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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during May. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Morthern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 26th May, 1924, was 9.5, compared with 9.7 at 28th April, 1924, and with 11.2 in May, 1923. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 7.0 at the end of May, 1924, compared with 7.5 at the end of April, 1924. The total number of applicants for employment registered at 26th May, 1924, at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was approximately 1,022,000, of whom 767,000 were men and 191,000 were wore work. the remainder being boys and girls; at 28th April, 1924, the total was 1,052,000, of whom 790,000 were men and 194,000 were women.

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

WAGES.

The upward movement in wages continued in May. n the industries for which statistics are available the changes in rates of wages reported during the month esulted in an aggregate increase of about £275,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,350,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate reduction of about £3,700 in those of 45,000 workpeople.

The principal increases resulted from the adoption of the new agreement in the coal mining industry, by which the general level of wages was advanced in the principal districts by amounts varying from 3 to 12 per ent. on current rates, and additional increases were granted to the lower-paid workers in most districts. There was an increase of about 1 per cent. on the current rates of steel smelters and millmen in various districts in England and Scotland, and other important groups of workpeople whose wages were increased in-luded ship repairers on the Thames and Mersey, men mployed in the lead manufacturing industry, vehicle uilders, coopers, and road transport workers in several arge towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The principal bodies of workpeople who sustained re-uctions in wages were metallic bedstead makers, pennakers at Birmingham, and furniture trade operatives nd road transport workers in Scotland. The minimum ates payable under the Trade Boards Acts in the brush and broom trade in Great Britain were also reduced under a cost-of-living sliding scale.

During the first five months of 1924 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in net increases amounting to about £480,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,480,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £13,500 in the weekly wages of nearly 250,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1923 there were net reductions amounting to £340,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,350,000 workpeople, and not increase of every (100.000) in the workpeople, and net increases of over £100,000 in the weekly wages of 760,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

There was a slight decline, on the average, in workingclass cost of living during May, mainly due to reductions in the prices of sugar, milk, fish, and coal. At 31st May the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled. modities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 69 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 71 per cent. at 1st May, 1924, and with 69 per cent. at 1st June, 1923. For food alone the corresponding percentage at 31st May was 60, as compared with 63 a month ago and 60 a year ago. The average level of prices both for food and for all items included level of prices, both for food and for all items included in the statistics, was thus approximately the same as at

the corresponding date of last year.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May, In addition, 30 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in May (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 36,000, as compared with 51,000 in the previous month. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during May was about 398,000 working days, as compared with

471,000 days in April.

During the first five months of 1924 the stoppages of work owing to trade disputes, so far as reported to the Department, have involved approximately 356,000 work-people, as compared with 221,000 workpeople involved in disputes in the first five months of last year. The aggregate duration of the stoppages in January to May, 1924, has been nearly 3,000,000 working days, as compared with approximately 3,100,000 days in the corre-

sponding period of 1923.

up to 31st

June, 1924.

NEW COAL MINES AGREEMENT.

NEW CUAL MINES AUREEMENT.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry,* the negotiations between the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain were renewed, and the Mining Association offered certain further concessions, as regards the minimum percentages on basis rates, and as regards the division of surplus profits. The Executive of the Miners' Federation presented the proposed new Agreement, as thus amended, to a delegate conference, which decided, by a large majority, to accept it. The Agreement is to be in force for twelve months, and thereafter until terminated by a month's notice on either side. Retrospective effect is to be given to the Agreement as from the 1st May.

The principal changes in the Agreement, as compared with the Agreement of 1921, are as follows:—

In the periodical ascertainments for determining the percen-

the Agreement of 1921, are as follows:—
In the periodical ascertainments for determining the percentage to be paid on basis rates:—
The standard profits item is to be 15 per cent. of the standard wages item, instead of 17 per cent.
The surplus proceeds (after deducting the items tor "standard wages," "standard profits," and "costs other than wages" are to be allocated as to 88 per cent. to wages instead of 23 per cent. than wages ") are to be instead of 83 per cent.

The minimum percentage payable on basis rates is to be the equivalent of 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. above standard wages, in-

the equivalent of 33½ per cent. above standard wages, instead of 20 per cent.

Recoupment of deficiencies in profits.—Under the old agreement the owners were nominally permitted to recoup themselves, out of "surplus proceeds" in subsequent ascertainments, for deficiencies in "standard profits"; that is to say, where the proceeds in any accounting period fell short of an amount equal to the sum of "standard wages" "standard profits" and "costs other than wages," the owners were entitled to recover the deficiency from the "surplus proceeds" in a subsequent period. But whilst the surplus out of which the deficiency was to be recouped was the surplus left after deducting "other costs," "standard profits" and "standard wages," the minimum level of wages which the owners had actually to pay was 20 per cent. over standard wages. As a result the owners' right of recoupment was in practice ineffective.

Under the new Agreement the recoupable deficiency is still

coupment was in practice ineffective.

