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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry showed a considerable recovery during July, but other industries continued on the whole to decline.

Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 27th July, 1925, was 11.5, as compared with 12.2 at 22nd June, 1925, and with 9.9 at 28th July, 1924. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was $11 \cdot 2$ at the end of July, 1925, compared with $12 \cdot 3$ at the end of June, and with $7 \cdot 4$ at the end of July, 1924. The total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 27th July, 1925, was approximately 1,262,000, of whom 948,000 were men and 246,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 29th June, 1925, it was 1,368,000, of whom 1.062,000 were men and 241,000 were women; and at 28th July, 1924, it was 1,089,000, of whom men numbered 826,000 and women 197,000.

The decrease, during July, in the total number un-employed was due mainly to the improvement in employment in the coal mining industry. There was increased unemployment in the pottery, iron and steel, cotton, wool textile, linen, jute, lace, textile bleaching and dyeing, and clothing industries. Detailed information for the principal industries is

given on pages 278-286.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported in July resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £42,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 790,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate increase of

about £1,150 in the weekly wages of 9,500 workpeople. The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced were coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, where the percentage addition to base rates was reduced by the equivalent of nearly $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on current rates; various classes of railway traffic workers whose wages were reduced by 1s. per week under a cost-of-living sliding scale; and workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industry, for whom there were decreases under cost-of-living sliding scales, amounting to about 1 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire and to 6d. or 7d. per week in the case of men and 3d. per week in that of women in Lancashire and Scotland. Other important bodies whose wages were reduced included coal miners in the Radstock district, iron miners in Cleveland and Cumberland, blastfurnacemen in most of the principal districts in England and Wales, iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, bobbin makers, chain makers, woollen and worsted operatives at Leicester, workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry, wholesale warehouse workers at Manchester, and the

employees of waterworks and electricity supply undertakings in various districts.

The principal increase in wages affected workpeople employed in the explosives industry, in which wages were raised by 1d. and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour in the case of men and women respectively, and the bonuses previously granted were consolidated with wages.

During the seven completed months of 1925 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics are compiled, have resulted in net reductions amounting to over £98,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 800,000 workpeople, and in net increases of $\pounds 76,000$ in those of \$50,000 workpeople. In addition the wages of 165,000 workpeople have been changed at various dates during the above period, but stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year. In the corresponding period of 1924 there were net In the corresponding period of 1324 there were need increases of nearly £580,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,600,000 workpeople, and net reductions of nearly £44,000 in those of 600,000 workpeople.

Further particulars as to the changes in wages during July will be found on pages 287–291.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 73 per cent. above that of July, 1914, or about the same as a month earlier. For food alone the average percentage increase was 68.

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

For details of the statistics relating to 1st August, reference should be made to the article on page 275.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 45. In addition, 33 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The principal dispute occurring in July was that involving workpeople in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire. The number of workpeople involved in this dispute cannot be stated at present, but, excluding this dispute, the number of workpeople involved in all disputes in July (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 51,000, as compared with 34,000 in the previous month. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during July (excluding the wool textile dispute) was about 732,000 wo king days, as compared with 281,000 days in June.

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COAL MINING INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

THE Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour to "inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute in the coal-mining industry" (see LABOUR GAZETTE for July, page 227) held their first public sitting on 17th July. Representatives of the Mining Association were in attendance at the opening of the Court, but the Miners' Federation were not represented. The proceedings were accordingly adjourned until 20th July and, in accordance with the Bules of Proceedure of the Court, a formal request was dimeted were accordingly adjourned until 20th July and, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Court, a formal request was directed to the President and Secretary of the Miners' Federation to attend on that date, but they both replied declining to attend. The Court accordingly proceeded to conduct their Inquiry in the absence of representatives of the Miners' Federation, representatives of the Mining Association alone being heard. The Court issued their Report* on 28th July. The Report fort of all sate out the existing position as between

The Report first of all sets out the existing position as between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation, the Court having in the first instance invited the mine owners to narrate the course of events leading up to the dispute. After describing the steps taken to appoint a Joint Sub-Committee of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation to make a thorough investigation of the conditions of the industry in all its aspects, the mine owners explained the progress made by the Joint Committee, and the circumstances leading up to the notice given on 30th June by the Mining Association to the Miners' Federation terminating the existing Wages Agreement at 31st July, and the proposals of the Mining Association for a new Wages Agreement. These proposals were rejected by the Miners' Federation, who demanded their withdrawal.

Proceeding to consider the causes and circumstances of the dispute. the Court state that the origin of the trouble is to be found in the deplorable condition of the industry itself, due to the general depression and disturbance of trade consequent upon the war, the substitution of oil for coal in ships, the growth of hydro-electric power, and the great increase of coal production in countries which

were formerly Great Britain's best customers. The Court state that the high cost of production of coal, to which the Mining Association largely attributed the decline of the industry, was undoubtedly an important factor. Particularly as regards exports, the trade had been conducted on very narrow margins, so that small reductions in cost might make all the difference in securing contracts. A Table was put in showing the rise in the cost of production as between 1913 and the twelve months 1st May, 1924—30th April, 1925. The increase shown by this Table was 94.27 per cent. in wage costs, and 104.48 in costs other than wages, the total increase being about 9s. 2d. a ton, or 97.06 per cent. Proceeds, on the other hand, had increased by only 7s. 114d., or 72.21 per cent., so that the margin between proceeds and costs of production had been reduced from 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. a ton to $3\frac{1}{2}d$. a ton, a reduction of 80.22 per cent. Moreover, this does not indicate the position in particular districts. If the Eastern area were eliminated there would be a minus general balance, instead of a small credit balance.

Much of the evidence of the Mining Association was devoted to Much of the evidence of the Mining Association was devoted to demonstrating that the high cost of production could be reduced by increasing the output; and that, if the Coal Mines Act of 1919 were repealed, the output per shift would recover the diminution of nearly 12 per cent. attributed to the shortening of the working day. Upon this the Court remark that "coincidently with the chartening of hours of Ishers there has been a diminution in the shortening of hours of labour, there has been a diminution in the output per person per shift, although the output per person per hour has slightly increased," and that "we are prepared to agree that, if no other considerations were involved, a reversion to the former working day would result in a substantial increase of output and some diminu-tion in working costs per ton, the extent or effect of which we do not find ourselves in a position to predict with assurance.' In their conclusions, the Court state—

"We are satisfied on one point, that the workers are justified in "We are satisfied on one point, that the workers are justified in claiming that any Wages Agreement which they can be asked to accept should provide for a minimum wage. What that minimum should be is a matter for negotiation between the parties. We do not think that a method of fixing wages which allows of their indefinite diminution can be regarded as satisfactory. . . . The claim that wages must be a first charge on the proceeds of industry is a contentious and ambiguous one. If the meaning be that wages at some agreed minimum rate must in practice be a charge before profits are taken we concur in that view." The conflict between the economic wage which the coal industry

The conflict between the economic wage which the coal industry can afford to pay and the social wage which the worker can be asked to accept is, in the opinion of the Court, not the whole of the case. Apart from wages costs, which constitute the largest part of the outgoings of a colliery, there are other costs of a lesser but still important character. The Miners' Federation had indicated a number of directions in which they suggested that some measure of relief might be found apart from reductions in wages. Owing, however, to the abstention of the Miners' Federation from the proceedings, the Court were unable to examine their proposals in detail. The Court, however, expressed the opinion that there was considerable room for improving the efficiency of the industry, and indicated various directions in which such improvement might perhaps be possible.

One general conclusion forced upon the Court by their investigation

the present crisis in the industry, unlike other crises which have to the dispute. It has arisen in the main from without, and is due to causes not within the control of either party. These causes are to be found in the operation of national and international disturbances

Cmd. 2478. H.M. Stationery Office: price 6d. net.

and dislocations which are the inevitable sequel of the economic upheaval due to the war. They are causes which may continue to operate for a considerable time to come. In such a crisis it is, perhaps, natural that each party should seek to transfer to the other as much as possible of the consequences of the common calamity. But just because the calamity is a common one not primarily due to the fault of either, we venture to think that in taking common counsel together the parties are most likely to find

a means of averting its worst consequences." In an addendum to the Report, Sir Josiah Stamp deals with the effect on the coal-mining industry of the return to the gold standard, and states that, in his view, the recent improvement in the exchange or decline in the price level, whether or not compulsorily brought about by the anticipation and then the realisation of the gold the industry since March, 1925. The state of affairs in the industry in the last few months must not be regarded as the *necessary* result either of normal trade movements or the present Agreement; the evil had been aggravated by currency policy.

Renewed efforts were made by Mr. Bridgeman to bring the parties together. On 24th July, following separate meetings with the two sides, Mr. Bridgeman, who was accompanied by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland and Colonel Lane Fox, was successful in arranging a joint meeting under his chairmanship. Owing to the engagement of both sides in the country it was not possible to discuss more than future procedure, and it was agreed that the joint conference should

neure procedure, and it was agreed that the joint conference should meet again on 29th July, with Mr. Bridgeman again in the chair. Meanwhile, on 27th July, the day preceding the issue of the Report of the Court of Inquiry, the Prime Minister received a deputation from a special committee of the Trades Union Congress General Council, and expressed his intention of using every effort to secure a peaceful settlement. On 29th July, he saw representatives of both parties separately, but no agreement was found possible. The negotiations continued throughout the following day, when the Prime Minister offered financial assistance to the industry until the spring of 1926 to allow of a full investigation being made, and asked the mine owners to suspend notices for a fortnight. These terms were accepted by the parties concerned on 31st July, and arrangements were made for work to be continued.

The terms on which the provisional agreement was made are explained in a Memorandum* dated the 4th August, of which the ollowing is a summary :---

following is a summary :— The Memorandum begins with a recital of the salient facts of the present situation. Throughout the past twelve months the state of trade in the coal-mining industry has become steadily worse, with the result that eventually wages in every district were on the minimum; that is to say, instead of the proceeds of the industry being divided between the coal owners and the miners in the manner primarily contemplated by the Agreement of the 18th June, 1924, the owners were under an obligation to pay the minimum rates,

irrespective of the proportion of the proceeds which they represented. In these circumstances the coal owners gave notice, on the 30th June, to terminate the Agreement; and on the 1st July they made proposals for a new Agreement. It is not disputed that these made proposals for a new Agreement. It is not disputed that these proposals would mean an actual or potential reduction of wages, in the great majority of cases an immediate and substantial reduction; and the Miners' Federation, while not disputing the serious position of the industry, protested, in view of the existing level of their wages, against being called upon to accept less favourable conditions of amployment so long as other means of affecting conditions of employment so long as other means of effecting conomies had not been fully and impartially explored.

The Government have recognised that the coal-mining industry as a whole is, under existing conditions, financially unable to continue either to give employment or to produce coal on a scale which the interests of the country demand. At the same time they have before them the contention put forward by the Miners' Federation, and they design to every near provide of obtaining a birther and they desire to explore every possibility of obtaining a higher They have therefore decided to institute a full inquiry, with the

object of investigating methods of improving its productive efficiency and its competitive power in world markets. This inquiry should be completed in good time before May of next year; and in the meantime the Government have agreed to assist the industry by filling the gap that lies between the level of wages provided by the minimum provisions of the national wages Agreement of 1924 and the lower hered of wages review which would result from the colliery and the lower level of wages which would result from the colliery owners' proposals of the 1st July last.

owners' proposals of the 1st July last. During this period the level of wages which the owners in each district will be called upon themselves to bear will be that which results, month by month, from the application of the 87 : 13 formula; that is to say, they will only be called upon to pay as wages, from their own resources, so much as is estimated, month by month, to absorb 87 per cent. of the proceeds of the industry, after deduct-ing costs other than wages. The remaining 13 per cent. is the estimated share of the owners. This, however, is subject to the proviso that, as between themselves and the Government, if the 13 per cent, share of the owners is estimated to represent more 13 per cent. share of the owners is estimated to represent more than 15d. per ton, the excess will be transferred to the payment of

wages in relief of the Government subvention. On the other hand, the wages actually paid to the men in each district will be at a level not less than the minimum provided under the 1924 Agreement. The Government will pay to the owners the amount by which their wages bill at this minimum level of wages exceeds the amount which, under the preceding paragraph, the No subvention will be payable in any district if and so long as

* Cmd. 2488. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 2d. net.

the level of wages under the 87:13 formula may be raised by improved trade above the minimum level of the 1924 Agreement. The question what proportion of the actual wages bill of any individual colliery is payable by the colliery owner will be determined monthly by calculating for the district as a whole the level of wages that would be payable under the 87:13 formula; and the Mines Department will now to each individual colliery the difference recommendations shall be made by the Council, the date from which the Agreement shall operate to be determined by the Court (7) That each side shall be prepared to complete its evidence-in-chief within four weeks from the date of the appointment of the chairman of the Court. Department will pay to each individual collery the difference between its wages bill at that level and at the minimum level under (8) That a meeting of the Northern Counties District Council shall the 1924 Agreement. It will thus be seen that, within each district, all collieries will be

treated alike. Their relative economic positions will be left undis-turbed, and the industry will continue in the same way as if no financial assistance were being provided from the Exchequer. The assistance given will, of course, enable more pits to work and more men to be employed than if the 1924 Agreement had been continued men to be employed than if the 1924 Agreement had been continued without Government assistance. It will enable the industry to work at the same costs, the same prices, and on the same scale as if the colliery owners' proposals of the 1st July had been put into operation. But it provides no guarantee that all pits will work, or that pits already closed will be re-opened. Where the economic conditions of a pit are such that it would have not been kept open under the Mining Association's own proposals, the Exchequer subvention will not enable it to work. Government assistance is limited during this temporary period to assuring the continued limited during this temporary period to assuring the continued activity only of those pits which would have been not too far below the average economic standard of the district to have been able

the average economic standard of the district to have been able to continue at work under the Mining Association's proposals. The Memorandum then discusses, in some detail, the safeguards provided by the new arrangement against the possibility of the amount of the subvention being improperly increased either (a) by an unwarranted lowering of prices, or (b) by improperly charging against the Evolution expanditume upon acuipment development, etc. THE Minister of Labour has issued a Report* on the work of the The anister of Labour has issued a Report* on the work of the Ministry, dealing principally with the years 1923 and 1924. This is the first complete Report of the Ministry. A number of Reports dealing with particular branches of the Ministry's work have been issued from time to time; in these cases the narrative has been continued from the points reached in those Reports. Where no such Reports have been issued, a brief introductory history of each branch of work has been given, in addition to a more detailed account for the years 1923 and 1924. A short introductory section of the Report describes the formation unwarranted lowering of prices, or (b) by improperly charging against the Exchequer expenditure upon equipment, development, etc. In regard to the first point, it repeats what has been already stated, *viz.*, that the principle of the subvention is that colliery owners, both individually and collectively, are placed in the same position as they would have been under their own proposals of the 1st July. In regard to the second point, the Memorandum refers to the rules which already exist under the 1924 Agreement for regulating what costs are admissible as costs of production. In addition the General costs are admissible as costs of production. In addition, the Govern ment reserve a power of audit.

A short introductory section of the Report describes the formation and powers of the Ministry, and its principal functions, under six main heads :--(i) industrial relations (assistance in settlement of labour disputes, and in formation of Joint Industrial Councils, Cost of the Settlement .--- It is estimated in the Memorandum that Cost of the Settlement.—It is estimated in the memorandum that if the proposed arrangement had been operative during the com-parable period 1st August, 1924–1st May, 1925, the cost would have been about $\pounds7,500,000$. If the conditions during its operation were the same as in the first quarter of 1925 the cost would be approxietc.); (ii) employment and unemployment insurance; (iii) Trade Boards; (iv) labour statistics; (v) matters connected with the International Labour Organisation; (vi) training and financial assistance for ex-Service men. Each of these main branches of the Ministry's work is then taken in detail, and the principal facts and figures relating thereto are given in the eight succeeding chapters mately the same. If the month of June, 1925 (the latest and worst figures available), were taken as the basis for the whole nine months, and in twenty-seven appendices.

Ingures available), were taken as the basis for the whole nine months, the cost would amount to about $\pounds 24,000,000$. After surveying the whole position, and with all reserves for incalculable factors, the Government have decided to ask Parliament to authorise the expenditure of $\pounds 10,000,000$ at the present time. If this amount proves insufficient, further authority will be sought from Parliament.

In accordance with this decision the Prime Minister moved in the In accordance with this decision the Prime Minister moved in the House of Commons, on the 6th August, a supplementary estimate for £10,000,000 to defray the charge for a subvention in aid of wages in the coal-mining industry. The Vote was passed, after a debate, by 351 votes to 16.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

THE agreement regulating wages in the wool textile industry of Yorkshire and the Rochdale area having expired on 31st May and no arrangements having been arrived at for the future regulation of wages, the great majority of the operatives concerned ceased work on 23rd-24th July.

Through the intervention of the Ministry of Labour, further meetings of the Joint Industrial Council took place on 7th and 10th August. Following this, both sides accepted the invitation of the Minister of Labour to meet him on 13th August, and an agreement

(1) That a Court of Investigation be constituted to examine and report upon all facts material to the issues between the employers and the operatives, including the enginemen and firemen, with reference to wages arising out of the recent applications made by the operatives for an increase and by the employers for a reduction respectively in the rates of wages, and to make recommendations thereon to the Northern Counties District Council.

(2) That the Court shall consist of five persons appointed by the Minister, *i.e.*, a Chairman selected by the Minister, together with two representatives of employers' organisations and two representatives of workers' organisations selected by the respective sides of men who are not connected with the wool textile industry.

(3) That the proceedings of the Court shall be conducted in private, (4) That the Minister shall appoint a clerk to the Court.

(5) That, other than the clerk appointed by the Minister and (5) That, other than the clerk appointed by the Minister and members of the Court, the proceedings shall be confined to members of the Northern Counties District Council, except that the represen-tatives of the Union of Enginemen and Firemen shall be deemed to be members of the Northern Counties District Council for this purpose, and except that each side shall be allowed to call such sses as it thinks necessary.

(6) That the report and recommendations of the Court shall be accepted by both sides, and an Agreement in accordance with the

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of the report and recommendations of the Court, and such meeting shall be held within seven days of the convening of that meeting. If the Council fails to arrive at an agreement within fourteen days of the receipt of the report and recommendations of the Court, then matters which remain unsettled shall be referred to the Chairman of the Court for his final decision, and such decision shall be recorded in the minutes of the Council as an Agreement made between the two sides of the Council.

(9) That work shall be resumed on Monday, 17th August, or, where that is not practicable, as soon as is practicable.

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEARS 1923 AND 1924.

Industrial Relations .- The functions of the Ministry in this connection under various Acts of Parliament, under the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, and otherwise, are explained in detail. During the last four years 794 disputs have been settled with the assistance of the Ministry, of which 415 were referred to the Industrial Court for arbitration, 49 were referred to single arbitrators, 33 to *ad hoc* boards of arbitration, 10 were settled under the Conciliation Act, 1896, in 277 cases agreement was reached with the assistance of officers of the Ministry, and Courts of Inquiry (under Part II of the Industrial Courts Act) were appointed in 10 cases. Extracts from the decisions of the Industrial Court during the years 1921–24, together with some of the arguments submitted to the Court by the parties, are given in certain cases of special interest, relating to the following matters :---influence of cost of living on wages claims, wages of Government industrial employees, wages of employees of Local Authorities, railway shopmen, maintenance men in factories, definition of "area" or "district." A detailed account is also given of each of the disputes which have been referred to Courts of Inquiry during the last four years, and of the conclus of the Courts thereupon.

Employment.-At the end of 1924 there were 382 emplo ment exchanges and 772 branch employment offices in Great Britain. The total number of registrations in 1924 in Great Britain (including repeated registrations of the same individual) was 11,262,887. This is the first time that the number of registrations has exceeded nine millions, the figures for the three previous years having been 8,929,483 in 1921; 8,819,523 in 1922; and 8,774,644 in 1923.

The registrations of men in 1924 were highest in engin The registrations of men in 1924 were highest in engineering (1,034,156); mining and quarrying (688,738); transport (687,027); general labourers (638,675); building (566,855, of which skilled occupations accounted for 307,976); shipbuilding (498,905); metal manufacture (482,912); and cotton (461,844). The figure for mining and quarrying was much higher in 1924 than in 1922 and 1923, in which years the mining group took only sixth and eighth place respectively.

place, respectively. The following Table shows the number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled at Employment Exchanges during the last five

Control and a strength			Vacancies	Vacancies
			Notified.	Filled.
1920		· · · · ·	1,285,716	920,979
1921			986,266	807,328
1922	the second		839,633	697,036
1923	188 10 100	DEL MAR	1,056,970	893,713
1924	CALCULATION OF THE PARTY OF THE		1,345,394	1,143,742
The figures,	both for	vacan		nd for vacancies fill
were higher in	1924 than	in an	v previous vea	r, except the war ye
and 1919.			5 I 5	,

* Cmd. 2481. H.M. Stationery Office : price 48, 6d, net.

Another section of the Report deals with the national scheme for the employment of disabled ex-service men, which was in-augurated by Royal Proclamation in August, 1919. Under this scheme employers were invited to join the King's National Roll, on giving a written undertaking to employ a stated percentage (normally 5 per cent.) of disabled ex-service men for a period of at least twelve months. At the end of 1922 steps were taken to set up local King's Roll Committees; and in January, 1923, the King's Roll National Council was set up by the Minister of Labour, under the chairmanship of Earl Haig. At the end of 1924 there were 260 local King's Roll Committees, or other special local committees dealing with this work.

dealing with this work. Other subjects dealt with under the heading of employment include juvenile unemployment centres, and other matters specially relating to juveniles; apprenticeships interrupted by war service; oversea employment; duties under the Aliens Order; unemployment relief works, etc. *Unemployment Insurance.*—An introductory section gives an account of the changes made by the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, which came into force on the 1st August, 1924. The rest

of the chapter describes, in detail, the central and local administra-tion of the unemployment insurance scheme, under such headings as tion of the unemployment insurance scheme, under such headings as contributions (rates of contribution; amounts of contribution from employers, from workpeople, and from the State; methods of col-lecting contributions; issue and exchange of unemployment books; repayments at age 60, and compensatory payments in lieu thereof, etc.); the determination of questions of insurability; benefit (rates, periods, and conditions of benefit; determination of claims; prosecution of fraudulent claimants; special schemes; cost of administra-tion; finance of the scheme, etc.). An appendix to the chapter tion; innance of the scheme, etc.). An appendix to the chapter on Unemployment Insurance gives the substance of certain specially important decisions of the Umpire, dealing with the trade dispute disqualification; with "voluntary leaving" (*i.e.*, leaving employ-ment voluntarily without just cause); with refusal of suitable em-ployment; with persons "ordinarily" following an additional commention as well as the persons discussed of the suitable employment; with persons "ordinarily" following an additional occupation as well as the principal occupation, etc. *Trade Boards.*—On the 31st December, 1924, there were 43 Trade

Boards in existence, with 1,659 members, viz., 129 appointed mem-bers, 765 employers' representatives, and 765 workers' representa-tives. The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) had recently been dissolved, and separate Boards for England and Wales and for Scotland were in process of constitution. The Trade Boards Acts were not applied to any additional trades during 1923 and 1924 Following on computations with representatives of and 1924. Following on consultations with representatives of employers and workers, however, investigations were undertaken into wages and conditions of employment in the *light refreshments* and dining room section of the catering trade; in the meat distributive trade; and in the drapery and allied distributive trades, and were in progress at the end of December, 1924.

Appendices to the Report contain a list of the minimum time-rates payable on the 31st December, 1922, 1923 and 1924 in each of the trades covered by Trade Boards, and other particulars of the administration of the Acts.

Labour Statistics.—This is the oldest of the functions of the Ministry, dating, as it does, from a resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 2nd March, 1886, which declares that "in the opinion of this House immediate steps should be taken to ensure in this country the full and accurate collection and publication of labour statistics.'

labour statistics." Information is regularly collected, and statistics are compiled, with regard to the state of employment in the principal industries, the number and percentage of workpeople unemployed, etc.; wages, hours of labour, and other working conditions; changes in working-class cost of living; strikes and lock-outs; trade unions (member-ship, income, expenditure, etc.), employers' associations, and joint conciliation and arbitration boards; profit-sharing and labour co-partnership. Reports on these subjects, and an "Abstract of Labour Statistics," were published annually, or as occasion required, before the war, but have since been suspended for reasons of economy. It is hoped to resume the publication of the regular volumes as con-ditions become more normal; new editions of the "Abstract of ditions become more normal; new editions of the "Abstract of Labour Statistics" and of the "Directory of Industrial Associations" are in preparation, and it is hoped to publish them during the present "Abstract of year.

International Labour Organisation .- An account is given of the constitution and functions of the International Labour Organisation established under the Treaty of Versailles, and of the relations of this country therewith. The principal events of 1923 and 1924, so far as the International Labour Organisation is concerned, were the quarterly meetings of the governing body, and the fifth and sixth sessions of the annual Conference; an account is given of the pro-ceedings at each of the annual Conferences.

Temporary functions arising out of the War.-This section of the Report deals with the administration of certain schemes of training and financial assistance designed to help in the resettlement of exand infancial assistance designed to help in the resettlement of ex-service men after their discharge from the Forces, viz., the industrial training scheme, the interrupted apprenticeship scheme, the scheme of professional and business training, and the civil liabilities (re-settlement) scheme. A final chapter deals briefly with the Joint Substitution Board, established in 1920 for finding employment for ex-service men in temperary posts in the Comment service and ex-service men in temporary posts in the Government service, and for other like purposes.

Appendices.-In addition to a large number of statistical tables Appendices.—In addition to a large number of statistical tables in the body of the Report, there are 27 appendices (mainly statistical) dealing with industrial disputes, employment exchanges, unemploy-ment, changes in rates of wages, changes in cost of living, membership of trade unions, position of Great Britain as regards draft conven-tions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference etc. Conference, etc.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

August, 1925.

THE Ministry of Health have issued their sixth Annual Report,* covering the year ended on the 31st March, 1925.

Administration of the Poor Law, Etc.

The average weekly number in receipt of relief[†] in England and Wales during the year 1924–5 was 1,113,015, a decrease of 172,833 compared with the average figure for 1923–4, which itself represented a reduction of 214,089 on the corresponding figure for 1922–3. These figures represented 287 per 10,000 of the population in 1924–5, as against 335 and 393 per 10,000 respectively in the two previous wears years.

At the end of March, 1924, the number of persons in receipt of relief was 1,225,768. In June, 1924, for the first time since September, 1921, the proportion of the population of the whole country in receipt of relief fell below 300 per 10,000. Thereafter the numbers fluctuated, minimum and maximum figures being reached on the following dates :--

 5th July, 1924
 ...
 1,122,278

 16th August, 1924
 1,161,742

 4th October, 1924...
 1,036,086

 13th December, 1924
 1,079,451
 10th January, 1925 1.120,419
 31st January, 1925
 1,107,733

 7th March, 1925
 1,115,264

 28th March, 1925
 1,105,119

On the 14th August, 1924, the increased benefits provided under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, began to be pay-able; and the reduction in the numbers to be noted after the 16th August is in part due to the removal from the relief lists of persons receiving the increased benefits.

The average number (including men, women and dependent the average number (including men, wohen and dependent children) of persons receiving domiciliary relief who were insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts was 461,839 in April, 1924; 422,320 in June; 328,151 in September; 332,402 in December; and 345,779 in March, 1925. The numbers in this class have fallen by 309,355, or 47 per cent., since April, 1923, when the average number was 655,134. A comparison of the average weekly numbers of the class during the two periods (a) prior to and (b) subsequent to the end of August shows a reduction in the latter period of 91,829, or 21 per cent.

or 21 per cent. The numbers of persons (including wives and dependent children) in receipt of outdoor relief who were ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, but were not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, showed, as in former years, a seasonal decline from April to September, followed by increases in the succeeding months. The number was 39,987 in March, 1925, as against 49,968 in March, 1924, and 66,314 in March, 1923. The Report observes that "i ti is a reasonable inference from these figures that the decline in the number of insured persons in receipt of relief is only in part a con-sequence of the changes as to payment of unemployment insurance benefits which took place on the 14th August."

Of the recipients of outdoor relief who were ordinarily employed (whether insured or uninsured), including their dependants, 25 per cent. were men, 24 per cent. women, and 51 per cent. children (under 16) in March, 1925. These proportions have been practically constant since March, 1922.

Figures relating to recipients of domiciliary relief other than persons ordinarily employed showed much less marked variation; and, in contrast to those ordinarily employed, showed a considerable increase, apart from a seasonal decline during the summer months. increase, apart from a seasonal decline during the summer months. The figures were 468,519 in April, 1924; 466,073 in September; and 496,782 in March, 1925. The average for the year was 475,189, as against 419,693 in 1922-3 and 445,302 in 1923-4. It is explained in the Report that the increase was probably to some extent due to a transfer to the lists of persons who had formerly been counted as "persons ordinarily employed." Men numbered only about 13 to 14 per cent. of the persons not ordinarily employed, the remainder being about equally divided between women and children. The number of persons in receipt of institutional relief was 220.312

The number of persons in receipt of institutional relief was 220,312 on the 5th April, 1924; declined to 208,395 at the end of August; thence rose to 222,741 on the 14th February, 1925; and fell to 220,663 on the 28th March.

The reduction in the average weekly number of persons in receipt of relief in England and Wales during 1924-5, as compared with the previous year, was not consistently experienced in every Union; but, speaking generally, the conclusion stated in the Report is that "the feature of the year has been a gradual limitation of the number of Unions seriously affected by trade depression."

of Unions seriously affected by trade depression." Finance.—The estimated total expenditure on Poor Law relief during the year was £36,500,000, of which it is estimated that £31,200,000 was met, or will be met, out of rates. The corresponding figures for 1923-4 were £37,883,260 and £32,571,000. The total amount expended on out-relief (included above) during the year was £12,978,268, as compared with £14,664,802 in 1923-4, and with £17,473,155 in 1922-3. The reduction was due to a decline in the amount granted to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the figures for these persons being £4,174,382 in 1924-5; £6,409,265 in 1923-4; and £9,414,708 in 1922-3. This reduction is attributed in the Report partly to the increased unem-ployment insurance benefit payable since August, 1924. On the other hand, the increased volume of what may be called normal pauperism is reflected in an *increase* in the cost of out-relief to persons * Ord 2450. HM Stationery Office: price is fid net

* Cmd. 2450. H.M. Stationery Office: price 3s. 6d. net. † The figures given as the numbers of persons in receipt of relief exclude (a) lunatics in county and borough asylums, (b) casuals, and (c) persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only. The numbers of these classes were approximately 119 500 at the end of 1923-4, and 118,600 at the end of 1924-5.

not ordinarily employed, the figures being £8,157,833 in 1924-5, as against £7,461,832 in 1923-4, and £7,109,321 in 1922-3.

Only 24 Poor Law Authorities were, on the 1st April, 1925, authorised to borrow under the Local Authorities (Financial Pro-visions) Act, 1921, and subsequent amending Acts, as against 33 on the 1st April, 1924, and 54 on the 1st April, 1923. The total amounts the 1st April, 1924, and 54 on the 1st April, 1923. The total amounts represented by these authorisations, however, showed an increase; the figures for the three dates being £6,907,500; £6,676,500; and £5,714,000, respectively. More than £6,000,000 of the total on the 1st April, 1925, was attributable to eight Unions; so that "while the area affected by financial difficulties is being restricted, the intensity of these difficulties is not being reduced."

HQUSING.

Industries. On the 31st March, 1925, approval had been granted to schemes for the erection of 239,354 houses under the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924; of which 99,620 were to be provided by Local Authorities themselves, 132,464 by private enterprise, and 7,270 by public utility societies, etc. 72,907 of these houses had been completed and 54,131 were under construction, at the date mentioned. At the same date, 211,614 houses had been completed under theHousing Acts of 1919, making a total of 284,521 houses erected with State assistance since the War.

Of the 72,907 houses above mentioned, 64,767 were completed during the year ended 31st March, 1925; and during the same period 2,902 houses were completed under the scheme authorised by the Act of 1919. In addition, 68,975 new houses built by private enterprise without State assistance were entered on the rate books between the 1st April, 1924, and the 31st March, 1925; and 35,693 other such houses were under construction or had been recently completed, but had not been entered on the rate books on the 31st March, 1925.

Altogether, about 137,000 houses were erected during the year with and without State assistance; and it is stated in the Report that "a rate of construction appears now to have been reached which provides not merely for the normal increase in population, but also in some degree for overtaking arrears."

Loans to Local Authorities for the purchase of houses or for advances to builders sanctioned by the Ministry of Health during the year amounted to £7,349,726, nearly double the amount sanctioned for the whole period from the passing of the Small Dwellings Acquisi-tion Act, 1899, to the beginning of the year under review.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

It is stated in the Report that a Circular was issued by the Ministry of Health to Pension Committees on the 8th August, 1924, (the day after the Old Age Pensions Act, 1924, came into operation), drawing attention to the new Act, which amended the provisions of previous Acts in regard to the calculation of yearly means.*

OTHER SUBJECTS.

Other sections of the Report deal with Public Health (infectious other sections of the Report deal with Fubic Health (infectious diseases, maternity and child welfare, welfare of the blind, inspection and supervision of food, general health questions, sanitary adminis-tration, town planning, etc.); Local Government and Local Finance; and National Health Insurance. Various statistical and other appendices are added to the Report.

APPOINTMENT OF A FOOD COUNCIL.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Food Prices[†] a Food Council has been set up with the following terms of reference :—To investigate and from time to time report to the President of the Board of Trade on such questions as, by reason of complaints from persons interested or otherwise, appear to the Council to require investigation in the interests of consumer to the Council to require investigation in the interests of consumers or traders, or are referred to them by the President of the Board of Trade, relating to the supply or price of articles of food of general consumption, and in particular to the following :--wheat, flour, bread, meat, bacon and ham, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables, sugar, and tea.

and vegetables, sugar, and tea. The members of the Council are :—The Right Hon. Lord Bradbury of Winsford, G.C.B. (Chairman); Mr. G. A. Powell, C.B.E. (Vice-Chairman); Mr. F. W. Birchenough, J.P.; Alderman Charles H. Bird, C.B.E., J.P.; Mrs. B. M. Drapper, J.P.; Mr. W. E. Dudley, O.B.E., J.P.; Mr. A. E. Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Gilbert Francis Garnsey, K.B.E., F.C.A., F.S.S.; Sir John Lorne MacLeod, G.B.E., LL.D.; Mr. C. S. Orwin, M.A.; Mr. Isaac Stephenson, J.P.; and Mrs. Ada Wilson Mrs. Ada Wilson.

Mr. T. St. Q. Hill has been appointed Secretary of the Council; and all communications intended for the Council should be addressed to him at 3, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.

* In this connection it may be noted that, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 7th August, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury stated that the total number of old age pensions in payment in England, Wales, and Scotland on the 31st December, 1924, was 997,160 (men, 364,432; women, 632,728), as compared with 921,127 (men, 327,312; women, 593,815) on the 31st December, 1923. Pensions at the full rate of 10s. a week numbered 975,577, or 98 per cent. of the total, in 1924, as against 858,123, or 93 per cent., in 1923. * See the May, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE, page 155. As regards steel rolling this arrangement affects certain firms only.
 † The wages of certain classes of semi-skilled and unskilled workers and maintenance workers in steel works are also regulated in accordance with movements under this agreement (see paragraphs on page 271).

