Trades
-	Other Non-Textile Indus-
UARRIES over 20 feet	tries
deep 2	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
-	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	Docks, Wharves, etc 6
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Buildings 8 Warehouses and Railway
lotton 4	Warehouses and Railway
Vool, Worsted, & Shoddy 1	Sidings 2
ther Textiles 1	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF
extile Bleaching and	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
Dyeing 1	WORKSHOPS, AND
letal Extracting and Re-	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-
fining 2	106 66
Ietal Conversion, includ-	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN
ing Rolling Mills and Tube Making 5	Total (excluding sea-
Tube Making 5	men) 152
letal Founding 2	ACCUMENT OF THE
	The state of the s

\* Based on Returns from the Home Office and from the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

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

‡ Of the five persons affected in the Pottery industry three were females.

§ Based on returns from the Home Office, the Mines Department, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

# POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The number of persons relieved on one day\* in June, 1924, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 766,044, or 1.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 12.4 per cent. less than in June, 1923. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 430, 438§ and 494§ per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in June, 1924, was 630,235, or 401 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 135,809, or 655 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in June numbered 120,368, or 1.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.3 per cent. less than in June, 1923. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 645,676, or 1.8 per cent. less than in the previous month and 14.2 per cent. less than a

Twenty districts showed decreases, and ten districts showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in June, 1924, as compared with the previous month. Districts showing the most marked decreases were Glasgow (34 per 10,000), Newcastle (33 per 10,000), and Hull (31 per 10,000); while the chief increases were in Stockton and Tees (38 per 10,000), and Paisley and Greenock (28 per 10,000). Compared with June, 1923, all except two districts showed decreases, the most noteworthy being Paisley and Greenock (299 per 10,000), Newcastle (219 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees (210 per 10,000), Sheffield (185 per 10,000), and Glasgow (166 per 10,000).

Number of persons ‡ in receipt of poor law relief on one day\* in June, 1924.

	+	In ounc	, 1021.		in rate	per
Selected Urban Areas.†	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popu-	Populat compa with Month	ion   as ared a Year
				lation.	ago.	ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Metropolis.	0 070	6711	15.387	186	- 7	- 36
West District	8,676 10 013	6,711 19,526	29.539	289	- 9	- 56
Central District	2 315	2 825	5,140	383	- 9 - 22	- 42 - 60
East District	9,731 19,252	50 552 71,196	60 283 90 448	934 466	- 22 - 20	- 71
TOTAL, Metropolis	49,987	150,810	200,797	439	- 15	- 59
	4.274	66,261	70,535	928	- 17	- 12
West Ham	7.013	00,201	10,000	200	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,561	25,007	27,568	553	- 33	-219
Stockton and Tees Dis- trict	1.108	17,723	18,831	689	+ 38	-210
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	3.997	7,897	11,894	149 274	+ 1	+ 8
Manchester District	1,731 8.414	10 575 27,453	12,306 35.867	345	+ 8	- 42
Liverpool District	9 398	54 610	64.008	521	+ 4	- 18
Bradford District	1,685	3,374	5,059	136	- 2	- 22
Halifax and Hudders- field	1,216	2,794	4.010	105	- 3	- 18
Leeds District	2,371	8.054	10 425	212	- 6	- 38
Barnsley District Sheffield District	841 2,494	7.375 31,611	8,216 34,105	252 662	+ 1	- 18 -185
Hull District	1,630	11,909	13,539	423	- 31	- 75
North Staffordshire	2,042	11,909 5.295		176		- 15
Nottingham District	2,001 1,177	9.359 2,428	11,360 3.605	242 150	+ 8	$-6 \\ -12$
Leicester District Wolverhampton Dis-	1,111	4,440	5.005		-	
trict	3.255	19.335	22,590	308	+ 5	$-80 \\ -139$
Birmingham District Bristol District	6,852	31,384	38,236 14 984	362	- 14 - 7	- 25
Cardiff and Swansea	2,330 2,305	12,654 12,658	14,963	315	- 4	- 2
TOTAL" Other Districts"	57,408	301,495	358,903	345	- 3	- 59
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales	111,669	518.566	630,235	401	- 7	- 56
	C 427					
SCOTLAND.			00.000	010	0.4	1000
Giasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist.	4,905	84 465 13 824	89,370 14.573	918 755	- 34 + 28	$-166\S -299$
Edinburgh	1,442	17.004	18,446	434	- 4§	+ 20 - 40
Dundee and Dunfermline	702	2,864	3.566	162 240	- 7	-40 $-141$
Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	505 396	3,323 5,630	3.828 6,026	591	+ 4 + 4	- 89
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	8.699	127,110	135,809	655	- 14§	-121§
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in June, 1924	120,368	645,676	766,044	430	- 8§	-645

\* The figures for England and Wales relate to 28th June, and those for Scotland to 15th June.

† 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.

‡ Exclusive of casuals, of lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

§ The figures previously published have been revised.

[¶ The rates per 10,000 of population for June, 1924, and May, 1924, are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the various districts in the middle of 1923; the rates for June, 1923, are based on the estimated populations in the middle of 1922.

# RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries. 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 avail	Latest figures available.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	Rise.	Date.				
United Kingdom	Per cent. 158	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1924. July				
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France (Paris) (other towns) Holland (The Hague) (Amsterdam) Italy (Milan) Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden Switzerland United States	153 8822 273 288   111 345 219 197 115	9,700† 1,246 136 1,178 206 250   113 80 406 195 45,555 132 110 45	328,600 1,330 84 1,005 197 212   80 40 392 133 129,711 79 57	1,291,000 821 88 868 221 249   60 396 118 2,419,623 60 64 44	816 94 900 270 295 62 40 418 141	June May January May June May April June May April June May May May				
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	127 88 67 97	61 48 74  64 39	48 38 60 85† 44 16	64 37 48 82 42 16	51 33 47 80 50 22	May June June April June May				

\* 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; Poland, January, 1914; Amsterdam, South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. † 3,706,601-fold increase. § Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. | Figure for August:

# 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.+

	Items on		Percent	tage In with	crease a July, 191	s compa	red
Country.	which Computa- tion is						figures
	based.*	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	Rise.	Date.
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1924. July
COUNTRIES. Austria(Vienna) Belgium Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D A, C, D, E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	353 162 811 263‡	9,700§ 279 137 93 1,039 195‡ 3.661	264400 266 99 72 1,018 189‡ 516 15,579	329 104 52 990 231‡ 933	1244100 392 109 45 1,099 265 1,243 1339357	June June January April May 1st Qtr. April April
Spain (Madrid) ,, (Barcelona) Sweden	A, D A, D A,B,C,D,E	341 202§ 90‡ 91‡ 170	394 284 202§ 25609 84 78 136	388 259 155§ 78,698 79 73 90	887 340 139§ 2093546 72 65 74	418 371 149	June May March April April April July May
Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E	1178	80	59 67§	66 70§		March
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A, B A, B, D A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A, B, D A, B, D, E	67‡ 90 89	46‡ 52 77 57	43‡ 46 65 85§ 44 35	56‡ 46 53 80 45 30	50 43 53 78 51 34	1st Qtr. June June April Februar May

\* 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 and New Zealand, January to June, 1914; Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913-1914; Poland, January, 1914; United States, 1913. ‡ Figure for Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States, 1913. ‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June. || Figure for May. \*\*2,895,648-fold increase.

# COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES

July, 1924.

N LONDON AND CERTAIN CAPITAL CITIES ABROAD IN MAY, 1924.

N.B.—The method by which the index-numbers in the followng table have been computed was explained in an article in the swe of this GAZETTE for July, 1923, pages 236-238. The sumbers relate to purchasing-power in terms of food alone, and, for the reasons given in the article referred to, they can ally be accepted as affording a very rough indication of the differences that existed, on or about the date at the head of the able, between the real wage levels (in terms of food), in the arious capitals, of the selected categories of typical urban male abour. The numbers for the various occupations are comparable horizontally but not vertically. The averages, however, we comparable both ways, provided it be understood (a) that this applies only to capitals other than London, and (b) that may difference between the indices for a given capital at two different dotes does not imply a proportionate change in its realwage level between those dates, but only a proportionate change in the level in relation to that of London.] sue of this GAZETTE for July, 1923, pages 236-238.

# Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages, 1st May, 1924. (London=100.)