Under the new Agreement the recoupable deficiency is still limited to the amount by which the proceeds fall short of the other deductions plus "standard profits," but in the other deductions "wages at the minimum percentage" is substituted for "standard wages." Similarly, in ascertaining whether any surplus exists out of which the deficiency, or any part of it, can be recouped, the deductions, under the new agreement, are to be "other costs" (as before), "standard wages" plus minimum percentage thereon (instead of "standard wages" alone), and "standard profits" plus the profits corresponding to the minimum percentage (instead of "standard profits" alone).

But in order that the workmen may always obtain some benefit from improved conditions, not more than one-third

But in order that the workmen may always obtain some benefit from improved conditions, not more than one-third of any such surplus in any single accounting period is to be used for recoupment of owners' deficiencies.

Low-naid day-wage men.—Subsistence rates or allowances to low-paid day-wage men had been granted, under the old Agreement, in some districts. The new Agreement provides for an addition of one-eighth to these rates or allowances. It also provides that, in all districts (whether a subsistence allowance is in force or not), no wage is to fall below an amount equal to 40 per cent. on the standard wage of the lowest paid class in the district. Any resulting anomalies in the wages of men at or near the minimum are to be dealt with in the districts.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND: SECOND REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to allocate the Miniers' Welfare Fund, established under Section 20 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, has issued its second Report,† covering the year ended 31st December, 1923.

The fund is provided by means of a levy of a penny a ton on the output of every coal mine, during a period which is limited by the Act of 1920 to five and a half years; but the Committee report that there is a desire, which appears to be universal on both sides of the coal-mining industry, that the levy should be extended for a further period.

both sides of the coal-mining industry, that the levy should be extended for a further period.

The sum which has accrued to the Welfare Fund during the past year in respect of the output for 1922 is well over £1,000,000, very nearly as much as the total receipts of the preceding eighteen months; and the number of allocations approved in the twelve months is more than 50 per cent. greater than the number approved in the two years covered by the first Report. The total amount allocated during the past year exceeds £1,030,000, as compared with rather less than £525,000 in the preceding period; and the amount actually paid out from the Fund was £634,807, as compared with £122,298.

The total amount of the contributions received was £452,789 in respect of the output of 1920, £676,218 in respect of 1921, and £1,032,657 in respect of 1922 (including £81 paid in advance in respect of the output of 1923), making in all, with interest on invested funds, £2,284,758.

* See the May, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE, page 156. The Court found that "the resumption of negotiations between the parties, with a view to a modification of the terms of the Agreement of 1921, appears to offer an immediate and practicable means of effecting a new Wages Agreement."

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net.