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES BY SLIDING-SCALE ARRANGEMENTS.

In an article which was published on pages 228 and 229 of the July issue of this GAZETTE, details were given of the collective agreements between employers and workpeople which provide for variations in wages in correspondence with fluctuations in the level of the cost of living. Other agreements which provide for the automatic adjustment of wages on a pre-arranged basis contain arrangements whereby wages are changed in accordance with movements in the selling price of specified products, or in some other factor. It is proposed, in the present article, to review such agreements of this nature as are known to the Department. These agreements, apart from that operating in the coal mining industry, are estimated to cover about 220,000 workers.

SELLING PRICE SLIDING SCALES.

The agreements which provide for the periodical adjustment of wages in correspondence with the selling price of certain products are almost entirely confined to the iron and steel industry, or such closely allied industries as iron mining, limestone quarrying, coke closely allied industries as iron mining, intestone quartying, coase manufacture and tinplate manufacture. The products whose prices are used for this purpose are of various descriptions. In some cases they are the actual output of the workpeople concerned, as for example, pig iron, the price of which governs the wages of blastfurnacemen in certain districts. In other cases they are articles which are manufactured from the output of the workers articles which are manufactured from the output of the workers concerned, as for instance, steel plates, the price of which regu-lates the wages of steel smelters. In a third type of case the product used is the output of a section of industry which provides the raw material for the workers concerned, as for example, steel tin

the raw material for the workers concerned, as for example, seel and bars, the price of which governs the wages of tinplate workers. The principal sections of industry in which these sliding scale arrangements operate, together with a description of the products whose price is used for regulating wages, are shown below :---

Section of Industry and District.

Product on the selling price of which wages are based.

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Pig-Iron Manufacture :	to a state of the second state of the second
Cleveland and Durham Cumberland and North Lancs.	Cleveland pig iron No. 3. Cumberland hematite pig iron, mixed numbers.
North Staffs South Staffs Notts and Derbyshire North Lincolnshire Northants	North Staffs pig iron. Northants pig iron. Notts and Derby pig iron. Lincolnshire pig iron. Northants pig iron.
South Wales and Mon West Scotland	Steel rails and steel tin bars. West Scotland pig iron.
Iron Puddling and Rolling :	Scottish finished iron.
Iron Puddling and Iron and Steel Rolling :	North of England finished iron.
Midlands	Midlands finished iron.
Steel Smelting ⁺ : Various districts in England and West Scotland.	Steel plates other than boiler plates, etc.
Steel Rolling : North of England (certain firms), Lincs, Scotland and certain other districts.	Steel plates other than boiler plates, etc.
Siemens Steel Smelting :	Steel tin bars.
Iron and Steel Rolling and Steel Smelting : South Wales and Mon. (other than South-West Wales).	Steel rails and steel tin bars.
Steel Sheet Rolling : England and Wales	Galvanised corrugated sheets (less the cost of spelter).
Coke and By-Products Manufac-	
<i>ture :</i> Tees-side	Cleveland pig iron No. 3.
Durham	Durham coke.
West Yorkshire	West Yorkshire coke.
Lancs and Cheshire North Staffs	Coke (prices fixed by the Sheffield Blastfurnace Coke Sales Association).
Iron Mining and Quarrying :	The second day of the P water
Cumberland	Cumberland hematite pig iron,
Furness	f mixed numbers.
Northants	Northants pig iron.
Leicester and Lincs (except North Lincs).	Notts and Derby pig iron.
North Lincolnshire	10
Banbury District	Northants pig iron.

Limestone Quarrying :	 Cumberland hematite pig iron, mixed numbers.
Northants	 Northants pig iron.
Tinplate Manufacture :	 Steel tin bars.
Galvanising : England and Wales	 Galvanised corrugated sheets (less the cost of spelter).
Tube Manufacture :	 Screwed and coupled tubes.
Coal Delivery (Trolleymen) :	 Coal (retail price in London).

PRINCIPAL AGREEMENTS.

In the following paragraphs a summary is given of the provisions of the more important of the agreements :-

Piq-Iron Manufacture-Cleveland and Durham : The agreements between the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association and the Cleveland and Durham Blastfurnacemen and Cokemen's Association regulating the wages of all classes of men working blastfurnace shifts, numberthe wages of all classes of men working biasturnace shirts, humber-ing about 8,000, fix certain standard rates of wages and provide for the periodical variation of these rates in correspondence with changes in the selling price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron, as ascertained by two accountants, one chosen by the employers and the other by the work-people. The price ascertained is the net average invoice price at the works of certain agreed firms. The standard rates of wages, which in works of certain agreed firms. The standard rates of wages, which in some cases are plain time rates and in others are time rates with bonus additions dependent on the output or input of the furnaces, are payable when the selling price is 67s. 6d. per ton. For each variation of 3d. per ton in the selling price from this amount $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is added to, or deducted from, the standard rates. The standard rates, which include 9s. 3d. per shift for keepers, 7s. 5d. for chargers, and 6s. for coke runners, with output bonus additions in each case, were related to the basic price of 67s. 6d. in January, 1904. As the accentriand price for the fourth cuarter of 1923 was 1924. As the ascertained price for the fourth quarter of 1923 was actually 95s. 0.99d., the standard rates became subject to an addition of $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first quarter of 1924.

The ascertainments take place at intervals of three months, and the consequent wage changes operate as early as possible in the month following the end of the quarter to which the price relates. The agreement provides that any question of difference in regard to the arrangements shall be referred to a joint committee of employers and workpeople, who, if they cannot agree, are required to appoint an umpire to settle the question.

The principal classes of workers at the blastfurnaces whose wages are not regulated in accordance with the above arrangements are maintenance men, including bricklayers and their labourers, engineers, electrical workers, boilermakers and patternmakers. The wages of these men are regulated in accordance with variations under the steel smelters' sliding scale, a description of the arrangements being given in a subsequent paragraph.

Pig-Iron Manufacture-Cumberland and North Lancashire : The rates of wages of blastfurnace workers in this district are governed by the results of a periodical ascertainment by two public accountants mutually agreed upon, one representing the employers and the other the workpeople, who examine the books of associated firms and certify the average net amount per ton, as realised at the makers, works, for West Coast hematite pig-iron ("mixed numbers") delivered for sale in the open market. The ascertainments are made at intervals of two months, and the changes in wages take effect in the month following. The standard or basis rates of wages are payable when the selling price is 70s. per ton, and for each additional 2 \cdot 4d. in the selling price $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is added to the standard rates. The standard rates, which include 8s. per shift for keepers, 6s. 4d. for slaggers, and 4s. 10d. or 5s. for labourers, subject to bonus additions, were fixed in 1919, when the ascertained selling price was 204s. 10.71d. per ton, and the addition to standard rates was accordingly $168\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Any question of difference arising in carrying out the arrange Any question of difference arising in carrying out the arrange ments is to be submitted to a joint committee of employers and workpeople, who, if they cannot agree, are required to appoint arbitrators to settle the matter. A further agreement covering these workpeople, arrived at in January, 1925, provides that, in addition to the wages determined in accordance with the arrange-ments described above, a bonus is payable, varying in amount for men on differing base rates, which is adjusted at intervals of one month on the basis of variations in the Ministry of Labour cost-

month on the basis of variations in the ministry of habout cost-of-living index number. The arrangements described above, cover the process workers and also mechanics' and bricklayers' labourers, platelayers and general labourers, numbering in all about 3,000 under normal condi-tions. The wages of bricklayers are subject to variation in accord-ance with the steel-smelters' sliding scale under arrangements identical with those which apply to similar workers in Cleveland, and which are described in a subsequent paragraph.

Pig-Iron Manufacture—Northamptonshire: An agreement of, March, 1920, between the employers' association and the trade union concerned, provided that the basis or standard wages of blast-furnace workers other than day-men should be taken as 40/93rds of their earnings in December, 1919, and those of day-men as 80/187ths of their earnings in the same month, and that to the basis wages so ascertained should be added a percentage based on the average price at the makers' works of all qualities of Northamptonshire pig iron, other than basic iron. The addition was to be made at the

rate of 1 per cent. for each variation of $2 \cdot 4d$. from a basis price of 47s. 6d. per ton. In 1922 the basis price was reduced to 40s. per ton, the other provisions remaining unchanged. The ascertainment is made quarterly by a firm of accountants specified in the agreement, or by some other firm mutually agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, to be nominated by the Board of Trade. Any changes in wages warranted by the selling price operate from the middle of the month following the end of the period to which the ascertainment relates. The arrangements also govern the wages of ironstone

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the month following the end of the period to which the ascertainment relates. The arrangements also govern the wages of ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire. The total number of workers covered by the arrangements is about 3,000. During recent months the arrangements have been temporarily modified. Reductions in wages of $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively became due, under the sliding scale, in January and April, 1925, but it was agreed, instead, that wages should be reduced by three agrued instalments access of 4 per cent in April July and by three equal instalments each of 41 per cent. in April, July and October, 1925. A further reduction which became due in July was not enforced during the current quarter.

Pig-Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Smelting, etc.—South Wales and Monmouthshire: The rates of wages of blastfurnacemen and men employed in steel melting shops and in iron and steel rolling mills at the works affiliated to the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association are made up of basis rates plus percentage additions varying in accordance with the combined average net selling price per ton realised at the makers' works for steel rails, of 20 lbs. weight per yard and upwards, and steel tin-bars of all weights. The ascertainments of the selling price are made at intervals of three months by two public accountants, one appointed by the employers and the other by the operatives. Any necessary wage changes operate from the next month but one following the end of the period to which the ascertainment relates. The sliding scale is based on an average price of £4 5s. per ton, and for every advance or reduction of 3d. between £4 5s. and £6 10s., wages are advanced or reduced by 0.25 per cent. When the price exceeds elling price per ton realised at the makers' works for advance of reduction of 5d. between 24 5s. and 20 1s., wages at advanced or reduced by 0.25 per cent. When the price exceeds ± 6 10s. wages are varied by 0.25 per cent. for each change of 6d. per ton in the selling price. In the event of any question of a general character arising in regard to the working of the agreement, general character arising in regard to the working of the agtematic, a conference is to be assembled at the request of either party. Failing a settlement by the Conference, such steps are to be taken by the parties as they may deem desirable, but, failing agreement, the difference is submitted to arbitration. The above arrangements cover upwards of 15,000 workpeople, including all clases of process workers, except steel smelters at the other parties of process workers, except steel smelters at the

Dowlais-Cardiff works, whose wages are governed by the steel smelters' sliding scale. They also cover bricklayers' labourers, but not bricklayers, mechanics and roll turners, whose wages are adjusted by negotiation between the employers' association and the South Wales and Monmouthshire Allied Engineering Trades' Association. In the Siemens steel works in South-West Wales, rates of wages

are regulated under a separate arrangement. The percentage addition to basis rates is subject to a variation of 11 per cent. for each advance or reduction of 2s. 6d. per ton from a standard price of £5 per ton, in the ascertained average net selling price at makers' works of steel tin bars of all weights. The ascertainments are made at intervals of three months, and any necessary wage changes operate from the next month but one following the end of the ascertainment period. The above arrangements, which cover about 9,000 workpeople, do not apply to mechanics, atternmakers or electricians, whose wages are adjusted in accordance with movements in the engineering industry at Swansea and Llanelly, nor to bricklayers and mason

The operation of the sliding scale has been modified by the granting of special bonuses, amounting to 30 per cent. on basis rates in the case of men receiving base rates up to 30s. a week and additional amounts ranging from 4d. to 6d. a shift in the case of men on base rates of 50s. to 30s. 1d. per week.

Iron Puddling and Iron and Steel Rolling-North of England: Prior to 1919 the wage rates of iron puddlers and millmen in Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland were to be 2s. per ton for puddling, together with 1s. for each £ in the average selling price of finished iron as ascertained by accountants, at intervals selling price of innshed iron as ascertained by accountants, at intervals of two months, from the books of associated firms. The rates of wages of the millmen were varied by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (calculated on the basic rates) for each change of 3d. per ton in the puddling rate. In 1919, however, when the hours of labour were reduced from 12 to 8 per shift, it was agreed that the rate for puddling should be 13s. 6d. per ton plus the total of the advances under the scale since the outper ton plus the total of the advances under one scale ende the the break of war, expressed in the form of a percentage equivalent to 2½ per cent. for each advance of 3d. per ton in the pudding rate. Since that date variations have been made at the rate of 10 per cent. on the basis rate for each fluctuation of £1 in the selling price. arrangement, which covers about 3,750 workers, does not apply to

arrangement, which covers about 5, 150 workers, does not apply to steel millmen employed by certain firms, in whose case wages are regulated under the steel smelters' scale. The rates of wages of certain semi-skilled and unskilled workers are likewise subject to the fluctuations of the iron scale, while the rates of other such workers and of bricklayers and their labourers, engineers, boilermakers, electricians and patternmakers are regulated in accordance with variations under the steel smelters' sliding scale, details of these arrangements being given in subsequent paragraphs.

Iron Puddling and Iron and Steel Rolling—Midlands: An agreement of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board, which was in operation for many years before the war, provided that accountants should examine, every two months, the books of certain specified firms and should take out the weights and selling prices of all classes of iron, as rolled and delivered from the mills, sold and marketed, but excluding any which had been used in other departments, and

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all steel. From these details the average net selling price was to be the realised value at the ovens in the County of all such coke, exderived and notified by the accountants to the employers' and the operatives' secretaries. The wages of the iron puddlers were then determined on the basis of 2s. 3d. together with 1s. per ton for each clusive of ballast and coke sent to makers' own works, or those of affiliated companies, is ascertained by accountants appointed by the owners. Accountants appointed by the workmen, however, have the right to attend at the offices of the works, along with the owners' pound sterling per ton in the selling price, with corresponding smaller amounts for fractions of one pound; and the wages of the millmen accountants, for the purpose of examining the returns. When the price is 25s. or less per ton the addition to standard rates of wages is 40 per cent., and for each increase of 6d. or less in the price an addi-tional 1 per cent. is payable. The ascertainments and any consequent were varied by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates for each variation of 3d. per ton in the puddling rate. In 1919 it was agreed that a standard rate of 13s. 6d. per ton should be adopted for puddling, subject to additions and subsequent variations under arrangements similar to those applicable in the North of England. The total

tional 1 per cent. is payable. The ascertainments and any consequent wage changes are made at intervals of one month. In West Yorkshire a similar arrangement operates. The price taken is that of coke and breeze, and the variations in wages are 3 per cent. for each advance of 1s. in the price above 15s. per ton. The latter price warrants an addition of 32 per cent, to the standard rates number of workers under this arrangement is about 35,000 under normal conditions. The rates of wages of certain of the unskilled workers and maintenance men, numbering about 8,000, are regulated under an arrangement whereby an adjustment of 3d. per week is made for each variation of of 1911, which is the minimum payable under the current agreement. The ascertainments and wages changes take place at intervals of three months. In North Staffordshire and Lancashire the price taken is 14 per cent. under the above scale, with a maximum adjustment in any one month of 3s. a week. It is understood that at some works the wages of mechanics and bricklayers correspond with those payable in the engineering and building industries respectively. that fixed by the Sheffield Blastfurnace Coke Sales Association. A price of 24s, per ton warrants the addition of $45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to basic rates, and for each variation of 6d, per ton the percentage is altered by 0.75 provided that wages are not to fall below standard rates, olus 32 per cent.

Steel Smelting: The level of wages of workers engaged in the production of Siemens open-hearth steel on the North-East coast, in Scotland and in Lincolnshire, and of those employed by certain firms in Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West York-shire and in the Midlands is subject to adjustment at intervals of three months. The basis or standard wages are those in operation at each works in the first three modes of 1005 Iron-Ore Mining—Cumberland: An Agreement of August, 1919, fixed rates of wages for certain classes of workers, including 18s. 9d. per shift as the bargain price for underground miners, 14s. as the minimum wage for miners and 10s. 9d. for leading labourers, and of three months. The basis or standard wages are those in operation at each works in the first three months of 1905. To these wages are added percentages based on the average net selling price per ton realised at the works of specified makers for steel plates for all purposes, 4 inch thick and upwards, except boiler plates and others of a particularly special character, made by the Siemens open-hearth process. The price is ascertained quarterly by a public accountant mutually agreed upon, and the wage changes warranted by variations in the price operate in the month but one following the end of each quarter to which the ascertainment relates. Each complete pound in the average net selling price is divided into eight steps of 2s. 6d. each, and wages are calculated by adding to or deducting from the standard rates 14 per cent. for each step by which the selling price differs from the standard price of the first quarter of 1905. Any dispute arising out of the agreement is referred to a joint committee, who, if they fail to agree, are required to appoint an granted advances of varying amounts to other classes. The new rates in the case of miners (bargain price), labourers and certain rates in the case of warying amounts to other classes. The new rates in the case of miners (bargain price), labourers and certain other underground workers, boys and surface workers, were related to an assumed price of 204s. 6d. per ton for Cumberland hematite pig-iron, mixed numbers 1, 2 and 3, and it was agreed that for each variation of 1s. per ton in the selling price from the assumed amount the rates for the higher-paid workers should be varied by 1d. per shift, those for the lower-paid workers by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift, and those for boys by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift. The miners' minimum wage and the rates for underground shiftmen were to remain unchanged till the price of pig-iron fell to 180s. per ton, and then to be subject to a fall of 1d. per shift for each further fall of 1s. per ton. The Agreement also provided that wages should not fall below the equivalent of a selling price of 75s. per ton, and that the miners' minimum should not be lower than 6s. per shift, nor the rates for other workers lower than 5s. per shift. The ascertainments and consequent wage changes are now made at intervals of one month. The arrangements under the sliding scale have been modified by the payment, since January, 1925, for six months (and subsequently extended to August) of a cost-of-living bonus of 1s. per shift to underground labourers over 18 years of age, underground shiftmen, and surface workers over 18 committee, who, if they fail to agree, are required to appoint an arbitrator, whose decision is binding on both parties. The above arrangements apply to melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, charge wheelers, etc., numbering about 20,000. The arrangements applicable to several classes of semi-skilled and unskilled workers and to maintenance men are described 18 years of age, underground shiftmen, and surface workers over 18 years of age receiving less than 6s. a shift. This bonus is related in the following paragraphs. Certain Classes of Semi-skilled and Unskilled Workers in the Iron to a cost-of-living index number of 80, and is varied by 1d. per shift for each point above or below this figure.

Certain Classes of Semi-skilled and Unskilled Workers in the Iron and Steel Industry: Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the various trade unions concerned pro-vide for the regulation of wages of all workers whose wages at 26th June, 1921, were not subject to the full fluctuations of the steel smelters' sliding scale. As from this date the workers other than Tinplate Manufacture-South Wales and Monmouthshire : The wages of workers in this industry, numbering about 26,000, are adjusted at intervals of three months on the basis of variations in adjusted at intervals of three months on the basis of variations in the average net selling price per ton at the makers' works of steel in bars of all weights as ascertained from the books of members of the South Wales Siemens Steel Association. The ascertainments are made by a firm of accountants mutually agreed upon. The scale operates by advancing or reducing wages by $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the standard rates for each variation of 2s. 6d. per ton from a basic selling price of £7 10s. The wage changes operate from the month but one after the end of the period to which the ascertainment relates. Any dimutes arising out of the Agreement are to be settled maintenance workers (respecting whom see the following paragraph), were divided into two sections, (i) those who do not, and (ii) those were divided into two sections, (i) those who do not, and (ii) those who do, receive "allowance hours" or extra payments for night shifts. For the former section, new base rates were arrived at by taking the total earnings of each man as at 26th June, 1921, inclusive of war advances, and deducting 2s. 10d. per week; to the sum remaining was added 5 per cent. in the case of those whose total war advances were less than 170 per cent. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of those whose advances were 170 per cent. or over; the totals thus arrived at were regarded as consisting of 270 parts, of which 100 parts formed the new standard or base rates, to which the full per-centages operating under the smelters' scale were to be added. For relates. Any disputes arising out of the Agreement are to be settled between the parties or submitted to arbitration. Since the slidingscale arrangement was adopted there have been modifications in certain of the base rates, and a special advance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on base centages operating under the smelters' scale were to be added. For the latter section the total war advances were taken as representing rates has been paid in addition to the percentage warranted by the selling price. The wages of maintenance men are not governed by the 152 steps, and it was agreed that wages should be varied by the equivalent of one step for each variation of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. under the above arrangements. smelters' scale. The operation of these two scales is modified by a further arrangement whereby an additional bonus has been paid Galvanising: The rates of wages of workpeople employed by members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board, mainly in South Wales and the Midlands and on the North-East Coast, are adjusted since August, 1924, ranging from 1s. 2d, per shift to those in receipt of a base wage of 3s. 10d., to 2d. to those receiving a base wage of at intervals of two months in accordance with changes in the selling price of galvanised corrugated sheets less the cost of the spelter used 6s. 6d. to 7s. a shift. The total number of workers under this arrangement is nearly 40,000.

Maintenance Workers at Blastfurnaces and Iron and Steel Works The rates of wages of bricklayers, bricklayers' labourers, engineers boilermakers, electricians, and patternmakers at blastfurnaces in Cleveland, in steel smelting shops in various districts except South Wales, and at iron and steel rolling mills in the North of England are regulated in accordance with agreements between representatives of the employers and the trade unions concerned on the basis of variations under the steel smelters' sliding scale In the case of bricklayers a basis rate of 1s. per hour, subject to

Tube-Making-Scotland : For the purpose of adjusting the wages a tonnage bonus varying according to output, has been fixed. To this basis rate is added the percentage addition payable from time to time to steel smelters. In the case of bricklayers' labourers, engineers, of workers in this industry a sales factor has been ascertained by taking the difference, as between March and April, 1921, and the eighteen months prior to 30th June, 1914, in the average net sale price per ton at the works of the companies of screwed and coupled tubes, black, up to 6 inches diameter. Similarly, a wages factor, representing the war advances up to July, 1921, has been taken as 42s. a week. The sales factor is divided into steps of 10s. each and boilermakers, electricians and patternmakers the total of the war advances which had accumulated up to the beginning of 1921, and advances which had accumulated up to the beginning of 1921, and which more or less corresponded with the general advances granted in the engineering industry, was divided into 152 equal steps. For each variation of 11 per cent. under the steel smelters' sliding scale, the rates of wages of these workers are subject to a variation equivalent to one of the 152 steps. The wages factor into an equal number of even steps. The price of tubes is ascertained quarterly, and for every complete step of variation from the maximum sales price (*i.e.*, the price for March and April, 1921) the wages fluctuate by one step of the wages factor. The ascertainments are made at intervals of three months, and the wages changes operate in the month but one following the end of Coke and By-product Works : The percentage addition to the basic rates of coke and by-product workers in Durham is subject to variation in accordance with changes in the selling price of by-product coke at the ovens in the County. The price, which represents the ascertainment period. The accountants are selected by mutual agreement between the parties; failure to agree on any matter

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in their manufacture. The cost of spelter is ascertained from the books of specified firms for the two months preceding the period to books of specified infinis for the two months preceding the period to which the ascertained price of sheets relates. The deduction is made by allowing 2 cwt. of spelter to the ton of 24-gauge sheets. The basic price of the scale, after deducting the cost of spelter, is £7 10s. per ton, and wages are varied by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates for each difference of 5s. from this price up to any amount above base. The ascertainments are made by a firm of accountants named in the 272

arising out of the agreement is to be followed by the appointment of an arbitrator, mutually selected, or appointed by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire. The agreement provides that when the selling factor has fallen three-quarters of the way from the maximum to the minimum price the future operation of the arrangement shall be con-sidered, and that nothing in the agreement shall prevent negotiations for variations in basic rates at the instance of either party. Since 1922 reductions in wages due under the agreement have not been enforced, and in 1924 a special bonus of 2s. a week was granted.

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

Apart from the agreements referred to above, there are two arrange-Apart from the agreements referred to above, there are two arrange-ments which warrant attention. The wages of ironstone miners in Cleveland are subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals following a joint conference of employers and workpeople. This conference takes into consideration, amongst other factors, the ascertainment of the price of Cleveland pig iron. The general tendency of wages, therefore, is in the same direction as that of the wages of the blast-furnace workers, though the amounts of change do not correspond therefore, is in the same direction as that of the wages of the blast-furnace workers, though the amounts of change do not correspond precisely. The other arrangement covers marl workers in North Staffordshire. In July, 1924, a minimum rate of 1s. 0¹/₂d. per hour was fixed for these workers, with a provision that it should be subject to increases bearing a fixed relation to increases in the tonnage output of the members of the Marl Owners' Association. Thus, an increase of 20 per cent. in the output yields a rate of 1s. 1d. per hour, an increase of 35 per cent. 1s. 1¹/₂d., and so on. There are also a number of other arrangements in operation governing the wages of hour, an increase of 35 per cent. 1s. 1¹/₂d., and so on. There are also a number of other arrangements in operation governing the wages of the employees of individual firms. These firms are mainly in the iron and steel industry, and the arrangements are generally similar in nature to those described above.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

COAL MINING INDUSTEY. The principle of regulating wages on a pre-arranged basis is also in operation in the coal mining industry. Under the agreement of 1924* the percentage addition to standard rates of wages is liable to variation at monthly intervals on the basis of the proceeds of the industry in each of thirteen districts, subject to provisions as to the minimum percentage payable and to minimum amounts of shift rates (see page 336 of the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1921, and page 194 of that for June, 1924). The ascertainments of the proceeds cover periods of three months. They are compiled from returns made by the owners, and are subject to a check by a joint test audit by accountants appointed by the owners and the workers. A schedule to the National Agreement defines the activities the pro-ducts of which are to be excluded from the ascertainments, and also ducts of which are to be excluded from the ascertainments, and the items in income and expenditure which are admissible or other-wise. The arrangement differs from the provisions of the agreements in the iron and steel and other industries in that it does not relate In the iron and steel and other industries in that it does not relate definite steps in wage rates above or below a specified level to steps in selling prices. Subject to certain qualifications as regards minimum rates and the carrying forward of deficiencies, it provides for the division of the proceeds in fixed proportions as between wages and profits, the proportion allocated to wages being expressed in the form of percentage additions to standard rates.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS RECEIVING POOR LAW RELIEF.

A STATEMENT[†] has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in March, 1925 (excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals), and giving some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of relief. Of an average of 883,000 such persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in March, 1925, 386,000 (comprising 96,000 men, 94,000 women and 106 000 abildrap) were persons ordinarily employed in some regular March, 1925, 586,000 (comprising 56,000 men, 54,000 women and 196,000 children) were persons ordinarily employed in some regular occupation, or wives and dependent children of such persons. The following Table gives comparative figures for England and Wales for the months of March, 1925, and March, 1924 :--

inperior distant disadi manini	ida gala	England a	nd.Wales.	
Classes of Persons in receipt of Domiciliary Relief.	Aver Numi		Average Number per 10,000 of the Estimated Population.	
Logis, indicate off strains and the second st	March, 1925.	March, 1924.	March, 1925.	March, 1924.
 Persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (whether in receipt of unemployment benefit or not) and the wives and dependent children of those persons Persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, but not so insured, and the wives and dependent children of those persons	346,000	506,000	89	132
Totals of 1 and 2	386,000	556,000	100	145
3. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief	497,000	467,000	128	121
4. Total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief	883,000	1,023,000	228	266

Statistics relating to the numbers of persons receiving Poor Law Relief in certain districts in July are given on page 294 of this GAZETTE.

* As regards the conditions under which this Agreement continues to operate,
 see the article on pages 266-7 of this GAZETTE.
 † H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

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EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

KING'S ROLL.

August, 1925.

THE King's Roll National Council held its twelfth meeting on the 21st July. In the absence in Canada of Earl Haig, the Chairman of the Council, Major-General Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B.,

D.S.O., M.P., was in the Chair. . It was reported to the Council that there are approximately 28,000 firms on the King's National Roll, and that these firms

28,000 firms on the King's National Roll, and that these firms employ approximately 360,000 disabled ex-service men. The Council have taken considerable interest in the enrolment of Local Authorities. 1,366 Local Authorities are now on the Roll. 2,445 Local Authorities are not yet enrolled, but this number includes 1,631 Authorities which employ too small a staff to be reasonably expected to enrol. All County Borough Councils are on the Roll, and only 9 County Councils and 23 Town Councils in Roll and the Roll and the reasonable are sufficiently large staff, remain England and Wales, which employ a sufficiently large staff, remain menrolled.

Mention was made of the fact that a Bill promoted by an electric supply company in London was defeated in the House of Commons in February last, largely owing to the fact that the company was not on the King's Roll. It was reported to the Council that, since that date, the company in question and a number of similar companies had joined the Roll.

had joined the Roll. The Council have considered from time to time the question of enrolment of Royal Warrant holders, and it was reported at the meeting that there are now 627 holders of the Royal Warrant on the Roll, and that only 153 such firms who might reasonably be expected to enrol were not enrolled. The Council is taking further action in the metter.

the matter. The Government rule that, save in very exceptional circumstances, Government contracts should only be allocated to firms on the King's Roll, has been followed by a number of Local Authorities; and it was reported to the Council that there are now 522 Local Authorities who either restrict their contracts to firms on the Roll or give a preference to such firms. The figures of unemployed disabled ex-Service men submitted to the Council showed that there are now approximately 35,000 unem-ployed, and that, in the opinion of the local King's Roll Committees, 15,000 of this number are handicapped from finding employment by reason of their war disability.

by reason of their war disability.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 28th July, 1925, the number of men in training was 4,340 and the number awaiting training, 1,027. Since 1st August, 1919, 93,360 men have terminated training.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 31st July, 1925, 44,719 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,870 employers, this being the same as on 30th April,

The apprentices rejected up to 31st July, 1925, numbered 2,179, this being the same as on 30th April, 1925. Of those accepted, 43,834 had terminated their training and 885 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 30th April, 1925, were 43,817 and 902

The number of men who have received Institutional Training up to 31st July, 1925, is 2,313, this being the same as on 30th April,

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1925.

THE Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1925, received the Royal Assent

THE Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1925, received the Royal Assent on the 7th August.
The summary of the Bill given in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (p. 226) indicates the main provisions of the Act as passed. The more important amendments made in the Bill during its passage through Parliament are as follows :--(i) In Section 2, the power of the Minister of Labour to waive compliance with the "first statutory condition" is extended to the 30th June, 1927 (instead of 30th June, 1926, as originally proposed in the Bill).
(ii) In Section 3, the operation of the six-day waiting period (instead of three days, as hitherto) has been postponed till the 1st October. 1925.

October, 1925.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS) ACT, 1925.

An Act has been passed to give effect to certain Draft Conventions adopted by two International Labour Conferences relating respec-tively to (i) an unemployment indemnity for seamen in the case of loss or foundering of their ship, (ii) the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers, and (iii) the compulsory medical examination of young persons employed at sea. The Act received the Royal Assent on the 31st July

The text of the three draft Conventions to which effect is given by this Act is printed as a schedule to the Act.

August, 1925.

WIDOWS', ORPHANS', AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT.

THE Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill* has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal Assent on the 7th August. Table III shows the night and day populations, and the daily movements, in counties, in county boroughs, and in boroughs and urban districts with enumerated populations of over 20,000; with the aggregate daily inward and outward movement, and the net movement (either inward or outward). The following places show the largest daily *inward* movements, *i.e.*, excess of day population over night population :---

A new subsection to Section 1 provides that children's allowances (paid to the widow of an insured man in respect of her children) and orphans' pensions (paid in respect of the orphan children of insured men or of insured widows) shall be paid while the child is Instred men or or instred widows) shall be paid wine the child remains under 14, "or the age not exceeding 16 up to which the child remains under full-time instruction in a day school." Section 18 (under which an existing widow is entitled to a widow's pension provided, *inter alia*, she has a child under 14) has been amended to provide that, if there is a child over 14 but under 16 still at school, an addi-tional allowance will be payable, although the widow is not eligible for a reiden a pension.

for a widow's pension. An amendment to subsection 1 of Section 1 makes the orphan's an excess of night population over day population, exceeds the number of places with a net daily inward movement in the proportion of about 4:3. The following summary gives all the places where the net outward movement exceeds 20,000 :--pension 7s. 6d. for each orphan child, instead of 7s. 6d. for the first and 6s. for each other child.

and 6s. for each other child. Under the Bill as introduced, certain classes of persons engaged in employments "excepted" from health insurance were, never-theless, required to be insured for pensions. This provision has now been amended to exclude teachers from the operation of the Act. A new subsection has been added to Section 13, providing that, where a person is in receipt of a pension payable by the Ministry of Pensions, the Minister of Pensions may, with the consent of the pensioner, pay any contributions payable by the pensioner as a voluntary contributor, and deduct the amount so paid from his pension.

A further provision has been added whereby an uninsured man marrying a woman who has been insured under the scheme for at least two years may elect to become a voluntary contributor. Section 24 (providing that no pension or additional allowance is

payable under this Act to or in respect of any person drawing a "service dependant's " pension) has been amended so as to exclude a parent drawing a pension in respect of his or her son's service during the War.

during the War. A new section (Section 27) has been added, providing for the modification, where necessary, of existing private pension schemes. The provision in the Bill as introduced whereby a widow in receipt of a pension was to be exempt from health and unemployment insurance has been withdrawn. A new subsection (4) has been added to Section 44, bringing within the scheme a child legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his or her parents

of his or her parents.

of his or her parents. The remaining amendments generally deal with points of detail, matters of regulation, etc.

SUPERANNUATION OF OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES: APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Health and the Secretary for Scotland have appointed a Committee to inquire and report whether any amendments are required in the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and in particular (a) whether it is desirable that the scheme of superannuation established by that Act should now be made obligatory on all Local Authorities, and (b) whether that scheme is a scheme in the scheme in the scheme is a scheme in the scheme in the scheme is a scheme in the scheme in the scheme is a scheme in the scheme in the scheme in the scheme is a scheme in the scheme is a scheme in the should, with or without modification in respect of particular classes of officers, be made applicable to all persons in the employment of those Local Authorities, other than school teachers and police. Sir Amherst Selby-Bigge, Bart, K.C.B., J.P., has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. V. L. Harkness, of the Ministry of Health, Secretary of the Committee.

CENSUS REPORT ON WORKPLACES: ENGLAND AND WALES.

In the Report on workplaces,[†] which has just been published, forming one of the Reports issued in connection with the Census of England and Wales, an attempt has been made to show to what extent the place of residence of the enumerated population differs from the place of working. It is stated that, so far as the Census Department are aware, this is the first occasion upon which statistics of workplaces have been obtained and presented by any country in the world the world.

The Report contains an explanatory preface and three Tables. Table I shows, for each county in England and Wales, and for each urban and rural district therein, the number of males and of females enumerated and working in the area; enumerated in the area, but with no fixed workplace; enumerated in the area but with workplace not stated; enumerated in the area, but with a workplace outside the area; and working in the area, but enumerated elsewhere in England and Wales.