B. Kr. Sen ann.

Occupation.	London.	Amsterda	Berlin.	Brussels.	Christiani	Copenhag	Madrid.	New York	Ottawa.	Paris.	Prague.	Stockholn	Sydney.	Vienna.	Warsaw.	
BUILDING TRADES.		100		1					100							
Stilled:	100	01	1 20		1 -0	135			-	1					1000	
Mason Bricklayer	100		52				1		268		69	109		47		
Carpenter	100		52				778		263		70	109		47		
Joiner	100		65				1000		197		10	109		49		
Plumber	100		56						210		1000	85		43	-	
Painter (General)	100						_		180		93	108		51	99	
Unskilled:	1	1000	1	100		1		1	.7	1337		300	0000	31	99	
Labourer(General)	100	99	64	49	91	-		1-	140	-	74	132	1	51	76	
ENGINEERING	139	100	3 (2.5)				18	100	7		7778	7303	13350	25	1	
TRADES.	1993	16939	12:35	10000		1000		185	1969	1000	230	1000	1000		199	
Stilled: Fitter	100	99	44	71	88	1	1000	1000	000	8986			13000		1333	
Ironmoulder	100	99	44	11	00		100		203		111	77	-	49	84	
(Hand)	100	85		71	88				199		98	77				
Patternmaker	100	92	41	96	82				220	The same	117	72		48	84	
Turner	100	99	44	73	88	-	100	100	203		91	77	1000	52	78 84	
Unskilled:	139			1000		1233		123	200	100	-			52	84	
Labourer	100	101	49	74	115	-	-	-	190		89	93		48	73	
FURNITURE TRADES	(2)37	1200		200		120		1350	13.00	1			2000	10	.0	
Stilled: Cabinetmaker	100	70		01	00			100	1		Sec.					
PRINTING & BOOK-	100	76	78	61	69	1000		-	138		74	78		38	-	
BINDING TRADES.		333		1				1000 E	100		253					
Stilled:		233							1	333	39		1844	200		
Compositor (Book		100		350	1000				200		200	10	1336	Sex		
and Job) Hand	100	77	43	56	68	120			181	200	2000	74	20	20	138	
Do. Machine	100	80	43	55	63	-	-	_	167	1	79	76			179	
	100	77	-	58	68	-	-	-	181		-	74	_		138	
Bookbinder	100	86	44	61	80	-	-	-	194	-	71	75	_		153	
Average, 1st May 1924	100	90	53	63	78			100	196		87	90	333	4-	105	
			_								01	90		45	105	
Do., 1st April, 1924	100	90	55	62*	79	-	-	-	194	78†	94	90	1	46	82‡	l
Do., 1st March, 1924 Do., Year ending 1st	100	94	54	56*	85	1	66	-	200	80	90	89	_	47	111	
feb., 1924	100	98	51	62	90	132	62	219	183	88	78	00	101	40	00	ı
Do., 1914	100	66		61		108			181	-05	84	86	161	48	82 93	1
	11/2/2	1996		9018	4		900	1000	1000	1930			E 1911	001	33	ı

# LABOUR ADMINISTRATION IN SPAIN: RECENT ENACTMENTS.

ROYAL Decree, published in the Gaceta de Madrid for 6th y, 1924, establishes a Higher Council of Labour, Commerce Industry, together with two permanent Committees of Commerce and Industry.

The functions of the Higher Council will be to deal with estions submitted to it by the Government or by the Minister Labour, Commerce and Industry, as well as to advise the wernment on all matters connected with the International bour Organisation where such questions do not fall within the pe of the Institute of Social Reforms, the Institute of National Strange or the Higher Council of Emigration nce or the Higher Council of Emigration.

a Royal Decree dated 2nd June, 1924, and published in the date Madrid of 3rd June, the functions of the Institute orial Reforms, were transferred to the Ministry of Labour, merce and Industry. The General Assembly of the Institute form a Council of Labour, and its Governing Body is to inverted into a Permanent Committee of the Council. The tecomposition of the Council and the duties which it will alled upon to perform have still to be fixed by the Minister abour, Commerce and Industry.

tevised figures.
Tovisional figures.

Based on prices and wages for first half of the month.

Based on prices and wages for first half of the month.

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Based on prices and wages for first half of the

# 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. 242-243 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of 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 June.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges on 28th June was 8,606 (5,951 men and 2,655 women). At the end of May the corresponding total was 7,917, and in June, 1923, 8,739. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 13,474 (8,106 for men and 5,368 for women), as compared with 13,210 at the end of May and 9,483 in June, 1923. During the week under review the Exchanges succeeded in placing 27,783 persons in situations, including 9,362 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 2,681 foreign immigrants.

The latest returns show that five departmental and 19 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 3rd July, the number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 527 (469 men and 58 women). The corresponding total for the preceding month was 805 and that for June, 1923, 2,200. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully represent the number of persons out of employment, since some localities are without unemployment funds, and, where they do exist, their record of unemployed persons is not complete.

#### GERMANY.+

Employment in May.—The signs of weakness in the upward movement which hitherto has characterised the labour market became more pronounced during May, and at times there were indications of a decided worsening. Considerable variations existed between one industry and another and between one industrial area and another, and also as compared with the preceding month. In spite of a decidedly general downward trend, the state of employment as a whole could not as yet be described as unfavourable.

Statistics supplied by trade unions showed a further improvement, but, in spite of this, it was clear that the situation was less satisfactory than formerly. Out of 3,704,695 members covered by the 38 unions which made returns, 317,425, or 8.6 per cent., were unemployed on 31st May, as compared with 10.4 per cent. in April and with 6.2 per cent. in May, 1923.

Percentages for the principal unions included in these totals are given in the following Table:—

UNIONS. S. D. = Social-Democratic	Member- ship reported	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.					
H. D. = Hirsch-Duncker (non- Social-Democratic) C. = Christian	on at end of May, 1924.	May, 1924.	April, 1924.	May, 1923.			
All Unions making Returns	3,704,695	8.6	10.4	6.2			
Building (S. D.)	343,000	9.3	15:3	8.2			
, (C.)	37,000	13.3	17.2	4.6			
Painters (S. D.)	41,000	1.2	2.8	4.0			
Metal (S. D.)	917,000	14.1	17.0	6.8			
Tortilo (C D)	109,000 376,000	6.8	16.8	3.2			
(0)	99,000	0.6	3.7	4.6			
Clothing (S. D.)	75,000	1.5	0.8	6·0 3·5			
Boot and shoe (S. D.)	75,000	3.6	2.6	6.4			
Saddlery, bagmaking, &c.,	.0,000		20	04			
(S.D.)	31,000	4.9	2.2	7.6			
Transport (S. D.)	281,000	10.9	13.6	4.3			
Printing (S. D.)	68,000	3.1	3.8	11.2			
Bookbinding (S. D.)	56,000	7.0	9.1	7.5			
Woodworking (S. D.) Baking and confectionery	315,000	7.2	6.5	4.7			
(S. D.)	52,000	10.0	0.1	AT BUILD			
Food preparation (S. D.)	66,000	10.0	9.7	8.7			
Tobacco (S. D.)	57,000	8.3	3·0 7·2	4.7			
Factory workers (trade not	01,000	0.0	12	21.5			
specified) (S. D.)	227,000	8.8	11.2	5.1			
Engine drivers and firemen				0.1			
(Š. D.)	53,000	10.2	14.4	1.9			
Factory and transport (C.)	64,000	19:0	10.0	10.1			
Municipal and State workers				2000			
(S. D.)	120,000	4.0	4.4	2.2			

The figures in the Table relate to total unemployment. As regards short time working, returns relating to 3,209,530 trade unionists showed that 8.2 per cent. were so affected at the end of May, whereas in April the corresponding percentage was 5.8

per cent.

The most recent figures concerning totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit from public funds showed a slight increase.

\* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th July, 1924. Paris.

On 1st May the total was 310,547, on 1st June 209,101, and on 15th June 214,486. These totals relate to the unoccupied area

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15th June 214,486. These totals relate to the unoccupied area of Germany only.

Statistics supplied by Employment Exchanges gave 1,364,300 as the total number of applications for employment during May, a figure which is about 24 per cent. less than in April. Offers of employment, on the other hand, numbered 579,594, or nearly 16 per cent. less than in April. For every 100 vacant situations for men there were on an average 289 applications, and for every 100 for women 143; in April the corresponding figures were 321 and 144.

Health insurance societies reporting had an aggregate member-

Health insurance societies reporting had an aggregate membership of 11,991,635 on 1st June—an increase of 3 per cent. as compared with the total for 1st May. "Members" are those under statutory obligation to insure and hence assumed to be

#### BELGIUM.\*

BELGIUM.\*

Unemployment in April and May.—The latest figures available relate to May, but are provisional only. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,462 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 661,384, show that 21,148 of these were either totally or partially unemployed at the end of the month. The total days lost through unemployment in May numbered 246,962, or f.56 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.36 and in May, 1923, 1.52.

Revised figures are given for April, in which month returns were received applying to 670,083 members of unemployment insurance societies. Of these 6,452 (or 1.0 per cent.) were totally unemployed and 13,249 partially so on the last working day of the month. The percentage totally unemployed in March was 0.6 and in April, 1923, 0.8.

During May 13,259 applications for employment were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 13,203 in the preceding month. Vacancies notified by employers in May numbered 11,603, as against 12,125 in April. There were thus on an average 114 applicants for each 100 situations registered as vacant, as compared with 109 in April.

Unemployment in May.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th June, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 68,475 at the end of May, as compared with 82,551 at the end of the preceding month and 109,002 at the end of May, 1923. In Vienna alone there were 39,712 in receipt of benefit at the end of May, 46,019 at the end of April, and 69,813 at the end of May, 1923.