The position of the fund on the 31st December, 1923, Was

| The Lothians | District. | Share of Contributions and Interest. | Allocations Approved. | Total Payments on account of allocations. |
|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| The Lothians | | | | £ |
| Table Tabl | and Clackmannan | | | 19,164 |
| Ayrshire 29,729 50,000 20, Northumberland 94,301 63,865 30, Durham 251,007 52,274 30, Cumberland 13,536 2,075 Lancashire and Cheshire 141,610 North Wales 20,828 19,810 14, South Yorkshire 106,822 135,658 48, Nottinghamshire 93,383 94,238 48, Nottinghamshire 106,822 135,658 48, Nottinghamshire 102,011 129,136 59, South Derbyshire 144,094 13,348 10, North Staffordshire 44,884 60,050 Cannock Chase 39,840 10,500 10, South Staffordshire 10,564 2,920 2, Leicestershire 17,805 4,675 2, Warwickshire 35,832 56,949 21, South Wales and Mommouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18, Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | Lothians | | | 8,230 |
| Northumberland | rkshire | | | 43,499 |
| Durham 251,007 52,274 30,007 Cumberland 13,536 2,075 2,075 Lancashire and Cheshire 141,610 14 North Wales 20,828 19,810 14,810 South Yorkshire 106,822 135,658 48,85 Nottinghamshire 93,383 94,238 48,80 Derbyshire 102,011 129,136 59,80 South Derbyshire 14,094 13,348 10,70 North Staffordshire 44,884 60,050 60,50 Cannock Chase 39,840 10,500 10,500 South Staffordshire 10,564 2,920 2,2 Leicestershire 17,805 4,675 2, Warwickshire 35,832 56,949 2, South Wales and Momouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18, Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | | | | 20,000 |
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| Lancashire and Cheshire 141,610 North Wales 20,828 19,810 14, | nam | | 52,274 | 30,004 |
| North Wales 20,828 19,810 14,80 South Yorkshire 204,805 183,983 73,78 West Yorkshire 106,822 135,658 48,82 Nottinghamshire 93,383 94,238 48,84 Derbyshire 12,011 129,136 59,80 South Derbyshire 14,094 13,348 10,70 North Staffordshire 44,884 60,050 0 Cannock Chase 39,840 10,500 10,500 South Staffordshire 10,564 2,920 2,2 Leicestershire 17,805 4,675 2,8 Warwickshire 35,832 56,949 21, South Wales and Monmouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18, Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | berland | | 2,075 | 75 |
| North Wales 20,828 19,810 14,80 South Yorkshire 204,805 183,983 73,78 West Yorkshire 106,822 135,658 48,82 Nottinghamshire 93,383 94,238 48,84 Derbyshire 12,011 129,136 59,80 South Derbyshire 14,094 13,348 10,70 North Staffordshire 44,884 60,050 0 Cannock Chase 39,840 10,500 10,500 South Staffordshire 10,564 2,920 2,2 Leicestershire 17,805 4,675 2,8 Warwickshire 35,832 56,949 21, South Wales and Monmouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18, Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | ashire and Cheshire | | | - |
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| Nottinghamshire | h Yorkshire | | | 73,563 |
| Nottinghamshire 93,383 94,238 48, Derbyshire 102,011 129,136 59, South Derbyshire 14,094 13,348 10, North Staffordshire 44,884 60,050 60,500 Cannock Chase 39,840 10,500 10, South Staffordshire 10,564 2,920 2, Leicestershire 17,805 4,675 2, Warwiekshire 35,832 56,949 21, South Wales and Monmouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18, Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | Yorkshire | 106,822 | | 48,584 |
| South Derbyshire 14,094 13,348 10, North Staffordshire 44,884 60,050 10, Cannock Chase 39,840 10,500 10, South Staffordshire 10,564 2,920 2, Leicestershire 17,805 4,675 2, Warwickshire 35,832 56,949 21, South Wales and Monmouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18, Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | | | | 48,678 |
| South Derbyshire | yshire | 102,011 | | 59,431 |
| North Staffordshire | h Derbyshire | | | 10,970 |
| South Staffordshire 10,564 2,920 2,000 Leicestershire 17,805 4,675 2,000 Warwickshire 35,832 56,049 21,000 South Wales and Monmouthshire 353,957 298,865 247,000 Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18,000 Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710,000 | | 44,884 | | 50 |
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| Warwickshire 35,832 56,949 21,' South Wales and Monmouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, ' Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18,' Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | h Staffordshire | 10,564 | | 2,920 |
| Warwickshire 35,832 56,949 21, South Wales and Monmouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18, Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | | | | 2,350 |
| South Wales and Monmouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, 24,805 Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18, 24,194 Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, 32,233 | | 35,832 | 56,949 | 21,899 |
| Monmouthshire 353,957 298,865 247, Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 18, Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | | | | |
| Minor Districts* 26,538 24,805 13,7 Total earmarked for District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | | 353,957 | 298,865 | 247,734 |
| District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | | 00 700 | 24,805 | 18,327 |
| District Funds† 1,824,194 1,474,352 710, | l earmarked for | | | |
| | | | | 710,375 |
| | | 460,564 | 82,154 | 46,730 |
| Total 2,284,758 1,556,506 757, | Total | 2,284,758 | 1,556,506 | 757,105 |

It will be seen that, in the majority of the districts, allocations tions had been made in respect of practically the whole of the money then available for each; indeed, in many cases, future contributions have been anticipated. In these latter cases subcontributions have been anticipated. In these latter cases substantial contributions have now been paid in respect of the 1923 output; and in any case the payment of instalments from the fund is confined to the balance standing to the credit of the district at the time when payments are made.

The total sum allocated up to 31st December, 1923, to district funds (£1,474,352) includes £9,166 allocated and paid for administration expenses. The remaining £1,465,186 was allocated to various schemes, which may be classified as follows:—

Number Total allocated

| | S. S | chemes. | De | cember, 192 £ |
|----|--|---------|----------------|------------------|
| | Recreation grounds, playing fields, swimming pools and baths, colliery bands, etc Institutes, clubs, libraries, etc. (in- | 265 | | 570,790 |
| | cluding small grants for the pur- chase of books) Pithead baths, drying rooms and | 251 | | 472,255 |
| | shelters, slipper baths, wash- houses, etc | 10 | | 44,200 |
| | equipment, or endowment for existing public institutions) Convalescent Homes (new institu- | 23 | ingle ingle | 24,280 |
| | tions for the use of miners only, including special Trust Funds established for the purchase of admission tickets, surgical appli- | | | |
| | ances, etc.) | 11 | | 305,200 |
| 6. | District Nursing Services | 10 | | 16,895 |
| 7. | Ambulance Services (lectures, | 23 | | 17,462 |
| | scholarships, additions to existing public buildings, equipment, etc.) | 9‡ | 15180 | 14,104‡ |
| | 000 5002 to 16.30 separation | 602 | £ | 1,465,186 |

Note.—Some of the institutes under heading (2) contain bath commodation, and many of the larger schemes also include land for recreation purposes, so there is a certain amount of overlabetween headings (1), (2), and (3).

The Committee express regret that the washing and drying accommodation available at the pithead is sufficient for only some 6,000 workers daily out of a total approaching 1,200,000. They add:—"The provision of the necessary accommodation throughout the country would, of course, involve expenditure on a sca outside the scope of the fund as at present constituted, and, indeed, we should not be disposed to approve of the fund being used in this way. But we do feel that the fund may properly be employed to stimulate the provision of pithead baths during what may be called the educational period, when publicity and actual example are important considerations."

what may be called the educational period, when publicity and actual example are important considerations."