Table II shows, in greater detail, for each borough, urban district, or rural district, the number of persons (i) enumerated in the area,

* A summary of the Bill, as introduced, appeared in the May issue of this GAZETTE (page 152). † H.M. Stationery Office; price 16s. net.

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but working elsewhere; and (ii) working in the area, but enumerated elsewhere. In each case the principal places to which the outward movement goes, and from which the inward movement comes,

In administrative co	ounty of Long	ion :—	
City of London	423,012*	Holborn	58,513
Westminster	244,406	St. Marylebone	51,500
Finsbury	65,334		
In other administrat	tive counties		
Manchester	74,944	Birmingham	33,525
Liverpool	38,007	Newcastle	22,683
The number of place	ces with a no	et daily outward mo	vement, i.e.,

In administrative county of London

Islington		57,820	Lewisham	 35,622
Wandsworth		57,371	Fulham	 31,106
Camberwell		53,585	Hackney	 29,290
Lambeth		42,855	Battersea	 26,969
ther places nea	r Lo	ndon :		
East Ham		33,992	Willesden	 28,039
Levton		32,441	Croydon	 26,476
Tottenham		28,878	Hornsey	 21,703
Walthamstow		28,402	and the second	
		A LA COMPANY		The second second second

The only other place with a net outward movement exceeding 20,000 was Salford, with 27,835.

THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT. SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS AND PRESENT

POSITION.

POSITION. THE Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was passed by the Canadian Parliament in 1907, after a strike in the coal mining industry in the province of Alberta and the consequent shortage of fuel which had emphasised the danger of disputes in certain industries. The law is limited in its main provisions to the mining industry, transport and communication, and public service utilities employing more than 10 persons, including railways, steamships, telegraph and telephone services, and the production of light, heat and power. It is declared illegal for an employer in these industries to declare or cause a lock-out of the workpeople employed by him or for workpeople to go on strike prior to or during a reference of the matter in dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation. An employer contravening the law is liable to a fine of from 100 to 1,000 dollars for each day or part of a day that a lock-out exists, and a worker on strike contrary to the Act is liable to a fine of from

1,000 dollars for each day or part of a day that a lock-out exists, and a worker on strike contrary to the Act is liable to a fine of from 10 to 50 dollars for each day or part of a day he is on strike. A penalty is also provided for anyone who incites or aids any person to declare a lock-out or to go on strike contrary to the law. The statute is administered generally by the Minister of Labour. When a difference exists between an employer and any of his workers, and the parties are unable to adjust it, either of them may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a board of concilia-tion and investigation. Within fifteen days from the receipt of the application the Minister establishes a board. Each board consists of three members nominated by the Minister, one on the recom-mendation of the employer, one on the recommendation of the work-people, and the third by agreement between the other two, or failing agreement, by the Minister. The original enactment provided that the machinery of the Act could be put into operation only on the application of one or other of the parties, but an amendment of 1918 empowered the Minister of Labour to appoint a board at the request application of one of other of the parties, but an ameliatent of 1950 empowered the Minister of Labour to appoint a board at the request of the municipality interested, or on his own motion. If a settlement is effected a memorandum to this effect is drawn up and signed by the parties, and forwarded to the Minister. Where the parties are unable to come to an agreement through a board of conciliation, the board reports to the Minister, with recommendations for the settle-ment euch report heing made public

board reports to the Minister, with recommendations for the settle-ment, such report being made public. Thirty days' notice must be given of an intended change in wages or hours of labour, and if a "dispute" ensues within the meaning of the Act no change may be made in such wages or hours of labour pending the delivery of the report of the board. The Act provides also that if the parties agree to be bound by the award of the board it may be made a rule of a court of record and enforceable at law. As regards the results of the application of the Act, it is stated that between the date of its becoming law and the end of March, 1923, application was made to the Department for a board of con-ciliation and investigation in 597 cases, and that in 93·9 per cent. of these cases disputes were averted or ended. Provision is made under the law for the voluntary application of its machinery to differences otherwise outside its scope. In such cases the application may be otherwise outside its scope. In such cases the application may be

* The night population of the City of London at the date of the Census was only 13,709; the day population was 436,721. The details in Table II, show that 19,897 came in from Islington, 18,544 from Lambeth, 18,350 from Camberwell, and so on.

made by either party but the other party must also agree to the reference to a board of conciliation and investigation. The reports of the Department of Labour show (it is stated) an increasingly large number of disputes in which voluntary application was made for the application of the Act. In the first twelve years during which the law was in force, 6 per cent. of the disputes dealt with under the Act were in industries other than mines or public utilities, whereas in the four years 1920 to 1923 inclusive 19 per cent. were dealt with by joint consent.

Recently the question as to the right of the Dominion Parliament to enact this measure has been raised before the courts of law in consequence of the refusal of the Toronto Electrical Commissioners to recognise the authority of a board of conciliation and investigation established under the Act to deal with a dispute between the Com-missioners and certain workpeople employed by them. The case eventually came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council eventually came before the Judicial Committee of the Prvy Council in England. The judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee delivered on 20th January, 1925, was to the effect that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was not within the competence of the Dominion Parliament under the terms of section 91 of the British North America Act. Lord Haldane stated that their Lordships considered the subject-matter of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to be one affecting property and civil rights and therefore reserved exclusively to the provincial legislatures. The statute was accordingly declared *ultra vires* so far as the Dominion Parliament was concerned.

In consequence of this decision declaring the 1907 Act as it then stood to be invalid, two sections were added to the Act and certain amendments introduced with the object of making clearer the original intent of the Act in certain respects. The new sections are numbered 2A and 2B. The first of these (2A) states that the Act shall be restricted in application to the following disputes only :--

(1) Any dispute in relation to employment upon or in connection with any work, undertaking, or business which is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada

(2) Any dispute which is not within the exclusive legislative authority of any provincial legislature to regulate in the manner provided by the Act.

(3) Any dispute which the Governor in Council may by reason of any real or apprehended national emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of the Act.

(4) Any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of the Act.

The second section added (2B) states that the provisions of the Act shall not be so construed as to extend the meaning of the word "employer" as defined by section two, paragraph (c) of the Act.*

THE BASIC WAGE IN QUEENSLAND.[†]

REPORT OF COMMISSION.

WHILE the main purpose of the Queensland Court of Arbitration established under the Act of 1916 is (in the words of the title to the Act constituting the Court) " to provide for the regulation of the the Act constituting the Court) "to provide for the regulation of the conditions of industries by means of conciliation and arbitration," the Court is also empowered to prescribe a minimum standard of comfort for workpeople. As a means to this end the Court makes periodical declarations as to the basic wage for Queensland, the basis so adouted providing a standard lymphical method. sis so adopted providing a standard by which wages in particular crafts and industries are fixed. The Economic Commission on the Basic Wage, appointed by the Court at the end of December last, considered that in effect it was invited by the Court to make recommendations which might be useful in forming an estimate of what such a wage should be

The Commission presented its report on 21st February, 1925, the principal recommendations being as follows :----

(1) The chief guide to be followed by the Court in declaring a standard basic wage for industries of "average prosperity" should be the capacity of industry to pay wages. Cost of living should only be taken into account after capacity to pay has been ascertained.

(2) Capacity to pay should be determined from figures showing changes in income per head, past production per head, and future production per head, of Queensland.

(3) An index of capacity to pay so determined should be the principal guide, but reference should also be made to such matters as productive efficiency, unemployment, and rates of wages in neighbouring States.

(4) The method recommended for obtaining an index of capacity to pay is as follows. An index of the value of material production per head, for the year preceding the year in which the declaration of the standard basic wage is made, is added to an index of the prospective value of

material production per head for the year in which the declaration is made. The average of the two will then give the required index. If, however, a satisfactory figure of income per head can be obtained, it should be used in conjunction with the first figure of the value of material production per head.

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(5) Arrangements should be made for the collection, analysis and tabulation of the necessary information upon which to base the index of capacity to pay.

(6) The time for the annual declaration of the Standard Basic Wage should preferably be August or September, when material information is best available.

(7) In varying the standard basic wage for industries of more or less than average prosperity the Court might consider whether it is practicable to fix craft wages as a percentage upon general rates in each industry.

(8) In determining the differences between industries, the income derived from particular industries might be ascertained from the income tax returns. Such amounts should be related to the growth of the industry and the variations in the general

(9) Consideration should be given to piece-rates as a method naintaining or increasing capacity to pay.

As regards the considerations which have weighed with wage As regards the considerations which have weighed with wage-fixing authorities generally in Australia, the report states that one of these is the "cost of living" according to some assumed or ascertained standard, while the other is summed up in the phrase "capacity to pay," *i.e.*, to pay the wage to be fixed. "Cost of living" as a principle of wage-fixing will depend primarily upon a minimum standard of comfort, and three such main standards have been put forward in Australia. The first was that laid down in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, the President of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in the Harvester Case ("the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilised community"), which in application means that a minimum wage of 7s. per day was required to being living in a civilised community j, which in application means that a minimum wage of 7s. per day was required to meet the needs of a family consisting of a wife and three children. The second standard was adopted by Mr. Justice Heydon of New South Wales, who took a man, wife and two children as a basis for the minimum living wage. This standard is followed by the New South Wales Board of Trade, which is empowered to below provide the "cast of living" of such a family the New South Wales board of Trade, which is empowered to declare periodically the "cost of living" of such a family as the basic wage for New South Wales. The third standard was that adopted by the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission in its report of 1920, *when the family consisting of a man, wife and three children was taken and the Commission found that the cost of living was on a average 25 per cent, above the Harvester prechildren was taken and the Commission found that the cost of living was on an average 25 per cent. above the Harvester pre-cedent. This last standard has nowhere been adopted by wage-fixing authorities and has in fact been rejected in Queens-land on the ground that it is beyond the present capacity of industry.

HOLIDAYS FOR WORKPEOPLE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.†

On 1st May a new Act came into force in Czechoslovakia making Similar concessions had already been granted to commercial em-ployees and miners under Acts dated 1910[±]; and 1921, while in ddition collective agreements in operation in the chief industries had contained provisions for annual holidays for workpeople. The new Act provides that every wage-earner in the permanent employ-ment of an undertaking shall have the right to a holiday of six days with pay after one year's continuous employment, of seven days after ten years' service, and of eight days after fifteen years' service. Apprentices are to be entitled to a holiday of eight days after six months' service.

The wage-earner will receive payment for holidays corresponding to his average wages during the four weeks preceding the holidays.

Holidays are to be given as a general rule between 1st April and 30th September, the precise date to be fixed by the employer in agreement with the chairman of the works council, or with a representative of the workers.

The Act will not apply to workers for whom holidays have already been provided by special legislation, or to seasonal workers, day labourers in agriculture and forestry, domestic workers, or State employees.

As regards the importance of this measure it is stated, in an article by the General Secretary of the Federation of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, that the Act will benefit two-thirds of the total number of industrial workers who have hitherto had no annual holiday at all, and also those workers whose annual holiday under collective agree-ments was less than six days. At the last census of the population in 1921—there were in Czechoslovakia 1,815,089 workers in industry, transport and commerce. It is estimated that the conditions of labour of about 520,000 were regulated in 1921 by collective agree-ments: there were thus about 1,300,000 not working under agreements and therefore not entitled to an annual holiday.

See this GAZETTE for April, 1921, page 183.
† Industrial and Labour Information, 27th April, 1925, and 6th July, 1925. International Labour Office, Geneva.
‡ A former Austrian Act which remains in force in Czechoslovakia.

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

Summary : Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included

Food only

FOOD

At 1st August the average level of retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a slight upward movement as compared with 1st July. Eggs, butter, margarine, cheese and milk were all dearer than a month earlier, but these advances were largely counterbalanced by a seasonal decline in the prices of potatoes and by a slight reduction in the average prices of flour and of bread. The remaining articles included in the statistics showed no appreciable change in price.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 68 per cent. at 1st August, as compared with about 67 per cent. at 1st July and 64 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1924

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st July and 1st August, 1925 :---

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st August, 1925, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st July, 1925.	lst August, 1925.	July, 1914.	lst July, 1925.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 6 0 10	s. d. 1 6 0 10	s. d. + 0 8 + 0 31	8. d.
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 43	0 10 ¹ / ₂ 0 5 ¹ / ₂	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	+ 0 31 + 0 01	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen-	0 10 1 0 6 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+010 + 05	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 1 0 4 0 11 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 0 ² 0 5 ¹ / ₁ 1 6 ¹ / ₂	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0 & 6 \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter-	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 1 \\ \end{array}$	1 7 0 101 2 51 0 32 0 51	1 6 ³ 0 101 2 51 0 34 0 54	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 11 \\ + 0 & 1\frac{5}{4} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potstoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 22 0 82 0 7 0 12 0 42	1 113 1 103 1 13 0 7 0 7 1 0 1 2 0 11	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 \ 10^{\frac{1}{21-9}} \\ + 0 \ 9^{\frac{1}{21-9}} \\ + 0 \ 5^{\frac{1}{21-9}} \\ + 0 \ 0 \ 5^{\frac{1}{21-9}} \\ + 0 \ 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 0 \\ + 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$

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

	Ist Augu	Percentage I ist 1925, as ith July, 192	compared	Corre- sponding
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	figure for 1st July, 1925.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 83 49	Per cent. 77 52	Per cent. 80 51	Per cent. 80 51
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Bibs Thin Flank	47 14	43 18	45 16	45 16
Mutton, British- Legs Breast Mutton Frozen-	.96 .78	96 72	96 75	97 7 7
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	88 33 66 126	80 33 63 99	84 33 65 112	85 33 65 113
Fish Flour Bread	75 80	79 76	77 78	80 81
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	57 84 58	62 74 65	60 79 62	59 80 59
Butter- Fresh Salt Cheeset	71 68 62	74 67 65	72 68 63	63 61 58
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	14 74 106*	- 68 92	10 71 99	4 45 126
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	69	67	68	67

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

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... 73% ... 68%

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st August the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 125 and 130 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

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

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st August is, approximately, 73 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 73 per cent. at 1st July and 71 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1924. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1925 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different accounting to price of the prices of the standard standard was adequate or not). different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in In expenditure have been energied in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1925.

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914-All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Month (beginning of)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January February	10-15 15	35 35	65 65-70	85-90 90	120 120	125 130	165 151	92 88	78 77	77	80 79
March	15-20	35-40	70	90	115	130	141	86	76	78	79
April May	15-20	35-40		90-95 95-100	110 105	132	133	82 81	74	73	75
June	25	45	75-80		105	150	119	80	69	69	72
July	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73
August	25	45-50		110	115	155	122	81	71	71	73
September	25	50	80-85		115	161	120	79	73	72	
October	30			115-120		164	110	78	75	76	
November	30-35			120-125		176	103	80	75	80	
December	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	

NOTE

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was an improvement in employment during July in the coal mining industry. There was also some improvement in the tinplate and steel sheet and glass bottle industries; but in the pottery, iron and steel, cotton, wool textile, linen, jute, lace, textile blacking and dyeing, and clothing industries there was a decline. On the whole employment was worse than in July last year.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 27th July, 1925, was 11.5, as compared with 12.2 at 22nd June, 1925, and with 9.9 at 28th July, 1924. For males alone, the percentage at 27th July was 12.1, as compared with 13.4 at 22nd June; for females, the figure at 27th July was 9.9, as compared with $9 \cdot 0$ at 22nd June. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage un-employed was $11 \cdot 2$ at the end of July, 1925, compared with $12 \cdot 3$ at the end of June, and with $7 \cdot 4$ at the end of July, 1924. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered* at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Heinin as unemployed at 27th July, 1925, was approximately 1,262,000, of whom 948,000 were men and 246,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 29th June, 1925, it was 1,368,000, of whom 1,062,000 were men and 241,000 were women; and at 28th July, 1924, it was 1,089,000, of whom men numbered 826,000 and women 107,000 197.000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.-Employment at coal mines, though still bad, showed a marked improvement. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th July, 1925, was 1,048,270, a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with June, 1925, was 1,010,210, a per cent. as compared with July, 1924, but there was an increase in the average number of days worked per week by the pits. In the fort-night ended 25th July, 1925, the average was 5.05 days as compared with 4.54 in June, 1925, and 4.61 in July, 1924. At iron mines employment continued bad. At the mines covered

by the returns there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 10.4 per cent. compared with July, 1924. The average number of days worked per week by the mines that were working was 5.30, days worked per week by the mines that were working was 5.30, as compared with 5.34 in June, 1925, and 5.46 in July, 1924. At shale mines employment continued fair. At limestone quarries it was fairly good in the Buxton and Clitheroe districts, and moderate in the Weardale district. At slate quarries it continued good, and at chalk quarries slack. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scot-land, employment was reported as good in broken stone and bad in dressed stone. At the Cornish tin mines it continued good, and at the china clay quarries, fairly good.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further decline, and continued bad; of a total of 482 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of July was 136, as compared with 148 in June and 175 in July, 1924. At iron and steel works employment continued bad, and showed a further slight decline. Employment in the tinplate and steel sheet trades, though still bad, showed a marked improvement; the number of mills in operation at the end of the month was 499, as compared with 489 in June, 1925, and with 542 at the end of July, 1924

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.-In the engineeri trade employment continued bad on the whole and showed a slight decline in practically all sections. It was again very bad in the marine engineering section, and bad in the heavy engineering section; whilst on railway engineering work it remained only fair with a continuance of short time at some centres. Employment remained fairly good on electrical work, but in the motor and cycle section a seasonal decline was experienced and employment was only fair. In the textile machinery section in Lancashire the improvement noted in the previous month was maintained. In improvement noted in the previous month was maintained. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment continued very bad and showed little general change compared with the previous month. Employment in the other metal trades remained moderate on the whole. It was fairly good in the stove and grate trade; fair in the hollowware, brasswork, needle and fishing tackle, sheet metal, nut and bolt and file trades; moderate in the metallic bed-stead, tube, cutlery and farriery trades; and slack or bad in the wire, jewellery and plated ware, chain and anchor, and copper trades

Textile Trades .- In the cotton trade employment continued slack, and showed a further slight decline. In the American spinning section the working hours were generally restricted to 39¹/₄, and in the Egyptian section employment was moderate. In the weaving department there was little change on the whole. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continued bad; a stoppage of work owing to a trade dispute began towards the end of July in Yorkshire and part of Lancashire. In the hosiery trade employment was still bad; in the lace trade it also continued bad; in the silk

* It should be noted that some unemployed persons, e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to unemployment benefit, or who are not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, do not register at the Employment Exchanges.

trade it remained fairly good generally. Employment in the carpet trade showed a decline, but was fair on the whole; in the jute trade it continued slack; in the Irish linen trade employ-ment continued bad, and showed little change from the previous month; in Scotland it remained slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment remained slack on the whole, short-time working still being fairly general; with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton it continued fair.

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Clothing Trades.-Employment in the retail branch of the tailoring trade continued fairly good generally; in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branch it remained fair on the whole, although a slight seasonal depression was reported in some districts. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment remained good in most district, but several declarges most districts, but seasonal slackness was reported in certain areas. In the corset and shirt and collar trades employment was fair generally; in the felt hat trade it showed a further improvement and remained fairly good on the whole. In the boot and shoe trades employment showed a further decline in most districts, and on the whole was worse than in June.

Leather Trades .- Employment in the tanning and currying section was slack, and in some centres a decline was shown; in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section it was fair on the whole, and at Birmingham it was generally good; with saddlery and harness makers it was again bad, except in London and Birmingham where some improvement was reported.

Birmingham where some improvement was reported. Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades continued good in most districts with skilled operatives, other than painters, but was generally slack with unskilled workers. It remained very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers; good at most centres with masons, carpenters and joiners; fairly good on the whole with slaters and with painters in many districts; and fair with plumbers. With builders' labourers it continued slack on the whole. In the brick trade employment continued good. In the furnishing trade employment remained fairly good on the whole. With coachbuilders, millsawyers and brushmakers it was fairly good; with coopers it showed an improvement and was good; with packing-case makers it continued slack.

With packing-case makers it continued stack. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued fair generally. With letterpress printers employment continued fairly good; at Birmingham it showed a slight decline, but in London, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow there was an improvement. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained good. In the lithographic printing trade it was again fairly good, and was better than in June at Manchester and Glasgow, but was slightly worse at Birmingham. With litho-graphic artists employment was good in London, but slack and worse than in June at Manchester. With bookbinders employment was moderate on the whole. moderate on the whole.

Pottery and Glass .- In the pottery trade employment showed a further decline, and there was much unemployment and short-time working. In certain branches, however, it was reported as good. In the glass trade employment continued moderate on the whole.

Agriculture and Fishing .- In England and Wales the supply of Agriculture and Fishing.—In England and Wales the supply of labour has been sufficient in most districts, but occasionally local shortages have been felt. In Scotland the supply of skilled labour was generally sufficient, but scarcity of casual labour was reported in some districts. In the fishing industry employment continued

Dock Labour and Seamen .- With dock labourers and seamen employment continued slack on the whole.

General.—The following Table shows, month by month since July, 1924, (a) the percentages unemployed among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, (b) the percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and (c) the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	Percen	tage Uner	mployed a	mong	Number of Unem-
Date. (End of Month.)	Trade	Insu	ployed Registered at Ex-		
	making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	changes.
1924.					
Tesler	7.4	10.5	8.1	9.9	1,089,000
	7.9	11.3	8.8	10·6 10·8	1,191,000 1,243,000
	8.6	11·5 11·9	9.0	11.1	1,247,000
	·· 8·7 8·6	11.8	8.9	11.0	1,233,000
		-11.7	9.0	10.9	1,319,000
December*					1,010,000
1925.	A Standards	treak ?	A Standard		1
Tamana	9.0	12.1	9.6	11.5	1,287,000
To - L mar a more	9.4	12.3	9.5	11.6	1,287,000
	9.0	12.1	9.2	11.4	1,249,000
April	9.4	12.0	9.1	11.2	1,251,000
and a second sec	10.1.	12.1	8.9	$11 \cdot 2$ 12 \cdot 2	1,253,000
	12.3	12.1		11.5	1,262,000
July ···	11.2	12.1	3.9	11.2	1,202,000

* The figures for insured workers relate to 22nd December.

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TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 962,239 in branches covered by the returns received, reported 107,531 (or $11 \cdot 2$ per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of July, 1925, compared with $12 \cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of June, 1925, and $7 \cdot 4$ per cent. at the end of July, 1924.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting		d of y, 5.*	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	at end of July, 1925.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Engineering and Ship-	144,507	35,215	24.4	-10.7	+ 19 · 5	
building Miscellaneous Metal Textiles :	343,322 48,128	52,136 3,058	15·2 6·4	+ 0.6 + 0.5	+ 2.3 + 0.5	
Cotton Woollen and Worsted	58.994 ‡ 52,837	3,472† ‡ 1,519	5·9 ‡ 2·9	+ 0.4 ‡ - 0.4	-0.6 +0.9	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	102,846 28,159	2,765	2·7 4·0	-0.2 + 0.2	-0.8 -2.6	
Woodworking Olothing :—	41,785	1,769	4.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	
Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather	80,967 48,888 5,875	4,449 250 799	5·5 0·5 13·6	+ 0.9 - 0.1 + 1.0	+ 0.3 + 6.4	
Glass Tobacco§	1,207 4,724	23 956	$\frac{1\cdot9}{20\cdot2}$	$\begin{array}{c} \dot{+} & \bar{0} \cdot 1 \\ \dot{-} & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	-2.1 -2.6	
Total	962,239‡	107,531‡	11.2‡	- 1·1‡	+ 3.8‡	

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 11.5 per cent. (males 12.1 per cent., females 9.9 per cent.) at 27th July, 1925, as compared with 12.2 per cent. (males 13.4 per cent., females 9.0 per cent.) at 22nd June, 1925, and 9.9 per cent. (males 10.5 per cent.) at 22nd June, 1925, and 9.9 per cent. (males 10.5 per cent., females 8.1 per cent.) at 28th July, 1924. Tables showing the numbers un-employed in the principal industries appear on pages 284 and 285.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in July, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 278 to 283. (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trada and		Workpeople included in the Jul		NEL KA	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a		
Trade.	in the July, Returns for 1925, July, 1925.		19, 25.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
oal Mining on " hale "		1,048,270 7,163 4,095	per v by M 5.	Worked week lines. 05 30 90	Days. + 0.51 - 0.04 + 0.04	Days. + 0.44 - 0.16 + 0.08	
ig Iron inplate and Steel S on and Steel	 heet	 64,881	Bla 1. Mills W 49 Shifts V	week).	Number. - 12 + 10 Per cent. - 2.4	Number. - 39 - 43 Per cent. - 6.2	
Tottla	Nur	(b) OTHE	R TRADE	11	al Wages P	aid to all	
		Employe		100	Workpeo		
Trade.	Wee ende 25t	d Dec.	(+) or (-) on a			(+) or -) on a	
			Year	Tala	Manth	1	
Ture, 1723, con	July 192		ago.	July, 1925,		Year ago.	
extiles :		5. ago. Per cent. 30 - 0.4 77 - 1.5 49 - 0.6 96 - 0.1 80 - 0.6	$\begin{array}{c c} & \text{ago.} \\ \hline & \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 5 \cdot 0 \\ - & 6 \cdot 6 \\ 8 & - & 1 \cdot 8 \\ 6 & + & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c c} & \text{ago.} \\ & \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ 1 & - & 3 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ 6 & + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ 6 & - & 3 \cdot 4 \\ 7 & - & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	ago. Per cent. + 2·2 -11·5 -11·4 - 7·6 + 0·1	

to the members of fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit." ‡ Owing to a dispute in the woollen and worsted industry, figures for July, 1925, are not available. The percentages for June, 1925, and July, 1924, excluding these returns, would be 12.4 and 7.5 respectively. § The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are member makers

aly cigar makers. aparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

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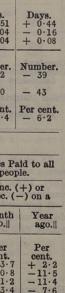
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The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Trade Union Returns are furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail, on pages 284 and 285.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July, though still bad, showed a marked improvement in nearly every district as compared with the previous month. The decline in the Scottish districts was principally due to holidays.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th July, 1925, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent., as compared with that at 27th June, and of 11.0 per cent. as compared with that at 26th July, 1924.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th July was 5.05, an increase of 0.51 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th June, and of 0.44 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th July, 1924.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 25th July, 1925, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included

Luchan har harry	Wage Ea	l Numbe rners on Books at	Colliery	Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	25th July,	(-)as c) or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		
	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th July, 1925.	inc.(+)	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire West Yorkshire Darbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs, t Worcs. and Salop	46,559 137,191 10,582 118,162 65,832 96,045 63,115 66,715 66,715 19,609 34,413 34,502	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -1.6 \\ -2.2 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.7 \\ -3.0 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \hline \text{cent.} \\ -26.7 \\ -19.4 \\ -1.9 \\ +1.4 \\ -6.4 \\ -8.9 \\ -4.5 \\ -1.6 \\ -8.9 \\ -4.3 \\ -4.9 \\ \end{array}$	Days. 5·35 4·76 4·00 5·52 5·55 5·52 5·55 5·22 5·46 5·47 5·73 5·38 5·85	$\begin{array}{c} +1\cdot14\\ +0\cdot55\\ -1\cdot14\\ +0\cdot66\\ +2\cdot09\\ +1\cdot17\\ +1\cdot28\\ +1\cdot06\\ +0\cdot68\\ +1\cdot22\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days.} \\ + 0.90 \\ - 0.01 \\ + 0.49 \\ + 1.22 \\ + 0.48 \\ + 0.91 \\ + 0.99 \\ + 0.48 \\ + 0.20 \\ + 0.65 \end{array}$	
Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon. England and Wales	13,740 1,639 14,720 209,731 932,012	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.8 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 1.2 \\ + 0.2 \\ \hline - 1.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -8.6 \\ -12.8 \\ -20.8 \\ -13.2 \\ \hline -10.5 \end{array} $	5•71 5•04 5•47 5•10 5•27	+1.65 +0.49 +1.59 -0.21		
SCOTLAND : Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	14,525 26,756 74,977	-0.3 -0.9 -0.6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8 \cdot 1 \\ - 12 \cdot 9 \\ - 17 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	4 · 68 2 · 78 3 · 28	-1.99	+2.09+0.51+0.52	
Scotland	116,258	- 0.6	-15.2	3.34	-1.41	+ 0.71	
GREAT BRITAIN	1,048,270	-1.0	-11.0	5.05	+0.51	+ 0.44	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th July, 1925, was 0.72 of a day per week, of which 0.21 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties, and 0.30 was due to holidays. The figures for the fortnight ended 27th June, 1925, were 1.23 of a day, of which 1.14 was lost through want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 26th July, 1924, the average time lost was 1.15 of a day per week, of which 0.71 of a day was lost through transport difficulties and want of trade and 0.39 of a day was due to holidays. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-quarter of a day per week. review was about one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th July, 1925, was returned to the Mines Department at 18,907,600 tons, as compared with 16,171,000 tons in the four weeks ended 27th June, 1925 (which included the Whitsun holidays), and with 19,382,400 tons in the four weeks ended 26th July, 1924.

The *exports of coal*, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal-equivalent of coke and manu-factured fuel, amounted to 6,151,934 tons in July, compared with 5.269.478 tons in June.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.6 at 27th July, 1925, as compared with 25.0 at 22nd June, 1925, and 6.8 at 28th July, 1924. Details of the percentages for different areas are shown in the following Table :—

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

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with a Percentage Unemployed Area. 27th July, 1925. Month ago. Year ago. ENGLAND AND WALES: $22 \cdot 3$ 23 \cdot 0 - 11.4 - 10.3+ 8.0 + 14.5Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West- $\begin{array}{rrrrr} + & 7 \cdot 5 \\ - & 5 \cdot 4 \\ - & 16 \cdot 5 \\ - & 25 \cdot 0 \\ - & 17 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ 23·1 9·0 9·5 6·3 7·6 2·2 7.56.44.11.60.91.2++++ morland Yorkshire Lancs and Cheshire -+++ Worcester and $\begin{array}{c} + & 9 \cdot 0 \\ - & 5 \cdot 6 \\ - & 30 \cdot 3 \\ + & 9 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ 13.39.0 3.714.5 $\begin{array}{r} - & 12 \cdot 7 \\ - & 18 \cdot 4 \\ - & 10 \cdot 3 \\ - & 7 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ + 7.5 - 10.9 13.7 England and Wales ... - 6.7 + 9.4 SCOTLAND 21.0 - 10.4 + 7.8 14.6 GREAT BRITAIN ...

August, 1925.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. Iron Mining.

Although there was a slight improvement in the Cumberland and Lancashire district, employment on the whole continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemploy-ment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27.7 at 27th July, 1925, as compared with 25.4 at 22nd June, 1925, and 17.6 at 28th July, 1924.

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

1 - 1. and an (- 1. and any super beymineted a	peo] Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 25th	Dec. $(-)$. (+) or -) as com- d with a for 25t		Inc. (Dec. (-) pared	as com-	
AND AND MARKED	July, 1925	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland	3,772	Per cent. - 4.0	Per cent. + 3·2	Days. 5·33	Days. + 0.04	Days . + 0.13	
Cumberland and Lancashire	2,486	+18.8	-15.2	5 ·46	- 0 ·51	- 0.20	
Other Districts ALL DISTRICTS	905	$\frac{-17.5}{+0.6}$	-35.7 -10.4	4·74 5·30	+ 0.45 - 0.04	-1.01 - 0.16	

Shale Mining.

At shale mines employment continued fair on the whole. At mines employing 4,095 workpeople during the fortnight ended 25th July, 1925, there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 1.2 per cent. compared with July, 1924. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 5.90 in July, 1925, com-pared with 5.86 in June, 1925, and 5.82 in July, 1924.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further decline and was bad. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.4 at 27th July, 1925, as compared with 19.4 at 22nd June, 1925, and 14.5 at 28th July, 1924. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing at the end of July 17,133 workpeople, a decrease is shown of 7.8 per cent. compared with June, and a decrease of 20.3 per cent. compared with July, 1924. The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 136, a decrease of 12 since the beginning of the month and a decrease of 39 compared with July, 1924.

* See note * in previous column;

August, 1925.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the end of July, 1925, June, 1925, and July, 1924 :---

Districts.	Total Number		Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of			
	of Furnaces.	July, 1925.	June, 1925.	July, 1924.	Morag	
ENGLAND AND WALES.				e-in-haite Asertino	1000	
Durham and Cleveland	111	35	36	45	1000	
Cumberland and W. Lancs Other parts of Lancs	47	4	7	11	in the second	
and Yorks (including Sheffield)	35	15	16	16	-	
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	73 23	37 11	38 12	42 15	-	
Worcester and War- wick South Wales	60 32	10 8	10 8	10 7		
Total, England and Wales	381	120	127	146	100	
SCOTLAND	101	16	21	29	1992-	
Total	482	136	148	175		

The production of pig iron in July amounted to 492,700 tons, as compared with 510,300 tons in June, and 615,600 tons in July, 1924.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during July and showed a further slight decline as compared with the previous month. Short time was reported to have been worked in many districts. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25.0 on 27th July, 1925, as compared with 24.7 on 22nd June, 1925, and 19.7 on 28th July, 1924. According to returns received from firms employing 64,881 work-people, the volume of employment during the week ended 25th July, 1925 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 2.4 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and by 6.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.3 in each of the three periods under review. The following Table summarises the information from those employers who furnished returns :--

employers who furnished returns :---

August 6-6 - 100.0	empl	of Workp oyed by king retu	firms	Aggree	ate 1 hifts
21 11. 1000	Week ended 25th	Dec.	(-) as bared h a	Week ended 25th	In De c
	July, 1925,	Month ago.	Year ago,	July, 1925.	Morag
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Pe
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	7,504 2,143 23,745 3,242 7,896 6,644 13,707	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 4 \cdot 0 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$-14.0 \\ -28.6 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 1.8 \\ + 1.9 \\ - 9.7$	41,585 9,607 116,731 17,049 43 861 36,632 77,072	+1
TOTAL	64,881	- 2.5	- 5.2	342,537	-
DISTRICTS.					
Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc	13,161 18,277 2,054	+ 1.4 - 0.3 + 3.5	-1.8 -3.3 -10.2	73,616 93,775 11,148	+ ++
Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties- Wales and Monmouth	6,729 6,470 3,793 8,101	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.6 \\ -0.9 \\ -3.9 \\ +1.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4 \cdot 1 \\ - & 19 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 8 \\ - & 6 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	34,436 34,381 19,771 44,693	-1 + + +
Total, England and Wales Scotland	58,585 6,296	- 1.6 - 9.8	- 5.0 - 7.2	311,820 30,717	=1
TOTAL	64,881	- 2.5	- 5.2	342,537	-

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 590,400 tons in July, 1925, as compared with 585,400 tons in June, 1925, and 693,300 tons in July, 1924.