# SWITZERLAND.+

SWITZERLAND.+

Unemployment in May.—According to figures compiled by the Swiss Federal Labour Office, the number of applicants for work at the end of May was 13,618, as compared with 16,730 at the end of the preceding month and 30,228 at the end of May, 1923. Of these 4,695 were employed on relief works, leaving 8,923 entirely without employment. The 13,618 applicants included 1,791 normally engaged in the building trades, 1,513 in the textile trades and 1,173 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades. In addition to the foregoing persons, who were entirely without work, 4,988 were reported as partially unemployed, including 3,122 in the textile trades and 725 in the chemical industry.

Taking May as a whole, there were on an average 152 appli-

Taking May as a whole, there were on an average 152 applications for each 100 vacancies for men and 61 for each 100 for women. In April the corresponding figures were 177 and 63

# DENMARK.1

Unemployment in May.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 258,673 workpeople 6·1 per cent. were unemployed on 30th May last, as compared with 9·3 per cent. on 25th April and with 9·1 per cent. at the end of May, 1923.

	Number of Workpeople	Percentage Unemployed.					
Groups of Trades.	included in Returns for May, 1924.	30th May, 1924.	25th April, 1924.	25th May, 1923			
Copenhagen:— Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	11,857 63,397 5,927 31,695	7·4 6·8 8·5 5·9	13·9 8·3 8·6 7·7	8·9 11·1 7·8 6·9			
Total	112,276	6.7	8.7	9.5			
Provinces:— Building trades Other indu-tries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	19,146 57,260 6,637 63,354	4·3 7·3 7·0 4·4	10·8 8 9 6·8 10·4	5·9 9·5 6·3 9·4			
Total	146,397	5.7	9.7	8.8			
Grand total	258,673	6.1	9.3	9.1			

\* Revue du Travail, 30th June, 1924. Brussels. † Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th June, 1924. Berne. † Statistiske Efterretninger, 28th June, 1924. Copenhagen.

#### SWEDEN.\*

Unemployment in April and May.—Trade unions with an aggregate membership of 195,065 reported 22,355, or 11.5 per cent., as out of work on the last day of April, as against 13.8 per cent. at the end of March and 14.9 per cent. at the end of April 1923. The following Table gives particulars for the principal unions included in the returns:—

		Percer	tage Unem	Unemployed.		
Unions.	Membership reporting on 30th April, 1924.	30th April, 1924.	31st March, 1924.	30th April, 1923,		
All Unions making Returns .	. 195,065	11.2	13.8	14		
Commercial employees	12,693 42,104 8,570 3,996 8,348 6,044 17,929 4,998	26·0 7·5 9·0 1·4 3·6 6·3 9·2 32·3 8·7 6·5 2·5 6·4 22·0	35·4 7·4 9·9 2·1 3·6 5·8 11·0 29·4 9·2 8·1 3·7 6·8 31·2	23 18 18 28 28		

Returns from Employment Exchanges are available for May. During that month 37,711 applications for employment were registered, as against 40,626 in April and 37,832 in May, 193, Vacancies notified by employers during May numbered 28,720, as compared with 26,897 in April and 28,078 in May, 1923. For each 160 vacancies there were thus 131 applications, as against 151 in the preceding month and 135 in May, 1923.

#### HOLLAND.

Unemployment in May.—The issue of Maandschrift van hat Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (the journal of the Duth Central Statistical Office) for 30th June, publishes figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Labour Exchanges, which show that out of 258,886 members of unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 31st May, 15,252 (5.9 per cent.) were unemployed for six days in the week, and 3,639 (1.4 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 26th April) the percentages were respectively 6.9 and 1.7, and in the week ended 2nd June, 1923, 8.5 and 2.2.

# UNITED STATES.+

UNITED STATES.†

Employment in May.—Preliminary figures relating to the volume of employment in May, based on returns from 8,568 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, covering 2,604,258 workpeople, are published through the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. These establishments in April reported 2,717,34 persons employed, and the May figures consequently indicate a net decrease of 4.2 per cent. in numbers employed. The agge gate wages paid show for the same period a decrease of 5.1 per cent., and the average weekly earnings a decrease of 1 per cent. Ten of the 52 industries show increases in the number of work people employed in May, ice cream making, sugar refining and brick making coming first with seasonal increases of 7.8 per cent. 7.2 per cent. and 3.6 per cent. respectively. The greatest decrease of the seasonal decrease of the greatest decre 7.2 per cent. and 3.6 per cent. respectively. The greatest de creases in employment were in the fertiliser industry (which dropped over one-third of its employees), and the women

dropped over one-third of its employees), and the works clothing industry (11 per cent.).

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1923, returns from 5,909 establishments in 51 industries show a decrease of 9.3 per cent. in the number of persons employed and a decrease of 11.5 per cent in aggregate wages. Five only of the 51 industries show in creases in the number of workpeople employed.

# CANADA.

Employment in June.‡—For 1st June, 1924, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa from 5,965 firms, with an aggregate of 785,714 persons upon the pay-rolls. On 1st April the same firms reported 759,02 employed. The total for 1st June thus shows an increase of 26,688 persons. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment is 1st June, 1924, is 95.2, as compared with 91.8 for 1st Ma and 97.3 for 1st June, 1923.

Trade Union Unemployment in May, §—On 31st May 7.4 pt

Trade Union Unemployment in May. §-On 31st May 7.4 p cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions make returns were unemployed, as compared with 5.1 per cent. at end of April and 4.5 per cent. in May, 1923.

# AUSTRALIA.

Unemployment in 1st Quarter.—For the 1st quarter of 18 returns from 423 trade unions, with an aggregate membership 388.960, showed that 29,417, or 7.6 per cent., of these were membership employed for three days or more during a specified week the quarter. The corresponding percentage for the preceding quarter was 6.2 and, for the 1st quarter of 1923, 7.2.

\* Sociala Meddelanden, No. 6, 1924, and earlier issues. Stockholm.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commission
of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.
† The June Employment Situation, 1924. Ottawa.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department Labour.

Jabour. Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, March 1924. Melbourn

# LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

# Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

ATH RESULTING FROM NEGLIGENCE-LORD CAMPBELL'S ACT-NEGLIGENCE CONSISTING IN DISOBEDIENCE TO REGULATIONS-DUTY OWED TO DECEASED.

DUTY OWED TO DECEASED.

A JOINER'S labourer was engaged in work on a ship which was being unloaded. He was engaged solely as a joiner's labourer, and was in no way involved in the unloading. In the course of his employment the labourer fell down a hatchway and was killed. Regulation 19 of the Statutory Rules and Orders No. 1,617 requires that such hatchways should be fenced during the loading or unloading of a ship. In this case the hatchway was not so fenced. The plaintiff claimed damages in respect of the death of deceased, under Lord Campbell's Act (the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, see below), and based his assertion of negligence upon the breach of this regulation.

The Court of Appeal held that anyone seeking to recover amages upon the breach of a Statutory Regulation must estable a breach of duty owed to himself or (under Lord Campell's Act) to the deceased. The regulations under the Factory sil's Act) to the deceased. The regulations under the Factory of Workshops Act, 1901, in respect of the loading or unloading ships, properly construed, were made to be observed for the nading or unloading ships. In this case the deceased was not agaged in loading or unloading, and a breach of the regulations of not constitute a breach of the duty which was owing to me, and the plaintiff could not succeed.—Howlett v. Shaw, will be a Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—June, 1924.

# Fatal Accidents Act, 1846 (Lord Campbell's Act).

LIGENCE—DEFECTIVE BALCONY OF PREMISES LET AS FLATS
—LIABILITY OF LANDLORD—WORKMAN'S FALL FROM BALCONY.

In this case the plaintiff alleged that certain injuries were caused by the negligence of the defendants or their servants. The plaintiff was the widow of a deceased workman, and brought an action on behalf of herself and her infant child st the defendants, the owners of premises let as flats, for ages under the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, owing to the f her husband from injuries received by reason of a n a balcony of a building. The deceased workman, who Il from a balcony of a building. The deceased workman, who is employed by a tenant to carry out repairs on the first floor these premises, proceeded on to the balcony. He removed me boards, and while he was doing so the balcony gave way do he fell into the street, as a result of which he suffered that they were the owners or occupiers of the preses, (ii) that they were responsible for the structure, and it that they were under any duty to the deceased man in iii) that they were under any duty to the deceased man in respect of the premises. At the trial, the jury returned a wirdict for the plaintiff, and awarded damages as to £750 for perself and as to £500 for her child. Against this decision the dants appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the deceased workman came within the class of a licensee with an interest, and that the mant was required to do the repairs, a matter in which both andlords and tenant were interested. In carrying out the repairs of the tenant the workman was legitimately on the balcony, and further there was some evidence that the landlord ought to se known of the dangerous condition of the balcony. In se circumstances it was impossible to interfere with the sion of the jury, and the appeal was dismissed.—Sutcliffe v. mts Investment Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—June, 1924.

# Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1906-1923.