The general fund is provided for by setting aside one-fifth of the total contributions; and, in the opinion of the Committee, it was the intention of Parliament that this part of the fund should be devoted to national as distinct from local purposes. The Committee anticipate that by the 31st March, 1926, the total amount of this fund will not fall far short of £1,000,000. Of this sum they propose to set aside provisionally £500,000 for

Shropshire, Forest of Dean, Somerset, Bristol, and Kent.
Four-fifths of the contributions of each district are earmarked for allo on to that district.

cation to that district.

† These are additional to any grants that may be made from the "gener fund" in aid of mining education or research.

earch work in connection with the safety and health of workers research work in connection with the safety and health of workers in coal mines, and the greater part of the remainder (about £475,000) for education. They have so far contributed to research by means of allocations from the general fund in three different ways:—

(i) Towards experimental work carried out by staff employed directly by the Safety in Mines Research Board.

(ii) Towards experimental work on special problems delegated to ad hoc Committees by the Board or by the Medical Research Council.

(iii) Towards experimental work carried out by an independent research body, or by an independent investigator working at a University.

working at a University.

In regard to education, only two allocations were made for educational purposes from the general fund during the period under review; but the Committee hope next year to submit full details of a comprehensive scheme that is under consideration for the assistance of mining education throughout the country. Among the miscellaneous services which are met from the general fund is a grant, amounting to £2,000 for the year 1923, made to the Industrial Welfare Society for the maintenance of a small expert branch, to which district and ocal Committees can go for advice in all welfare matters, particularly in connection with the lay-out of recreation grounds and he planning of institutes. he planning of institutes.

LEITH COAL TRIMMING DISPUTE. REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour to in

The Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the threatened stoppage of work in the coal-exporting ports of Great Britain has issued its Report.* The Court consisted of the Hon. Lord Anderson (Chairman), Mr. J. F. Armour, and Colonel J. Lithgow; with Mr. H. C. Emmerson (Ministry of Labour) as Secretary. The Court found, at the outset, that the threatened national stoppage was due entirely to a local dispute at Leith, which, in the first instance, concerned the appointment of charge hands or foremen trimmers. Terms of settlement of the points in dispute were agreed upon by the Joint Area Trimming Board for the Firth of Forth on 29th March, 1924, but the employers intimated that they had given a promise of permanent employment, through their contractors, to 21 of the men engaged during the strike, and they were in honour bound to continue to employ them. The members of the Union declined to work with strike-breakers who were non-Union men. Moreover, the 21 men would, if admitted, participate in the arrangements for the pooling of earnings of coal trimmers employed in Leith, thus reducing the weekly earnings of the men regularly employed. It is this question which was the cause of the persistence of the strike. The Court point out that the 21 men are not experienced coal trimmers but miners imported from Midlothian. The average weekly earnings of the coal trimmers at Leith Docks in 1923 amounting to \$5 12s. 6d., and the Court observe:—"We can readily appreciate "that this trade should prove attractive to men who have been "working in and about a coal mine. We understand that no "hindrance will be put in the way of the 21 men if they agree to "return to their usual avocation of mining."

The matter was raised by the men's representatives at a

"working in and about a coal mine. We understand that no "hindrance will be put in the way of the 21 men if they agree to "return to their usual avocation of mining."

The matter was raised by the men's representatives at a meeting of the National Trimming Board on 24th April, 1924, and a Joint Sub-Committee was appointed to examine the position, although the Leith employers held the view that the National Board had no jurisdiction in such a question. The sub-Committee unanimously recommended ratification of the agreement reached on 29th March, 1924, subject to the following:

"(1) Embargo as to black list on all men to be removed;
"(2) that the employers will arrange for the 21 men now working under an undertaking of permanent employment to be released upon payment of compensation;
"(3) that the Unions concerned will contribute £400 towards such compensation."

The Leith shipowners were unable to accept these recommendations and maintained that they were in honour bound to retain the 21 men. The offer of compensation, £300 in all, was submitted to the men concerned, but was rejected, and the Trade Unions then gave notice of a complete stoppage of work at all the coal-exporting ports.

In their conclusions the Court express regret that the matters originally in dispute were not submitted at an early stage to the Local Joint Trimming Committee, as provided for in an agreement dated 30th August, 1923, before precipitate action was decided upon. The Court state "we were not furnished with any very adequate reasons why it was necessary for Kennedy and Co. (the contractors) to give a promise of permanent employment in order to get outside labour. The employers were no doubt entitled to secure a nucleus of imported labour. The coal trimmers apparently considered that this was an arrangement whereby the contractor would always be in a position to break a strike, and felt unable to receive the men into their Union. . . . It thus appears that the present dispute is purely local; no general question of wages or of materi

in dispute. In these circumstances we think that it would be

"nothing short of a tragedy if the parties to the dispute did not "find means of settling it without involving other districts."

The Court add that in their view it is regrettable that effect was not given to the terms of settlement recommended on 24th April, 1924, by the Sub-Committee of the National Joint Trimming Board.