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

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Inc. (+) or
Dec. (-) in
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onth	Year
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	+"1
- 7	- 26
- 5	- 13
- 12	- 39

Number of

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with a th Year

0,	ago.
er nt.	Per cent.
0.8 2.9 3.3 2.4 1.7 4.1 3.2 2.4	$\begin{array}{r} -16.5 \\ -29.6 \\ -0.8 \\ -1.9 \\ -2.6 \\ +2.1 \\ -10.3 \end{array}$
2.4	- 6.2
1.3	- 2.9
0·4 6·1	- 4.9 - 9.5
3·6 1·6 6·1 3·2	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 17 \cdot 4 \\ - 5 \cdot 7 \\ - 5 \cdot 5 \end{array} $
0.9	- 5·7 -11·7

2.4 - 6.2

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during July, though still bad, showed a marked improvement as compared with the previous month; a number of the mills were still idle. At the end of the month 499 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 489 at the end of June,* and with 542 a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the end of July, 1925, at the works covered by the returns received, as compared with June, 1925, and with July, 1924 :---

Works.	Numb	er of Works	o Open	Number of Mills in Operation				
	At end of	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
Prosections and 12240.2024	July, 1925.	Month ago,	Year ago.	of July, 1925.	Operation	Year ago,		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	70 13	·*	- 8	381 118	+ 11* - 1	= 37		
TOTAL	83	*	- 8	499	+ 10*	- 43		

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed on 27th July, 1925, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employ-ment Exchanges, was 13.2, as compared with 19.0 on 22nd June, 1925, and with 2.6 on 28th July, 1924. These percentages include persons working part-time and not actually employed on the dates mentioned. mentioned.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1925, amounted to 105,119 tons, or 13,422 tons more than in June, 1925, and 1,144 tons more than in July, 1924.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued bad on the whole and showed a slight decline in practically all sections. It was again very bad in the marine engineering section and bad in the heavy engineering in the marine engineering section and bad in the heavy engineering section, whilst on railway engineering work it remained fair with a continuance of short time at some centres. Conditions remained fairly good on electrical work, but in the motor and cycle section a seasonal decline was experienced and employment was only fair. In the textile machinery section in Lancashire the improvement noted in the previous month was maintained. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 27th July, 1925, and the increase or decrease compared with June and with a year ago :--

	5, 2014	Numb			Workpe July, 19		mployed	and the second s	
Divisions,	Engineering, ngineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Engineering. Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Afreraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr as con	the asse $(+)$	
	Engineers' Engineers' and Ste	Engi	Marine Engineering,	Consta Engi	Construction Repair of Mu Vehicles, Cy		Month ago.	Year ago.†	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	6,622 2,095 1,693 8,067 21,006 19,336 16,015 1,070 2,008	400 373 119 1,265 500 1,283 299 28 21	109 107 432 54 8,051 273 3,174 32 1,218	89 24 73 538 1,071 145 1,059 31 14	1,816 888 756 6,779 711 2,024 808 129 189	9,036 3,487 3,073 16,703 31,339 23,061 21,355 1,290 3,450	$\begin{array}{r} - & 364 \\ - & 419 \\ + & 27 \\ + & 1,503 \\ + & 1,105 \\ + & 543 \\ + & 809 \\ + & 119 \\ + & 297 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	1	1	13,450	3,044	14,100	112,794	1	- 11,225	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	7.5 5.0 4.9 9.1 16.2 13.6 18.8 13.3	4.6 4.4 4.0 5.4 7.0 7.6 8.8 8.0 17.5	16.0 3.4 6.6 3.5 31.0 14.4 15.6 17.8 21.4	4·3 4·5 12·0 8·9 15·8 8·1 18·8 5·8 70·0	5.5 3.9 4.0 8.0 6.9 10.0 8.2 6.9 12.2	6.8 4.5 4.8 8.2 17.4 12.6 17.2 11.8 22.6	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \end{vmatrix} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7\\ -1.6\\ -0.7\\ -2.5\\ +3.6\\ +2.7\\ +0.3\\ +2.8\\ +0.4 \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	12.4	6.0	20.3	12.7	6.9	11,4	+ 0.4	- 0.7	

On the North-East Coast employment was again bad on the whole and showed a further decline both in general engineering and in the marine engineering section, which was very bad. Conditions were still moderate at Newcastle, but on the Tees and Wear employ-ment continued to decline. In Yorkshire employment was still very moderate and rather worse than in the previous month, the textile machinery section showing continued slackness. In Lincoln-shire employment remained moderate but showed signs of continued improvement. improvement.

* The figures for June have been revised. † In comparing the two sections of this Table it must be remembered that the numbers of insured workpeople, on which the percentages are calculated, were not the same a year ago as at present.

In Lancashire and Cheshire the improvement in the textile machinery section was maintained, but there was some decline in employment in the electrical and motor vehicle sections, while in the locomotive section short time was reported at more than one centre. In heavy engineering work employment remained bad and showed a further decline. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district a

seasonal decline was experienced in the motor and cycle sections and employment was only fair on the whole, although still good at and employment was only fair on the whole, although still good at Coventry. A decline was also reported in the electrical engineering section, whilst on heavy engineering employment remained depressed. Employment at Nottingham continued moderate on the whole. At Derby conditions remained fairly good on general engineering and in the motor section, but short time continued in operation on railway work. At Leicester employment remained fair.

In the Eastern Counties employment was still fair and continued to improve. In the London district, also, continued improvement was shown on the whole and employment remained fair, although some slight falling off was experienced in the electrical and motor some sight failing off was experienced in the electrical and motor sections. Practically no change was noted in the Southern Counties, employment remaining fair on the whole, and good, with a little falling off, in the locomotive, motor and electrical sections. In South Wales employment was again bad and showed a decline.

In Scotland employment remained bad and was worse than in June, except at sewing-machine works in the Glasgow district, where activity continued. At Belfast conditions were again bad and worse than in the previous month.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during July, and showed little

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during July, and showed note general change compared with the previous month. In comparison with a year ago there was again a considerable decline. On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad on the whole. A decline was experienced on the Tyne, although with joiners employment was fair. On the East Coast it continued generally slack, showing an improvement on repair work at Hull, but a decline at Grimsby. On the Thames and South Coast it was again slack, but showed, on the whole, a further improvement, again slack, but showed, on the whole, a further improvement, particularly on repair work at Southampton. At the Bristol Channel ports employment remained bad on the whole; an improve-ment was reported at Cardiff and Swansea, but a decline was experienced at Barry. On the Mersey it was still slack. In Scotland a further decline was experienced and employment was very bad on the whole; it was moderate, however, with joiners on the Clyde. At Belfast it was again bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 27th July, 1925, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd June, 1925, and with a year 9.00 :---

Divisions.	Fotal Number of sured Workpeople Unemployed at 27th July, 1925.	Decreas	se (+) or se (-) as ed with a	Percentage Inemployed at 7th July, 1925.	Decreas	se(+) or se(-) in tage as d with a
	Total Insured Unen 27th	Month ago.	Year ago.	Pei Unen 27th	Month ago.	Year ago.
London South-Eastern South-Western Morth-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,768 702 3,335 48 32,685 10,608 24,082 3,737 6,355	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 304 \\ + & 134 \\ - & 1,056 \\ - & 7 \\ + & 670 \\ + & 193 \\ + & 1,272 \\ + & 58 \\ - & 302 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8.4 \\ - 6.0 \\ + 0.8 \\ - 12.4 \\ + 15.0 \\ + 6.8 \\ + 10.7 \\ + 2.6 \\ - 8.1 \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND.	84,320	+ 658	+ 12,308	33.1	+ 0.3	+ 6.7

COTTON TRADE.

COTTON TRADE. DURING July employment continued slack, and showed a further slight decline. The working hours in the American spinning section were very generally restricted to 394, the amount recommended by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations; and, in addition, spinners in this section have been recommended by the Federation to stop a full week between the end of July and the end of August, over and above the ordinary trade holidays. In the Egyptian spinning section employment was moderate; there was no organised short time in this section. In the weaving depart-ment there was on the whole little change. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in the Egyptian spinning section, but an improvement in the American spinning section; there was little change in the weaving department. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.6 on the 27th July, 1925, as compared with 8.7 on the 22nd June, 1925, and with 15.8 on the 28th July, 1924.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stalybridge, and Stockport districts employment with spinners continued slack, organised short time, as mentioned above, being in force in the American section. With weavers in the Oldham district employment was worse than a month earlier, especially in the velvet section; it also showed a marked decline with warpers. In the Bolton district employment was moderate with spinners: there was no organised short time, but some mills were running short time or stopping their machinery in sections; and the holiday stoppage at the beginning of the month was extended by some firms. Employment with weavers in the Bolton district was poor, and worse than in June; a large number of looms were stopped owing to lack of orders. In the Leigh district employment in the spinning section was reported as good, most mills being on full time; at Bury it was worse than in June. In the Rochdale district employment continued slack, and showed a further decline. decline.

decline. Employment in the principal weaving centres showed little change on the whole during July. In the Burnley district some firms extended the holiday, and many weavers were minding less than their full complement of looms. In the Blackburn district employ-ment was bad; the number of idle looms was increasing, and the holiday stoppage at the end of the month was extended by many firms. At Darwen a large number of looms were still idle, and there was a marked decline in employment. At Accrington, Farn-worth, and Nelson, full time was maintained; and there was an unsatisfied demand for weavers of certain classes of goods at the two last-named places. At Todmorden there was no material change, about 25 per cent. of the operatives being on short time or change, about 25 per cent. of the operatives being on short time or otherwise under-employed.

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

		Number o Vorkpeop			Wages p Workpeo	
this and a tomate be	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a
	25th July, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th July, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	11,066 20,729 33,123 7,460 8,552	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.8 \\ - & 2.6 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 2.4 \\ - & 0.7 \end{array}$	£ 17,668 34,280 59,192 18,323 16,168	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 7 \cdot 1 \\ - & 5 \cdot 6 \\ - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 5 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 7 \cdot 4 \\ + & 4 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
Total	80,930	- 0.8	- 0.3	145,631	- 3.7	+ 2.
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	4,222 8,065 10,346 13,916	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.1 \\ + 0.0 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 0.2 \end{array} $	+ 3.9 +17.6 + 0.2 - 4.5	7,318 14,188 18,143 23,459	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ - & 11 \cdot 8 \\ - & 4 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	+ 8.0 + 25.3 + 8.6 - 6.0
wood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	8,511 3,932 5,553	$+ 0.1 \\ -10.4 \\ + 2.0$	+ 6.3 - 7.9 - 3.9	14,721 6,832 9,659	-3.3 -5.2 +3.6	+ 28.9 - 2.2 - 7.2
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	8,536 9,111 2,273 4,086 2,379	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 6 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 3 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 4 \cdot 0 \\ - & 9 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	16,886 20,393 3,878 6,568 3,586	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.8 \\ + 1.8 \\ - 6.2 \\ - 16.3 \\ - 19.6 \end{array} $
Total	80,930	- 0.8	- 0.3	145,631	- 3.7	+ 2.

cotton trade were registered :--

Department.	for E	er of App Imployme h July, 1	ent at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1st June, 1925.			
Stat State	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Warping and	1,234 7,862	8,007 7,580	9,241 15,442	+ 110 + 1,740	+ 1,810 + 1,003	+ 1,92 + 2,74	
Winding Weaving Other Processes	1,540 1,425 609	12,495 4,990 522	14,035 6,415 1,131	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \\ - & 612 \\ - & 152 \end{array}$	+ 1,916 - 1,713 - 52	- 2,32	
Total	12,670	33,594	46,264	+ 1,085	+ 2,964	+ 4,04	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 51,000,800 lbs. in July 1925, compared with 61,715,200 lbs. in June, 1925, and with 64,387,000 lbs. in July, 1924. The *exports* of cotton yarn were 14,044,700 lbs. in July, 1925, compared with 13,272,800 lbs. in June, 1925, and with 12,665,000 lbs. in July 1924

lbs. in July, 1924.

The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 370,841,700 square yards, as compared with 337,963,300 square yards in the previous month, and with 383,760,900 square yards in July, 1924.

August, 1925.

August, 1925.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued bad and was considerably worse than a year ago. A stoppage of work owing to a trade dispute began towards the end of July in Yorkshire and part of Lancashire (see page 267).

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $21 \cdot 3$ on 27th July, 1925, as compared with 19 $\cdot 7$ on 22nd June, 1925, and 7 $\cdot 0$ on 28th July, 1924. The figure for 27th July, 1925, is affected by the dispute, which was in progress at that date.

In Yorkshire generally, prior to the dispute, employment was bad. In the Stockport district employment continued poor and showed a considerable decline as compared with June. With blanket manufacturers at Witney an improvement was reported. At Trowbridge employment was described as fair.

In Wales a slight improvement was reported at Newtown during the last two weeks of July. At Aberystwyth there was little improvement, while in the Llanidloes district trade was reported to be virtually at a standstill.

In Scotland employment on the whole continued slack, although some improvement was reported at Greenock and Ayr.

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

		Number of Workpeople.			
	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended	In Dec
	25th July, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th July, 1925.	Mon ago

Departments. Wool sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	312 3,090 5,219 3,779 977	Per cent. - 0.6 - 3.2 - 0.3 - 0.7 - 0.9	Per cent. - 9.8 - 8.8 - 5.2 - 2.3 - 0.4	£ 684 5,931 8,969 8,675 2,058	Per cent. - 1.0 - 4.9 - 2.1 + 3.4 	Per cent. -11.4 -18.7 -11.6 - 7.0 - 5.6		
TOTAL	13,377	- 1.1	- 5.0	26,317	- 0.8	-11.5		
Districts. HuddersfieldDistrict Leeds District Dewsbury and Bat- ley District Other Parts of West Riding	1,488 1,548 1,162 2,045	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ - & 2 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	Per cent. - 5·2 - 4·4 - 7·2 - 1·1	£ 3,147 3,199 2,440 4,514	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ - & 6 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	Per cent. -19·2 -15·9 -16·3 - 7·0		
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	6,243 3,241 3,893	- 0.2 - 3.1 - 0.9	$- 4 \cdot 1$ $- 6 \cdot 7$ $- 5 \cdot 2$	13,300 6,053 6,964	+ 0.6 - 1.5 - 2.8	$ \begin{array}{c} -14 \cdot 0 \\ -17 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $		
TOTAL	13,377	- 1.1	- 5.0	26,317	- 0.8	-11.5		

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

Departments. Wool sorting and combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	3,567 13,591 5,228 2,784 1,579	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \textbf{cent.} \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 16·9 - 5·3 - 2·7 - 3·8 - 8·5	£ 8,195 20,092 9,638 6,880 2,571	Per cent. - 0.5 - 5.5 - 7.6 + 4.0 + 3.0	Per cent. - 20-5 - 7-9 - 12-8 - 5-6 - 15-0
TOTAL	26,749	- 0.6	- 6.6	47,376	+ 1.2	-11.4
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Biding	13,206 4,294 2,259 2,647 3,224	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ + 6 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 8.0 - 6.5 - 7.2 - 4.3 - 3.9	£ 24,071 7,400 3,792 4,873 5,717	Per cent. - 4.5 + 5.9 + 3.3 + 3.3 + 20.5	Per cent.
Total, West Riding Other Districts	25,630 1,119	- 0.8 + 2.1	$- \frac{6 \cdot 8}{- 1 \cdot 2}$	45,853 1,523	+ 1.2 + 1.5	$-11 \cdot 6 \cdot$
TOTAL	26,749	- 0.6	- 6.6	47,376	+ 1.2	-11.

Returns from firms in the *woollen* section, employing 12,405 workpeople, showed that about 49 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 25th July, to the extent on the average of about 10 hours. In the *worsted* section returns from firms employing 25,687 workpeople in the same week showed that about 38 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 9 hours on the average.

extent of about 9 hours on the average. The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 6th July, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 67 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were registered. registered

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

es paid to people.

nc. (+) or c. (-) on a th Year ago.*

Departments.	for 1	per of App Employme n July, 19	nt at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1st June, 1925.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool sorting Wool washing and	1,119	8	1,127	+ 30	- 24	+ 6	
preparing	1,268 1,360	604 1,517	1,872 2,877	+ 8 - 200	$+ \frac{72}{37}$	+ 80 - 237	
Wool carding Woollen spinning Worsted drawing and	1,502 849	248 397	1,750 1,246	$ \begin{array}{c c} - 108 \\ + 10 \end{array} $	$- 90 \\ - 37$	- 198 - 27	
spinning	938	5,121	6,059	- 127	- 798	- 925	
warping Worsted winding and	295	323	618	+ 40	+ 72	+ 112	
warping Woollen weaving Worsted weaving	190 668 243	2,003	2,193 3,710	- 4 + 102	+ 473 + 64	+ 469 + 166	
Other processes	1,495	3,348 406	3,591 1,901	+ 46 - 93	+1,428 + 12	+ 1,474 - 81	
TOTAL	9,927	17,017	26,944	- 296	+1,135	+ 839	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 20,148,700 lbs. in July, 1925, compared with 40,060,900 lbs. in June, 1925, and with 26,191,700 lbs. in July, 1924.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,460,700 lbs., compared with 2,923,500 lbs. in June, 1925, and with 4,642,800 lbs. in July, 1924.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 19,163,100 square yards, compared with 15,507,200 square yards in June, 1925, and 26,643,600 square yards in July, 1924.

The exports of blankets were 76,135 pairs, 66,452 pairs and 172,195 pairs in July, 1925, June, 1925, and July, 1924.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in most districts, and on the whole was worse than in June, and worse also than a year ago. An increased amount of short time was worked during the month. As, has been the case for many months, employment was worse in the heavy boot trade than in the light trade.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.8 on 27th July, 1925, as compared with 10.2 on 22nd June, 1925, and 7.5 on 28th July, 1924.

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

	V	Vorkpeor	ple.	, I	Carnings.	- 12-3	
	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (- Dec. (-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	July, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
England and Wales : London Leloester	1,895 7,180	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -1 \cdot 5 \\ -2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 9.5 - 1.3	£ 4,152 16,060	Per cent. - 5.6 - 7.7	Per cent. - 14.1 - 9.9	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Northampton Country	1,994 6,841	-1.3 - 1.2	$- \frac{4 \cdot 4}{- 3 \cdot 1}$	3,979 16,110	-4.9 -3.9	$-\frac{17\cdot 3}{-11\cdot 4}$	
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,649 3,171 2,493 3,969	+ 0.1 - 0.8 + 0.3 - 0.3	$+ 1 \cdot 3$ - 0 \cdot 8 + 0 \cdot 8 - 4 \cdot 3	16,962 7,924 5,832 8,141	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ +0.3 \\ -1.9 \\ -3.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 6 \\ - & 5 \cdot 9 \\ + & 5 \cdot 4 \\ - & 11 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,976 1,847	+ 0.3 - 1.7	$-\frac{8.6}{-2.9}$	4,021 3,934	$^{+2.2}_{-7.5}$	-12.0 - 5.7	
Rossendale Valley)	4,925	-0.2	+ 3.2	11,094	- 3.9	- 1.0	
Birmingham and Dis- trict	1,052	- 0.9	- 0.8	1,855	-10.3	- 19.0	
Other parts of England and Wales	1,134	- 4.5	- 2.8	1,980	- 7.0	- 17.1	
England and Wales.	46,126	- 0.9	- 1.7	102,044	- 3.9	- 8.1	
Scotland	2,570	+ 0.7	- 2.9	5,632	+ 5.6	+ 1.3	
Great Britain	48,696	- 0.8	- 1.8	107,676	- 3.4	- 11.6	

Returns from firms employing 36,000 operatives in the week ended 25th July, 1925, showed that about 38 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, to the extent of about 12 hours each, on an average.

In London employment was quiet and slightly worse than in June. At both Leicester and Northampton a decline was reported, and employment was generally depressed, with much short-time working, though there was a slight recovery at Northampton in the last week of the month in consequence of holiday orders. Employment was bad, and worse than in the previous month, at Hinckley; few firms were on full time. At Raunds employment remained fairly good, as a result of work on Government contracts, but in the Buchden as a result of work on Government contracts; but in the Rushden district it declined, a large number of women being unemployed. Practically all operatives at Wellingborough were on short time, and employment continued bad. At Kettering less than threequarter time was worked on an average, though here, also, as at Northampton, there was a slight recovery in the last week of the month; although women were fairly well employed, there was considerable unemployment among male operatives.

August, 1925.

August, 1925.

Employment was poor, and worse than in June, at Leeds, though, as in previous months, factories making light footwear remained fairly busy. At Stafford employment was slack, and showed a decline, short time again being prevalent; at Norwich there was a decline, nearly all firms being on short time. A slight improvement was reported in the heavy boot trade of Kingswood, many firms reverting to full-time working; but at Bristol employment remained poor. At Street employment remained slack; in the Rossendale poor. At Street employment remained stack, in the Valley it continued fairly good, and showed a marked improvement in the last week of the month.

At Aberdeen, Glasgow and Maybole employment was fair; it was quiet at Edinburgh, and slack at Dundee and Ayr.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 6th July, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 77 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered :---

Department.	Number of Applicants for Employment at 6th July, 1925.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Ist June, 1925.			
Bell GTV.001 & statement	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Bootand Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Kough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	167 504 1,510 2,4 2,901 1,566 474 51 690	47 26 15 1,870 48 527 191 4 7	214 530 1,525 1,894 2,949 2,093 665 55 697	+ 2: + 3 + 6: + 8 + 23 + 12: + 7	$ \begin{array}{c} +168 \\ - 4 \\ +207 \\ - 74 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 32 \\ + & 38 \\ + & 168 \\ + & 168 \\ + & 438 \\ + & 202 \\ + & 202 \\ + & 68 \\ \end{array} $	
Total	7,887	2,735	10,622	+ 38	9 + 293	+ 682	

The exports of boots and shoes in July, 1925, amounted to 127,926 dozen pairs, or 25,339 dozen pairs more than June, 1925, but 23,079 dozen pairs less than in July, 1924.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

In the paper trade employment generally continued fair. Short time was reported in a few districts, particularly in the brown paper and hand-made sections.

With letterpress printers employment continued fairly good; in Birmingham it was slightly worse compared with the previous month, but in London, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow there was an improvement. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued good.

Employment in the lithographic printing trade was again fairly good; it was better than in June at Manchester and Glasgow, but was slightly worse at Birmingham. With lithographic artists employment was good in London, but slack, and worse than in June, at Manchester.

In the bookbinding trade employment on the whole was moderate and remained about the same as during the previous month; some short time was reported at several centres, including London and Edinburgh.

The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was $4 \cdot 6$ at 27th July, compared with $4 \cdot 9$ at 22nd June and $4 \cdot 9$ at 28th July, 1924. In the paper and paper board industry, the percentage was $6 \cdot 9$ at 27th July, compared with $6 \cdot 7$ at 22nd June and $6 \cdot 6$ at 28th July, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was $5 \cdot 8$ at 27th July, compared with $6 \cdot 2$ at 22nd June and $6 \cdot 6$ at 28th July, 1924.

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

bi per cont. of class a file order of show	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1925.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
east sizes started		July, 1925.	June, 1925,	July, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties,	34,928	1.6	1.7	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	13,874	3.1	3.3	3.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	8,056 5,797 6,516	2·9 2·1 3·1	2·7 2·7 2·7	3·2 2·8 2·6	+ 0.2 - 0.6 + 0.4	-0.3 -0.7 +0.5
Total	69,171	2.2	2.3	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,312 14,675	2·2 3·6	2·2 3·6	2.7 4.3		$\frac{-0.5}{-0.7}$

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during July, although failing to maintain fully the standard of the previous two months, remained good in most districts with skilled operatives, other than painters, but generally slack with unskilled workers; it was rather better, on the whole, than at the beginning of July, 1924 (prior to the national dispute), particularly in the London Division.

As regards individual occupations, employment continued very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers, and good, at most centres, with carpenters and joiners and with masons. A shortage of one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives, chiefly bricklayers and plasterers, was again reported in a considerable number of districts. Employment with slaters and tilers varied in different districts but was fairly good on the whole; it was generally fair with plumbers. Painters experienced a further slight decline, but employment was still fairly good in many districts with skilled men; it remained slack, on the whole, with builders' labourers, although reported as good in a few districts. although reported as good in a few districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate per-centages* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 27th July, and the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with June, 1925, and July, 1924 :—

Occupations.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at	Approxi- mate Per- centage*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage as compared with a		
	27th July, 1925.	Unem- ployed.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Labourers of above All other occupations Total	715 529 237 221 9286 2,023 22,630 21,080	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	+ 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 1.7 + 0.7	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.9 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 1.8 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 2.1 \\ - & 3.9 \\ \end{array} $	
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western North-Eastern North-Eastern Sectland Wales Northern Ireland	5,067 5,082 6,196 8,429 8,811 5,731 2,840	8 · 9 4 · 6 5 · 7 7 · 8 9 · 6 9 · 5 8 · 6 11 · 0 25 · 0	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 0 \cdot 8} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 0 \cdot 5} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 0 \cdot 6} + \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.3 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 1.8 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 1.3 \\ + 1.1 \\ \end{array} $	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	. 59,226	8.2	+ 0.7	- 1.7	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 137 of the principal urban Returns from Local Authorities in 137 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 14,820,000, show that in July, 1925, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,266,800, as compared with £4,377,400 in June, 1925, and £4,975,300 in July, 1924. Of the total for July, 1925, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,491,100; factories and workshops for £202,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £422,200; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,151,000.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good on the whole and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Full time was worked in most districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th July, 1925, was 6.4, as compared with 6.2 at 22nd June, 1925, and with 6.4 at 28th July, 1924.

The following Table summarises the information received from

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

those employers who furn consideration :	ished returns	for the	three	periods	under
consideration :					

		Number Vorkpeor	Total Wages all Workp		
Districts.	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. Dec.
the barrier makes	25th July, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1925.	Mont ago.
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	1,967	Per cent. - 2.6	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + 6.7 \end{array}$	£ 5,302	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per}\\ \operatorname{cent}\\ -0 \end{array}$
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern Counties.	5,142	+ 1.4	+13.3	13,749	- 4.
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,658	+ 0.5	+ 8.2	4,670	+ 0.
Scotland	231	+ 2.7	- 3.3	619	+ 6.
TOTAL	8,998	+ 0.4	+10.3	24,340	- 2.

POTTERY TRADES.

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

Employment was reported to be good at Worcester, fair at Bristol and moderate at Glasgow.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19·1 at 27th July, 1925, as compared with $17\cdot4$ at 22nd June, 1925, and $11\cdot6$ at 28th July, 1924.

		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
CRAINSREED BARRIELS	Week ended	ended Dec. $(-)$		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th July, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th July, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANOHES. Ohina Manufacture Rathenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,461 8,296 1,823	Per cent. - 0·3 - 0·8 - 0·3	Per cent. + 1.5 + 0.6 + 1.3	£ 2,643 15,666 3,518	Per cent. - 5.0 - 1.6 + 1.7	Per cent. - 7.6 + 1.0 + 2.5	
TOTAL	11,580	- 0.6	+ 0.8	21,827	- 1 ·5	+ 0.1	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts TOTAL	8,709 2,871 11,580	-0.4 -1.3 -0.6	+2.3 -3.6 +0.8	15,393 6,434 21,827	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.7 \\ - 3.6 \\ \hline - 1.5 \end{array} $	+ 0.4 - 0.5 + 0.1	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,494 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 4,348, or 41 per cent., were working on an average 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th July, 1925.

SEAMEN.

DURING July employment continued slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage un-employed at 27th July was 20.5, compared with 20.0 at 22nd June, and 18.2 at 28th July, 1924.

On the Thames the demand for men was fairly brisk in the first half of July, but declined somewhat later. It was quiet on the Tyne, but improved a little towards the end of the month. The demand on the Wear improved, being described as brisk at the end of the month. It was quiet to moderate on the Tees, and fair on the whole at Hull. The demand was quiet throughout the month at Southampton, and quiet to moderate at Bristol. At Avonmouth and at Newport it was generally fair. The demand at Cardiff was moderate until the latter part of the month, when a substantial improvement occurred. At Swansea it was quiet at the beginning of July, and improved subsequently, being reported to be very good at the close of the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was very fair on the whole. At Manchester it was generally fair. On the Thames the demand for men was fairly brisk in the first Manchester it was generally fair.

The demand on the Clyde fluctuated, being described as quiet at the end of the month. It was somewhat quiet at Leith, and remained very slack at Belfast.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during July :---• It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate agagements, and not of separate individuals. † Including Birkenhead and Garston. ‡ Including Avonnouth and Portishead. § Including Barry and Penarth.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

MI IMANIY	Number of Seamen* shipped in							
Principal Ports.	July,	Inc. (+ Dec. (-	-) or -) on a	Seven Months ended				
enter andijest to seco	1925,	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1925.	July, 1924.			
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpoolt	14,185 869 8,811 10,506 2,469 418 436 1,934 1,395 1,404 3,375 685	$\begin{array}{r} + & 67 \\ + & 130 \\ + & 197 \\ - & 1,676 \\ + & 681 \\ + & 262 \\ + & 215 \\ + & 612 \\ + & 15 \\ + & 15 \\ + & 100 \\ + & 845 \\ + & 1,081 \\ - & 46 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +1,627\\ +181\\ -1,809\\ +2,209\\ +2,283\\ +147\\ -165\\ -111\\ +342\\ +214\\ +185\\ -501\end{array}$	84,992 5,974 56,140 65,894 1,900 2,653 10,695 7,575 6,020 17,903 4,803	78,979 5,438 57,750 55,756 12,015 1,339 3,087 10,781 1,36 6,305 6,013 20,538 5,553			
SOOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	361 543 3,462	- 25 + 231 - 403	- 58 - 61 - 241	2,404 2,392 21,019	2,491 1,964 21,316			
NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast TOTAL	314 51,191	+ 275 + 2,571	+ 2,345	1,181 305,539	1,531			

paid to (+) or (-) on a

Year ago.*

Per

cent. + 15.0

+ 20.6

+ 15.3 + 3.7 3 + 17.8

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during July was still slack generally. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service 29.6 per cent. were unemployed at 27th July, 1925, as compared with 30.7 per cent. at 22nd June, 1925, and with 25.0 at 28th July, 1924.

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

ALL PLATE	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.							
(ESIAN)	In	Docks.						
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— 4th July 1925 11th " 18th " 25th "	4,680 5,269 5,475 5,301	2,068 2,341 2,215 1,935	6,748 7,610 7,690 7,236	7,315 7,356 7,527 7,417	14,063 14,966 15,217 14, 6 53			
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th July, 1925	} 5,181	2,140	7,321	7,404	14,725			
Average for June, 1925	4,425	2,604	7,029	7,808	14,837			
Average for July, 1924	4,872	2,288	7,160	7,353	14,513			

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in July was 1,153, as compared with 1,045 in the previous month, and with 754 in July, 1924.

East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers and teemers on the North-East Coast continued bad. With other classes of workers it was fair and somewhat better than in June on the Tyne, but on the Wear and at Blyth it continued slack. At Hull and Middlesbrough employment was still slack, but showed a tendency to improve. At most of the Fast Anglian ports it was fair. most of the East Anglian ports it was fair.

Liverpool.—Employment was fair and showed a slight improve-ment on the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing-houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th July was 15,905, compared with 15,457 in the four weeks ended 29th June, and with 14,914 in the four week ended 28th July. 1924. The and with 14,914 in the four week ended 25th July, 1924. The clearing houses was £43,839 in the four weeks ended 27th July, compared with £40,174 in the four weeks ended 29th June, and with £41,003 in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1924.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—At Manchester employment was fair but worse than in June. At the South Wales ports it was still very slack generally. Slightly improved conditions were reported from Bristol and Avonmouth, but at Southampton there was a decline in consequence of a slackening in the fruit and potato traffic from the Channel Islands. At Plymouth and other South-Western ports employment continued to be fair on the whole.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued good at Greenock, moderate at Glasgow, and slack at Leith. At Dundee it improved, but was still described as slack. At Belfast employment improved and was good.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on the 27th July, 1925.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value $\pounds 250$ per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, inter alia, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be "lodged" at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or ceases to be employed in an insured trade without claiming benefit. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following table and the figure given on page 286 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

The term "unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 27th July, 1925, were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," "furloughed," or on short time, and whose unemployment books were lodged at Exchanges, are counted in the statistics as "unemployed."

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

In order to enable a comparison of the unemployment position to be made over a longer period than hitherto, there are given in this issue, figures showing the increase or decrease at 27th July, males and females, of the changes in the percentages, given in previous issues, has not, however, been continued.

to desper of second states and second	a linguisme supported			NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.									
INDUSTRY.	INSUE J (GREA				E OF UNI BOOKS RE LODGED A TH JULY, AT BRITAL HERN IRE	MAINÍNG .T 1925. N AND	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 27TH JULY, 1925.				INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND) AS COMPARED WITH		
All of the second secon		10.100	1.2 ⁵⁰ (1.498		eat Britain rthern Irel		Great Britain	22ND	28тн	23RD
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	(Totals.)	JUNE 1925.	JULY 1924.	JULY 1923.
Fishing	25,150	600	25,750	2,846	87	2,933	11.3	14.5	11.4	11.5	- 1.1	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Mining:	1,252,430	7,920	1,260,350	183,217	1,226	184,443	14.6	15.5	14.6	14.6	- 10.4	+ 7.8	+ 11.6
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	10,120 20,550	40 50 300 10 1,610	17,090 5,000 36,140 10,130 22,160	4,735 820 2,519 285 1,171	6 1 10 145	4,741 821 2,529 285 1,316	27·8 16·6 7·0 2·8 5·7	15·0 2·0 3·3 9·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 27 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} + 10.1 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 2.4 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 1.3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4.5 \\ - & 5.8 \\ + & 2.8 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.9 \end{array} $
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	13,270	270	13,540	415	29	444	3.1	10.7	3.3	3.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7	- 1.6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:-	13,230	260	13,490	2,207	22	2,229	16.7	8.5	16.5	16.5	+ 2.8	+ 8.7	+ 9.6
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	11,110	690	11,800	1,640	64	1,704	14.8	9.3	14.4	14.4	+ 1.1		+ 0.2
Cement Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	15,330 62,770	690 7,720	16,020 70,490	567 3,563	27 923	594 4,486	3·7 5·7	3·9 12·0	3·7 6·4	3.6 6.2	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	- 3·7	- 7.0 - I.1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	37,960	35,290	73,250	5,194	8,824	14,018	13.7	25.0	19.1	19.1	+ 1.7	+ 7.5	+ 5.9
Glass Trades :	21,750	5,230 1,780	26,980 18,040	2,566 2,765	392 - 152	2,958 2,917	11·8 17·0	7·5 8·5	11·0 16·2	10·9 16·1	- 1·3	$- \frac{1.5}{- 1.3}$	- 4.4 - 6.5
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, &c. Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	13,820	21,630 5,440	97,640 19,260	7,377 840	1,206 407	8,583 1,247	9·7 6·1	5·6 7·5	8·8 6·5	8.6 6.5	$+ 0.2 \\ - 0.5$	- 1·5	- 2.9 - 6.1
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	12,910	3,530	16,440	618	166	784	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	58,070	21,630	79,700	4,994	1,577	6,571	8.6	7.3	8.2	8.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	- 1.4
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnace: Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- steel Melting and Iron Puddling Mills		310	30,190	6,427	27	6,454	21.5	8.7	21.4	21.4	+ 2.0	+ 6.9	+ 11.5
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	203.150	4,120	207,270	51,564	278	51,842	25.4	6.7	25.0	25.0	+ 0.3	+ 5.3	+ 4.]
Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates	36,500 24,960 25,690	4,300	29.260	4,644 3,524 5,106	292 342 175	4,936 3,866 5,281	12·7 14·1 19·9	8.3 8.0 11.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$12 \cdot 4$ $13 \cdot 2$ $19 \cdot 4$	+ 0.2 - 5.8 + 1.1	+ 1.5 + 10.6 + 6.1	-3.6 + 9.7 - 0.5
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	20,480	4,010	24,490	3,173	467	3,640	15.5	11.6	·14·9	14.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.8	+ 5.0
Engineering, etc. : Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Construction and Repair of Vehicles : Construction and Repair of Motor	588,500 58,080 64,860	38,880 13,450 1,250 890	627,380 71,530 66,110 24,010	75,920 3,358 13,386 3,000	1,992 930 64 44	77,912 4,288 13,450 3,044	12·9 5·8 20·6 13·0	5·1 6·9 5·1 4·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	184,500	18,840	203,340	12,805	1,295	14,100	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	+ 0.9	÷ 1·4	- 2.7
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	22,090		and and all	2,327	234	2,561	10.5	9.5	10.4	10.2	+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 3.0
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building			a free and the free	3,499	39	3,538	6.9	3.3	6.8	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.0

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Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :--Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-facture facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture ... Other Metal Industries ... Textile Trades :-Cotton ... Woollen and Worsted Silk Linen Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making ... Hosiery ... Lace Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Leather and Leather Goods :--

 Learner and Learner Goods :-

 Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...