Workman's Preferential Claim for Compensation. tion 5 (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act. 1906, pro-

There shall be included among the debts which under Section of the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, . . . are in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt in the distribution of the assets of a Company being wound to be paid in priority to all other debts, the amount, not seeding in any individual case one hundred pounds, due in sect of any compensation, the liability whereof accrued before e of the receiving order or the date of the commencement the winding are." winding-up

he voluntary winding-up of a limited company the liquimade an application to the County Court judge for direc-as to the amount of the preferential claim of a workman mpensation in respect of an accident which occurred in at which date the workman was employed by the Company caster. The County Court judge said he had to decide her the workman's preferential claim was limited to £100, lether, under the provision of the Workmen's Compensation 1923, he was entitled to compensation which would amount proximately £900, and thereby exhaust all the available of the Company, so that the other creditors would get a After the winding-up of the Company the workman notice of a big claim in respect of weekly compensation.

His Honour held the important date was that of the commencement of the winding-up in September, 1923, and before the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, came into force. In September, 1923, the claimant was only entitled as a preferential creditor to £100, and that amount he held the workman should receive. His Honour went on to say that it was a very important point, and expressed the wish that the parties would appeal, so as to get an authoritative decision. The workman's costs were granted out of the assets of the Company.—Appleby & Clemons Aluminium Co., Ltd.—Birmingham County Court.—3rd June 1924.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

# DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire, appointed under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, respecting disputed claims to benefit, are published by H.M. Stationery Office.

Cases after No. 2000 are not published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, for an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., payable in advance. All applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office, or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

The following are recent decisions of general interest :-

Case No. 7138—Section 7 (1) (ii).—Not Unemployed—Additional Occupation—Daily Average of Remuneration—Wages, 25s., Paid for 7-day Week—Employers Reallocated Wages Paying 18s. for Weekdays and 7s. for Sundays—Duties Same on Sundays as for Weekdays, BUT HOURS LONGER.

The applicant had last been employed for seven months as a corporation labourer. He lost his employment on 8th December, 1923, and two days later he lodged a claim for unemployment benefit, which was, however, disallowed on the ground that he was not unemployed in that he was following an occupation as club steward at a wage of 25s. per week of seven days.

The applicant stated that he was appointed steward on 27th October, 1923, when he was still in the employment as a labourer and he had followed the two occupations concurrently for two months. In his appeal to the Court of Referees (dated

for two months. In his appeal to the Court of Referees (dated 9th January, 1924) the applicant stated that he was paid at the rate of 3s, per weekday and 7s, for Sunday. He was paid at a higher rate for Sunday work because he worked for the at a higher rate for Sunday work because he worked full day, whereas on weekdays the club did not open until

6 p.m.

The Secretary of the Club forwarded an extract from the Club Committee on 8th minutes of a meeting held by the Club Committee on 8th January, 1924, showing that a resolution had been passed on that day allocating 18s. for the work done on the six weekdays

and 7s. for Sundays.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court held that the occupation as club steward was not "additional," but even if it were, the applicant would be disqualified under the decision on Case

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recom-The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recommendation. He thought that in view of the decision on Case No. 3969 the case might be allowed. He pointed out that the present case was different from No. 2756, because in the latter case the allocation of pay was made by the applicant himself, whereas in this case it was fixed by the employing authority.

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

"From the 27th October until the 8th of December, 1923, the applicant followed the accuration of all he stayword in addition.

applicant followed the occupation of club steward in addition to his usual employment of a labourer and outside the ordinary

to his usual employment of a labourer and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment, and he still follows that occupation. His duties as steward occupy him after 6 p.m. on weekdays and all day on Sundays, and in respect thereof he is paid a salary of 25s. per week.

"On the 10th of December the applicant having lost his employment as a labourer made a claim for benefit, which was disallowed by the Chief Insurance Officer on the ground that as the applicant derived remuneration exceeding 3s. 4d. on the daily average from following the occupation of steward he must be deemed to be not unemployed.

"On the 8th of January the Committee of the Club resolved that the applicant's salary shall be allocated, as to 18s. to weekdays and as to 7s. to Sundays, and on the 9th of January the applicant appealed from the disallowance by the Chief Insurance Officer on the ground that the remuneration for the work he does on weekdays does not exceed 3s. 4d. on the daily average.

"It is quite clear that the resolution of the Committee was

"It is quite clear that the resolution of the Committee was passed to enable the applicant to get unemployment benefit and that there has never been any real separation of the applicant's duties of such a kind that they can be regarded as constituting two distinct occupations followed one on Sundays and the other on weekdays.

"I think it is clear that up to the 8th of January the remuneration received by the applicant was payable in respect of a period of one week and did on the daily average exceed 3s. 4d., and I am of opinion that in spite of the resolution of the Committee it is still so payable.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

"I agree with the Court of Referees that the applicant is not unemployed."

Case No. 7162—Section 7 (1) (iii)—Suitable Employment, Refusal of—Applicant had been a Shop Assistant for Five Years—Refused Training as a Collier—Unemployed for

The applicant, aged 19 years, who has last been employed as a warehouseman for about 11 months ending on 3rd November, 1923, and for 4 years previously as a shop assistant, had been unemployed for two months when he was offered employment to be trained as a collier at a colliery situated 75 miles from his home. The offer of employment in this case was similar to that in Case No. 6963, and the applicant was offered the wage which was proper to young men of his age. which was proper to young men of his age.

The applicant refused the offer on the ground that his occupation was that of a shop assistant and he did not want work as a collier. Further, the wages offered were insufficient to support him when he was living in lodgings.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court agreed that the applicant could not live away from home on the wages offered, but in view of the Umpire's decision on Case No. 6963 they felt bound to disallow the claim.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recommendation. He stated that the applicant had worked for 5 years up to November, 1923, as a shop assistant and that his record of employment since leaving school was practically unbroken. He submitted that the case differed from No. 6963, where the applicant had been unemployed for a considerable

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

"The applicant had been in employment as a shop assistant or warehouseman almost without a break for 5 years until last November. After two months' unemployment he was offered training as a collier.

"I see no reason why he should be expected to make such a complete change in his calling after only a comparatively short period of unemployment.

"The case is very different from that on which the decision in Case No. 6963 was given. The applicant in that case had had but little experience of any kind, and had been for a long while out of work.

CASE No. 7198-SECTION 8 (2)-MISCONDUCT, NOT AMOUNTING TO—APPLICANT EMPLOYED ON CASUAL PART-TIME WORK—TWICE ABSENTED HIMSELF IN ORDER TO SEEK FULL-TIME WORK—HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO WARN EMPLOYER.

The employer reported that the applicant, a temporary postman, was discharged on 17th January, 1924, for being absent from duty on the previous day and for failing to warn the employer that he would be absent. It was stated that he had on a previous occasion committed the same offence. The applicant's claim for benefit, lodged on 4th February, 1924, was disallowed for six weeks as from 17th January, 1924, on the ground that he had lost his employment through misconduct.

The applicant stated that his work was of a casual nature, and The applicant stated that his work was of a casual nature, and lasted from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. daily for a wage of 17s. per week. He had been in the employment at irregular intervals for about five months, and he was anxious to find permanent full-time work. His absence on both occasions had been due to his efforts to obtain other work. He explained that on each occasion his brother, who lived and worked in a town a few miles distant, had called at his house and told him that there was a chance of securing work at the firm at which he (the brother) was employed if he (the applicant) would put in an appearance at the gates at a certain time. It was at an early hour, and the applicant stated that he could not possibly have let his own employer know beforehand that he would be absent. On the first occasion he sent his little girl with a message, and his absence was excused, but on the second with a message, and his absence was excused, but on the second he quite forgot to send a message.

Recommended, by a majority of the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be disallowed for three weeks from 19th January, 1924. It was felt that the applicant was not justified in absenting himself for two days without first asking permission. The employers' representative dissented on the ground that there were extenuating circumstances, and the applicant's action might were extenuating circumstances, and the applicant's action might be regarded as justified; in his judgment there was no misconduct within the meaning of Section 8 (2). Leave to appeal to the Umpire was granted.

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

"I agree with the employers' representative on the Court of

"It was clearly incumbent on the applicant to do his best to get regular full-time employment, and he was justified in missing the morning's work even though he thereby risked losing his temporary job. His case would have been very different if he had already had regular full-time employment."

CASE NO. 7222—SECTION 7 (1) (iii.)—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT,
REFUSAL OF—PROVISOS A AND B—DISPUTE BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND ASSOCIATION BECAUSE EMPLOYER HIMSELF
WORKED OVERTIME—VACANCIES NOT CAUSED BY A STOPPAGE
OF WORK DUE TO THAT DISPUTE—CONDITIONS NOT LESS FAVOURABLE THAN THOSE HABITUALLY OBTAINED, ETC. EVIDENCE THAT APPLICANTS WOULD HAVE BEEN REQUIRED IN WORK CONTRARY TO USUAL CONDITIONS.

On 30th November, 1923, the applicants. two slaters, were offered local work in their usual occupation at the standard rate of 1s. 7d. per hour, 44 hours per week. They refused the offer on the ground that there was a dispute in progress between the

on the ground that there was a dispute in progress between the prospective employer and their association on a question connected with overtime. They submitted that their refusal of the offer was governed by the provisions of Section 7 (1) (a).