A settlement of the dispute was reached on 12th June, and the men are to resume work on 20th June.

FACTORIES BILL, 1924.*

A BILL "to consolidate, with amendments, the enactments relating to factories; and for purposes connected therewith" was introduced in the House of Commons on the 22nd May.

In connection with this Bill, the Home Office have issued a Memorandumt, showing the extent to which the provisions of the Bill differ from the present law.

The Bill proposes to abolish the distinction which exists at present between factories and workshops and between textile and non-textile factories, and employs only the one term "factories"; and, except where otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of the Bill apply indifferently to factories of all descriptions.

descriptions.

Under the existing Acts, the provisions relating to the sanitary condition of workshops—cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, and the drainage of floors—are enforced in the first instance by the local sanitary authorities and not (as in factories) by the factory inspectors; and the provisions as to sanitary conveniences, both in factories and in workshops, are, in London and in any place where s. 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force, also enforced by the sanitary authorities.

Under the Bill, the corresponding provisions would be enforced by the factory inspectors, except that in any factory in which mechanical power is not used and which forms part of a dwelling-house or shop, or is adjacent to a dwelling-house or shop under the same occupation, the provisions are to be enforced by the sanitary authority; and, in the case of any other factory in which mechanical power is not used, the Secretary of State may make arrangements for the enforcement of the provisions by the sanitary authority instead of by the factory

inspector.

These alterations are of general application. The principal alterations of particular provisions are indicated in a Table appended to the Memorandum. Some of the provisions indicated in the Table as new correspond to or are based on provisions already in force in particular industries; for example, Clause 103, which provides that "every person paid by the piece . . . shall, in order to enable him to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, be furnished with particulars of his work and of the rate of wages applicable thereto," is based on provisions already applying to textile factories and to certain non-textile factories.

TRADE FACILITIES ACT. ‡

An Act to amend the Trade Facilities Acts, 1920 and 1922, and for other purposes, received the Royal Assent on the 15th May. Section 1 of the Act extends the maximum limit of the loans, the principal or interest of which may be guaranteed under the Trade Facilities Acts, from £50,000,000 to £65,000,000; and extends the date up to which the power to give guarantees may be exercised up to the 31st March, 1925.

Section 2 authorises the Treasury, in certain cases, and up to specified limits, to undertake to pay to the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions (including protectorates) up to three-quarters of any interest payable, during the first five years of the currency of a loan, in respect of such portion of the loan as is to be expended in the United Kingdom. One of the conditions attached to such payments is that the loan is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom.

Section 3 extends the period within which the Board of Trade may give guarantees under the Overseas Trade Acts, 1920-22, from the 8th September, 1924, to the 8th September, 1926, such guarantees to be liquidated before the 8th September, 1930; and Section 4 raises the amount of the Soudan loan, the principal and interest on which may be guaranteed under the Trade Facilities and Loans Guarantee Act, 1922 (Session 2), from £3,500,000 to £7,000,000.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

AT 27th May, 1924, the number of men in training was 9,065, and the number awaiting training 3,699. Since 1st August, 1919, 83,520 men have terminated training.

NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

The latest returns show that there are 28,800 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by these firms is approximately 330,000.

• House of Commons Bill No. 140. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net. †[Cmd. 2159. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. † Trade Facilities Act, 1924. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

^{*} Cmd. 2149. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

THE Committee* appointed by the Home Secretary "to inquire into the working of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts for the medical examination of young persons as to their fitness for employment in factories" have presented their

The medical examination of the boys and girls who are to enter industry is at present twofold; there is the medical examination for factory employment by certifying surgeons under the Factory Act, and the medical examination during school life by medical officers of the Local Education Authority under the Education Acts. The evidence given to the Committee respecting the working of the first-mentioned system was conflicting, but on the whole unfavourable; and the Comconflicting, but on the whole unfavourable; and the Committee record their opinion that this failure (for as such they regard it) is due to inherent defects of the system itself. They therefore recommend that the examination and certification of young persons should be amended as follows:

(1) The age for examination should be raised from 16 to 18 years.

(2) The examination should be required in all factories and workshops, except such as the Home Office may, by

special Order, exempt.

(3) The form of the certificate should be positive instead of negative, i.e., it should be to the effect that the young person is physically fit for employment in the factory.

(4) The surgeon should be able to grant, at his discretion, a qualified certificate, to which conditions may be attached respecting the nature of the work on which the young persons may (or may not) be employed, the remedial or other may (or may not) be employed, the remedial or other measures which are to be taken in regard to the young person; or the certificate should be conditional upon reexamination within a stated period on account either of the physical state of the young persons or of the industrial

(5) The certificate should be obtained within 14 days after the young person has started work in the factory, and should include a statement to the effect that the surgeon has seen the young person's school medical record. . . . (6) The examination should be conducted at the factory.

visits.

(8) The standard of examination, the form of certificate and the nature of the conditions which may be attached to qualified certificates should be prescribed by the Home Office, which should supervise the work of the surgeon.