 Saddlery, Harness and other Leather

 Goods Manufacture ...

 Clothing Trades :-

 Tailoring ...

 Dress and Mantle Making and

 Millinery ...

Printing and Paper Trades :--Paper and Paper Board Making ... Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... Wall Paper Making and Paper Stationery and Typewriting Requisite (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding 155. Building and Construction of Works :---Building Public Works Contracting, etc. 713,0 133,7 Other Manufacturing Industries :--Rubber Manufacture Olleloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games, and Sports Regulsites Manufacture

165.6 163,9 115,1 146,0 113,8 Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour 193,5 21,0 Distributive I rades 807, Commercial, Banking, Insurance and 64,0 129,04 224,3 65,5 42,5 101,1 21,3 84,7

TOTAL

284

August, 1925.

INDUSTRY.

8,480,6 ...

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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INSUI (GRE	ATED NUR RED PERS JULY, 192 AT BRITA PHERN IRI	SONS AT 24. IN AND	MENT E 1 27TH (GREA	R OF UN BOOKS RE LODGED A M JULY, AT BRITAN HERN IRE	MAINING AT 1925. IN AND	PERO	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 27TH JULY, 1925.			DEC TOTA (GREA NORTI	REASE (+ DREASE (- L PERCEN T BRITAN HERN IRH DMPARED	-) IN TAGES IN AND LAND)
Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	. Total.		at Britain thern Irels		Great Britain only.	22ND JUNE	28TH JULY	23RD JULY
Men.				doi:		Males.	Females.	Total.	(Totals.)	1925.	1924.	1923.
251,610	3,480	255,090	84,068	252	84,320	33.4	7.2	3311	33.4	+ 0.3	+ 6.7	- 10.1
74,780 11,970		81,870 12,850	8,473 1,086	668 29	9,141 1,115	11·3 9·1	9·4 3·3	11·2 8·7	11.0 8.6	+ 0.5 + 0.6	+ 0.8 - 1.4	- 6.3 - 8.0
48,700 23,540		74,940 31,680	3,355 3,260	2,071 863	5,426 4,123	6·9 13·8	7·9 10·6	7·2 13·0	7·2 13·0	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.5 \end{array}$	- 0·8	$- 2.9 \\ - 4.5$
15,630	11,860	27,490	2,159	1,459	3,618	13.8	12.3	13.2	13.2	- 0.4	+ 1.5	- 3.7
18,600 5,330	11,210 430	29,810 5,760	2,286 496	1,409 8	3,695 504	12·3 9·3	12·6 1·9	12·4 8·8	$\begin{array}{c}12\cdot 4\\8\cdot 6\end{array}$	+ 0.3 + 2.2	- 2.7 + 4.3	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 8 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
27,420 112,180	19,940 63,370	47,360 175,550	3,321 10,943	1,964 7,208	5,285 18,151	12·1 9·8	9·8 11·4	$11 \cdot 2$ $10 \cdot 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	+ 0.5 - 0.1	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.8 \end{array}$	$- 2 \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot 0$
201,450 110,650 15,880	360,940 150,240 25,840	562,390 260,890 41,720	19,530 21,413 897	45,589 34,082 1,989	65,119 55,495 2,886	9·7 19·4 5·6	12·6 22·7 7·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.6 \\ 21.3 \\ 6.9 \end{array} $	$11.6 \\ 21.2 \\ 6.9$	+ 2.9 + 1.6 - 0.2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.2 \\ + 14.3 \\ + 2.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 9.7 \\ + & 12.0 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array} $
25,620 13,150	57,510 28,070	83,130 41,220	8,348 4,111	24,598 9,853	32,946 13,964	32.6 31.3	42·8 35·1	39·6 33·9	30.5 33.9	+ 2.2 + 18.0	+ 27.6 + 24.7	+ 0.2 + 19.9 + 23.0
7,620 20,330	12,980 73,080	20,600 93,410	888 1,652	2,974 8,096	3,862 9,748	11.7 8.1	22.9 11.1	18·7 10·4	$15 \cdot 4$ $10 \cdot 2$	+ 1.2 + 1.0 + 2.2	+ 4.8 + 4.5 + 1.2	+ 3.9 + 2.7
8,440 11,810 13,230	11,890 15,150 30,650	20,330 26,960 43,880	1,949 763 1,212	1,863 2,166 4,034	3,812 2,929 5,246	23·1 6·5 9·2	15·7 14·3 13·2	18·8 10·9 12·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	+ 2.2 + 0.3 - 0.5	$ +1\cdot 2$ + 4\cdot 3 + 1\cdot 2	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 3 \\ + & 5 \cdot 8 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
83,920	33,600	117,520	11,878	5,173	17,051	14.2	15.4	14.5	13.8	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	+ 2.8
34,020 15,020	8,580 12,760	42,600 27,780	4,151	1,196 1,270	5,347 2,808	12·2 10·2	13·9 10·0	12·6 10·1	12·5 10·0	+ 0.3 - 0.1	+ 2.1 + 0.1	+ 1.2 - 1.2
66,200	123,250	189,450	6,545	11,208	17,753	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	+ 4.0	+ 3.0	+ 2.7
11,610	94,780	106,390	886	5,521	6,407	7.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	- 0.3
14,190 7,340	19,440 64,740	33,630 72,080	869 410	2,119 5,361	2,988 5,771	6·1 5·6	10·9 8·3	8·9 8·0	8·9 6·5	+ 3.0 + 1.0	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrr} + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.6 \end{array}$
10,790 92,220	18,920 50,270	29,710 142,490	947 12,103	1,644 4,687	2,591 16,790	8·8 13·1	8·7 9·3	8.7 11.8	8.7 11.6	+ 1.0 + 0.4 + 1.6		-3.2 + 1.3
94,580 28,010	49,960 3,520	144,540 31,530	7,993 1,278	3,243 179	11,236 1,457	8·5 4·6	6·5 5·1	7·8 4·6	$7 \cdot 5$ $4 \cdot 4$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array}$	$- 0.2 \\ - 0.8$	$-2.2 \\ -1.6$
25,160 50,670	47,010 57,810	72,170 108,480	1,644 4,139	5,333 5,469	6,977 9,608	6·5 8·2	11·3 9·5	9·7 8·9	9.6 8.8	$- 1.9 \\ - 1.0$	$+ 1.2 \\ - 0.5$	-1.6 -0.3
85,890 13,760	23,010 30,090	108,900 43,850	4,860 705	2,167 1,764	7,027 2,469	5·7 5·1	9·4 5·9	6·5 5·6	6·1 4·9	+ 0.4 - 1.2	- 0.2 - 2.0	+ 0.2 - 1.3
54,690	2,990	57,680	4,959	236	5,195	9.1	7.9	9.0	8-7	- 0.2	antin a	- 2.4
54,690 10,700 79,410 20,070	1,840 17,350 6,430	12,540 96,760 26,500	1,545 5,027 2,046	292 1,185 1,005	5,195 1,837 6,212 3,051	14·4 6·3 10·2	15.9 6.8 15.6	14·6 6·4 11·5	$14 \cdot 4$ $6 \cdot 3$ $10 \cdot 9$	+ 0.9 + 0.7 + 0.2	+ 1.5 - 0.6 - 0.4	-2.6 -1.3 -2.7
39,920	14,690	54,610	2,684	1,081	3,765	6.7	7.4	6.9	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	- 1.3
19,360	35,490	54,850	941	2,238	3,179	4.9	6.3	5.8	5.8	- 0.4	- 0.8	- 1.8
4,100 1,980	1,380 2,480	5,480 4,460	124 159	43 120	167 279	3·0 8·0	3·1 4·8	3·0 6·3	3·1 6·2	- 0.8 + 0.7	- 0.9 + 1.9	$\begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
155,650	84,490	240,140	6,612	4,396	11,008	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.6	- 0.3	- 0.3	-1.0
713,030 133,770	8,530 810	721,560 134,580	58,995 22,386	231 20	59,226 22,406	8·3 16·7	2·7 2·5	8·2 16·7	7.9 16.2	+ 0.7 + 1.2	- 1·7	$\begin{array}{c} - & 4 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
33,070 11,820 5,450	25,150 2,380 4,360	58,220 14,200 9,810	3,128 520 696	2,902 121 549	6,030 641 1,245	9.5 4.4 12.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	10·4 4·5 12·7	10·4 4·5 12·3	+ 1.7 + 0.4 - 0.4	+ 0.8 - 1.9 + 0.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.6 \\ - & 2.1 \\ + & 1.5 \end{array} $
12,700 16,330	7,000 3,550	19,700 19,880	554 1,191	336 331	890 1,522	4·4 7·3	4·8 9·3	4·5 7·7	4.5 7.6	+ 0.3 + 1.3	+ 0.1 - 3.9	- 0.7 + 0.4
5,940	5,100	11,040	503	346	849	8.5	6.8	7.7	7.7	- 1.1	- 1.1	+ 0.4 - 2.3
165,660	5,890	171,550	9,576	174	9,750	5.8	3.0	5.7	5.5	- 0.2		· - 1·4
163,940 115,110 146,050	9,270 4,210 4,380	173,210 119,320	9,443 3,662	248 153	9,691 3,815	5·8 3·2	2.7 3.6	5.6 3.2	5.5 3.2	$+ 0.1 \\ - 0.2 \\ 0.6$	+ 0.9 + 0.5	- 0.4 + 0.1
146,050 113,880	4,380 5,240	150,430 119,120	18,776 24,042	144 372	18,920 24,414	$\begin{array}{c}12\cdot9\\21\cdot1\end{array}$	3·3 7·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	- 0.6 + 0.5	-2.3 + 2.3	- 4.9 + 1.9
193,570 21,030	1,900 2,220	195,470 23,250	57,672 3,195	90 281	57,762 3,476	29·8 15·2	4·7 12·7	29·6 15·0	29·3 14·9	-1.1 + 0.7	+ 4.6 - 0.4	+ 2.5 - 5.1
807,880	544,230	1,352,110	57,205	27,123	84,328	7.1	5.0	6.2	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 5.1 + 0.3
64,080	36,660	100,740	4,076	804	4,880	6.4	2.2	4.8	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.8	- 0.2
129,040 224,310	31,930 19,400	160,970 243,710	10,102 18,811	- 899 405	11,001 19,216	7·8 8·4	2·8 2·1	6·8 7·9	6.8 7.5	- 0.2 + 0.1	$- 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 4$	- 4.3 + 2.0
65,580 42,550 101,150	45,100 23,400 188,770	110,680 65,950 289,920	2,632 5,029 9,388	970 2,224 14,103	3,602 7,253 23,491	4·0 11·8 9·3	2·2 9•5 7·5	3·3 11·0 8·1	3.2 10.8 8.0	- 0·5 - 0·6	- 0.5 - 1.9 - 1.4	- 0.8 - 3.1 - 1.8
21,360 84,710	91,510 29,100	112,870 113,810	1,145 23,177	4,647 2,660	5,792 25,837	5·4 27·4	5·1 9·1	5·1 22·7	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$- 0.1 \\ - 0.9$	- 0.3 - 4.2	+ $0.1 3.6$
8,480,600	3,033,400	11514,000	1,027,229	299,681	1,326,910	12.1	9.9	11.5	11.2	- 0.7	+ 1.6	

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August, 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT.

DURING the four weeks ended 27th July, 1925, 799,390 fresh claims were added to the register, while 911,711 claims were removed from the register. At 27th July the number of claims current was 1,133,535, as compared with 1,245,856 at 29th June.

CLAIMS TO EXTENDED BENEFIT.

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

Applications referred to C	ommit	tees du	ring pe	eriod	 325,118
Applications admitted by	Comm	nittees of	during	period	
(a) For 12 weeks					 92,851
(b) For loss than 12 ma	alza				183 557

Applications rejected during period 50,723 Of the total number of applications rejected during the period, 4,185 were rejected as not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, 2,332 were rejected on the ground that insurable employment was not likely to be available, 14,370 were rejected as not having served a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years, and 13,877 were rejected as not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment, or not willing to accept suitable employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

During the four weeks ended 25th July, 1925, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table; figures for the four weeks ended 27th June, 1925, and for the four weeks ended 26th July, 1924, are also given for purposes of comparison :---

	Four weeks ended 25th July, 1925.	Four weeks ended 27th June, 1925.	Four weeks ended 26th July, 1924.
Contributions (Receipts) : By Employers	1,490,000	£ 1,580,000 1,420,000	£ 1,600,000 1,440,000
War Office, Air Ministry) ,, Exchequer	30,000	20,000 1,010,000	10,000 1,090,000
Total	4,310,000	4,030,000	4,140,000
Payments : Benefit Other payments*	570 000	3,530,000 400,000	2,350,000 600,000
Total	4,070,000	3,930,000	2,950,000
Treasury Advances outstanding at end of period	9 010 000	8,100,000	5,930,000

MINISTRY OF LABOUR **EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.**[†]

THE number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 27th July, 1925, was 1,262,328. Of this number, 948,407 were men, 34,630 boys, 246,411 women and 32,880 girls. Compared with 29th June, there was a decrease of 105,798. In the men's department there was a decrease of 105,798. In the men's depart-ment there was a decrease of 113,176, while in the cases of women and juveniles there were increases of 5,132 and 2,246 respectively. During the four weeks ended 27th July, the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 105,041, of which 56,686 were for men, 31,736 for women, and 16,619 for juveniles.

		tions from ployers.		Number of Workpeople Registered as Unem- ployed.	
Week ended	During Week.	Outstanding at end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.		
29th June, 1925	31,483	25,889	28,223	1,368,126	
6th July, 1925 13th " 20th " 27th "	30,553 29,617 29,389 31,582	25,302 25,040 24,450 24,522	26,581 25,729 25,811 26,920	1,362,105 1,316,744 1,287,283 1,262,328	
Total (4 weeks)	121,141		105,041‡		

* Includes refunds at age 60 and compensation for the abolition thereof,

Includes refunds at age 60 and compensation for the abolition thereof, cost of administration, etc. † The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and refer to all workpeople on the "Registers" of Exchanges, including persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in question. For Great Britain alone, the corresponding figures, as published in the Press, show that on 27th July, 1925, the numbers registered as unemployed were 912,500 men, 220,400 women, and 64,700 juveniles, as compared with 970,000 men, 239,000 women, and 65,000 juveniles at 29th December, 1924. ‡ This figure includes a weekly average of about 800 placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 27th July, 1925. In certain cases—e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.—the figures cover more than one Exchange

Arros - anier	Number of Persons registered as Unemployed on 27th July, 1925.							
Area.	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	with 29th June, 1925.			
London Division	102,050	25,490	8,105	135,645	- 4,684			
South-Eastern Division Brighton	26,982 1,460	5,589 223	2,472 79	35,043 1,762	- 1,617 + 14			
Chatham Ipswich	1,788	244 168	453 81	2,485 1,310	- 137 - 322			
Norwich Rest of South-Eastern	2,585 20,088	570 4,384	102 1,757	3,257 26,229				
South-Western Division	41.505	8 163	3,439	53,107	- 4,172			
Bristol Plymouth	10,171 3,921	2,270 470	770 416	13,211 4,807	- 1,923 - 193			
Portsmouth Reading	4,348 915	636 65	285 91	5,269 1,071	- 127 - 145			
Southampton Swindon	4,645 249	335 60	409 111	5,389 420	- 54 + 8			
Rest of South-Western	17,256	4,327	1,357	22,940	- 1,738			
Midlands Division Birmingham	104,416 17,712	37,148 7,472	8,175 3,305	149,739 28,489	- 39,116 + 3,030			
Coventry Cradley Heath	1,652 3,088	232 566	27 178	1,911 3.832	+ 599 - 1,187			
Derby	856 3,974	435 3,202	158 160	1,449 7,336	- 11 + 1,898			
Northampton	1,387	730 2,066	102 323	2,219 8,610	+ 503			
Smethwick	2,354 13,358 4,211	1,057 7,317	97 710	3,508 21,385	- 336 - 1.895			
Walsall	4,211	851	207 91	5,269 2,919	- 2,114 - 186			
West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands	3,653	820 11,906	158 2,659	4,631 58,181	+ 133 - 34,649			
North-Eastern Division	250,962	42,886	15,876	309,724	- 20,469			
Barnsley Bradford	1,690 10,037	174 6,861	84 929	1,948 17,827	- 923 + 1,188			
Darlington	2,225	151 915	80 67	2,456 2,323	- 104 - 628			
Doncaster	749	50 681	54 1,078	853 11,760	- 1,885			
Gateshead Grimsby	10,001	200	358	2,672	+ 1,906 + 43			
Halifax Hartlepools	2,447	1,843	155 304	4,445 7,140	- 802 - 105 - 958			
Huddersfield Hull	3,363	2,574	225	6,162 10,501 17,220	- 186			
Leeds Lincoln	11,569 1,953	5,384	267 158	2,487	- 25 + 32			
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	10,450 15,299	336 1,181	722	11,508 17,566	- 249 - 1,806			
Rotherham Sheffield	2,007 20,024	239 2,596	183	2,429 23,750	- 1,079 - 634			
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	6,766 7,891	313 215	482 398	7,561 8,504	+ 179 - 53			
Sunderland York	17,233 1,272	657 216	845 163	18,735 1,651	+ 120 - 151			
Rest of North-Eastern	1 officia	17,030	6,323	130,226	- 14,349			
North-Western Division Accrington	158,033 783	61,553 496	12,731	232,317 1,311	- 22			
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	2,391 4,878 4,919	1,933 161	200 152	4,524 5,191	+ 832 + 206			
Birkenhead Blackburn	2,932	254 3,097	269 329	5,442 6,358	+ 221 + 508			
Blackpool Bolton	564 4,422	100 3,018	22 485	686 7,925	- 211 - 170			
Burnley Bury	1,797	1,137 638	105 34	3,039 1,566	- 71 - 330			
Chorley Liverpool	1,074 44,408	843 5,447	101 4,122	2,018 53,977	- 1,710 - 701			
Manchester Nelson	19,420 491	7,872 220	916	28,208 715	+ 880 - 300			
Oldham Preston	6,591 2,666	4,304 1,765	333	11,228 4,575	+ 3,046 - 2,276			
Rochdale St. Helens	2,666 2,756 2,350	1,800	193 206	4,749 2,703	- 393 - 4,453			
Salford Stockport	2,350 7,189 3,110	3,125 2,606	771 404	11,085 6,120	- 810 + 981			
Warrington Wigan	1,712 4,896	585 3,558	113 659	2,410 9,113	- 63 - 1,611			
Rest of North-Western	37,790	18,447	3,137		- 5,061			
Scotland Division	153,210 4,195	36,986	10,339 249	200,535 5,622	- 5,879 - 133			
Aberdeen Clydebank	3,012	177 8,356	205 938	3,394 17,315	+ 230			
Edinburgh	9,249	1,596	499 3,109	11,315 69,632	+ 7,395 - 1,704 - 1,695			
Glasgow Greenock	55,823	10,700	458	8,292 5,195	- 1,695 - 464 + 598			
Motherwell Paisley	4,772	234 881 13.088	252 4,440	5,219 5,219 74,522				
Rest of Scotland	56,994	13,088	The second second		a constant			
Wales Division Cardiff	75,408 5,940	2,599	3,514 439	81,521 6,820	- 19,167 - 636			
Llanelly Newport	2,444 2,538	109	98 221	2,651 2,936	- 263			
Swansea Rest of Wales	4,833 59,653	185 1,687	388 2,368	5,406 63,708	- 282 - 17,855			
AUTONO DA TI MACIO BIO	al States and	25,997	2,859	64,697	+ 814 + 1,087			
and a second second	35,841	20,001	1 2000					
Northern Ireland Belfast	24,267 2,406	17,389	1,928	43,584 3,579	+ 20			
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan	24,267	17,389 1,038 1,244 889	1,928 135 83 109	3,579 1,991 1,519	+ 20 + 131 + 530			
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry	24,267 2,406 664	17,389 1,038 1,244 889 524	1,928 135 83 109 48	3,579 1,991 1,519 1,413	+ 20 + 131 + 530 + 72			
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn	24,267 2,406 664 521	17,389 1,038 1,244 889 524	1,928 135 83 109	3,579 1,991 1,519	+ 20 + 131 + 530 + 72			

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July, in In the other industrial groups the principal changes were increases Great Britain and Northern Ireland, resulted in an aggregate reduction in the wages of workpeople employed in the explosives industry, and decreases in the wages of those employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry and of wholesale warehouse workers at Manchester. of over £42,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 790,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £1,150 in the weekly wages of 9,500 workpeople.

Group of Industries.		ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
CALLER AND AND ADDRESS		I THE THE THE	£	£	
Mining and Quarrying	350	387,000	5	21,900	
Metal	100	47,000	15	2,800	
Textile	1,100	83,000	230	1,500	
Fransport	350	200,000	50	9,900	
				3,400 2,700	
Public Utility Services Other	1,100 6,500	36,000 35,000	50 800		
Total	9,500	788,000	1,150	42,200	

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great The principal reduction in the mining group affected coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, where the percentage addition Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the seven completed months of 1925, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :-to basis rates was reduced by nearly 4 per cent., equivalent to nearly $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on current rates. A reduction of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on current rates also occurred in the wages of coal miners in the Radstock district. Ironstone miners in Cleveland had their wages reduced by over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates, and iron ore miners in Cumberland and Furness by amounts varying from 1d. to 3d. per shift

In the metal group there were reductions in the wages of blastfurnace workers in most of the principal centres in England and Wales, the reductions varying from under 1 per cent. on current rates in South Wales and Monmouthshire to over 3 per cent. on current rates in Cleveland and in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England sustained a reduction equivalent to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates. There were reductions in the bobbin-making industry amounting to 2s. and 1s. per week for men and women respectively. Under the Trade Boards Acts there was a decrease of 5 per cent. on basis rates in the minimum rates of wages of chain makers.

In the textile group there were decreases in the cost-of-living wages of workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., trades, amounting to about 1 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 6d. or 7d. per week and 3d. per week in the case of men and women respectively in Lancashire and Scotland. The bonus of woollen and worsted operatives at Leicester was reduced from 4d. to 31d. on each shilling earned.

The reductions in the transport group mainly affected railway traffic workers, a considerable number of whom (including most of the lower-rated men) sustained a decrease of 1s. per week under a costof-living sliding scale.

Hours of Labour. In the public utility services there was a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour under cost-of-living sliding scales in the wages of men employed in waterworks undertakings in London, Yorkshire and the North-No important changes in hours of labour were reported during

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Suffolk	20 July 26 July	AGRICULTURE. Male workers	Rates previously fixed (viz., 7d. per hour for adult workers 21 years and over, with lower rates for those under 21) extended for a further period, i subject to the condition that where the weekly hours are less than those stipulated (viz., 50 in summer and 48 in winter) the rate of wages shall be adjusted so as to yield the same wages as would be payable for a week of 50 or 48 hours as the case may be.§ Rates previously fixed extended up to 27 February, 1926.;
Coal Mining	Yorkshire, Notting- hamshire, Leicester- shire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire. Radstock	1 July	MINING AND QUARRYING. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other trades.	Decrease of 3.96 per cent. on the standard base rate of 1911, leaving wages at the minimum of 46.66¶ per cent. above the standard of 1911,** subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence allowance up to a maximum of 6d. per shift, provided that the gross daily wage does not exceed 8s. 9d. per shift.†† Decrease of 3.52 per cent. on standard base rate of 1918, leaving wages 52.24 per cent. above the standard of 1918.

available, nowever, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics relate to full-time rates of wages, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working.
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 165,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
† The minimum rates of wages referred to took effect under Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
§ A clause in the previous Order under which a week of 50 hours in summer and 48 in winter was guaranteed to workers who presented themselves at the place of employment ready to work was omitted from the new Order referred to above.
|| For particulars of the actual rates, see the issues of this GAZETTE for February (p. 55) and April (p. 134).
¶ In the case of West Yorkshire the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1 July was 45 for the Eastern Area and 41.66 for the Western Area (subject to the conditions described in footnote ** below).
** In accordance with the terms of the National Agreement of June, 1924, the above change was subject to the condition that the wages of an adult day-wage workman should not fall below a sum represented by adding 40 per cent. to the standard wages of the lowest-paid class of day-wage workmen in the district.
†† The subsistence allowance quoted took effect under an Arbitration Award dated 17 Merch and a wages of the list of the conditions described in footnote ** below).

in the district. ^{††} The subsistence allowance quoted took effect under an Arbitration Award dated 17 March, and applied generally to men 21 years of age and over, except in West Yorkshire, where the allowance was paid to underground men, 21 years and over, and to surfacemen, 22 years and over. The allowance was generally effective from 17 March, but in Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) it was made retrospective to November, 1924. In the case of Warwickshire, surfacemen are not to fall below a minimum of 8s. per shift, and underground men 8s. 6d. per shift.

Eastern and Midland Counties, and in those of men employed in the electricity supply industry, with the exception of London, the North-East Coast and Yorkshire.

Of the total decrease of £42,200 per week in July, over £23,000 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry or on selling prices; £18,500 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; £5,000 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople (nearly the whole of which is included in the above amount for cost-of-living scales); and the remainder, amounting to less than £500, took effect after direct

negotiations between employers and workpeople. Of the increases, totalling £1,150 per week, £1,000 took effect after direct negotiation between the parties; £100 was the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remainder was mainly the result of arbitration or mediation. Changes preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work amounted to less than £20 per week.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JULY, 1925.

Group of Industries.	Approxima of Work affected	people†	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Lineman Horse Horses	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
on shanny and an and a	196 BN	pillon in the pillon	£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	4,000	396,000	600	65,700	
Chemical, etc	27,000	1,000	4,100	160	
Iron and Steel	14,000	176,000	750	16,200	
Engineering and Ship-	BEL DAN	S. F. Martin			
building	6,000	600	900	55	
Other Metal	31,000	57,000	4,600	5,800	
Textile	60,000	137,000	4,200	6,500	
Clothing	218,000	250	21,900	15	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20,000	6,700	1,200	650	
Woodworking, etc	4,000	7,500	350	700	
Paper, Printing, etc	10,000		1,400		
Building and Allied					
Trades	43,000		4,900		
Transport	209,000	450	12,600	20	
Public Utility Services	171,000	20,000	16,300	1,700	
Other	35,000	5,500	2,300	800	
TOTAL	852,000	808,000	76,100	98,300	

In the corresponding seven months of 1924 there were net increases of nearly £580,000 in the weekly wages of over 2,600,000 work-people, and net reductions of nearly £44,000 in the weekly wages of 600,000 workpeople.

particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultura hop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is nowever, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal of the statistic of the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal of the statistic of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers hop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN BATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1925 (continued)

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.
her statistic sector of		han aligoses	MINING AND QUARRYING (conti	nued).	
Coke and By-products	South Yorkshire	1 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 3.96 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 46.66 per cent. above standard, subject to labourers receiving a subsistence allowance up to a maximum	Heating and Domestic
(Cleveland	27 July	Ironstone miners	os. 30. per shalt. Decrease of 2.7 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 65.5 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers: underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per shift; surface, 3s. 4d. to	Engineering
Iron Mining]	Cumberland	20 July	Workpeople employed at iron-ore mines.	Decrease* of 2d. per shift in the bargain price for iron-ore miners (8s. 10d. to 8s. 8d.), of 2d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 2d. to 6s.), of 1½d. per shift for winding enginemen (7s. 10¼d. to 7s. 8¾d.), of 1d. per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of ¼d. per shift for boys under 16 years; also bonus reduced for certain classes† from 5d. to 4d. per shift. Rate after change for 1st class or leading abouters 6 8Åd are	Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture
ter present of	Furness District	12 July	Iron-ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding-scale arrangements).	shift, plus a borus of 4d. per shift. Decrease* of 3d. per shift in the bargain price (8s. to 7s. 9d.), of 3d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. 3d. to 7s.), of 2d. per shift for surfacemen, and of 1d. per shift for boys under 16 years.	
Antigation and Margar	Leicestershire and Lin- colnshire.		Ironstone quarrymen	Decrease* of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 16 per cent, above the standard of 1920.	The Rev Partieur
10 same in tests	Northamptonshire	22 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease* of 41 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per cent, above the standard of 1920.t	
	Banbury District	29 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease* of 41 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard.	Chain, etc., Making
Lead Mining	Wearhead and Allen- dale. West Cumberland	6 July 13 July	Underground and surface workers	Bonus* increased from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per week. Decrease* of 1d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of 11d.	Making
and Vi visio	South and West	27 July	Limestone quarryworkers	per shift for other men, and of \$d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rate after change for day labourers, 6s. 5\$d., plus a homes of 74d per shift	
Quarrying {	Durham. Northamptonshire	22 July	Limestone quarryworkers Limestone quarryworkers	Decrease of 2.7 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 65.5 per cent. above the standard. Decrease* of 41 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per	
lon do 1 o	Cornwall	1 May	Granite quarryworkers	cent. above the standard of 1920. [‡] Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for masons and cutters, and of ¹ / ₃ d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change : masons and cutters, ls. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour; quarry labourers, ls. 0 ³ / ₃ d.	
000,31.	0. 178,000	BRICK	POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICAL,	THE COMPANY AND AND AN ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS	Cotton
2008,2 00	Thames District	1	Sector Statement Sector Statement	Bonus of 1d. per hour granted.	Manufacture
Cement {	Medway District	4 June	Skilled engineering artisans em- ployed in the cement industry.	Increase of 1d. per hour in the basic rate, and bonus of 1d. per	Woollen and
			Timeworkers and pieceworkers :	hour granted. Increase of 1d. per hour, and war bonus of 17s. per week pre- viously granted consolidated into wages. Minimum time rate after change: 38s. per week, plus 1d. per hour. Increase of #d. per hour, and war bonus consolidated into wages.	Worsted
Explosives Manufacture	Great Britain§	\$	adult age. Youths under 18 years, and female workers. Pieceworkers	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, and war bonus consolidated into wages. Piece rates fixed so as to yield $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the rates for	
		l		timeworkers.	
-1000 West	(limited and Day	NAME OF STREET	AND STEEL SMELTING AND MA	NUFACTURE. Decrease* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 8¾ per	amstadies, site. 18 june average
surge during	Cleveland and Dur- ham. Tees-side West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire.	5 July 5 July 2nd full pay in July	Blastfurnacemen Cokemen and by-product workers Blastfurnacemen	cent. above the standard of 1919. Minimum rate for scale labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 8 ³ / ₂ per cent. Decrease* of 3 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 18 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the standard, also decreases in bonuses¶ of amounts varying, according to base rates, from 1.3d. to 3.5d. per week. Rate after change for labourers : 4s. 10d. or 5s. per *	
	N o t t i n g h amshire and parts of Derby- shire.	27 or 29 July	Blastfurnacemen	shift, plus 18½ per cent., plus 4s. 11.7d. per week. Decrease* of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 16 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate for labourers, 5s. 8½d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift, plus 16 per cent.	Textile Bleaching, Printing,
Pig Iron Manufacture	North Staffordshire	lst making- up day in July.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 62 per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for yard labourers, 38, 8d, per shift, plus 62 per cent.	Dyeing, etc.
	South Staffordshire Northamptonshire	list full pay after 13 July. 22 July	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease* of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 16 per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for labourers: 5s. 1d. or 5s. 3d. per shift, plus 16 per cent. Decrease* of 41 per cent.1 on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per	
The sures	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 July	Blastfurnacemen Blastfurnacemen	cent. above the standard of 1920. Decrease* of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 53½ per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift, plus	
Langeran grout	North of England	27 July {	Iron puddlers	531 per cent. Decrease* of 21 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 571 per cent. above the standard. Decrease* of 21 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 55 per	and the second sec
out Plants major to obtwart of Digas	Barrow-in-Furness	27 July	Iron millmen Merchant millmen	cent. above the standard. Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates of 1919, leaving wages	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	as the the set of the case of the fill of	Land C	Men employed in steel melting shops	55 per cent. above the standard. Decrease* of 11 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 531 per	
induced of 192 to also	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 July {	and in iron and steel rolling mills. Engineers and other skilled crafts- men employed in iron and steel	cent. above the standard. Minimum rate for labourers, 4s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift, plus 53 ¹ / ₂ per cent. Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: Dowlais-Cardiff Works, 68s. 2d.; other works, 66s. 6d. per week.	Baking
the base substance.	The trat the feel sectored		works. MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRA	DES.	Seed Crushing an Oil Milling
	South Coast Area	Pay period)	Increase of 2s. per week.	h and the second
Electrical Cable) Manufacture	Various districts in	following 14 May.	Plumber-jointers, jointers and jointers' mates.	Decrease¶ of 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. per week.	Brewing
Cutlery	Great Britain.**	1 July 6 July	Stainless table and dessert knife-	Piece prices adopted for second quality grinding (straight work)	
asone aldoutyrow	even of about 10 200		blade grinders.	of Is. 5d. per dozen for 4 ⁴ / ₂ -inch blades, and of Is. 7d. per dozen for 5 ³ / ₂ -inch blades, such prices to be subject to the	* This chan
ana so analaisean	and all a condition of	a said a	e all a landford and the end of a	current bonus of 45 per cent. and poundage of 25 per cent.	† Excluding ‡ The chang

The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.
The reduction in bonus took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale, and applied to underground shiftmen, underground day-work labourers over
years of age, and surface workers over 18 with a shift rate of less than 6s.
This is the second instalment of the reduction of 12³/₄ per cent. due under the ascertainments from October, 1924, to March, 1925. A further reduction of 4 per cent. was due under the ascertainment for April-June, but it was agreed between employers and workpeople that this should not operate during the under dualter.