At the Court of Referees, it was explained by a representative of the applicants' association that the prospective employer was a man who had recently started in business for himself, and who was known to work a great deal of overtime. Overtime work was contrary to the rules of the local Federation of Employers in the building industry, and as the prospective employer refused to building industry, and as the prospective employer refused conform to the rules, a trade dispute existed.

building industry, and as the prospective employer refused to conform to the rules, a trade dispute existed.

Recommended, by a majority of the Court of Referees, that claims for benefit should be disallowed on the ground that the applicants had refused an offer of suitable employment. The Court held that the trade dispute, if any, was one between the employer and the Federation, and not between employer and employee. The case was not therefore governed by Section 7 (1) (a). The insured contributor's representative dissented.

The applicants' association appealed to the Umpire, and from their statement it appeared that the prospective employer had himself worked considerable overtime in preference to employing men. It was only when he found that he could not keep pass with the work that he applied for some men. The association stated that, as a consequence, there was a trade dispute between him and their association, because his action constituted a breach him and their association, because his action constituted a breach him and their association, because his action constituted a breach him and their association, because his action constituted a breach him and their association, because his action constituted a breach him and their association of peratives in the industry. If their Council of employers and operatives in the industry. If their members had accepted the employment, their chances of obtaining work with other local employers would have been seriously prejudiced. Accordingly, the refusal of the offer was justified under Section 7 (1) (a) and (b).

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that if the

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that if the above-named employed persons had made a claim for unemployment benefit the claim would have been disallowed.

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

There may have been an objection on the part of the mem of the applicants' association to the prospective employer hims working overtime, but it is not shown either that there was stoppage of work due to a dispute arising out of that object or that the employment offered was in situations vacant in company of any such stoppage of work

"Nor is it shown that the employment offered would have been on conditions less favourable than those which the applicant habitually obtained in their usual employment in the district, of would have obtained if they had continued to be so employed. The objection to the employment is that the employer himself worked overtime. But I cannot see how this would prejudicially affect the applicants. It is not suggested that they would have been required to work overtime (if at all) to an excessive extent or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions usually observed in the district."

CASE No. 7261—SECTION 8 (2)—EMPLOYMENT LEFT VOLUNTARIL —REFUSAL TO DO NIGHT WORK ON CONDITIONS NOT GENERALLY RECOGNISED IN THE DISTRICT—REFUSAL TO WOR

The applicant, who had been last employed as a baker 10 years, was reported to have left his employment of his or accord after refusing to revert to night work. He stated it he normally worked from 5 a.m. to some time between 2 p. and 4 p.m., and that two years ago his Association had agree with master bakers in the district that no night work show be performed. In view of this agreement, he was bound refuse to perform night work which, he alleged, was predicted to his health.

dicial to his health.

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

The applicant's Association, however, appealed to the Umparagainst the Court's recommendation. In support of the contention that the employer's request was contrary to the agreement, the Association pointed out that there was an employ in the district to whom the Association had in special circumstances given permission to institute night work. This, however, had been in accordance with the wishes of the Association's members who were employed there.

Decision—"On the facts before me my decision is that the

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

"The applicant had been for some time working by day on in accordance with an arrangement made by his Union with number of employees and generally thereof not universal.

number of employers, and generally, though not universal recognised in the district.

"The employers proposed to make a substantial change the conditions of his employment by requiring him to work night without any countervailing benefit.

"In my opinion this was an offer of new employment conditions less favourable than those which the application habitually obtained in his usual employment in the district would have obtained had he continued to be so employed."

# INSURANCE YEAR REGULATIONS, 1924.

Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Year) Regulations, 1924, dated June 10, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on by Sections 35 and 47 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby

20, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby hakes the following regulations:—

1. The period commencing on the 2nd day of July, 1923 (being the day next after the last day of the preceding Insurance Year), and ending on the 6th day of July, 1924, and the period commencing on the 7th day of July, 1924, and ending on the 5th day of July, 1925, shall each respectively be an Insurance Year.

2. These regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Year) Regulations, 1924, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of the process of the process

(Signed) H. J. Wilson, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

# RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES. INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

BRICKLAYER, IPSWICH—GRADING—DECISION NO. 728, NOTE 2 SCHEDULE B.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The add and North Eastern Railway. Decision.—This bricker is entitled, under the provisions of the above Note, to be in Grade I. of his occupation. Effective as from the ing of the first full pay period following the date of the on. Issued 2nd June, 1924. (921.)

LLOWANCES UNDER DECISION No. 728, SCHEDULE F, CONDITION ME WORKED BEFORE COMMENCEMENT OF DAY SHIFT.—The ation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. The midland and Scottish Railway. Decision.—Hours immediately before or immediately after any particular allowing, where necessary, a break for meals) by men on hift, fall to be paid at the rate laid down in the Schedule ime on that shift. Issued 2nd June, 1924.

TREEL WORK ERECTORS.—The Cleveland Bridge and Engineer-Co., Ltd., v. The Constructional Engineering Union. ision.—Of the thirty-six men concerned, twenty-three men merated in the Decision should be regarded as "steel work merated in the Decision should be regarded as steel work ctors," and for the purposes of the application of Decision 655 these twenty-three men are to be deemed steel work ctors at 3rd October, 1923, or at such later date as they ered the company's service, and to be entitled to the benefits that Decision. The claim that the remainder of the men connect should be regarded as steel work erectors has not been blinked. Level 22d (2023) hed. Issued 2nd June, 1924. (923.)

IPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING INDUSTRY—OVERTIME AND SHIFT AGREEMENT—REGULATION OF OVERTIME—ALLOW-PAYABLE TO PIECEWORKERS IN RESPECT OF DAYSHIFT ES PAYABLE TO PIECEWORKERS IN RESPECT OF DAYSHIFT CRIME, SUNDAY WORK, NIGHTSHIFT AND NIGHTSHIFT OVERE.—The Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Decision.—Clause I. the National Agreement does not reveal any anomaly or special numstances peculiar to members of the Society, or any class them, in that it affects all time and pieceworkers alike in the purported to be covered by the National Agreement. Tregards the clauses relating to allowances payable to piecekers in respect of dayshift overtime, Sunday work and night-tovertime, the following corrections and/or adjustments like to be made in the percentage allowances:—Clause 2 (c) For the figure "25" substitute "35½," Clause 3 (ii) For the figure "50" substitute "45," Clause 5 (d) (ii) For the figure "50" substitute "45," Clause 5 (e) (ii) For the figure "50" stitute "66½." Effective (by agreement) as from the date esumption of work. Issued 3rd June, 1924. (924.)

resumption of work. Issued 3rd June, 1924. (924.)

THEMICAL TRADES—APPLICATION FOR WAGES ADVANCE—PAYNTS FOR WEEK-END WORK.—The Trade Union side of the
emical Trade Joint Industrial Council v. The Employers'
e. Decision.—The following advances to take place:—Adult
le time workers concerned 5d. p.d. or shift, adult female time
ckers concerned 4d. p.d. or shift. Pieceworkers shall receive
rances equivalent to those granted by this Decision to time
ckers. The claim for all work performed at the week-end to
paid for at the rate of double time has not been established.

ective as from the beginning of the first full pay period
lowing the date of the Decision. Issued 4th June, 1924. (925.)

PHOLSTERY TRADES—COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS—EMPLOYERS' STERY TRADES—COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS—EMPLOYERS OUSTERY TRADES—COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS—EMPLOYERS' ATION AND VARIOUS UNIONS—QUESTION OF UNIONS ACTING OF OR SEVERALLY AND INDIVIDUALLY.—The Amalgamated of Upholsterers and the London Cabinet and Upholstery Federation. Decision.—The Amalgamated Union of sterers was entitled to give notice of an alteration of rules and of their co-signatories to existing agreements.

EAD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY — SMELTERS AND DE-TERISERS—CLAIM FOR ADVANCE IN WAGES COMMENSURATE H THAT RECENTLY GRANTED TO OTHER WORKERS.—The Work-

people's Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Lead Manufacturing Industry v. The Employers' Side. Decision.—The advance agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for other classes shall apply to firms employing smelters and desilverisers in so far as it may be necessary to bring the minimum basis rate in Grade I. towns up to 1s. 12d. p.h. Issued 6th June 1924 (1927) 6th June, 1924. (927.)

CLAY INDUSTRY-WAGES ADVANCE.-The Operatives' Side of CLAY INDUSTRY—WAGES ADVANCE.—The Operatives' Side of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries v. The Employers' Side. Decision.—The following advances shall be made:—Men timeworkers of 21 years of age and over, 4s. per full ordinary week; men timeworkers of 18 years of age and under 21 years of age, 3s. per full ordinary week; women timeworkers 18 years of age and over, 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week. Boys and girls under 18 years of age, such adjustment, to be settled locally, as may be proper, having regard to the increases hereby awarded to adult workers, and to the rates of wages of the boys and girls concerned. Pieceworkers, such an advance as may be necessary to secure to workers, such an advance as may be necessary to secure to them an increase equivalent to the respective increases provided for by the Decision in the case of timeworkers. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 6th June, 1924. (928.)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES, BANGOR-GRADING-DECISION No. 728.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. Decision.—Three of the men concerned should properly be placed in Grade I. and one in Grade II. In the case of the other man concerned the Court see no reason to depart from the grading already assigned. Issued 6th June. 1924. (929.)