(9) A retaining fee should be paid to the surgeon out of public funds for the purpose of covering the examination of processes referred to in (7) above, the making of an annual report, and the re-examinations referred to in (4) above. The fee for examination on entering employment in a factory

fee for examination on entering employment in a factory should continue to be paid by the occupier.

(10) The title "Examining Factory Surgeon" should be substituted for "Certifying Factory Surgeon" to mark the change effected in the duties and responsibilities by the above amendments.

above amendments. above amendments.
(11) On the application of the occupier of a factory who employs a medical officer, the Central Authority should have power to appoint him to be examining surgeon for that factory for the purpose of examination of young persons, as in the case of charitable institutions under the Factory

Act, 1907.

In regard to linking up the examination of young persons under the Factory Act with that under other public health services, the Committee are of opinion that the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs in England and Wales, and the District Committees and Town Councils in Scotland, should at once be invited to submit schemes for taking over the examination and certification of young persons, which should be regarded as one of the specialised services of the Local Authority, like the school medical inspection. If the voluntary trial made by Local Authorities proves successful, the whole of this work should, in the opinion of the Committee, ultimately be transferred to the Local Authorities.

The Report is signed by all the members of the Committee; but certain reservations are made by Sir Gerald Bellhouse, H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, who doubts the necessity for raising the age for examination from 16 to 18 years, and disagrees with the proposal to pay a retaining fee to examining surgeons out of public funds.

An appendix to the Report shows that 1,681,158 young persons were examined for fitness by certifying surgeons during the five years 1919-1923, of whom 54,056 were rejected. Statistics as to the number conditionally certified are not available for the years 1919 and 1920, but the number so certified during the three years 1921-23 was 22,847, as compared with 28,560 rejected outsight in the same three years right in the same three years.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUN. CILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECON. STRUCTION COMMITTEES IN MAY.

DURING the five weeks ended 30th May, 1924, 18 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Recons Committees were reported to the Ministry of Labour.

The Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Furniture Warehousing and Removing industry appointed two representatives from each side to discuss and report on the question of the reconstitution of the Committee in order to afford stronger representation from provincial centres. Representative were also appointed to act on the Committee of the Association of Joint Industrial Councils.

The Joint Sub-Committee of enquiry appointed by the Emergency Committee of the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council to ascertain the extent of the problem involved in the proposal to establish a Wages Schedule for young persons not now covered by an agreed wages scale has investigated. persons not now covered by an agreed wages scale, has issued in Report. The various classes of operatives employed in all sec tions of the industry, from raw material to finished piece, were reviewed carefully district by district. The findings of the Committee deal with the problem in two parts, the woollen spinning section being treated separately in view of the high proportion of young persons employed in it.

The wages question in the industry was discussed at some length by the Joint Industrial Council for the Soap and Candle Industry. No agreement was, however, reached.

The National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-trading Services (Manual Workers) received the interim report of the Functions Committee which was appointed to consider the functions and powers of National and Provincial

The Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry offered no objection to the reference to arbitration by the Industrial Court of a difference regarding the revision of wages between the Metropolitan Water Board and the Trade Union side of the Metropolitan District Council. A resolution was also carried authorising the payment of travelling and out-of-pocket expenses to representatives of the National Council attending meetings of the District Councils.

Following the notice given at the previous meeting by the Workers' Side, the Cooperage Joint Industrial Council dealt with an application for an advance on time and piece work rates. A provisional offer, conceding part of the advance claimed and offering arbitration on the remainder, was made by the employers, and a further meeting was agreed on in the event of the employers failing to get powers to agree to arbitration on the remainder of the claim. A special further meeting proved to be necessary, and was accordingly held. At this meeting the application was discussed at length de novo, agreement being eventually reached on a modified basis.

This Council further decided to convene a special meeting of the whole trade with a view to obtaining further support for the employers' side.

The Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry ratified an agreement which had been negotiated by the Executive Committee, providing for an increase in the wages of various classes of workers. Three members from either side were appointed to act as a Committee on technical education in the industry.

Discussion also took place on the wages question at a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, which was convened specially to consider the reports from the District Councils in connection with the wages application made by the Trade Union Side. The varying nature of the reports resulted in a failure to reach a satisfactory agreement, and the meeting was adjourned. At the subsequent meeting the Trade Union side found themselves unable to agree to accept the employers' offer for reference to arbitration, and stated their intention to take a ballot of their members in the industry on the alternatives of arbitration or strike action.

At a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tranway Industry, held on 8th May, it was decided to appoint a Committee of the Council to enquire and report as to what steps, if any, might be taken to improve the existing machinery of the Council.

A special meeting of the Council was also held as a result of an application by the Trade Union side giving 3 months' notice of termination of the National Agreement of 1922. In connection with this application a draft scheme of grading was submitted by the Trade Union side to the employers for consideration, on the understanding that it was without prejudice to any future claim made by either side.