4 per cent, was due under the ascertainment for April-June, but it was agreed between employers and workpeople that this should not operate uning the current quarter.
§ The change took effect under an agreement arrived at during July between the Explosives Trades Employers' Association and the Trade Unions concerned. It was agreed that the increases granted should take effect from 7 June, and the consolidation of bonus into wages from 26 July.
§ The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 56 in the Workington Area and 51 in the Furness Area.
¶ This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.
** Including Yorkshire, North-Western Counties, West Midlands, West of England, East Midlands, East Coast, Home Counties, South Coast, Devon and Cornwall, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and Scotland.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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IPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1925 (continued).

Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADE	S (continued).
Scotland	1 June	Heating and domestic engineers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: pipe fitters, Is. 7d.; charge hands—Glasgow and Paisley, 1s. 8d., Edinburgh, 1s. 7 ⁴ / ₂ d.
England and Wales	lst pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the bobbin- making industry; also shuttle- makers employed by certain firms at Blackburn and Garston :	Decrease* of 2s. per week. Rates after change : higher skilled men, 63s. 6d.; lesser skilled men, 54s.; labourers, 44s. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Rate after change, 25s. 6d. Decreases* of amounts varying, according to age and sex, from
Lancashire† Yorkshire,	lst pay day in	Shuttlemakers	4d. to 9d. per week. Addition to basis rate of 59 per cent. previously paid, reduced to 55 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus 55 per cent. (or 1s. 6.60d.). Addition to basis rate of 59 per cent. previously paid, reduced to
Great Britain	J July.	 Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ¹/₂ inch dia- meter. Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ¹/₂ inch diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron 	 55 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 10½d. per hour, plus 55 per cent. (or 1s. 4.275d.). Decrease* of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1 November, 1923, and on piecework rates as amended under Trade Boards Acts a 26 February, 1925. (See also p. 260 of July GAZETTE.) Decrease* of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates and piece work rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1 February 1924. (See also p. 260 of July GAZETTE.)
Cradley Heath and District and Ponty- pridd.	6 July	 inch up to and including 12 inch diameter. Commercial endwelded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers 	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on list prices. Decrease* of amounts varying from 2d. to 4 ¹ / ₂ d. per cwt. according to size. Decrease* of 3d. per cwt.
	secondariales	TEXTILE TRADES.	and the second
Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay day in week ending 1 Aug.	Weavers	Addition made to standard prices for extra runners in a plain dhooty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each up to and including 2 inches and $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. over 2 inches.
Leicester	lst pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the lamb's wool and worsted yarn- spinning industry (excluding workpeople such as engineers, etc., belonging to unions other than the Workers' Union).	Bonus reduced‡ from 4d. to 3½d. in the shilling on earnings Minimum weekly rates after change : timeworkers, men, 42s. 6d women, 25s. 6d., plus, in each case, 3½d. in the shilling; piece workers, 25 per cent. above time rates.
Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lancashire.§	lst pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 79 per cent. to 771 per cent. for timeworkers, from 631 per cent. to 611 per cent. for pieceworker, (except pressers), and from 471 per cent. to 461 per cent. for pressers.
Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire;¶also Scotland.	lst pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engineers and mechanics, etc., in certain districts employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	MALES: Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 23s. 10d. to 23s. 4d per week in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and from 23s. 11d. to 23s. 4d. per week in Scotland for workers 21 years and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21. FEMALES Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 14s. 2d. to 13s. 11d. for worker 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and for workers 21 years and over in Scotland, and by smaller amount
Middleton	lst pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the tex- tile dyeing, bleaching, etc., trades.	for workers under these age limits in the respective districts. Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 24s, to 23s, 6d, per week for mal workers 21 years and over and from 14s, 10d, to 14s, 6d, fo female workers 18 years and over, with corresponding reduction for junior workers.
West Riding of Yorkshire.	lst pay day in Aug.	Mechanics employed in dyeworks	Decrease* of 6d. per week. Rates after change : Bradford, Leed and Shipley, 65s. 7d.; other towns, 64s. 7d.
Bolton and Bury Districts.	lst pay day in Aug.	Mechanics employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 23s. 10d. to 23s. 4d. per week Total rate after change, 63s. 4d.
Freat Britain and Northern Ireland.	lst pay day in July.	Machine calico printers .,	Flat-rate bonuses of 10s. per week for journeymen and 9s. per week for apprentices increased to 20s. and 14s. respectively and method of computing supplementary cost-of-living wag revised, the percentage payable on basic rates being reduced
Lancashire. Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland.	lst pay day in Aug.	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	from 62.05 to 51.10. Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 32s. 6d. to 31s. 11d. per wee for engravers and from 23s. 10d. to 23s. 4d. for turners, polisher and varnishers.
Various towns in Lancashire.**	lst pay day in Aug.	Mechanics employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 23s. 10d. to 23s. 4d. per week Total rate after change : 63s. 4d.
Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land and Belfast.	lst pay day in Aug.	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 29s. 6d. to 28s. 11d. per wee for men, from 17s. 4d. to 17s. per week for women, and by smalle amounts for youths under 21.
iverpool Birkor	Contract Data State	OOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TR	
head and Wallasey.	20 July	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 2s. per week for adult male workers and 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork : forehand and ovensmen, 72s. ; tablehands, 66s.
Freat Britain††	lst full pay week in July.	Workpeople employed in the seed- crushing and oil-milling industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the	Decreases* of 2s. per week for men 21 years and over and of 1s. pe week for youths and women. Minimum rates after change Liverpool—men: Grade I, 58s. 6d.; Grade II, 56s. Grade III, 51s. 6d.; women 20 years and over, 36s. 6d.
Certain towns in North-East Lan- cashire.‡‡	3 July	engineering and other trades). Brewery workers	Hull—labourers, 51s. Decrease* of 2s. per week for men 19 years and over, 1s. per wee for women, and 6d. to 1s. per week for youths. Rates afte change: men 19 and over, 56s.; women, 38s.; youths, 18s at 14 to 15 years, increasing to 29s. at 18 to 19.
and the second	and and a start of the		

This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.
The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of food prices.
The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers' and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet, and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers' and Finishers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).
In respect of the preceding pay period.
The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).
In respect of the preceding pay period.
The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above). For pieceworkers the cost-of-living wage was reduced from 68 per cent. to 50 per cent. for all other pieceworkers
** Viz., Tottington, Whitefield, Radcliffe, Walmersley, Entwistle, Ramsbottom, Accrington, and Westhoughton.
** The reduction took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing, etc., Industry.
** The reduction took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing, etc., Industry.
** Viz., Accrington, Blackburn, Burn

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY 1925

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	
			OODWORKING AND FURNITURE	TRADES	· see see at the	seese out on herber	
	Norwich		Workneonle employed in the vehicle	Increase of hd. ner hour. Minimum rate after change for skilled	in ald disputes.		1
ehicle Building	Lowestoft	15 July }	Workpeople employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades. Male workers 19 years and over	men, ls. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. Increase of ls. per week. Rates after change: single-bench sawyers, 66s. 6d.; double-bench sawyers and saw sharpers, 63s, 6d.; drawers-off, 59s.; mill loaders, mill and motor cross	in formus of paints of the second sec	Certain Undertakings in the West Mid- lands. Great Britain	and the second
Mill-sawing (Pit Props)	Bo'ness and South Alloa.	31 July	Male workers under 19 yearsFemale workers	 men, ls. 5¹/₂d. Increase of Is. per week. Rates after change: single-bench sawyers, 66s. 6d.; double-bench sawyers and saw sharpers, 63s. 6d.; drawers-off, 59s.; mill loaders, mill and motor cross cutters and tallymen, 58s.; labourers, 57s. Increase of 6d. per week. Rates after change: 17s. at 14 years increasing to 30s. at 18 years. Increase of 1s. per week for those 19 years and over and 6d. per week for those under 19 years. Rates after change: 16s. at 14 years increasing to 28s. at 19 and over. Decrease* of ¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change: case makers, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 2¹/₂d. Decrease* of ¹/₂d. or ¹/₂d. or ¹/₂d. or ¹/₂d. or ¹/₂d. or ¹/₂d. or ¹/₂d. per hour. 	Electricity Supply Undertakings (contd.)	TOTAL STREET	
ter fred are, from	in the product of the second sec	}	Adult male workers	14 years increasing to 28s, at 19 and over. Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: case makers, 1s. 5d.: labourers, 1s. 24d.		the west and the firmed and	
Packing Case Making	London	1 May	Female workers	Decrease* of 1d. or 1d. per hour (except for those 17 and under 19 years, for whom there was no change). Rate after change for	herenand as	Belfast	
intering and interior	and the state of the second second	l	Apprentices and improvers	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{2}d$. or $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour.	A Print Table	Cumberland	
the second south make	Frome	31 July	BUILDING AND ALLIED TRA Building trade operatives	DES. Increase of id. per hour. Rates after change: painters		West Hartlepool	
Building	Pwllheli	23 June	Building trade operatives	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, ls. 5d.; labourers, ls. 1d.	Contraction and and a second	Manchester	
Dublic Works	Elgin	11 July	Masons and joiners Plumbers Men employed by public works'	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 5d, to 1s. $\frac{5}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 4d, to 1s. $\frac{5}{2}$ d.). Decreases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Bates after change: City and County	Mentioned I and the	Ipswich	18
Public Works Contracting	London (Metropolitan Police Area).	lst pay in July.	contractors.	of London-granite masons, is. 3d.; blacksmiths, fitters, granite sett dressers, kerb fixers, paviors, street masons and flag dressers, is. 8d.; steam-roller drivers, is. Thd.; scaffolders, is. 6d.; nine jointers and natelayers, is. Thd. to is. 5hd.;	and an and an and a second sec	Certain Authorities in the South Mid- land Area. [†]	
		nen nen en en personen estematen	il chain timicre terreri time times ano sublished time times alongiti che anno 1999 anno times alongiti che anno 1999 al diseiti to terre al	 DES. Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change: painters 1s. 3¹/₂d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 4¹/₂d.; labourers, 1s. 0¹/₂d. Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 1d. Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour (1s. 5d, to 1s. 5¹/₂d.). Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5¹/₂d.). Decrease* of ¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change: City and County of London—granite masons, 1s. 9d.; blacksmiths, fitters, granite sett dressers, kerb fixers, paviors, street masons and flag dressers, ls. 8d.; steam-roller drivers, 1s. 7¹/₂d.; scaffolders, 1s. 6¹/₂d.; pipe jointers and platelayers, 1s. 4¹/₂d. to 1s. 5¹/₂d.; petrol locomotive, roller and air compressor plant drivers, 1s. 5¹/₂d.; due to reathenware drainlayers, jointers, pneumatic pick operators, rammermen, screeders, timbermen, and vood block layers, 1s. 4¹/₂d.; Rest of District—not more than 1d. less than above rates. 		Bournemouth	
	survey to any ad	C and a second	Certain classes in traffic grades :		State French State	and all action	
	entra tal geolog brade		Male workers† Female workers	Decreases* amounting in most cases to 1s. per week.† Decrease* of 1s. per week for women in receipt of a war wage of 17s. per week, and of 6d. per week for girls in receipt of a war wage of 8s. 6d. per week.	Non-Trading	Certain Authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.§	-
	and activity to and to a 2 inclusion As to bid fin the an		Certain other classes of workers : Men in receipt of a war wage of 29s. per week (canal workers, etc.).	Decrease* of 1s, per week.	Departments of Local Authorities		
	a alter change : ficturent 1, to enclosence, old, to f anothe fibre, to se.	NA ARRENALA MALANA MALANA MALANA	Female part-timers (charwomen, cleaners, etc.).	Bonuses previously paid decreased by 6d. per week on base rates up to 9s. 11d., and by 9d. per week on base rates of 10s. and over, subject to maximum bonuses varying with base rates from 3s. to 11s. 3d. [‡] War wage decreased from 4s. to 3s. 6d. per week.	400,51- P614	Gillingham	
Railway Service	Great Britain	1 July {	Gatekeepers (wives of companies' servants). Certain classes of workpeople at	Decrease* amounting in most cases to 1s. per week.§	· · ··································	Daples	
ant Jones and 200) from \$15 per cost, or any methods from \$2 bits Chartico per	an Contrary and The Contrary	docks (including men on hydraulic and steam pumping plant), on dredgers and hopper barges, tug- boats, small passenger and lake	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	tares in discher sin skaarnenig en neid weensteligen	Poplar Gloucester	
			steamers, tenders and ferry boats. Railway police (except uniform or detective inspectors).	Decrease* of 1s. per week. Rates after change : constables, 62s. per week in the first year, rising to 72s, after 10 years' service (plus 3s. if working in London).		Swindon Certain Authorities	
			Station masters, goods agents, supervising and technical staffs, and clerks, employed by Railway Companies.	Residuary bonus, where still applicable, decreased* by £5 per annum, or 2s. per week, for adult males 18 years of age and over, by £2 10s. per annum, or 1s. per week, for male juniors under 18, by 1s. 6d. per week for women clerks, and by 9d. per week for girl clerks.		in Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall.¶; Edinburgh	
Canal Service	Midlands	lst pay day in	Canal boatmen employed in the transport of coal, iron, glass,	$Decrease*$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Black of the second	a service the	
ſ	Principal towns in Scotland.¶	July. 1 July	chemicals, etc. Carters employed by railway con- tractors.	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change : one-horse carters, 52s.; two-horse carters, 54s.	And Party and the	Londonderry	
Road Transport	Forfarshire	6 July	Road transport workers	Decrease of 1s, per week. Rates after change at Dundee : one-horse carters, 52s, per week : two-horse carters, 54s, per week.		and the first of the second second second	
The of boar general and a state of the state	Isle of Man (Eastern Area).	lst pay day in April.	Carters and labourers PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE	Decrease* of 1s. per week (44s. to 43s.).	Roller Leather	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	
Anne my hit al	Certain Undertakings in the North-East-	lst full pay in	Adult male workers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: North-Eastern Counties, majority rate, 1s. 11d. per hour; Yorkshire Area, 1s. 01d, to 1s. 3d.; Midlands, minimum rates,		an approximation off	-
anners police a Dat hit per each	ern, Yorkshire and Midland Areas.** London	July. 4 July	Able-bodied male manual workers (excluding fitters, turners, smiths and boiler makers).	Zone A, 1s. 1d.; Zone B, 1s.; Zone C, 10 ¹ / ₂ d.; Zone D, 9 ¹ / ₂ d. Decrease* of 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. per week, making the bonus 23s. 6d. per week for men 21 years of age and over; 11s. 6d. for youths 18 to 21 years of age doing full men's work; and 11s. 9d. for	Warehousing	Manchester	No. of the second
Waterworks Undertakings	at the site could from	The second car	and bonce maters),	youths 18 to 21 years of age not doing full men's work. Rates after change : stokers, 36s. 6d. per week ; labourers, 31s. 6d. ;		ate countral	
	Certain Undertakings in the South Mid- lands Area. ^{††}	lst full pay week in July.	Adult male workers	plus in each case bonuses as above. Decrease* of 1s. 9d. per week for Grades D and C, of 1s. 8d. per week for Grade B, and of 1s. 5d. per week for Grade A. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change for labourers:	† The Author	took effect under an a ities affected are those	W
Electricity	Various districts in	1 July	Adult male workers employed in	Grade D Area, 50s. 6d.; Grade C, 49s. 7d.; Grade B, 48s.; Grade A, 41s. 7d. Decrease* of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour.	Non-trading Servic Winchester, Farnb	es, and include: <i>Grad</i> orough (pays higher ra e taking effect at the s	eter
Supply Undertakings	Great Britain (ex- cluding London).‡‡		electricity supply undertakings (except electrical wiremen and	Anna and an an finishing dama that and an and an and and and and and and a	is merged into thi § The Author	s increase. ities affected are those	w]
	and an and a state of the	The state of	fitters in certain districts).§§		Non-Trading Servi	ces, and include :—Gra n, Northfleet, Sidcup, J , Margate, Woking, Dar The rates for men in	de

* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour Cost-of-living mides hamber. † The decrease of 1s. per week applied to all lower-rated men (porters, permanent-way men, labourers, etc.) who were in receipt of 1s. or more per week cost-of-living bonus. No decrease took place in the case of engine drivers and firemen, most classes of guards and shunters, cloakroom attendants, shed enginemen and their mates, ticket and excess luggage collectors, station and yard foremen, carriage and wagon examiners, hydraulic enginemen and chargemen-cleaners in loco sheds, and fire brigade men. Traffic regulators and signalmen still in receipt of amounts granted under the National Wages Board Award of June, 1920, had, in addition to the reduction of 1s. or less under the cost-of-living sliding scale, an additional reduction of 1s. per week from such amounts

of June, 1920, had, in addition to the reduction of is, or less under the cost-of-living siding scale, an additional reduction of is, per weak non-state and the state and

Including Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Leith, Dindee, Paisley, Barrhead, Greenock, Dumbarton, Coatoninge, Anthe, Hammon, Fakuk, Anos and Stirling.
** The decrease affected those undertakings in the areas mentioned which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council.
†† The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the South Midlands Joint Industrial Council. In some cases the actual reduction was less than that stated above, e.g., Portsmouth 1s. (from 5 August) Bristol, town 1s., rural 9d. The Grade D reduction also applied to Plymouth.
‡† The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council. In some cases the actual reduction was less than that stated above, e.g., Portsmouth 1s. (from 5 August) Bristol, town 1s., rural 9d. The Grade D reduction also applied to Plymouth.
‡1 The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council in the following areas:—North-Western, East and West Midlands, East Coast, Home Counties, South Coast, West of England, Devon and Cornwall, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and Scotland. The change did not apply to the North-East Coast and Yorkshire, while in London the decrease was postponed until August.
§§ The change did not generally apply to electrical fitters and wiremen in the West of England and East Coast Areas.

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1925.

men employed by electricity supply undertakings in London; workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

August, 1925.

te from which hange took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
a garranti Pitana D	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES	(continued).
st pay after July.	Youths under 21 years of age em- ployed in electricity supply under- takings.	Decrease* of 9d. per week for those 16 to 17, and of 1s. 4d. per week for those 18 to 20.
l July	Adult male workers (excluding elec- trical fitters, etc., engaged on in- stallation work, and other crafts- men whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in electricity generating stations and sub-	Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change in London : switch- board attendants (up to 5,000 K.W.), 1s. 7¼d. per hour ; (5,000 K.W. and over), 1s. 10¼d. ; turbine mechanics, 1s. 7¼d. ; drivers, 1s. 6d. ; stokers, leading, 1s. 7d. ; others, 1s. 5½d. ; trimmers, 1s. 3¼d.; plus, in each case, 1d. per hour for shift workers.
l July	stations of railway companies. Manual workers (except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other trades).	Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change : labourers (indoor) 1s. 0¾d. per hour; (outdoor), 1s. 1d.
l July	Workpeople (excluding masons) em- ployed in Highways and Bridges Department of County Council.	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week for workpeople over 18 years of age and of 9d. per week for those under 18. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 44s. 6d.
l July	Manual workers	change for labourers, 44s. 6d. Decrease* of \$\frac{1}{2}d. per hour. Rates after change : street sweepers 11\$\frac{1}{2}d. per hour; general labourers 1s. 2d.; roadmen, 1s. 3d. Decrease* of \$\frac{1}{2}d. per hour. Rates after change : pavoirs, 1s. 7\$\frac{1}{2}d.
1 July	Paviors, labourers, etc., employed in Paving and Tramways De- partments.	labourers, 1s. 24d.
2 July	General labourers, horse drivers and roadmen.	Decrease* of 1s. 4d. per week (49s. 4d. to 48s.).
st pay 1 July.	Able-bodied male manual workers	Decrease* of 10th of the minimum basic rates recommended by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council in November, 1921, making the reduction now applicable to such rates 13ths. Schedulee minimum weekly rates after change : Grade A1 Areas, 46s. 3d. Grade A2, 44s. 8d.; Grade B1, 43s. 1d.; Grade B2, 39s. 2d.; Grade C1, 37s. 8d.; Grade C2, 36s.†
2 July	Manual workers	Grade C1, 37s. 8d.; Grade C2, 36s.† Increase of 2s. per week.‡ Rate after change for road and general labourers, 8s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. per day.
	Able-bodied manual workers : Unskilled and semi-skilled men	Decrease* of 2s. per week for Grades V., IV., III., and I Minimum rates after change : Grade V., 55s.; IV., 52s. 6d.
t pay	Skilled men	 III., 46s. 8d.; I., 38s. 11d. Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for Grades V., IV., III., and I Minimum rates after change: Grade V., 66s.; IV., 64s. III., 58s. 8d.; I., 51s. 11d.
July.	Women Tar boilermen, tar sprayers, park	III., 58s. 8d.; I., 51s. 11d. Decrease* of \$d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: Grade V 7\$d.; IV. and III.a., 7d.; III. and II., 6\$d.; I., 5\$d. Certain occupations reclassified under grading scheme of Join
	keepers, stokers and certain other classes.	Industrial Council, resulting in increases of 2s. per week for tarboilermen, tar paviors, tar sprayers, park keepers and labourers on heavy road work, and of 6s. per week for stokers also new rates fixed for park gardeners, drivers' mates employed as steerers and watchmen.
0 June	Manual workers in Works' Depart- ment.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: roadmen and skilled labourers, 57s.; semi-skilled labourers, 55s.; ordinar; labourers, 52s.; refuse collectors, 51s.; scavengers, 48s. and 50s.
4 July	Certain classes of manual workers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change : loading sweeper and assistant gardeners, 78s. 11d. per week; sweepers, gulley men, watchmen, roadmen, labourers, dustmen and carmen, 75s.
1 May } 1 July } 1 July	Manual workers { Manual workers	Decrease* of 1s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 51s. Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change : general labourers sweepers, etc., 55s. 11d. per week; refuse collectors (hors drivers), 54s. 11d.; (others), 53s. 11d.
lst full pay in	Able-bodied male manual workers	drivers), 54s. 11d.; (others), 53s. 11d. Decrease* of 2s. per week. Scheduled minimum rates after change Grade A, 53s.; Grade B, 45s. (Torquay and Paignton, 47s. 6d.) Grade C, 38s. (Seaton, 36s.); Grade D, 33s.
July. 1 July	Adult able-bodied unskilled and semi-skilled workers in water- works and non-trading depart- ments, also paviors and sett- beaters.	Decreases of 28. per week. Rates after change: road labourers scavengers and water-works labourers 53s. per week; pip jointers, 56s. 3d. to 60s. 3d.; settbeaters, 57s. 6d.; paviors 1s. 54d. per hour.
July	Manual workers	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change : scavengers, 44, per week ; roadmen, 46s. ; ashpitmen, 48s.
	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	The second se
pay day n July	Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 75 per cent. to 70 per cent. of basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d. per hour; semi-skilled, 6d. to 74d. per hour; women—5d. per hour; plus, in each case, 70 per cent. Decreases* of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week for male workers, and
t pay ay in pril.		of from 3d. to 7d. per week for female workers.
it pay lay in July.	Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.).	Decreases* of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week for male workers, an of from 3d. to 8d. per week for female workers. Minimum rate after change : male workers—10s. 6d. at 14 years, increasin to 22s. 6d. at 18, 38s. 6d. at 21, and to 51s. 6d. at 23 and over female workers—10s. at 14 years, increasing to 20s. 6d. at 16 and to 29s. at 21 and over.

LANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1925 (continue

t under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number. ed are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Council for the South Midland Division for Local Authorities' clude: *Grade Al towns*, Bournemouth (see also separate entry above), Oxford (pays higher rates), Southampton. *Grade Bl*, yrs higher rates). *Grade B2*, Marlow (pays higher rates). *Grade C1*, Southampton C.C. ffect at the same date under the South Midlands Joint Industrial Council's cost-of-living sliding scale (see separate entry above)

a into this increase. he Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' ling Services, and include:—Grade V: Croydon; Grade IV: Barnes, Beckenham, Bromley, Carshalton, Chislehurst, Epsom (made change from b), Mitcham, Northfleet, Sidcup, Bromley R.D.C. (partly); Grade IIIA (women only): Brighton, Dartford R.D.C. (partly); Grade III: Ashford, Maidstone, Margate, Woking, Dartford R.D.C. (partly); Grade II (women only): R.D.C.'s of Bromley (partly), Dartford (partly), Epsom; Grade I: C. The rates for men in Grade IIIA and II areas remained unchanged at 50s. 7d. and 44s. 9d. unskilled, and 62s. 7d. and 57s. 3d. skilled, ally

respectively. || This is the second instalment of a decrease arranged in June. A further decrease of 2s. 6d. has been arranged for certain classes from 1st August. || The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Cornwall, Devon and Dorset Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, and include:-Grade B: Bideford, Exeter, Ifracombe (made decrease of 1s. only), Poole, Newton Abbot, Weymouth Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, and include :- Grade B: Bideford, Exeter, Ilfracombe (1) (pays 9d. per week above minimum rate); Grade C: Tiverton (pays higher rates), Launceston.

January to July, 1925.

Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in pro-gress.

92,000

6,000 4,000 4,000

3,000 3,000

2,000

16,000

4,000

14,000 2,000

18,000

No. of Dis-putes.

98

17

7

34

29 16

32

5,378,000 363 174,000† 1,713,000†

Duration in Work-ing Days of all Disputes in pro-gress.

1,227,000

32,000 26,000 41,000

20,000 14,000

32,000

59,000

61,000

32,000 13,000

101.000

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 28 new dis-putes, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, and 12 old disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 21, directly involving 4,900 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1924 AND 1925.§

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

Duration in Work-ing Days of all Disputes in pro-gress.

1,031,000

73,000 508,000 132,000 109,000 22,000 21,000

67.000

5,000

1,785,000

1,413,000 107,000

105,000

January to July, 1924.

Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in pro-gress.

93,000

9,500 32,000 11,000 5,000 3,000 4,000

2.000

111,000

236,000 4,000

8,000

500

No. of Dis-putes.

14

3

32

45 16

44

... 417 519,000

Groups of Industries.

ering

Food Drink, and Tobacco. Woodworking and Furnishing. Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Decorat-ing, Contracting, etc. Transport ...

Transport ... Public Adminis-tration Services. Other

Total

Other Metal

Textile Clothin

Mining and Quarry- 123

....

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

In continuation of the particulars published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, the following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig iron, manufactured iron, and steel in certain districts :-

	Price acco last A		I	nc. (+) of last A	or D udi
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.		revious Audit.	
Pig Iron ; Cleveland (No. 3), Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers). North Staffordshire Notthinghamshire Northamptonshire Lincolnshire West of Scotland (Bars and angles). West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods). Steel : South-West Wales (Steel tin bars). South Wales and Monmouthshire (Steel rails and steel tin bars).	1925. AplJune MarApl. May-June AplJune AplJune AplJune JanMar. AplJune (MarApl. May-June JanMar. AplJune MarMay	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.}\\ \text{.6} & 5\frac{1}{54}\\ \text{.7} & 5\frac{3}{54}\\ \text{.87} & 5\frac{3}{54}\\ \text{.87} & 5\frac{3}{54}\\ \text{.88} & 0\frac{1}{56}\\ \text{.83} & 110\frac{1}{8}\\ \text{.83} & 111\frac{1}{8}\\ \text{.81} & 88\\ \text{.83} & 111\frac{1}{8}\\ \text{.81} & 88\\ \text{.83} & 111\frac{1}{8}\\ \text{.80} & 10\frac{1}{6}\\ \text{.88} & 4\\ \text{.88} & 4\\ \text{.253} & 9\frac{3}{4}\\ \text{.239} & 4\frac{1}{4}\\ \text{.238} & 4\frac{1}{4}\\ \text{.158} & 11\frac{1}{4}\\ \text{.141} & 5\\ \text{.146} & 10\frac{1}{4}\\ \end{array}$	11+11111+1 +1 11 11 1	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{s.} & \textbf{d.} \\ 2 & \textbf{1} \\ 2 & \textbf{0} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 11 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 11 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5$	

The principal changes in wages resulting from the above variations in prices, in accordance with the arrangements described on pages 269–272 of this GAZETTE, are shown below. Variations in the price of pig iron resulted in the following reduc-tions in wages:—Iron-ore miners in Cumberland, 1d. per shift in May, 1d. per shift in June, and 2d. per shift in July; limestone quarrymen in Cumberland, ¼d. or ¾d. per shift in May, ¾d. or ¾d. per shift in June, and 1d. or 1¼d. per shift in July; blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, 1 per cent. on standard rates in May, and 3¼ per cent. in July; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, 3¼ per cent. on standard rates in July; blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire, 3¼ per cent. on standard rates in July; blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and ironstone quarrymen in Leicestershire, 4 per cent. on standard rates in July, although the sliding scale justified a greater reduc-tion; blastfurnacemen in Scotland, 3 per cent. on standard rates in August. The ascertainment for Northamptonshire warranted a decrease of 4 per cent. in July for blastfurnacemen and ironstone miners, but it was agreed that the decrease should not be applied during the quarter July-September. The Lincolnshire ascertain-

during the quarter July ment resulted in an incree blastfurnace workers in M iron resulted in an increa 2½ per cent. in July, on si in the North of England, resulted in a decrease of The steel ascertainments and 8¼ per cent. in Aug workers in South-West V July on the standard rat iron and steel-rolling mil	-Septem case of 2 fay. These of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tandard while in $2\frac{1}{2}$ per corresulted ust on t Wales, and te of wo	ber. 7 per cen rates fo West of ent. in J in decre he stan nd in a rkpeopl	The Lin nt. on the tainment. in Jun r iron pu Scotland une and eases of dard rat decreass e in stee	colnshi he stan ts for r ne and uddlers d the as d no ch $3\frac{3}{4}$ per tes of $\frac{1}{4}$ e of 14 l-meltin	re asce dard ra nanufac a decre and m scertain ange in cent. in Siemens per ce ng shop	rtain- otes of ctured ase of illmen ments July. n May s steel ent. in ps and	RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers Firemen Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men Porters Shunters Mechanics Miscellaneous Total, BAILWAY SERVICE 22	1 .9 1 1 .7 	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued): Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft
ASSISTED P. EMPIRE SET THE number of assisted in connection with agree Act, and the total num inception of these scheme during the same periods,	CTLE ed pass ed scher nber of es, toget	MEN ages gr nes und such j her wit	IT A ranted ler the bassages h the nu	CT, during Empir grant umber	1922 July, se Settl sed from of depa	2. 1925, ement m the rtures	MINES. Underground 88	83	FACTORY ACT, 1901. Docks, Wharves, etc 4 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106 83
Assisted Passage Schemes.	Assisted Passages Granted in July, 1925.	Total A Pass Gran 1922 to 1924.	ages	Depar- tures in July, 1925.	Tot Depar 1922 to 1924.		Wool, Worsted and Shoddy Other Textiles	3 1 1 2	Construction or repair of Bridges 1 Total (excluding Sea- men) 204 SEAMEN.
To Australia " New Zealand " Canada: Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario Minor Schemes Total	2,620 887 552 254 4,313	56,082 16,466† 12,169 1,367 3,308 89,392†	6,430† 929	939 1,033 246	55,281 14,575 11,623 1,356 3,105 85,940	14,474 5,331 6,705 781 27,291	fining Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making Metal Founding Engineering and Machine	1 8 4	Trading Vessels, Sailing 28 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 28 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 3 , , Steam 3 TOTAL, SEAMEN 31
The figures given in applicants to whom assi	clude b	oth app	licants	and d	ependa		Boller Making and Con-	5 1	Total (including Sea- men) 1 235

* Stated to the nearest farthing. † Revised figures.

TR	ADE	DIS	SPU	TES	*
		and the second second		Contraction of the local division of the loc	22-12

questions.

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of trade disputes | persons, 6 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 7 on other involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 45, beginning in July in Great Britain and Norohern Healind was 45, as compared with 48 in the previous month and 57 in July, 1924. In addition, 33 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes in July was thus 78.

in July was thus 78. Information as to the total number of workpeople involved in the principal dispute, involving workpeople employed in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire, is not at present available. Excluding this dispute, however, the number of workpeople who went on strike or were locked out or were thrown out of work at establishments where disputes occurred, the dimension in the dimension in progress in Lab in consequence of the disputes, in the disputes outfield, subjects outfield, was about 51,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost in disputes during the month was about 732,000. The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in July 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 :-

		er of Disp gress in J	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration inWorking		
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st July.	Started in July.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in July.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in July.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	10 6	10 5	20 11	44,000 1,000	680,000 9,000	
Shipbuilding. Textile Building, Decorating,	4 7	6 5	10 12	2 000	21,000	
Contracting, &c. Transport Other	1 5	6 13	7 18	2,000 1,0 0 0	4,000 12,000	
Total, July, 1925	33	45	78	51,000†	732,000†	
Total, June, 1925	31	48	79	34,000	281,000	
Total, July, 1924	38	57	95	136,000‡	2,030,000‡	

Causes.—Of the 45 disputes beginning in July, 11 a of proposed reductions in wages, 12 on other wages questions, 9 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING JULY, 1925.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.	
Alterna affar compose a second industrants and composers 525, non-reself wings at a satisfication second second second	Directly. Indi- rectly.		Began.	Ended.	officer and the second from the second from a second secon	and a second sec	
and a survey a house of the print		AL MARKE	1925.	1925.	Destroy	alore the short in the second second	
INING AND QUARRYING : Coal miners, etcSouth Shields (near).	3,	389	24 April		Against proposed reduction in piece- work rates, and against concessions as to payment of minimum wage.	No settlement reported.	
Hewers, day-wagemen and surface	874	1,377	15 June		Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.	
workers—Wrexham (near). Coal miners, etc.—Durham (near)	7,	000	22 June- 6 July		Against proposed increase in work- ing hours, revision of piece-work rates of wages, etc.	No settlement reported.	
Coal miners, etc.—Anthracite Dis- trict of South Wales.	1	000 000	22–24 June 13 July	···· }	Dispute arising out of dismissal of a collier's helper, in alleged breach of a seniority rule.	No settlement reported.	
EXTLE INDUSTRIES : Wool textile operatives, enginemen, firemen, etcWest Riding of Yorkshire and Part of Lancashire.		Not yet available. 23-24 July 14 August (See article on pa		on page 267.)			
BULLDING, DECORATING, CONTRACT- ING, ETC. : Bricklayers, plasterers, slaters and others and labourers-Liverpool.	300	70	11 June	4 August	Refusal to work with plumbers and painters who were members of local Trade Unions not recognised by the national organisations, and grievances as to alleged non- observance of recognised local	Only members of national organisa- tions to be employed, and recog- nised local working conditions to be observed.	
Building operatives—Eastbourne	700		7 July	14 July	working conditions, etc. Lock-out following strike at one firm against employment of non- unionists.	Employers to remain free to engage operatives without restraint, but a joint committee of the parties to explore all avenues for provid- ing reasonable facilities for the augmentation of Trade Union	
Joiners, labourers, etc. (employed on water power scheme)—Fort William (near).	1,000		14 July	15 July	For reinstatement of three dismissed shop stewards, and grievances respecting labourers' rates of wages, etc.	membership. Shop stewards reinstated, some other concessions made, and ques- tion of rates of wages promised further consideration.	