WAGON MAKERS, ASHFORD-GRADING-LECISION No. 728.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. Decision.—The company have acted within the terms of the Decision in classifying the twenty-one men at present placed in Grade II. Issued 6th June, 1924. (930.)

PAINTER AT DOVER—GRADING—DECISION No. 728.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. Decision.—The Union have failed to justify their contention that the man concerned should be classified as a first grade painter, in the terms of Note 4 of Schedule B to Decision No. 728. Issued 23rd June, 1924. (931.)

"MERIT RATES"—WITHDRAWAL OF—DECISION No. 728-"GROUPS OF WORKPEOPLE."—The Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. Decision. Several cases were submitted and dealt with separately. The restoration of any rate, except where otherwise indicated, shall take place as from the 10th January, 1924. Issued 23rd June,

BLACKSMITHS—RUNNING SHEDS IN SCOTLAND—APPLICATION OF DECISION No. 892.—The Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway and the London and North Eastern Railway. Decision.—A sum of 2s. p.w. shall be paid to the men concerned, in addition to their scheduled rates. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 23rd June, 1924. (933.)

PAINTERS—GRADING—DECISION NO. 728—MEN REQUIRED ON OCCASION TO DO WORK OF HIGHEST CLASS FINISH.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Great Western Railway. Decision.

—The present duties of the men concerned are not such as to warrant their being classed as first grade painters. Issued 23rd June, 1924. (934.)

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE—FREE MEDICAL ADVICE AND TREATMENT—MEN RESIDING OUTSIDE COUNTY OF LONDON—ILLNESS OR INJURY NOT CAUSED BY EXECUTION OF DUTY.—The Representative Body of the London Fire Brigade v. The London County Council. Decision.—The Representative Body have not established a case for an alteration of the existing practice. Issued 23rd June, 1924. (935.) LONDON FIRE BRIGADE-FREE MEDICAL ADVICE AND TREAT

APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN RATES OF PAY-RELATION OF WAGES OF BOARD'S EMPLOYEES TO THOSE PAID BY PROVINCIAL WATER AUTHORITIES.—The Trade Union Side of the Metropolitan Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry v. The Metropolitan Water Board. Decision.—The Metropolitan Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry should meet at the earliest possible date to examine, with a view to an amicable settlement, the rates of pay of the men concerned, in the light of the observations conpay of the men concerned, in the light of the observations contained in the Decision. Should a settlement not be reached by 1st September next, the question may, at the instance of either party, be referred to the Court for final determination. Issued 24th June, 1924. (936.)

NIGHTSHIFT—RATE OF PAYMENT TO PERMANENT MEN—SPECIAL NIGHTSHIFT—RATE OF PAYMENT TO PERMANENT MEN—SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT—PROPORTION OF PERMANENT TO CASUAL MEN.—The Transport and General Workers' Union v. The Union Cold Storage Co., Ltd. Decision.—Payment shall be made to permanent men employed on night work at time and athird for hours worked, in lieu of the time and a-quarter as provisionally arranged under an Agreement of 2nd April, 1924. The Court decide against the claim for fixing a rigid proportion of permanent to casual men, which might be impossible of application in practice. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 2nd June, 1924. Issued 27th June, 1924. (937.) Heavy Laminated Spring Trade—"Flat" War Bonus—Application for Increase.—The Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society v. The Laminated Railway Spring Manufacturers' Association. Decision.—The claim has not been established. Issued 27th June, 1924. (938.)

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ELECTRICAL WORKERS-METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS-BASIS OF REGULATION OF WORKING CONDITIONS.—The Electrical Trades Union v. The Metropolitan Municipal Tramways Council. The Court had to decide in this case whether the men concerned come within the terms of Decisions Nos. 417, 418 and 419. If not, what working conditions should the men receive. Decision.—A case has not been established for the men concerned to be considered as coming outside the terms of those Decisions. Issued 27th June, 1924. (939.)

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

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING TRADES: FEDERATED AREAS.—The Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Difference: An application for an increase of 10s. per week to timeworkers (and an equivalent advance to pieceworkers) employed in shipyards and repair establishments in the federated areas. Board of Arbitration: Sir W. William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. James Fullerton, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative), and Mr. G. J. Rowe, O.B.E. (Workpeople's Representative). Award: In the case of those workers from whom the whole sum of 10s. was withdrawn, a sum of 7s. per week (part of the 10s.) be restored to time or day workers and pieceworkers in two instalments, the first instalment of 3s. per week to be paid as from the beginning of the first full pay following the paid as from the beginning of the first full pay following the SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING TRADES: FEDERATED AREAS. paid as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 20th September, 1924. In the case of those workers from whom the whole sum of 10s. per week was not withdrawn, the appropriate proportion to be restored on the date or dates above mentioned—that is to say, such sum to be restored as will bring in each case the part of the 10s. which was retained up to 7s. per week. For example, where 8s. was withdrawn, 3s. shall be restored in June and 2s. in September. Issued 6th June, 1924. (I.R. 919/5/1924.)

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING TRADES: SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Difference: An application by the Amalgamated Engineering Union to the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation for an increase of 17s. 6d. per week in the Southampton District. Board of Arbitration: Sir W. William Mackenzie K B E. K C. (Chairman) Mr. James Fullerliam Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. James Fullerton, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative), and Mr. F. S. Button, J.P. (Workpeople's Representative). Award: That an extra rate of 3s. per week, or 6d. per day, to be paid to men engaged on repair work, in the same way as the same extra rate is paid for repair work, in the same way as the same extra rate is paid for repair work in federated ports, the said extra rate to begin to be paid as on and from the 23rd April, 1924. Issued 6th June, 1924. (I.R. 919/4/1924.)

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING TRADES: FEDERATED AREAS AND SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.—The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Difference: (1) Application for an increase of 10s. per week to timeworkers (and an equivalent advance to pieceworkers) employed in shipyards and repair establishments in the federated areas; and (2) a special increase of 7s. 6d. a week in the repair rates in the Southampton district on the ground that there are special aspects which differentiate repair work at Southampton from other federated districts, and relate its rates more particularly to certain non-federated repairing ports. Board of Arbitration: Sir W. William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. James Fullerton, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative), and Mr. A. G. Cameron (Workpeople's Representative). Award: (1) In the case of those workers from whom the whole sum of 10s. was withdrawn, the sum of 7s. per week (part of the 10s.) be restored to time or day workers and pieceworkers in two instalments, the first instalment of 3s. per week to be paid as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 14th June, 1924, and the second instalment of 4s. per week to be paid as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 20th September, 1924. In the case of those workers from whom the whole sum of 10s. per week was not withdrawn, the appropriate proportion to be restored on the date or dates above mentioned—that is to say, such sum to be restored as will bring in each case the part of the 10s. which was retained up to 7s. per week. For example, where 8s. was withdrawn, 3s. shall be restored in June and 2s. in September; where 6s. was withdrawn, 3s. shall be restored in June and 2s. in September; where 6s. was withdrawn, no sum falls to be restored 3s. per week or less was withdrawn, no sum falls to be restored SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING TRADES: FEDERATED AREAS withdrawn, 3s. shall be restored in June and 2s. in September; where 6s. was withdrawn, 3s. shall be restored in June; where 3s. per week or less was withdrawn, no sum falls to be restored under the terms of this Award. (2) That an extra rate of 3s. per week, or 6d. per day, be paid to men engaged on repair work in the same way as the same extra rate is paid for repair work in federated ports, the said extra rate to begin to be paid as on and from the 23rd April, 1924. Issued 6th June, 1924. (I.R. 919/2/1924.)

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING TRADES: FEDERATED AREAS AND SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.—The Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association v. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Difference: (1) Application for an increase of 10s. per

week to timeworkers (and an equivalent advance to piece workers) employed in shippyards and repair establishments in the federated areas; and (2) a special increase of 7s. 6d. a week in the repair rates in the Southampton district, on the ground that there are special aspects which differentiate repair work at Southampton from other federated districts, and relate its rates Southampton from other federated districts, and relate its more particularly to certain non-federated repairing port Board of Arbitration: Sir W. William Mackenzie, K.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. James Fullerton, C.B.E. (Employer Representative), and Mr. A. G. Cameron (Workpeople's Representative). Award: (1) In the case of those workers from whom the whole sum of 10s. was withdrawn, the sum of 70 per week (part of the 10s.) be restored to time or day worker and pieceworkers in two instalments, the first instalment of 30 per week to be paid as from the beginning of the first full particularly following the 14th June, 1924, and the second instalment of 30 per week to be paid as from the beginning of the first full particularly following the 20th September, 1924. In the case of those workers from whom the whole sum of 10s. per week was now withdrawn, the appropriate proportion to be restored on the date or dates above mentioned—that is to say, such sum to 10 restored as will bring in each case the part of the 10s. which was retained up to 7s. per week. For example, where 8s. we withdrawn, 3s. shall be restored in June and 2s. in September (2) That an extra rate of 3s. per week, or 6d. per day, be paid the men engaged on repair work in federated parts, the same extra rate is paid for repair work in federated parts, the same extra rate is paid for repair work in federated parts, the same extra rate is paid for repair work in federated parts, the same extra rate is paid for repair work in federated parts. men engaged on repair work in the same way as the same extra rate is paid for repair work in federated ports, the said extra rate to begin to be paid as on and from the 23rd April, 1924 Issued 6th June, 1924. (I.R. 919/2/1924.)