Other subjects discussed at Council meetings were the Industrial Councils Bill, 1924, the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Bill, and overtime and hours of

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND, 1921: OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

The third volume of the Report on the Thirteenth Census of Scotland, which was taken on the 19th June, 1921, has been published.* This volume deals with the occupations and industries of persons of twelve years of age and upwards.

"Occupation" is defined, for the purposes of the Census, as the class of work performed by an individual; and "industry" (which includes service) as the class of work collectively performed by all in one employment. Roughly, except in the enfolyer is the industry of the employees. Thus a cooper working for an employer engaged solely or principally in the manufacture of barrels would count as in the industry of cooperage; but a cooper in the employment of a brewer or of a fish-curre would count as in the industry of brewing or of fish-curing, as the case might be; though he would still, of course, be classed as a cooper in the occupation Tables.

Occupations of Males.—The total number of male persons aged relve and upwards enumerated in Scotland at the Census of 21 was 1,771,228, of whom 1,543,177, or 87·1 per cent., were turned as having remunerative occupation. The correspondgr proportion in 1911 was 87·6 per cent., the reduction being neely in age-groups under 16 and in the age-group 70 and

e following Table shows the principal occupations of males

| | iv umoer. | Fer cent |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Metal workers | 280,210 | 18.16 |
| Agricultural occupations | 169,984 | 11.02 |
| Workers in transport and communication | 169,912 | 11.01 |
| Mining and quarrying occupations | 151,884 | 9-84 |
| Commercial, financial and insurance occupa- | Lett. Ett. soo | New Transport |
| tions | 116,460 | 7.55 |
| Workers in wood and furniture | 80,860 | 5.24 |
| Builders, contractors, etc | 65,223 | 4.23 |
| Clerks, draughtsmen, etc | 59,487 | 3.85 |
| Professional occupations | 40 700 | 2.75 |
| Persons employed in public administration | | |
| and defence | 40,085 | 2.60 |
| Textile workers | 36,566 | 2.37 |
| Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco | 34,360 | 2.22 |
| Persons engaged in personal service | 31,738 | 2.06 |
| Occupations of Females.—The total number | | |
| | | |

d 12 and upwards enumerated in Scotland at the Census of 1 was 1,967,133; of whom 636,092, or 32·3 per cent., were used as having remunerative occupation. The corresponding portion in 1911 was 32·4, or practically the same as in 1921. Experience of the percentages in age-groups 16-17, 18-19, 20-24, and 25-44 were nally greater in 1921 than in 1911; but there was a decline in age-groups under 16 and over 45.

The following Table shows the principal occupations of ales:—

| emales:— | | | | |
|---|------|--------|----------|-----------|
| THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY | | Sen V | Tumber. | Per cent. |
| Persons engaged in personal serv | rice | | 168,149 | 26.43 |
| Textile workers | | | 92,407 | 14.53 |
| Commercial, financial and insurance | ce o | ccupa- | The main | day water |
| tions | | | 83,111 | 13.07 |
| Clerks, draughtsmen, etc | | | 67,966 | 10-69 |
| Makers of textile goods | | | 53,967 | 8-48 |
| Professional occupations | | | 44,970 | 7.07 |
| Agricultural occupations | | | 24,317 | 3.82 |
| Makers of foods, drinks and tobac | cco | | 22,099 | 3.47 |
| Paper makers, workers, printers | 100 | | 16,713 | 2.63 |
| The 168.149 females engaged | in | | | :1-1- |

or domestic servants; 14,994 charwomen or office

2,248 indoor domestic servants; 14,994 charwomen or office caners; 10,477 laundry workers; 6,629 lodging or boarding house epers; and 6,075 waitresses.

Married Women and Widows.—Married women, aged 16 and wards, numbered 844,453; of whom 40,279, or 4.8 per cent., are returned as having remunerative occupation. Widows, aged and upwards, numbered 202,565, of whom 43,443, or 21.4 are cent., were returned as having remunerative occupation. The material proportion of married women with occupation has creased since 1911; while widows with occupation have dended, both in numbers and in the proportion to the total material widows.

INDUSTRIES.

The following Tables show the groups of industries in which the rest numbers of males and of females, respectively, were applyed in 1921:—

Males Employed in Industrie

| W. A STATE OF THE COURSE | Number. | Per cent. |
|---|---------|-----------|
| Manufacture of metals, machines, etc | 349,109 | 22.95 |
| and quarrying, etc. | 477 000 | 11.50 |
| confinerce and finance | 1000- | 11.06 |
| Silculuire | | 10.47 |
| | 4 .0 | 9.74 |
| Public administration and defence | | |
| Building decemption and defence | 97,530 | 6.41 |
| Building, decorating, etc., and contracting | 65,314 | 4.29 |
| Manufacture of textiles and textile goods | 50,882 | 3.35 |
| and tohace | 48,396 | 3.18 |
| orgonial service | 47,222 | 3.10 |
| | 37,340 | 2.45 |
| Professions | 34,767 | 2.29 |
| | | |

[•] H.M. Stationery Office; price 30s. net.