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 workpeople involved in the dispute in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of † Particulars are not yet available as regards the numbers of workpeople involved in the dispute in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire. The totals given for the numbers of workpeople involved and the aggregate duration of the disputes are, therefore, exclusive of figures relating to this dispute.
‡ A dispute involving about 100,000 building operatives in Great Britain accounted for most of the loss of time in July, 1924.
§ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
§ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
§ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
§ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
§ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
§ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the establishments where the disputes are those of workpeople involved," *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

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DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during July, 1925, was 63. Six *deaths* were reported during the month, three due to epitheliomatous ulceration, one to lead poison-ing, one to toxic jaundice, and one to anthrax. In addition, eleven cases of lead poisoning (including two deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during July, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONI	NG.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS	OF
and the second second second in the second	1	POISONING.	
Among Operatives engag	ged	Aniline Poisoning	7
in—	autouto)	Toxic Jaundice	2
Smelting of Metals	2	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF	-
Plumbing and Soldering	1	POISONING	9
Shipbreaking			_
Printing	2	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.	
Tinning of Metals	ī	Wool	4
Other Contact with		Handling of Horsehair	4
Molten Lead	1	Handling and Sorting of	T
White and Red Lead		Hides and Skins	1
Works		Other Industries	
	7	other mustrics	
Vitreous Enamelling	2	TOTAL, ANTHRAX	6
Electric Accumulator	4	TOTAL, ANTIMAA	
	8	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMAT	OTTO
Works	0	(<i>a</i>) CASES OF EPITHELIOMAT ULCERATION.	005
Paint and Colour Works	•••		4
Indiarubber Works		Pitch	
Coach and Car Painting	1	Tar Paraffin	3
Shipbuilding		Paramin	
Paint used in Other	-	Oil	6
Industries	2	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	-
· Other Industries	4	ULCERATION	14
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_		- Ella
TOTAL OF ABOVE	31	(e) CASES OF CHROME	
	() <u></u>	ULCERATION.	
		Dyeing and Finishing	3
HOUSE PAINTING AND			-
PLUMBING	11	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION	3
			-

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 July, 1925, was 204, as compared with 196 in the previous month and with 208 a year ago. Arrangements have been made to resume the collection and publication of monthly statistics of fatal accidents among seamen, beginning with the current month. The number of seamen belonging to vessels registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland under

to vessels registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, who were reported during July, 1925, to have met with fatal accidents, was 31. Comparable figures for June, 1925, and July, 1924, are not available.

* Of the seven persons affected in the Pottery industry three were females. † Based on Returns from the Home Office, the Board of Trade, the Mines Department, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

August, 1925.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in July, 1925, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 702,523, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 8.5 per cent. less than in July, 1924. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 393, 389, and 431 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in July, 1925, was 581,343, or 368 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 121,180, or 582 per 10,000 of the estimated population

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in July numbered 122,189, or 0.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 1.9 per cent. more than in July, 1924. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 580,334, or 1.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 10.4 per cent. less than a year ago.

Twenty-two areas showed small increases, and seven areas showed small decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in July, 1925, as compared with the previous month. Compared with July, 1924, eighteen areas showed decreases, including Stockton and Tees District (193 per 10,000), West Ham (175 per 10,000), Birmingham (141 per 10,000), Sheffield (129 per 10,000), and Glasgow District (110 per 10,000); and twelve areas showed small increases

T. I. MORTHARD & P. MAR	Numb of Poo	er of Per or Law Re in July	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of			
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	Popula	tion as pared h a
n loĝi, la Lakolev Pratitiva kon institu Laco plana an	10000000000000000000000000000000000000			mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			Contractory of	a a dinis		ong odd
Metropolis. West District North District Gentral District Bast District South District	8,711 10,181 2,253 10,168 19,142	6,478 16,802 2,586 51,645 65,677	15,189 26,983 4,839 61,813 84,819	183 263 361 955 435	$ \begin{array}{c} $	
TOTAL, Metropolis	50,455	143,188	193,643	422	+ 3	- 19
West Ham	4,410	57,095	61,505	803	- 35	-175
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,552	2 8,540	31,092	617	+ 59	+ 52
Stockton and Tees District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Bradford District	1,155 4,032 1,727 8,594 9,436 1,714	12,210 7,464 10,382 25,723 44,814 4,136	13,365 11,496 12,109 34,317 54,250 5,850	482 144 267 328 435 157	+ 3 - 1 + 1 + 1 5	$ \begin{array}{r} -193 \\ -11 \\ -10 \\ -6 \\ -76 \\ +15 \\ \end{array} $
Halifax and Hudders- field Barnsley District Sheffield Hull District North Staffordshire North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester	1,310 2,407 877 2,562 1,736 2,129 2,117 1,151	2,990 8,882 8,441 23,619 11,617 5,857 10,223 2,648	4,300 11,289 9,318 26,181 13,353 7,986 12,340 3,799	113 238 283 507 417 191 262 157	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 8 \\ + & 20 \\ + & 31 \\ -129 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 17 \\ + & 8 \\ \dots \end{array} $
WolverhamptonDis- trict Birmingham Bristol District Oardiff and Swansea	3,233 7,023 2,384 2,414	16,336 17,982 11,026 14,752	19,569 25,005 13,410 17,166	263 264 323 359	+ 4 + 1 + 2 + 11	-37 -141 -51 +37
TOTAL,"OtherDistricts"	58,553	267,642	326,195	313	+ 6	- 31
TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	113,418	467,925	581,343	368	+ 2	- 35
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	4,942	73,115	78,057	800	+ 25	-110
Paisley and Greenock District Edinburgh	752 1,403	12,926 13,765	13,678 15,168	706 355	$- \frac{3}{6}$	- 52 - 73
Dundee and Dunferm- line Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	745 514 415	3,657 2,682 6,264	4,402 3,196 6,679	198 200 653	$+ 14 \\ - 1 \\ + 11$	+ 35 - 25 + 60
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	8,771	112,409	121,180	582	+ 14	- 67
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts	122,189	580,334	702,523	393	+ 4	- 38

* The figures include dependants but exclude casuals, lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

† The figures for England and Wales relate to 25th July, and those for Scotland to 15th July.

[‡] The numbers in receipt of relief at Leeds relate to the Leeds Union as constituted on 1st April, 1925, after alteration of area. Comparison with a year ago is approximate only.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Rise.	Date.			
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent. 120	Per cent. 80	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 68	1925. Aug.			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Denmark Finland France (Paris)t (other towns)t Holland (The Hague) (Amsterdam) Italy (Milan) Norway Swedent Swedent United States	9,700† 136 1,178 206 250§ 80 406 195 132 110 45	328,600 	1,291,000 88 868 221 249§ 396 118 60 64 44	1436100 100 916 260 300§ 67 38 408 148 59 68 40	1,582,900 814 110 962 321 334 72 50 498 160 69 67 52	Apr. June July June July May May Apr. June July June June			
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	61 48 74 64 39	48 38 60 85† 44 16	64 37 48 82 42 16	49† 34 51 85 48 17	52 41 52 91 51 22	Apr. June July Apr. July June			

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computa- tion is based.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶					
		July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	July, 1924.	Latest figures available.	
						Rise.	Date.
euto maingili, a	Carles La	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	A,B,C,D,E	cent. 119	cent. 84	cent. 69	cent. 70	cent. 73	1925 Aug.
Austria (Vienna)	A.B.C.D	9,872				1343100	
Belgium	A,C,D,E	279	266	329	393	405	June
Chile	A,C,D,E	137		104	90 114	94 119	Mar. July
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A.D	93	72	52	48	61	May
Egypt (Cairo) Finland	A,B,C,D,E		1,018	990	1,032	1,068	June
France (Paris)	A.B.C.D.E	195**		231**	267**	290	2nd Q
Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E					38§§	
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E		516	933	1,225	1,349 1622900	Mar.
Hungary	A,B,C,D,E	3,661	15,579 388	387	412	496	Mar. June
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D	284	259	340	381	415	June
Luxemburg Norway	A,B,C,D,E			139++		161	June
Poland(W'rsaw)	A.B.C.D.E				2755		
Spain (Madrid)	A,D	84	79	72	82	89	Apr.
" (Barcelona)	A.D	78	73	65 74	72	74	Apr. July
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	136 110	90 63	67	70	69	June
Switzerland United States	A,C,D A,B,C,D,E	8011	6711		6911	73	Dec.'2
Officed Desices	A,D,O,D,1		Contraction of the				
BRITISH			1 Aller	E Detter	Section 2	State of the second second	
DOMINIONS, &O.			43**	56**	48**	50	1-+ 0-
Australia	A,B	46**	43	46	44	46	1st Qr June
Canada	A,B,D A,B,C,D	77	65	53	57	57	July
India (Bombay) Irish Free State	A.B.C.D.E		85**	80	83	88	Apr.
South Africa	A,B,D,E		35	30	32	34	May.

* Exceptions to this are : France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, anuary to July, 1914; Milan, January to June 1914; Switzerland, une, 1914; Amsterdam, South Africa, average, 1914. + Figure for June. Fuel and Highting are also included in these figures. § Figure for August. A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; = Other or Miscellaneous Items. ¶ Exceptions to this are: France, Spain, ustralia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 914; Belgium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Milan, January to June, 914; Germany, Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913-1914; Switzerland and nxemburg, June, 1914; United States and Chile, 1913; Poland, January, 14. ** Figure for 3rd Quarter. + Figure for June. \pm Figure for May. Based on prices calculated on a gold standard.

August, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

IN.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. 276-277 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of other countries. For details as to the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics) No. 7.).]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in July.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges at the end of the last week in July (1st August) was 10,548 (7,032 men and 3,516 women). At the end of June the corresponding total was 10,185 and in July, 1924, 8,592. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 9,897 (5,867 for men and 4,030 for women), as compared with 11,029 at the end of June and 10,791 in July, 1924. During the last week of July the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,405 persons in situations, including 8,514 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,540 foreign immigrants. immigrants.

GERMANY.†

Employment in June.—Indications that the improvement in the state of the labour market had been arrested increased in June. The returns from health insurance societies showed a decline in women's employment and employment exchanges reported fewer vacancies offered by employers. But inasmuch as the demand for workers still continued in agriculture and handicrafts and in the building trades, the number of applicants for work fell to a greater extent than that of vacancies offered, particularly in the case of men, so that it was only in the case of women that employment showed an actual falling-off. showed an actual falling-off.

showed an actual falling-off. Returns from trade unions showed a further slight decline in unemployment. Forty unions with an aggregate membership of 3,659,215 had 130,249, or 3.5 per cent. of this total, out of work on 27th June, as against 3.6 per cent. of those reporting in May and 10.5 per cent. in June, 1924. The following Table gives percentages for the principal Unions included in the foregoing totals :--

UNIONS. S.D. = Social-Democratic.	Member- ship reported on	Percentage Une at end of Me	
H.D. = Hirsch-Duncker (non- Social-Democratic). C. = Christian.	at end of June, 1925.	June, 1925.	May, 1925.
All Unions making Returns	3,659,215	3.5	3.6
Building (S.D.) Metal (S.D.) , (H.D.) Textile (S.D.) main of the state of the s	363 878 788,020 80 077 323,762 85,149 88,758 87,938 294,458 75,000 56,450 309,107 53,295 67,875 66,224	3.2 3.4.6 3.4 1.1 5.3 9 0.8 3.2 5.3 9 8 3.2 5.5 7.5 6 8.6	3.5 3.6 4.7 3.2 0.8 1.3 4.6 6.1 2.2 2.9 2.9 7.2 8.7
Factory workers (trades not specified) (S.D.)	362,842	4.1	4.3
Engine drivers and firemen (S.D.)	51,100 66,961	5·1 2·8	5·6 2·9
(S.D.) Porcelain (S.D.)	197,874 51,456	0.6 2.1	0·7 2·5

The foregoing figures relate solely to persons entirely without work. In addition statistics as to the prevalence of short time are given by 35 unions with 3,153,981 members, among whom $5 \cdot 2$ per cent. were suffering from this form of unemployment; in the preceding month the corresponding percentage was $5 \cdot 0$, and in June, 1924, 19 $\cdot 4$.

The number of unemployed in receipt of benefit from public funds was 198,067 on 15th June, as compared with 214,210 on 15th May. (It is pointed out that this figure does not indicate the total number of persons unemployed; it shows the number of those who have fulfilled the conditions entitling them to benefit.)

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in June.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th July, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 113,379 at the end of June, as compared with 130,786 at the end of the preceding month and 63,556 at the end of June, 1924. In Vienna alone there were 69,042 persons in receipt four fact the middle of July and 68,417 at the end of June of benefit at the middle of July and 68,417 at the end of June.

* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 7th August, 1925. Paris. † Reichs-Arbeitsblatt. 8th August, 1925. Berlin.

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employed onth. June, 1924. 10.5 $\begin{array}{c} 16.5\\ 7.7\\ 4.3\\ 5.0\\ 7.5\\ 11.9\\ 9.2\\ 3.8\\ 7.5\\ 12.0\\ 11.4\\ 2.7\\ 12.1 \end{array}$ 8.9 $13 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 2$ 2.8

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ITALY.

Unemployment in May.—According to a report issued by the Italian Unemployment Insurance Department,* 101,405 workpeople were totally unemployed on 31st May, as compared with 126,521 at the end of April and 155,935 at the end of May, 1924. In addition, 11,647 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 16,284 on 30th April, and 22,619 on 31st May, 1924. On 31st May last the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, was 19,352, as compared with 21,520 on 30th April, and 37,014 on 31st May, 1924.

HOLLAND.

EXAMPLE Unemployment in June.—The issue of the Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (the journal of the Dutch Statistical Office) for 31st July, publishes preliminary figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 248,050 members of unemploy-ment funds making returns for the week ended 27th June, 14,479 (5.8 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 4,661 (1.9 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 30th May) the percentages were respec-tively 6.0 and 1.9, and in the week ended 30th June, 1924, 5.7 and 1.4.

DENMARK.†

Unemployment in July.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 259,458 workpeople, $8 \cdot 3$ per cent. were unemployed on 31st July, as against $9 \cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and $5 \cdot 4$ per cent. at the end of July, 1924.

NORWAY.

Unemployment in May.—According to information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics the members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of May formed 8.1 per cent. of the total, as compared with 9.5 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 6.1 per cent. on 31st May, 1994 1924.

SWEDEN.[†]

Unemployment in May.—Trade unions with an aggregate member-ship of 215,599 reported 16,920, or $7\cdot8$ per cent., as out of work on the last day of May, as against $10\cdot9$ per cent. at the end of April and $7\cdot6$ per cent. at the end of May, 1924.

CANADA.

CANADA. Employment in July.§—For 1st July, 1925, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,940 firms, with an aggregate of 797,463 upon their pay-rolls. On 1st June the same firms reported 777,939 employed, and the total for 1st July thus shows an increase of 19,524 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st July, 1925, is 96.8, as compared with 94.5 for 1st June, 1925, and 95.9 on 1st July, 1924. Trade Union Employment in June.||—At the end of June (1st July) 6.1 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 7.0 per cent. at the end of May and 5.8 per cent. in June, 1924.

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES. Employment in June.—Figures relating to the volume of employ-ment in June, based on returns from 9,204 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, covering 2,753,478 workpeople, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments in May reported 2,783,221 persons employed, and the June figures consequently indicate a decrease of 1·1 per cent. The aggregate wages paid show, for June, a decrease of 3·1 per cent., and the average weekly earnings a decrease of 2·1 per cent. Twenty industries showed increases in the number of workpeople employed in June, the greatest increases being in ice cream, men's clothing, baking, slaughtering and meat packing, flour, structural ironwork, and petroleum refining. Decreases in the number em-ployed were greatest in the fertiliser, women's clothing, carriage, and boot and shoe industries. The automobile industry reports a decrease of 4·4 per cent. in the number employed, the iron and and boot and shoe industries. The automobile industry reports a decrease of 4 4 per cent. in the number employed, the iron and steel industry 2.8 per cent., and the cotton goods industry 2 per cent., and as these are the three industries with the greatest number of employees, the effect upon total employment for the month is especially marked.

especially marked. As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1924, returns from 8,088 identical establishments in the two periods show a net increase of 5 per cent. in the number of persons employed, and an increase of 9 per cent. in aggregate wages. Among individual industries the greatest gains in employment are shown in agricultural implements, automobile tyres, and automobiles. Cotton goods gained 7.5 per cent., and iron and steel 5.3 per cent. The number employed in the food industries showed a considerable reduction.

La Disoccupatione in Italia. 31st May, 1925. Rome. Statistiske Efterretninger, 12th August, 1925. Copenhagen. Sociala Meddelanden, No. 7, 1925. Stockholm. The July Employment Situation, 1925. Ottawa. Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1906-1923.

ACCIDENT-SUDDEN EMERGENCY-DOING SOMETHING OUTSIDE AND UNCONNECTED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT.

THIS was an appeal by the employer from an award in favour of the daughter of a workman (Jones) killed in an accident. The deceased was employed by the respondent, the owner of one of several small and shallow coal-pits in the district, to brick in the inset of a shaft about 8 yards deep. Two others were working with him on a slung scaffold—a man named Smith and a lad named Gears.

scattold—a man named Smith and a lad named Gears. In June, 1924, when working in the shaft, Jones found that he had omitted to bring with him a "bricking hammer," one of the tools supplied by the employer; and sent Gears and Smith to an adjoining pit, belonging to one Harriman, to look for and bring back a hammer belonging to Jones's brother, which he (Jones) belowed was in the pit. The hammer was seen at the bottom of believed was in the pit. The hammer was seen at the bottom of a shallow shaft, and Gears was let down for it in a bucket; he got a shallow shaft, and Gears was let down for it in a bucket; he got the hammer, and was being brought up again by Smith, when, being overcome with after-damp, he fell out of the bucket. Smith ran back to Jones, who returned with him, and was let down to rescue Gears; but before he could bring out Gears's body he was overcome by after-damp and was asphyxiated. Both lives were lost. The County Court Judge was of opinion that Section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and Section 110 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, applied, notwithstanding the action of the deceased heine without orders from his employee as the deceased was acting

being without orders from his employer, as the deceased was acting being without orders from his employer, as the declased was acong in sudden emergency, and acting in the interests of his employer when he sent his fellow workmen to borrow the hammer, which was done with the object of furthering his employer's business. The sections referred to above are as follows :---

(a) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (Sec. 7) .-- "For the (a) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (Sec. 7).— For the purposes of the principal Act, an accident resulting in the death or serious and permanent disablement of a workman shall be deemed to arise out of and in the course of his employment, notwithstanding that the workman was at the time when the perident happened acting in a series of the time when the accident happened acting in contravention of any statutory or other regulation applicable to his employment, or of any orders given by or on behalf of his employer, or that he was acting without instructions from his employer, if such act was don by the workman for the purposes of and in connection with his

employer's trade or business." (b) Coal Mines Act, 1911 [Sec. 110 (2)].—" Any workman engaged in any rescue work or ambulance work at a mine shall, for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, be deemed while so engaged to be employed by the owner of the

The Master of the Rolls, in his judgment, said that Section 7 of the Act of 1923 was passed to bring back within the ambit of the Act certain cases which had been held to fall outside the sphere of the workman's employment by reason of disobedience to regulations or other statutory prohibitions or the orders of the employers. Section 7 was, in his Lordship's judgment, ancillary to Section 1 of the Act of 1906; but this case did not require the use of Section 7, because the applicant was not entitled to recover compensation under Section 1 of the Act of 1906, as the deceased by his own unauthorised act sent Gears to a place not within the scope of the em-ployment, and, further, the doctrine of sudden emergency was not applicable, as when Gears went to Harriman's pit he passed out of his employment and was not a fellow workman of the deceased at the time of the attempted rescue; and, with regard to subsection (2) of Section 110 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as the rescue must be of Section 110 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as the reside miss be at the mine of his employer, that section was not applicable. The accident, therefore, did not arise out of and in the course of the employment, and the appeal was allowed.—Court of Appeal.— Jones v. Tarr, 14th and 15th July, 1925.

CONTRACT OF SERVICE-" WORKMAN "-GIFTS NOT THE EQUIVALENT OF WAGES.

In this case a farm labourer named Parker claimed full com-pensation from a farmer named Gillard for injury sustained through falling from a hay cart whilst saving hay in the latter's field. The applicant stated that he was in the employ of a Mr. Toop during the day, and worked for Mr. Gillard in the evening. In July, 1923, Mr. Gillard asked him to jump on to the top of a cart which was half loaded with hay. The applicant at first refused, but after-wards consented. When he got into the cart the horse jumped and threw him backwards to the ground, with the result that he was injured and could not go to his work. The applicant stated that the employer Gillard often went to see him, and had taken him fruit, vegetables and fowls. He also stated that when the hay harvest was vegetables and fowls. He also stated that when the hay harvest was on, it was customary for the villagers to help the farmers to save the hay, getting in return beer and cider to drink, and also supper. The respondent stated that after the accident he called on Parker in a friendly way, and confirmed that it was the practice for villagers to go into the harvest field in the evening and help, but that they got no pay for their work. The respondent agreed that beer, cider and supper were supplied. For the applicant, it was contended that beer,

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1906–1923. Cider, supper, etc., were the equivalent of money. His Honour said that there was no contract or obligation on the part of the respondent to the applicant, who had merely rendered service for which he did to the applicant, who had merely rendered service for which he did not expect payment, but only what other workmen would receive, in the shape of beer or eider. He had come to the conclusion that there had been no contract of service in any sense of the word, and found that the applicant was not a workman within the meaning of the Act, and therefore not entitled to receive any compensation. The application was refused.—*Tavistock County Court.*—*Parker* v. *Gillard.* 18th July, 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-24.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Case No. 852/25. Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Principal Act (as Amended).—Suitable Employment Unable to Obtain—

Applicant Refused Offer of Arterial Road Work-Alleged Wages Offered Lower than the Standard Rate Applicable to Builder's Labourer and Less than Generally Observed in the District-No Particular Rate Applicable to District.

The applicant, a navvy, who had been last employed on the 19th December, 1924, failed to accept an offer of work on the 7th February, 1925, as a navvy on an arterial road near London. The wages offered were 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, plus train fares to and from the work. The work was expected to last for several months. His claim for benefit was disallowed under the provisions of Section 7 (1) (ir) (as amended). (1) (iv) (as amended).

(1) (iv) (as amended). It appeared that the rate offered was agreed to between the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council. The applicant, however, contended that he was a public works employee and entitled to the full rate of 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. On the advice of his Association he refused the offer of work at the lower rate.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicant was not entitled to claim 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. He had previously been employed for 19 months as a navvy, and in the circumstances they considered that he was only entitled to 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour as an ordinary navvy on arterial relief work. The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire against the Court's disallowance of the claim. They stated that the applicant was a bona fide building trade labourer, whose rate of pay as a member of their organisation was 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. The Association were not parties to the Agreement relating to the rate of pay for work on arterial roads.

work on arterial roads.

work on arterial roads. An Association representative subsequently attended an oral hearing of the case before the Umpire. It was contended by the trade union that at least 1s. 2½d. per hour should be paid for civil engineering work in the district in question. It was explained by the Ministry of Transport that the rate for arterial roads round London was arranged in 1921, when it was decided to pay a uniform rate, based on grade 2 of the grading of districts by the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board. The roads would pass through districts some of which would be grade 3 or 4 and parts in grade 1, but a uniform rate was better. The men would pass through districts some of which would be grade 3 of 4 and parts in grade 1, but a uniform rate was better. The men had their fares paid to the jobs, and for London men this was worth more than another penny per hour. Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. "I am of opinion that the applicant fails to show that on the 7th of February last he was unable to obtain suitable employment. "He is a navvy and was offered employment on an arterial road at Bexley at a rate of wages of Is. 1¹/₄d. per hour with payment of railway fares daily from and to London. "I have no doubt that the employment was suitable for the applicant unless I am bound by paragraph (c) to the Proviso to Section 7 (1) of the Act of 1920 to hold that it is unsuitable on the

* Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Decisions given after March, 1922, are not published in volume form, but summaries of the cases are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All applications should be made to His Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

ground that it was at a rate of wages lower than that generally observed in the district by agreement between Associations of Employers and of Employees or, failing such agreement, than that generally recognised in the district by good employers.

August, 1925.

"The rate offered was not an agreed rate for the district in question. It was fixed by the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council, but not by agreement with any Association of Employees. It is a rate which by agreement is payable for work "In the case under consideration the Court of Referees were satisfied after careful inquiry and review of all the circumstances that the applicants were genuinely seeking work, and I cannot say that their recommendation is wrong." of the kind in certain districts, but there was no agreement that that or any other rate should be applicable to the district in question. I cannot, therefore, say that it was lower than the rate generally Case No. 962/25. Section 1 (4) of the No. 2 Act, 1924.—Whether Applicant Continued to Receive Wages observed in the district by agreement between employers and employees. Nor can I say that the rate was lower than that generally recognised by good employers in the district. The only other em-ployer doing work of the kind in the district appears to be the Urban District Council and I am informed that they pay a lower rate. Dock Workers Employed in Gangs under Pooling Scheme Shared Earnings Weekly with Gang Idle one Week in every seven—Question as to whether Members of Idle Gang "Con-tinued to Receive Wages, etc."

"One firm of contractors is said to have paid a somewhat higher rate recently, but that is not sufficient to show that a higher rate is generally recognised by good employers in the district."

Case No. 942/25. Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Principal Act (as Amended) -Genuinely Seeking Work-

Women Left Employment to Get Married and Subsequently Lodged Claims for Benefit—Had Registered for Day Work, but such Work Difficult to Obtain.

A number of young women, who had been employed as factory work, could be deemed to be unemployed. hands, left their employment on various dates in March, 1925, in order to get married, and shortly afterwards lodged claims for benefit. Their claims were disallowed under the provisions of Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court had in view the decision given on case No. 4362. Section 7 (1) (iv) (as amended).

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. It was reported that the employers in question did not allow women to remain in employment after marriage, and the applicants were, therefore, obliged to seek other work. They contended that they were genuinely seeking daily employment, for which they had registered. They had answered advertisements in the news-He was of the opinion that the applicant's employment terminated every recurrent seventh week, and that during that week he con-tinued to receive wages or alternatively to receive payment by way of compensation for the loss of, and substantially equivalent to, the had registered. They had answered advertisements in the news-papers and made personal applications at various places. Their husbands' average weekly earnings were very small, and they had, therefore, a strong incentive to find work. On the other hand, the ation he would have obtained if the employment had not terminated. Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed. prospects of daily work for married women in the district were very poor.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the appli-cants were genuinely seeking work and unable to obtain suitable

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. He did not think that the applicants could be held to have satisfied the statutory conditions as to genuinely seeking work. He thought that where it was known that the employer did not employ married women, a woman who intended to get married should first seek other employment, and if she could not obtain such she would leave her employment without hope of being able to obtain unemploy-ment benefit. In his opinion the unemployment fund should not be resorted to by women as a means of enabling them to get married to men where exeminers are not sufficient to support them to men whose earnings are not sufficient to support them

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

"These applicants, by reason of their getting married, lost em-ployment which they had had for several years. They were all willing to continue in their employment, but unable to do so after Case No. 1271/25. Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Principal Act as Amended).—Suitable Employment Unable to Obtain—Proviso B. marriage, as their former employment, but unable to do so arter marriage, as their former employers do not employ married women. They were, therefore, in effect discharged, and the only possible ground for disallowance of their claims for benefit is that they are not genuinely seeking work. It is not disputed that they are available, and there is no ground for disqualification under Section 7. Miners Refused Employers' Offer for Resumption of Work-Extension of one shift from 6½ to 7 hours a Condition of Re-Employment-Shift of 7 hours Common in District. The applicants, who had previously been employed as hewers at a colliery which closed down in July, 1924, were offered re-engagement at the same colliery on the 11th March, 1925. They failed to accept the offer of work and their claims for benefit were disallowed under "It is obvious that it cannot be laid down as a universal rule that recently married women are not genuinely seeking work, although it may also be the fact that some are not seeking work and are merely industrial circles married women expect to go to work, and do, in the provisions of Section 7 (1) (iv) (as amended). the provisions of Section 7 (1) (iv) (as amended). It appeared that the employers had closed the mines in July, 1924, owing to slackness of trade and high cost of production. In March, 1925, they considered re-opening the mines, and with a view to the reduction of the financial loss sustained through working the mine, offered their previous employees re-employment upon the condition **a**mong others, of working 7 hours instead of $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the second shift. The offer was considered by the applicants' Association, which was fact, whenever they can get employment, work as regularly as unmarried women, especially when the husbands' earnings are not large. In such cases it cannot be assumed that a recently married woman does not want work and is not trying to get it, but rather the contrary. "There are, however, some industrial circles in which married unable to accept it.

women do not ordinarily go out to work, especially if their husbands are earning good wages. In cases of that kind a Court of Referees might reasonably require more definite evidence that an applicant is genuinely seeking work and is not merely treating the unemployment fund as a marriage endowment fund. But in every case it is a question of fact to be determined by a review of all the cir-cumstances whether or not the applicant is genuinely seeking work.

"It may be that many employers now do not employ married women (either because they think that their husbands should support them or for some other reason), and that consequently a woman by marrying diminishes her chances of getting work. But this does not show that married women, who have before marriage worked for much employment error product solding work on an und errolable such employers, are not genuinely seeking work or are not available for work

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the offer of work was not suitable in view of the changed conditions of employ-"The Chief Insurance Officer also suggests that women should remain at their employment until their prospective husbands are earning enough to support them. It may be that in some cases it

would be wiser to do so. I am not competent to express an opinion on that point. It is enough to say that, if it be so, that is a matter for the Legislature to consider. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not impose any disqualification for unthrifty marriage.

The applicant was one of a number of dock workers who worked in seven gangs. Owing to slackness of work the employers deemed it necessary to dispense with the services of one gang, but by an arrange-ment made between the workers, a scheme was adopted whereby each gang in turn was idle one week in every seven. Under the scheme the total weekly earnings were shared equally amongst all gangs so that the idle gang received a pooled wage for the week during which they did not work. The applicant's claim lodged on the 16th February, 1925, was taken as a test case, and the question arose as to whether under the provisions of Section 1 (4) of the No. 2 Act, 1924, an applicant who received a pooled wage during the week he did no

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. By an arrangement between the applicant and his fellow workmen the men who were in work contributed a sum equivalent to one-sixth of their wages to the men who were out of work.

"The applicant did not, in the week when he received contributions from his fellow workmen, 'continue to receive wages.' Wages are payments made by an employer to an employee under a contract of service. The sums received by the applicant were payments made by employees to men who were out of work either voluntarily or under a contract of mutual insurance. under a contract of mutual insurance.

"Nor did the applicant ' receive payment by way of compensation for the loss of employment and substantially equivalent to the remuneration which he would have received if the employment had not terminated.' In amount the payment was only six sevenths of the remuneration he would have received if he had been at work and it was not paid 'by way of compensation for loss of employment.' That phrase means primarily a payment in the nature of damages for loss of employment paid by the person who would have been bound to pay wages if the employment had continued."

unable to accept it. Representatives of the Association attended the hearing of the case before the Court of Referees. They stated that if a colliery had been closed down for any reason and subsequently re-opened, it was the custom to conform to any agreement which existed at the colliery before it was closed down. The shifts in operation at the closure of the colliery were 1st shift, 7 hours; 2nd shift, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours; and 3rd shift, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the employers offer to the men on the condition of a 2nd shift of 7 hours was a violation of an agreement made under the Sankey Award in July, 1919. It was contended condition of a 2nd shift of 7 nours was a violation of an agreement made under the Sankey Award in July, 1919. It was contended that the offer made was on conditions less favourable than those which the applicants might reasonably have expected to obtain having regard to those which they had habitually obtained at the collierv

ment entailed by the alteration of the hours fixed by a previous agreement.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. He was of the opinion that the offer made by the employers for a ork was an offer of suitable employment within the resumption of w meaning of the Act.

The applicants' Association appealed to the Umpire, but no fresh facts were adduced on appeal.

A hearing subsequently took place before the Umpire, and both the Association and the employers were represented. It was sug-gested that as the men were only in receipt of the County average wages they would, in effect, have to work longer hours for the same pay, but it was pointed out that the proposed change would only apply to pieceworkers and there was no justification for the Associademand for a downward revision of piece prices.

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. The applicants do not satisfy me that they were unable to find

suitable employment.

"The colliery company for which they had previously worked offered them re-employment upon the condition of working 7 hours instead of $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the second shift, but it is contended that this was an offer of employment upon conditions less favourable than those which they might reasonably expect to have obtained having regard to the conditions which they habitually obtained in the distinct which they might reasonably expect to have obtained in the light regard to the conditions which they habitually obtained in the district, or would have obtained had they continued to be so employed. "It is stated that a second shift of seven hours is not uncommonly worked in the district, and this must be taken into account in con-

sidering what conditions it may reasonably be supposed that the applicants would have obtained had they continued to be employed as hewers in the district. They might have been employed in a colliery which worked a 7 hours second shift or on one which worked a $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours second shift. I am bound to have regard to the usual conditions of employment in the district and not merely to the practice at the colliery at which the applicants had been last employed."

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1925.

The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Variation and Amendment) Special Order, 1925, dated July 8, 1925, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).*

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by the Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) Order, 1924, approved for the purposes of Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, a Special Scheme for the Banking Industry:

And whereas the Minister has, by the Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1925, varied and amended the said Scheme:

And whereas application has been made to the Minister for the further variation and amendment of the provisions of the said

Now, therefore, the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the said Section 18 and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Special Order :---

1. The following amendment shall be made in the Second Schedule to the said Scheme :--

In Paragraph 1, after the words "or such other weekly rates as may be prescribed by the Board with the approval of the Minister" there shall be inserted the words "Provided that where a person is in present of the second secon a person is in receipt of a pension, annuity, or retiring allowance amounting to, or in excess of, 25 shillings a week in the case of a man or 20 shillings a week in the case of a woman, derived wholly or partly from the Banking Industry (whether such pension, annuity, or retiring allowance is, or has been, paid in pursuance of a legal obligation or not) such person shall not be entitled to unemployment benefit, and where the amount of any such pension, annuity, or retiring allowance is less than 25 shillings a week in the case of a man or 20 shillings a week in the case of a woman the weekly rate of unemployment benefit payable to such person shall be reduced by the amount by which the weekly amount of such pension, annuity or retiring allowance exceeds five shillings."

2. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Variation and Amendment) Special Order, 1925.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this eighth day of July, 1925.

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

* This Order having lain before both Houses of Parliament for 20 days in accordance with Section 36 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, came into force on 30th July, 1925.

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

August, 1925.

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-MEN ON OUTSIDE MACHINERY, AND ON DOOKS AT HULL AND MIDDLESBROUGH.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Difference. -Claim for differential payment for dirty or dangerous work. Decision.—The work as a whole does not come within the category of "exceptionally dirty or dangerous work," regard being had to the ordinary and customary duties of the men concerned, nor are the exceptionally dirty or dangerous jobs of such frequent occurrence as to render it impracticable or inconvenient to assess the extra as to render it impracticable of inconvenient to assess the extra payment on each exceptional or dangerous job as it occurs. The question of extra payment on any job on which any of the men concerned may be employed at Hull or Middlesbrough is one which may properly be dealt with by assessing the amount of the extra payment according to the merits of the job as and when it is under-taken. Issued 8th July, 1925. (1097.)