ENGINEERS: TREDEGAR IRON AND COAL CO., LTD., TREDEGAR—Allied Skilled Tradesmen in the Engineering Shops of the Company v. The Tredegar Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. Difference A dispute having arisen at the works of the Tredegar Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., with regard to the hours of work, the company request that the hours of work shall be Mondays till Friday 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for lunch. Saturday, 7 a.m. till 12 o'clock noon, with half a hour for breakfast. The workmen decline to accept these hours and wish to maintain the existing hours. Board of Arbitration: Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. G. Pate, O.B.E., J.P. (Employers' Representative), and Rt. Hon Tom Richards (Workpeople's Representative). Award: [1 That, in so far as the company have based their claim to an alteration of existing conditions upon the allegation of extra and unnecessary cost of working, the evidence before me does not afford sufficient reason for compelling the men concerned to submit to an alteration of the existing agreement as to work ing hours. (2) That the foregoing finding shall not preclude either of the parties from applying to re-open all or any of the matters which are the subject of the present reference in the event of their desiring to do so after the result of the discussions referred to in paragraph 12 hereof is made known. Issue 26th June, 1924. (I.R. 889/2/1924.) ENGINEERS: TREDEGAR IRON AND COAL CO., LTD., TREDEGAR

# AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

SHIP SCALERS, ETC.: LIVERPOOL.—Transport and Genera Workers' Union v. Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation. Difference: Claim by the Union for 14s. per day for Boiler Scalers Ship Scalers, Casual Trimmers and Donkeymen and Scrapers together with the wages of Boys, the payment of 50 per cent extra on Oil Carrying Ships, 25 per cent. extra on Uptakes Back Ends, cleaning Tubes on Oil Burning Ships. Agreement It was agreed to refer the matter to the Industrial Court for settlement. Signed 25th June 1924. (LR. 109/1924) settlement. Signed 25th June, 1924. (I.R. 109/1924.)

Boiler Coverers: London.—National Amalgamated Union Labour v. Master Boiler Coverers' Federation. Diff Claim by the Union for an advance of 3d. per hour. ment: It was agreed to accept as a provisional settlement employers' offer of 1s. 5d. per hour without prejudice to the full claim. That a Joint Committee be set up to deal with the alleged difficulties of the employers in competing with provinces, including production, and also the remaining part the men's claim of 3d. per hour, and failing a settlement by the Committee by the end of June, the Ministry of Labour sha appoint a neutral Chairman, to preside over further proceedings. Agreed 3rd June, 1924. (I.R. 865/1924.)

Boiler Stokers, Engine and Crane Drivers: Ellesmer Port.—National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen etc., v. Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co. Difference: Claim by the Union for an increase of 2d. per hour for Boiler Stoker and Engine Drivers and a 1d. per hour for Crane Drivers Agreement: A schedule of wages was agreed to involving is some cases an increase in wages and reduction of working hours Signal 19th May 1924 (LP 959/1924) Signed 19th May, 1924. (I.R. 959/1924.)

COAL TRIMMERS: LEITH.—National Transport Workers' Federation v. Leith Employers' Coal Trimming Committee. Difference Retention in employment of certain non-union trimmers who have been engaged to perform the work usually done by Union men whilst the latter were on strike against certain conditions of the dismissal of the dismis employment. Agreement: Employers agreed to the dismissal these men with compensation, the cost of which was to shared by the Employers and Unions concerned. Agreed 12 June, 1924. (I.R. 1018/2/1924.)

CARTERS: LONDON.—Transport and General Workers' Union Messrs. T. Butler, Cartage Contractors. Difference: Strike

ers of the Union as a protest against the dismissal of two Agreement: It was agreed that a full resumption of should take place at the earliest possible moment, and those men in the firm's employ on Friday, the 13th inst., I receive priority of employment over any other men. In 18th June, 1924. (I.R. 1136/1924.)

RANSPORT WORKERS: AMMANFORD.—Transport and General rs' Union v. Messrs. J. James and Sons. Lifference: lty arising out of an agreement regarding payment of weeks' wages to a 'Bus Driver alleged to have been ised. Agreement: The firm refused to reinstate the er, but agreed to pay the three weeks' wages in considera-of the time that had elapsed since his dismissal to the nt time. Agreed 23rd June, 1924. (I.R. 1111/1924.)

onners: Glasgow.—Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers Iessrs. Fyfestone, Ltd., Bishopbriggs. Difference: Claim by Union for trade union rates, namely: Joiners 1s. 7½d. per r, and Labourers 1s. 2¾d. per hour. Agreement: It was seed to accept the principle of payment of trade union rates all joiner work. Signed 13th June, 1924. (I.R. 1112/1924.) MBER WORKERS: READING.—National Union of General and per Workers: Reading.—National Union of General and pipal Workers v. Messrs. Ridley and Sons, G. Lewis and rs. Difference: Claim by the Union for an advance of r hour. Agreement: It was agreed by the three firms to ten in receipt of 10d. per hour, 1d., and men in receipt of 10d. up to 1s., ½d. per hour. Agreed 30th June, 1924. R. 1201/1924.)

HEMICAL WORKERS: BLAYDON-ON-TYNE.—National Amalgaed Union of Labour v. Blaydon Manure and Alkali Co., Ltd. ference: Claim by Union for allowance for breaking stone by d. Agreement: It was agreed to concede the payment of an ra allowance of two hours per day per man for two months or to the stoppage, the question of the future rate for stone aking by hand and by machinery to be referred to a private hitrator. Signed 4th June, 1924. (I.R. 1102/1924.)

AKERS: AYRSHIRE.—Scottish Union of Bakers and Confec-KERS: AYRSHIRE.—Scottish Union of Bakers and Confectors (Ayrshire Branch) v. Ayrshire Master Bakers. Diffece: Claim by the men for an advance of 5s. on the wage of which wage would under the 1923-24 agreement have been ed to 70s. on 1st May. Agreement: It was agreed to content the wage of 71s. as equivalent to the present cost of living, increases or decreases of 1s. for each 5 points variation in cost of living index figure. Agreed 11th June, 1924. (I.R. 1924.)

BAKERS: HAMILTON AND DISTRICT.—Scottish Operative Bakers' non v. Hamilton and District Master Bakers' Association. Ifference: Claim by the Union for the stabilisation for a year the present wage of 75s. and extra money for jobbers, also redidays in lieu of Sunday sponging. Agreement: It was reed that wages should be 75s. per week, with increase or kerease of 1s. 6d. for each 5 points variation in cost of living gire from 74 points. Jobbers to be paid 6d. per day extra and to for Saturdays. Eight days' holiday to be given in lieu of miday sponging. Signed 2nd June, 1924. (I.R. 448/1924.)

ay sponging. Signed 2nd June, 1924. (I.R. 448/1924.)

or Assistants, Warehousemen, etc.: London.—The ters' Union and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop tants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. Messrs. T. Lipton, Ltd., Road, E.C. Difference: The Workers' Union made a the tiems of which were included in a draft agreement. If the sponging in wages are in wages. Agreement: Settlement was eventually see in wages. Agreement: Settlement was eventually the acceptance of an offer of 3s. increase to men are sof age and over, 1s. 6d. to women 20 years of age and and smaller increases to workers of other ages, on the restanding that other points in the claim will be negotiated the original claim for wage increases submitted to arbitra-Agreed 19th June, 1924. (I.R. 1145/1924.)

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

# ORDERS.

# Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

der N.I.B.B. (33), dated the 6th June, 1924, confirming minimum time-rates, a piece-work basis time-rate and overtime rates for certain male workers, and the canof general minimum time-rates and general overtime for certain other male workers, and specifying the 16th 1924, as the date from which these rates and the canon of rates are effective.

over employed on special operations, 1s. 4d. per hour. All male workers, 3d. per hour to 1s. per hour, according to Piece-work basis time-rate, 1s. 5½d. per hour.

# ANGES IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN LTERATION IN THE "COST-OF-LIVING" FIGURE.

wage rates have become operative as from 1st July in wing trades, and the appropriate rates for the "Cost of figure of 69 may be found in the Confirming Orders

- (1) Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade (Great Britain)-D. (24),
- (1) Book and Shot Life
  (25) and (26).

  (2) Brush and Broom Trade (G.B.)—M. (35), (36) and (37).

  (3) Paper Bag Trade (G.B.)—P. (10).

  (4) Paper Box Trade (G.B.)—B. (11).

# NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

# Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal, Q. (27), dated 6th June, 1924, to increase minimum rates of wages for male workers employed as braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers, dippers, dippers who are also bronzers, or as annealers or polishers.

# Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal, J. (34), dated 11th June, 1924, to fix a piece-work basis time-rate and to vary overtime rates for all female piece-workers (other than weavers) employed outside the areas of Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee and Tayport, and for all female piece-workers (other than hessian weavers) employed in the areas of Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee and Tayport.

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALIENS.—Aliens Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919. Aliens Order, 1920. Statistics in regard to alien passengers who entered and left the United Kingdom in 1923. (Cmd. 2164: price 6d.)

Coal Prices.—Retail prices and qualities of household coal. Report of a Conference between the Secretary for Mines and representatives of the co-operative societies. In continuation of Cmd. 2117. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 2185:

Ex-Service Men.—The initial salary of "Lytton entrants" and the appointment of ex-Service men to posts in the Civil Service. Final Report of the Committee. Treasury. (S.O. publication: price 2d.) (See page 238.)

FACTORIES.—(1) Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1923. Home Office. (Cmd. 2165: price 3s.) (2) Factory and Workshop Orders. 1924 edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication: price 3s.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1921, Part A, Appendix A. Statistical and other information relating principally to friendly societies, orders and branches, workmen's compensation schemes, loan societies and railway savings banks. (S.O. publication: price 3s. 6d.)

Housing.—European housing problems since the War, 1914-1923. Studies and Reports, Series G. (Housing and Welfare) No. 1. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1924: price 6s.)

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE.—Results of investigation in certain in dustries. Report No. 27. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. publication: price 6d.)

MINING.—(1) Miners' Lamps Committee Final Report. Memorandum No. 11. (S.O. publication: price 9d.) (2) First report of the Explosives in Mines Research Committee, 1922-1923. Safety in Mines Research Board. Paper No. 4. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication: price 3d.) (3) the coal mining industry in the coalfield of South Wales, in the counties of Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth, May, 1924. Board of Education (Welsh Department). (S.O. publication: price 1s.)

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—Old Age Pensions. Memorandum explaining financial resolution. (Cmd. 2168: price 2d.)

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report to the President of the Oversea Settlement Committee from the Delegation appointed to enquire into conditions affecting British settlers in New Zealand. Colonial Office. (Cmd. 2167: price 1s.)

Poor Law Relief.—Summary of returns made by Boards of Guardians of Poor Law Unions in England and Wales, showing of Poor Law Relief on the 3rd May, 1924, and the number of price 2d.)

Safety.—The use of abrasive wheels. Safety Pamphlet No. 7, 2nd edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication: price 6d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—(1) Unemployment, 1920-1923. Studies and Reports, Series C. (Unemployment) No. 8. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1924: price 3s.) (2) Fifth annual report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1923. (Cmd. 2156: price 8s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill, 1924. Further report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Bill. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2170 : price 2d.)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.—Report of H.M. Inspector on education in relation to foundry work. Board of Education. (S.O. publication, 1924: price 4d.)

WAGES.—Agricultural Wages Bill. Memorandum on financial esolution. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (Cmd. 2182 : price 2d.)

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

# LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1924. ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Timber: Bailey & Whites, Ltd., Portsmouth.— Heating Installation: Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

Angles, etc., Mild Steel: Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bags, Kit: H. J. Barr, Wivenhoe; Gowen & Co., West Mersea. Boilers: A. F. Craig & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—Booster, Control Gear and Spares: Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Broom Heads: Ministry of Labour Training Dept.; London, S.W.—Bunting: Wm. Bancroft & Sons (of Halifax), Ltd., Halifax.—Cabinet Work: Exors. of late S. Snawdon, Yealmpton; A. J. Norris, Portsmouth; John Broadwood & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; C. Gibbons, High Wycombe; James Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Compasses: Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, near Paisley; Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., London, S.E.—Compressors, Air: P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Condensers: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.—Conversion of H.M.S. "Caroline": Harland & Wolff, Ltd., E.—Conversion of H.M.S. "Caroline": Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.—Crane, Aircraft: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Crankshafts: Dennystown Forge Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.—Fans, Turbo: Yarrow, Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—Flour: Wingent & Kimmins, Ltd., Chatham.—Furnaces, Tilting: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Galvanometers: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Haricot Beans: G. Harker & Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Galvanometers: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Haricot Beans: G. Harker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Hull and Machinery of a Torpedo Boat Destroyer: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Yarrow & Co. (1922), Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—Inductors: The Thermotank Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Keys and Spares: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Park Royal Engineering Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Kersey: J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh.—Lard: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Wilts.—Linen Goods: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Machines, Drilling and Tapning: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester. ping: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester. Machine, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broa Machine, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Planing and Moulding: T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—Machine, Shearing: Scriven & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—Meters, Coal: Lea Recorder Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Milk, Unsweetened Condensed: St. Ivel, Ltd., Staplemead, Frome.—Motor Generators: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Bull Motors, Ltd., Stowmarket, Suffolk; Subcontractor for Switchgear, E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham Kent.—Oakum, Black: Weethorns, Ltd. London, E.—Plates, Boiler: Leeds Force Co. contractor for Switchgear, E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham Kent.—Oakum, Black: Westhorps, Ltd., London, E.—Plates, Boiler: Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Plates, Mild Steel: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff; South Durham Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Press & Pump, Pipe Bending: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Pump, Hydraulic: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Pump, Hydraulic: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Red Lead: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Rivets, Mild Steel: Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Newport Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport; T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Sheets and Discs, Steel: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Sheets, Mild Steel: Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Baldwins, Ltd., Panteg; Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Switches: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Westminster Engineering Co., Ltd., Willesden Junction, N.W.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.—Tea, Blended: Tower Tea, Ltd., London, E.C.; Mazwawattee Tea Co., Ltd. London, E.C., Mazwawattee Tea. Blended: Tower Tea, Ltd., London, E.C.; Mazawattee Tea Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; McMeekin & Co., London, E.C.—Testing Sets: Everett, Edgecumbe & Co., Ltd., Hendon.—Tiles: Henry Richards Tile Co., Tunstall, Staffs.—Timber, English Rough Oak: Bowerman & Sons, Ltd., Bridgwater; H. Longley & Sons, East Grinstead, Sussex.—Timber for Chocolate Gases: A. & G. Pater-Ltd. Abardon.—Tibing Conduit. The Congret. Electric son, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Tubing, Conduit: The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Tuners, H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London,

# WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Apparatus, Drain Cleaning: Marshall Bros., Birmingham.—
Bags, Kit: Beard & Gibb, Ltd., London, N.—Basins, Dishes,
Earthenware, etc.: W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent.—
Boards, Mill: Jackson's Millboard & Paper Co., Ltd., London,
S.W.—Boots: W. Nichols & Son, Kettering; Tebbutt & Hall
Bros., Raunds.—Brushes, Blacking: Leeds Institution for the
Blind, Leeds.—Brushes, Clothes: A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London,
S.E.—Brushes, Polishing: D. Hayward, Ltd., Bloxwich.—
Buttons, G.M., Gill & Whitehouse, Birmingham.—Caps, Service
Dress: L. Silberston, London, E.—Cloth, Silk: Ireland &
Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; E. Wilman & Sons, Pudsey.—Coats,
Great: St. Alban Manufacturing Co., Leeds; Limerick Clothing
Factory, Ltd., Limerick.—Coats, Warm: Milns, Cartwright,
Reynolds, London, S.W.—Dishes, Earthenware, Various: G.

Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Dowlas, Tan: W. Ewar & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—Drawers, Cotton: J. Desmond & Co. Londonderry.—Drawers, Woollen: R. Rowley & Co., Ltd. Leicester.—Drill, Cotton, Drab: J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Roch dale.—Drill, Cotton, Brown: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Man chester.—Engines: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., London S.W.—Ferro Chromium: G. G. Blackwell Sons & Co., Ltd. Liverpool.—Files and Rasps: Thos. Andrews & Co., Ltd., Upper Mil Lancs.—Forms and Table Trestles: Lawson & Co., Govan.—Forms and Table Tops: W. D. Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London N.—Frames for Targets: Jas. Robertson & Co., Keppochhill Glasgow.—Hides, Raw, Limed: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd. London, S.E.—Iron, Pig: Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Ltd. Barrow-in-Furness.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co. Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemens & English Electric Lamp Co. Ltd., London, E.C.; The Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Lead, Pig: H. J. Enthoven & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnso McLaughlin, London.—Shoes, Canvas: Adam Bros., Raund Stead & Simpson, Leicester.—Socks, Worsted: J. & J. Cryer Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs.—Soles, Half: Collinson's Cut Sole Ltd., Liverpool.—Steel Sheets, Corrugated: J. Summers & Son Ltd., Chester.—Steel, Tool, Various: Kayser, Ellison & Co. Ltd., Sheffield.—Strappings: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd. London, S.E.—Theodolites: E. R. Watts & Sons, Ltd., London S.E.—Trailer Assemblies, Various: Halley's Industrial Motor Ltd., Glasgow; Smith, Parfrey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Tweet Blue: H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, near Leeds.—Utensils to Wash-hand Stands: Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Valve Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wirelest: General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Works Sevices: Maintenance Works: At Shorncliffe: Bagnall & Sons, Ltd. Shipley, Yorks. At South Aldershot: Alfred Bagnall & Sons Shipley, Yorks. 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