ROYAL NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY DEPOTS .- The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. Difference.—Claim for an increase in wages of 5s. per week after twelve months' service in the laboratories, wages of 5s. per week after twelve months service in the laboratories, R.A.S. Depot, Priddy's Hard. *Decision.*—The nature of the work of the men covered by the application is not in general of such a character as to warrant the payment of higher rates than those pre-vailing for similar classes of workpeople in other sections or depart-ments of Admiralty establishments. In so far, however, as any section of the work upon which the men concerned are employed is for secretic bacter, the Court that the view that the outstice of an exceptional character, the Court take the view that the question of the payment of an extra rate for such work is one for consideration merits of each particular case. Issued 24th July, 1925.

PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH TRADE-LONDON.-The Trade PAINT, COLOUE AND VARNISH TRADE—LONDON,—The Trade Union Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry v. The Employers' Side. Difference.— Claim for a differential rate for London. Decision.—The Court decide that having regard to the conditions of trade at present existing and to other considerations, no alteration in wages in the London district as compared with those outside London should be made for the time being Lenged 24th July 1925. (1104) being. Issued 24th July, 1925. (1104.)

SHORTHAND TYPISTS .- Civil Service Clerical Association v. The SHORTHAND TYPISTS.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. The Treasury. Difference.—Temporary officers recruited to established posts—initial salaries. Decision.—A temporary officer who was or is, at the date of her appointment as an established shorthand typist, in receipt of a salary in excess of the commencing rate (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for the established shorthand typist class shall, subject to certain specified conditions, receive the higher salary paid to here a promoter with the date of her appointment to the to her as a temporary officer at the date of her appointment to the established class until such time as she would become entitled to established class until such time as she would become entitled to that salary in the established shorthand typists' scale, assuming that on appointment she entered at the commencing rate. There-after she will receive the normal advances applicable under the established shorthand typists' scale. The Decision shall become operative as on and after 1st July, 1925. (1105.)

Ex-REGISTRY ASSISTANTS, POST OFFICE-CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION v. POST OFFICE. Difference.—That Ex-Registry Assistants transferred to the clerical class shall receive the same initial salary as the normal Lytton entrants, ex-temporary clerks, Grade III, of the same amount of established service in the clerical class. Decision.—The Court find that the claim has not been established. (1106.)

EXTRA AND ACCOUNTANT CLERKS, ADMIRALTY.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. Admiralty. Difference.—Assimilation into clerical class—initial salaries. Decision.—Extra and Accountant Clerks transferred to the clerical class shall, subject to certain specified conditions, receive an advance of £20 per annum on basic salaries. The Decision shall become operative as on and after 1st July, 1925. (1107.)

AUDIT CLERKS AND CLERKS TO GENERAL INSPECTORS, MINISTRY of HEALTH.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. Ministry of Health. Difference.—Assimilation into clerical class—initial salaries. Decision. —The Audit Clerks shall receive an advance of £10 per annum on basic salaries and Clerks to General Inspectors an advance of £20 per annum on basic salaries. This Decision shall become operative as on and after 1st July, 1925. (1108.)

AUDIT CLERKS, NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPARTMENT .---Civil Service Clerical Association v. National Insurance Audit De Civil Service Clerical Association v. National Insurance Audit De-partment. Difference.—Assimilation into clerical class—initial salaries. Decision.—In the opinion of the Court the Agreement of the Departmental Whitley Council in August, 1921, was subject to the conditions that the question might be re-opened should similar classes be more favourably dealt with on assimilation, but no case was brought forward where any similar class had been more favour-ably dealt with on assimilation since that date. The Court find that

in the absence of such case, the application has not been established. (1109.)

WRITING ASSISTANTS.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. Treasury. Difference.—Basic rates—application for increase—tem-porary officers appointed to established posts—initial salaries. porary o Decision.-

(1) That the claim for an increase in the scale had not been establ

(2) That the claim that existing Writing Assistants be given an increase of 7s. per week basic had not been established, but a temporary officer who, at the date of her appointment was or is in receipt of a salary in excess of the rate (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus) payable in accordance with the Treasury Circular E. 7526 of the 27th March, 1924, shall, subject to certain specified conditions, receive claim had not been made out. Rostering of Guards up to Nine Hours : Short Trips .- The Union the higher salary which was paid to her as a temporary officer at the date of her appointment to the established class, until such time as submitted a question of interpretation of the Board's finding dated 24th January, 1922, arising out of the rostering of certain guards she would become entitled to that salary in the scale, assuming that or appointment she entered at the rate payable under the above men-tioned circular. Thereafter she shall receive the normal advances applicable under the scale. This Decision shall become operative on and after the 1st July, 1925. (1110.) The Board's finding is that it appears that the turns of duty of the men concerned have from time to time been rearranged, and that at the present time the turns in excess of 8 hours are one of

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

QUARRYING INDUSTRY: YORKSHIRE.-Trade Union Side v. QUARKYING INDUSTRY: YORKSHIRE.—Irade Union Side v. Employers' Side of the Freestone Section of the Yorkshire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry. Difference.— Claim for advance in wages. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed under Section 2 (1) (b) of the Conciliation Act, 1896 to act as Independent Chairman of a Panel of Arbitration set up in accordance with the Constitution of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry. Council for the Quarrying Industry. Award.—Certain specified fully skilled operatives granted increases to bring wages up to local building trade rates. Claims not established in respect of all other grades or classes of operatives or workmen. Issued 18th July, 1925.

(C.)-OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

LOCKMAKERS: WILLENHALL.—National Amalgamated Lock-makers' and Metal Workers' Society v. Fergusson Secure Lock Company. Difference.—As to distribution of work during slack period. Agreement.—Certain measures agreed upon. Agreed 8th July, 1925. the existing practice should remain undisturbed. Goods Guards, Great Western Railway: Payment for Good Friday. —The Union requested a ruling upon a claim for payment for Good Friday, made on behalf of certain goods guards employed by the

Friday, made on behait of certain goods guards employed by the Great Western Railway. The Board's decision was that the Agreement in regard to the guaranteed day provides that trainmen are to be granted a standard day's pay for each time of signing on duty. The Board find on the evidence that there has been no violation of this Agreement in the FOUNDRY WORKERS: THORNABY-ON-TEES.—Central Iron Moulders' Association v. Messrs. C. P. Kinnell and Company. Difference.—As to payment for faulty castings. Agreement.—One half the piecework prices to be paid, without prejudice to future cases. Agreed 11th ase before them. July, 1925.

BRICKWORK CONSTRUCTION : PONTHIR,-Altogether Builders' Meal Times for Carters and Motormen .- The Union, with the BRICKWORK CONSTRUCTION: PONTHIR.—Altogether Builders' Labourers' and Constructional Workers' Society and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. Star Brick and Tile Company, Limited, Cwmbran. Difference.—Claim for building trade rates. Agreement.—Boiler fireman, mortar mill man and stone crusher to receive building trade rate; the remainder to receive civil engineering rate. Signed 14th July, 1925. approval of the Board, withdrew their claim in respect to meal times for carters and motormen at the hearing on the 28th July, as the Companies' representative drew attention to the fact that the claim as presented had not in terms been before the Central Wages Board. Electrical Examiners, Great Western Railway. Alteration of grading or classification of posts : Conciliation grades.—The Board have reserved their decision in both these cases for further consideration.

COTTON OPERATIVES : SKIPTON.-Skipton and District Weavers and Winders' Association v. Messrs. Firth and Moorhouse, Limited, and Winders' Association v. Messrs. Firth and Moorhouse, Limited, Sackville Mills, Skipton. Difference.—Alleged refusal of firm to re-ceive a deputation to discuss certain grievances. Agreement.—Joint conference arranged to consider grievances and formulate agreement for the prevention and settlement of disputes. Agreed 31st July,

NATIONAL WAGES BOARD (RAILWAYS ACT, 1921).

RECENT DECISIONS.

THE National Wages Board, under the Chairmanship of Sir William Mackenzie, K.C., have recently issued a series of decisions dated the 31st July, 1925, on cases submitted to them by the National Union of Railwaymen, viz. :--

Signalmen: Special Duty.—The question submitted was in respect to certain signalmen employed by the London and North Eastern Railway in the Malton and Scarborough district, who are workers. Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board rostered to book off duty at 10 p.m., but are, on occasions, required to return to their cabins later for about twenty minutes for the (Northern Ireland). Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.13), dated 16th July, 1925, to vary general purpose of passing an excursion train. The Company have treated this additional turn of duty as a "special" turn, and have accordingly paid the men under the "Emergency" clause of the National minimum time-rates, piecework basis time-rates, and general overtime rates for female workers engaged in the retail bespoke dressmaking branch of the trade. Agreement.

The Board's decision was that if a man is required to return to Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland). The Board's decision was that if a man is required to return to duty within a period not exceeding two hours of the completion of his rostered turn, the additional duty shall be treated as continuous with the rostered turn. If required to return beyond this period, the additional duty shall be treated as "special duty" under the "Emergency" clause. Proposals N.I.B.B. (N.34) and (N.35), dated 18th July, 1925, to vary general minimum time-rates, piecework basis time-rates, certain general minimum piece-rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and to cancel certain general minimum ece-rates for male and female workers.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Leading Cloak-Room Attendants, King's Cross: Application for Re-Grading.—The Union submitted that the leading cloak-room attendants employed at King's Cross by the London and North Eastern Railway should be dealt with under the agreement for male supervisory staff.

The Board's decision was that a case had not been made out for placing these men under the agreement for male supervisory staff.

Fish and Parcels Foremen, York, and Parcels Foremen, Leeds: Application to be Re-Graded as Inspectors.—The question submitted was that fish and parcels foremen at York and parcels foremen at Leeds New Station, should be re-graded as inspectors. As it appeared from the evidence that the major portion of the men's time was taken up with manual duties, the Board decided that the alaim here mode out

8 hours and 7 minutes, one of 8 hours and 11 minutes and one of 8 hours and 5 minutes. These turns do not contravene the Board's finding of the 24th January, 1922, as applied to the English railways:

Cost of Living Bonus : Signalmen .- The Union raised the question

of the cost-of-living bonus of certain signalmen. The onton raised the question The Board's decision was that the men concerned should have restored to them as on and from 1st January, 1925, the amount of the bonus which was deducted under the cost-of-living sliding scale on 1st July, 1923.

Guaranteed Day : Guaranteed Week : Goods Porter .- This case

concerned the guaranteed week of a goods porter at Turro. The finding of the Board was that they had a somewhat similar case under consideration in July, 1923. In that case the Board came to the conclusion that a strict construction of the Agreement relative to the Guaranteed Day which should at the same time be relative to the Guaranteed Day which should at the same time be reasonable, appeared to be impossible, and they took the view that the matter should be taken into consideration by the parties and that in the meantime the existing practice should remain undisturbed. The parties do not appear to have considered the matter, and pending such consideration the Court are of opinion that in the present case the existing practice should remain undisturbed.

Hull West Shunting Yard .- The Board resumed consideration of the claim by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen which had been before them in December, 1924, and was left over pending inquiries by the repesentatives of the Society and of the Company concerned into the facts. The Board appointed certain of their number to visit Hull at an early date and inspect the shunting area, the method of train working, and generally, and report to the Board.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal No. R.41, dated 17th July, 1925, to fix and vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female

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August, 1925.

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

Chain Trade Board.

Higher wage rates have become operative in this trade as from 1st August, 1925. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 73 and are set out in Schedule II (without reduction or addition) of Confirming Orders Nos. C17 and C19.

III.-SPECIAL ORDER.

ROPE, TWINE AND NET TRADE BOARD.

The Trade Boards (Rope, Twine and Net and Drift Nets) Order, 1925. Special Order, dated 27th July, 1925, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 32) altering the description of the Rope, Twine and Net Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1919.

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by a Special Order called the Trade Board (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1919, dated the 11th day of July, 1919, applied the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Special Order:

And whereas it is provided by Subsection 1 of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order :

And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the said Special Order by altering the description of the trade specified in the Appendix thereto:

Now, therefore, the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and of any other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes a Special Order varying the said Special Order :---

1. The following new paragraph shall be inserted in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1919, after paragraph 4 and immediately preceding paragraph 5, that is to say-

"4. (a) The mending, refitting and reconditioning of drift seine or similar nets, including all processes (whether similar to the foregoing or not) incidental thereto."

2. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Rope, Twine and Net and Drift Nets) Order, 1925.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this twenty-seventh day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

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

IV.-REGULATIONS.

Regulations, dated 28th July, 1925, have been made by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, Aminister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Datas Rev. 1909, amending the Regulations dated 20th November, 1919, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board for the Rope Twine and Net Trade (Great Britain) and establishing the Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain).

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT IN FARM WORK.

THE following notice has been issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, at the suggestion of the Minister of Labour :---

EMPLOYMENT IN FARM WORK.

Farmers requiring additional temporary labour for any type of work for which no great skill or experience is required are urged to apply to the nearest Employment Exchange in cases where no local men are available. It frequently happens that men on the register of an Employment Exchange, though not skilled agricultural labourers, have at one time or another had some agricultural experience and should be quite able to do unskilled work on a farm.

It is essential that full particulars of the labour required should be given, and that the wages and conditions of work and the accommodation available should be stated. As long notice as possible should be given to the Exchange.

It is sometimes thought that temporary employment on farm work makes a man ineligible for benefit under the Unemployment Insur-ance Act when the work comes to an end, but this is not the case. Indeed, the acceptance of work on a farm for a short period is a definite indication that a man is genuinely seeking work, and would be regarded as such by the Ministry of Labour when next he makes a claim to henceft a claim to benefit.

HOME OFFICE WELFARE ORDER.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF SACKS.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 28th July, 1925, that, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, he proposes to make an Order, to apply to all factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which the cleaning or repairing of sacks is carried on.

Copies of the draft Order and of the notice may be obtained on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Regulations for the Grinding or Glazing of Metals and the Cleaning of Castings.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 21st July, 1925, that he has amended the draft Regulations for the grinding or glazing of metals and the cleaning of castings, issued on the 8th 'February, 1924,* to which numerous objections were made; and that he proposes to make Regulations in accordance with the revised draft. The revised draft embodies the substance of an agreement which has been reached after prolonged negotiations with the associa-tions of employers and workpeople concerned, and has been accepted by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and by the various other organisations affected.

Copies of the revised draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, White-hall, London, S.W.1.

Woollen and Worsted Textiles (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations.

The Home Secretary has made Regulations† dated 27th July, 1925, under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, fixing the maximum weights of yarn, cloth, tool, or appliance, which may be lifted by hand by any person employed in the manu-facture, dyeing or finishing of woollen or worsted textiles, or in any process ancillary or incidental thereto. The Regulations, which may be cited as the Woollen and Worsted Textiles (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations, 1925, come into force on 1st October, 1925.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALLENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending 30th June, 1925. Home Office. (Cmd. 2410-1; price 1d.)

CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1921. Workplaces. (S.O. publication; price 16s.) (See page 273.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(1) Friendly Societies, Orders and Branches : statistical summaries showing the operations of friendly societies in the years 1914–1923, and of orders and branches in the years 1910, 1916– 1918, 1920 and 1922. (2) Registered provident societies in Great Britain. General summary, 1922–1923. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publications; price 6d. and 4d. respectively.)

HEALTH SERVICES.—Sixth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1924–1925. (Cmd. 2450: price 3s. 6d.) (See page 268.)

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—Report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for the year ended 31st December, 1924. (H.C. 106; price 2s.)

MINING.—(1) Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning the coal mining industry dispute, 1925. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2478; price 6d.) (See page 266.) (2) Explanatory. memorandum of the terms of settlement of the dispute in the coal mining industry. (Cmd. 2488; price 2d.) (See page 266.) (3) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st March, 1925. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. ended 31st March, 1925. Board of Irade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (4) Safety in Mines Research Board. Third Annual Report, 1924. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (5) The lag on ignition of firedamp. Firedamp explosions within closed vessels : the effects of turbulence. Safety in Mines Research Board. Papers No. 9 and 10, respectively. (S.O. publications; price 6d. and 4d., respectively.)

* See the March, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE, page 112.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 752. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

August, 1925.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1925.

ADMIRALTY.

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

(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.) Devonport : Portland Stone Dressings : Ham, Hill & Doulting Stone Co., Ltd., Yeovil.—Baulk Timber : Plymouth & Oreston Timber Co., Ltd., Plymouth.—Steel Rails, etc. : The Ebbw Vale Steel Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Material : Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Cyclops Works, Sheffield. Pembroke: Crushed Limestone : T. W. Colley & Sons, Pembroke.—Portland Cement : Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne, Kent. Portsmouth: Roofing Slates : Manod Slate Quarries, Ltd., Portmadoc, North Wales.—Bricks : Light Bros. & Flowers, Ltd., Portsmouth. Creosoted Timber (R.N. Barracks, Warrant Officers' Mess) : W. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover.—Oak Panelling, etc. : John Croad, Portsea. Shotley : Re-surfacing Roads : E. J. Edwards, Norwich. H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad : Rails, etc. : Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Electric Cable : British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Contract and Purchase Department. 300 tons Hydraulic : Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Frames, Wall, Cast Steel : The Carntyne Steel Castings Co., Renfrew.— Glycerine, Dynamite : Lever Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C..—Gowns, Operation : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E..—Jam (Blackcurrant and Goose-berry) : Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; E. & T. Pink Ltd., London, S.E..—Jam (Raspberry and Red Currant) : Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge.—Keys, Morse : Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., London, E.C.—Lanyards, Knife : Wm. Edwards & Son, Bridport. —Lard : C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Lift, Electric : W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—Linen, Black : Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Linen, Table : William Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—M'Crum, Watson & Merser, Ltd., Belfast; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Machine, Band Re-Sawing : T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—Machine, Drilling, Surfacing, Boring and Milling : H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.— Machine, Internal Cylinder Grinding : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Milling : Cunliffe & Croom, Ltd., Manchester.—Monel Metal Rod : G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Catheart.— Motors, Control Gear and Spares : Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Mor-wich.—Oil, Linseed : Dixon & Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.; G. Armstrong & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Smith Bros., & Co., London, E..—Oil, Mineral Vaporising : British Petroleum Co. Ltd. London E.C.—Oil Scotter Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.; G. Armstrong & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Smith Bros., & Co., London, E.—Oil, Mineral Vaporising: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil, Scotch Power: The Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—Panels, Trans-mitting: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd, London, E.C.—Plates, Chequered Steel: South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; The Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; The Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—Pump and Casing: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Radio Goniometers: Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.—Riveter, Hydraulic: Henry Berry & Co., Ltd.,

Leeds.—Screws and Slips: Carron Co., Falkirk; Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—Shoes, Gymnasium: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Steel, Bar: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; The Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scun-thorpe; The Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; United Strip & Bar Mills, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, High Speed Tool: Henry Rossell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Openshaw.—Steel Sections: The Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe.— Steel Sheets: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Wire Hawsers: Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Craven & Speeding Bros., Sunderland.—Switches, D.P.—5 and 15 amp.: Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tape: The Bole Hall Mill Co., Tamworth; E. B. Hamel & Son, Tamworth; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth. Hamel & Son, Tamworth; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth. —Travelling Cranes (2 tons and 3 tons, Electric Overhead) : T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.—Trousers, Fearnought : Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge.—Tubing, Canvas Hose : Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Voice Pipes and Fittings : The Power Flexible Tubing Co. Ltd., London, N.—Watchcoats : Milnes, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Winches, Loading : MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead, Edinburgh.—Wire Line and Strand : Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. S. Newall & Son, Ltd., Liverpool.

WAR OFFICE. Barrows, Stable, and parts : East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted .--

Barrows, Stable, and parts: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.— Bicycles and parts: The B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.— Boilers: National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hull; Smith & Wellstead, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—Boots, Mosquito: R. Coggins & Sons, Raunds.— Brass Sheet: Allen, Everitt & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The British Copper Mfrs., Ltd., Swansea; D. F. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Brushes, Brase: Bookhwand, Ltd. Chachem, Cohle, Elastic Brass Sheet: Allen, Everitt & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The British Copper Mfrs., Ltd., Swansea; D. F. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. —Brushes, Brass: Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—Cable, Electric: W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.C.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Caps, Forage: L. Silberston, London, E.— Caps, R.T.C.: M. & A. Currie, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Casks, Vat: Edwards & Co., London, S.E.—Chairs, Arm, Oak: Atkinson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.— Chassis, 30 cwt.: The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Halleys Industrial Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; The Vulcan & Engineering Co., Ltd., Southport.—Cloth, Blue-Grey: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, nr. Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, nr. Hudders-field.—Clutch Rings: Weybridge Motor Eng. Co., Ltd., Wey-bridge.—Collars, Head, Stable and Girths, Leather: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.—Cylinders, Iron: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E., Drawers, Cotton: J. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Arnold, Notts.—Feltwork : F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Flaps, Universal and Seats, Saddlery : Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons, Birmingham.— Foundation, Block and Anvil : Davy Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.— Frames, Aerial, Windings : Fullers United Electric Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Gas Holder—Repair of : Samuel Cutler & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Generators : The Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Helmet Bodies : Helmets, Ltd., St. Albans.—Lead alloyed with Antimony : Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. John-son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Lead, Sheet : Stock, Sons & Taylors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Linseed Oll. Raw : Union Oil & Cake Mills alloyed with Antimony : Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. John-son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Lead, Sheet : Stock, Sons & Taylors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Linseed Oil, Raw : Union Oil & Cake Mills, Branch of the British Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd., Rotherhithe.—Liquor, Cresoli Saponatus Fortis : Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. —Lockers, Metal: Waddell & Wilson, London, E.—Nickel : Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., Clydach, Mon.—Oil, Extra Heavy : Liberty Oils, Ltd., London, E.—Pig Iron : The Ebbw Vale Steel Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., Ebbw Vale.—Power Units, Pipes and Couplings : Douglas Motors, Ltd., Kingswood.—Presses, Hydraulic, Various : The Leeds Engineering & Hydraulic Co., Ltd., Leeds; The West Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Luton.—Rags, Cotton : A. Armi-tage, Dewsbury.—Rope, Tarred : The Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Salt Cellars and Basins (Enamelled) : Welsh Tin-plate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Sheets, Barrack : J. Gunning & Son., Ltd., Belfast; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy. —Springs : West Bromwich Spring Co., West Bromwich.—Steel Billets : Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Steel, Nickel Billets : J. Gunning & Son., Ltd., Belfast; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy. —Springs: West Bromwich Spring Co., West Bromwich.—Steel Billets: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Steel, Nickel Billets: The Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Steel Sheds: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Stoves, Soyers: Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Tinplates, Various: Brooker, Dore & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Transformers, Rotary: W. Mackie & Co., London, S.E.—Tweed, Blue, No. 2: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.—Wheels, Grinding, Various: McEwen, Denby & Hart Briggs, Ltd., London.—Wire, Steel, Flat: Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham.—Works Services: Building Works and Ser-vices: Blackdown (Reconstruction and New Work): Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Southsea Castle (Repairs to Piling on Foreshore): F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth. Canterbury (Single Storey Barrack Block): G. Browning, Canterbury. Lon-donderry. Lower Chatham Barracks (Alterations to Roofs of Soldiers' Quarters): Geo. Gates & Sons, Rochester, Kent. Beverley (Construction of Miniature Range): Jaram & Son, Scarborough. (Construction of Miniature Range): Jaram & Son, Scarborough. Feltham (Erection of Two W.O.'s Quarters): R. Mansell, Croydon. York Cavalry Barracks (Repair to Mangers): J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd., York. Blenheim Barracks, Aldershot (Detached W.O.'s

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Quarters): C. Morgan & Son, Ash Vale, Surrey. Ashton-under-Lyne (Gymnasium Extension): J. Ridyard & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne. Beachley Camp (Erection of Married Officers', W.O.'s and Married Soldiers' Quarters): J. Stephens, Cardiff. Catterick Camp (Reconditioning of Roads): Tarslag (1923), Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. Colchester (Repair of Roads): J. Tovell, Ltd., Colchester. Topsham Barracks, Exeter (Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters): Woodman & Son, Exeter. Redford Barracks, Edinburgh (Erec-tion of Married Officers' Quarters): W. & E. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Maintenance Works: South Aldershot: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Lichfield (Whittington Barracks): C. J. Else & Co., Matlock. Bordon: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Devonport, Stonehouse, Plymouth, etc.: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Painting: Sheerness and Isle of Grain: C. J. Else & Co., Matlock. Hounslow Barracks: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford, Yorks. Long-Hounslow Barracks: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford, Yorks. Long-moor Camp: C. Morgan & Son, Ash Vale, Surrey. *Installations*: Royal Army Ordnance General and Mob. Stores, Chatham (of Hot Water): E. Dean & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.

AIR MINISTRY.

Air Bottles and Tanks : Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., New-castle-on-Tyne.—Aircraft : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft Floats : Short Bros., Rochester.—Aircraft, Metal Wings : Steel Wing Co., London, S.E.—Aircraft, Reconditioning of : A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes ; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Aircraft, Repairs to : Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Aircraft, Repairs to : Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Aircraft, Repairs to: Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Aircraft Spares: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Wheels, Inner Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Aircraft Wheels and Tyres: Palmer Tyres, Ltd., London, E.C.—Airscrews: D. M. Davies, London, N.; Airscrew Co., Weybridge; Metal Pro-pellors, Ltd., Croydon.—Airscrew Metal Boss Spares: Metal Pro-nellors Ltd., Croydon.—Ash: C. R. Claridge, Exeter.—Bombs, pellors, Ltd., Croydon.—Ash: C. R. Claridge, Exeter.—Bombs, Practice: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Work (Donibristle): A. Kinnear, Lundin Links, Fife. (Milton): W. E. Chivers & Son, Ltd., Devizes. Fans, Ceiling (Palestine): Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C. Fans, Desk (Palestine): (Palestine) : Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C. Metro Vick Supplies, Ltd., London, S.W. Filter, Rain Water Metro Vick Supplies, Ltd., London, S.W. Filter, Rain Water (Ismalia): Kestner Evaporator & Engineering Co., London, S.W. Hair Belting (Hinaidi): Turner Bros., Asbestos Co., London, E.C. Machinery House, etc. (Egypt and Cardington): Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W. Officers' Mess, Quarters, etc. (Spittlegate): J. Laing & Sons, London, W.C. Plates for D.H. Type Cells (Malta): Pritchett & Gold, London, S.W. Portland Cement (Middle East): Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Pump House, etc. (Felixstowe): F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C. (Martischam Heath): Bennett & Snare Inswich Sewage Ejectors. (Martlesham Heath): Bennett & Snare, Ipswich. Sewage Ejectors, etc. (Wittering): Adams Hydraulics, Ltd., London, S.W. Sheets, Galvanised Corrugated (Iraq): F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Buttons, Push: Pinnacle Switchgear, Ltd., Weybridge.-Cap Buttons, Push : Pinnacle Switchgear, Ltd., Weybridge.--Caps, Blue : L. Silberston, London, E.-Carriers, Bomb : Vickers, Ltd., Dartford; Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.-Cartridges, Signal, 1½ in : Nobel Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.-Coal, House : (Bircham Newton and Calshot): J. H. Gilman & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Digby): A. Blackman & Co., London, E.C. (Duxford): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. (Eastchurch): J. H. Gilman & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Flowerdown, Henlow, Kenley, and Northolt): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. (Old Sarum): F. Bird & Co., Salisbury. (Ruislip): J. H. Gilman & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Upavon and Netheravon, Uxbridge, and Worthy Down): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.-Crossley Spares : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester. --Desks, School, Single : North of England School Furnishing Co., Darlington.-Drives, Flexible : Flexible Shaft Manufacturing Co., London, E.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.--Dura-lumin : James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Nechells, Birmingham.--Engines, Aircraft : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Engines, Aircraft : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Firstol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Ricardo & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Royce, Ltd., Derby; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Engine, Aircraft (Accessories for Bonding and Screening): Birkbys, Liversedge, Yorks; D. H. Bonnella & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; The Pyne Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Teddington.—Engine, Aircraft, Ignition Spares: Delco, Remy & Hyatt, Ltd., London, S.W.-Engine, Aircraft, Jigs and Tools for: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine, Aircraft, Overhaul of: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Recti-fication of: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Darbie of . Darbier & Dorby. —Engines, Aircraft, Spares . fication of : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair of : Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Gillett, Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham, Surrey.— Engines, Aircraft, Spares, Repair of : Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.— Engine, Aircraft, Superchargers : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W. —Film : Wellington & Ward, Ltd., Elstree.—Forms and Tables, Airmen's : Educational Supply Association, London, W.C.— Gardner Marine Spares : Norris, Henty & Gardner, Ltd., Patricroft. Gas, Acetylene : Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, S.W.—Generators, Motor : Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Generators and Spares : W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Jackets, Blue : H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E. - Lamps, Identification : Howes-H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E. — Lamps, Identification : Howes-Burley, Ltd., Birmingham.—Leathers, Chamois : Pavlova Leather Co., Ltd., Abingdon.—Magnetos and Spares : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Mahogany, Aircraft : R. M. Turner & Hunters, Ltd., London, E.; W. Oliver & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

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Bag Cleaning Plant: Mount Pleasant Letter Office (New Building): A. E. Harris, London, W.C.—Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Bristol-Weston-super-Mare: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Bo'ness Junction-Bo'ness; Liverpool-St. Helens; Manchester-Bolton: B.I. & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Birmingham-Walsall; Leicester-Rothley: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Conduits—Laying: Hayes (Cranford Area); Hayes (Harlington Area); Coolfin Road-Beckton Road, E. (Holborn-Albert Docks Junction): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Tottenham (White Hart Lane); Kennington, S.E.

August, 1925.

Willesborough and East Peckham (Kent); Deal and Kingsdown (Kent); Christchurch (Hants): H. Collingridge, Romford. Prestwich, Manchester and Chorlton; Kingsley (Cheshire); Wavertree (Polo Ground): J. W. Thornley & Sons, Farnworth, near Bolton. Whit-worth (Lancs): W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester. Selsey Sussex); Egham (Wentworth Estate); Reading; Fordingbridge (Hants): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. War-rington-Newton-le-Willows and Warrington-Wigan: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Warrington. Western-Sloane Junction; North-Mountview Junction; Lea Bridge Road, N.E. (London-Epping-Bishops Stort-ford); Paddington (Westbourne Grove); Finchley Road and Avenue Road, N.W.; East India Dock Road, E. (Holborn-Albert Docks Junction): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Altenburg Gardens, S.W. (Hop-Battersea Junction); Birmingham (Bristol Road): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. East Ham (High Street North); Hammersmith, etc.; Croydon, etc.; Richmond, etc. Street North); Hammersmith, etc.; Croydon, etc.; Richmond, etc. Stepney, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N. Bromborough (Cheshire); Liverpool (Northern Exchanges Junction); Oldham (Huddersfield Road and Union Street): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Perth : A. Duncan, Glasgow. Battersea, etc., A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Chiswick. A. Homson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Chiswick-Willesden (Section I.); Do. (Section II.); Greenford Village and Northolt (Middlesex): F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C. Cleckheaton (Yorks): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Marlow (Bucks); Billinghurst (Sussex); Esher; Parkstone (Dorset): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Bacup (Lancs); Oldham (Lees): J. E. Turner, Heywood, Lancs. Ruislip-Ickenham (Middlesex): J. Moffat, Octorbur, Middleser Berlow, Letter, Bacup (Lanes); Ordnam (Lees): J. E. Hurler, Heywood, Lancs. Ruislip-Ickenham (Middlesex): J. Moffat, Osterley, Middlesex. Horncastle; Stratford-on-Avon; Holbeach (Lincs); Crewe (West Street) and Holmeschapel (Cheshire): W. & J. Cunliffe, Dunchurch, near Rugby. Blackheath and Blackheath-Oldbury (Staffs): C. A. Horton, Brierley Hill, Staffs. Holborn-Hop Junction: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Ludlow (Salop), Stourport and Bewdley (Worcestershire) and Knighton (Radnor): E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Wakefield : J. McLaren, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Edinburgh, etc.: Dobbie & Son, Leith. Adwick-le-Street (Yorks): C. S. Tomlinson, South Normanton, near Alfreton. Putney High Street and Upper Richmond Road, S.W.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Waltham: A. Schofield, Thorner, near Leeds. Acocks Green: W. Willetts & Son, Kingswinford, near Dudley. Witham : J. J. Howes & Son, Norwich. Birkenhead (Hamilton Street and Walton Street); Leicester (North Evington): Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham.—Conveyors: Mount Pleasant New Letter Sorting Office: H. Simon, Ltd., Manchester.—E.H.T. Switchgear: K.E.B. Sub-Station: Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Electric Lift : Leicester Wey Telephone Chester.—E.H.T. Switchgear: K.E.D. Sub-Station: Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Electric Lift: Leicester New Telephone Exchange: Medway's Safety Lift Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Electric Lighting: Sheffield P.O. and Telephone Exchange: Marsh Bros. (Electricians), Ltd., Sheffield.—Pipes with Pneumatic Tube-Laying: Deck. News. Covies & Methods For London Blocks States Daily News: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Leadenhall Street, E.C.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Hull Toll; Hatch, London, S.W.— relephone Exchange Equip-ment: Hull Toll; Hatch End (Middlesex): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. New Cross; Putney; Ilford; Albert Dock; Western (London); Croydon; Lee Green; Palmers Green; Wal-worth; Tottenham; Ravensbourne (London); Greenwich; Barnet; Wanstead; Enfield (Middlesex); Cosham (Hants); York; Rich-mond (Surrev): Walton-on-Thames: Automatia Tolephone Mfr Wanstead; Enfield (Middlesex); Cosham (Hants); York; Rich-mond (Surrey); Walton-on-Thames: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Strand, W.C. 2, for Batteries. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Kingsway, W.C. 2, for Charging Machine. Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby, for Ringing Machine. Southport; Birkdale (Southport); Churchtown (Southport); Ainsdale (Southport): Auto-matic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors: Alton Battawn Co. Ltd. Alton Hants for Batterics. Newton Bros. (boundport), Chulentown (Southport); Anscale (Southport): Auto-matic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors : Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries. Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby, for Machine Plant. Shanks & Co., Ltd. (Barr-head, Glasgow); W. Delaney & Co. (Manchester); J. Waddington, Ltd. (Leeds); J. & H. Robinson, Ltd. (S.E. 8); Lines Bros., Ltd. (Merton, Surrey); S. H. Benson, Ltd. (Kingsway, W.C. 2); Coutts & Co. (W.C. 2); Battersea Borough Council; Wagon Repairs, Ltd. (Birmingham): Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London. S.W. Burgh Heath (Surrey): British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors : Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Strand, W.C. 2, for Batteries. Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Chesterfield : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Victoria Street, S.W. 1, for Batteries. English Electric Co., Ltd., Kingsway, W.C. 2, for Charging Machines. Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Staveley : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Toll (London): Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors : Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors : Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors : Electric Construction Co., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Toll (London): Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, for Machine Plant.—Road Mail Conveyance: Balls, Ltd., Newton Abbot, Devon.

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