Females Employed in Industries.

| | Number. | Per cent |
|---|---------|----------|
| Personal service | 152,426 | 24.26 |
| Commerce and finance | 121,150 | 19.28 |
| Manufacture of textiles and textile goods | 100.284 | 15.96 |
| Public administration and defence | 45.661 | 7.27 |
| Manufacture of clothing | 41,172 | 6.55 |
| Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco | 33,448 | 5.32 |
| Professions | 74 005 | 4.94 |
| Agriculture | 23,781 | 3.79 |
| Paper making, working, printing, etc | 19,829 | 3.16 |
| Manufacture of metals, machines, etc | 19,501 | 3.10 |
| | | |

The above classification is according to censal "Orders," or combinations of industries. Of the 349,109 males engaged in Order VI. of the Census classification (manufacture of metals, machines, etc.), 121,075 were engaged in shipbuilding and repairing and marine engineering; 83,935 in engineering (not marine or electrical); 51,507 in founding and other secondary processes in metal working; 40,677 in the smelting, converting, refining, and rolling of iron and steel; and 51,915 in other industries of

Of the 152,426 females in personal service 112,493 were in private domestic service; 10,694 in laundry, job dyeing, or dry cleaning service; 6,820 in lodging and boarding house service; 6,660 in restaurant service; and 8,503 in hotel or public house

Of the 100,284 females in the textile group, 36,493 were in the flax, hemp and jute industry; 18,412 in the cotton industry; and 13,175 in the woollen, worsted, and shoddy industry.

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE RESEARCH BOARD.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1923.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued their Fourth Annual Report,* relating to the year ended the 31st

Part I. of the Report deals with the investigations and researches, and with the other activities, of the Board during the year. In a concluding section they point out that close association with industries is essential at the final stages of an inquiry, and suggest that in each important industry a small committee should be set up, representative of employers and workmen, to examine results submitted by the Board, and, after criticism, to apply them experimentally in selected factories. Such a committee, in the opinion of the Board, could also discuss problems affecting the human factor in industry, and carry out other valuable functions in connection with the study of industrial fatigue and industrial psychology.

The second part of the Report consists of personal contributions from investigators on (i) general psychological problems; (ii) the method of grouping by differential tests; (iii) the training of operatives, with special reference to cotton weaving; (iv) the use and significance of the kata-thermometer (a device for measuring the cooling power of the air, and therefore for testing the effectiveness of ventilation).

NEW MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SOCIAL AFFAIRS)

As a result of the elections held on 11th April, 1924, a social-democratic Government came into power in Denmark for the first time. One of the first acts of the new Government was to redistribute the functions of certain of the Ministries and to create a Ministry of Labour under the title of "Ministry of Social Affairs." This Ministry has taken over the following

(1) From the Ministry of the Interior: Matters relating to apprenticeship, conditions of labour, conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes, employment exchanges, factory and boiler inspection, holidays in factories and industrial undertakings, shops (closing hours), foreign workers, and the various social insurances (sickness and burial, unemployment, life, invalidity and industrial accidents), also the duties of the branch of the Ministry of the Interior concerned with international co-operation in social questions.

(2) From the Ministry of Justice: Matters relating to the supervision of children's education, etc., and to certain institutions for the mentally defective, etc., maternity homes, etc. (3) From the Ministry of Education: All matters (not connected with poor-law administration) relating to the feeble minded, deaf mutes, the blind and cripples, together with State schools and institutes for deaf mutes, and the care of children.

The Ministry of the Interior retains all such matters as relate to poor-law and old age pensions.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net.

† Social Forsorg, April, 1924. (A Ministry of Social Affairs set up on 5th April, 1920, after existing for exactly a month, was abolished by the newly-formed liberal and conservative coalition government.)

^{*} See the April, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE, page 123. † Cmd. 2135. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY: SOCIAL SERVICE IN RETURN FOR BENEFIT.*

It has been a condition of the issue of unemployment relief in Germany since its inception, that the recipient must accept any suitable work offered, either in the open labour market or on public relief work schemes; the object having always been to substitute, so far as possible, productive labour for unemployment relief. Those employed on public relief works, however, were paid the standard rate of wage, i.e., the rate fixed by collective agreement (or otherwise recognised as locally current) for the work on which they were engaged, and the person performing such work retained his status as party to a contract of service or

Since 1st November, 1923, there has been in operation a new principle, which requires that the recipient of unemployment relieft shall perform, if called upon, a certain amount of work or public service as a return for the money he draws from the Unemployment Fund.

Two kinds of relief work are now distinguished. Of these one retains the name and character of the ordinary "Relief Work" (Notstandsarbeit) which has hitherto been the outstanding feature (Notstandsarbeit) which has hitherto been the outstanding feature of the German system of provision for unemployment, with this important difference, however, that a person employed on it no longer retains the status of party to a contract of service, and instead of the standard wage he now receives only the statutory rate of unemployment benefit, increased by certain percentages dependent upon (a) the number of hours worked; (b) the degree of diligence shown (as measured by output); and (c) the question whether the worker is or is not a skilled craftsman exercising his own craft. (If he is he gets a 10 per cent. increase on the statutory benefit for every 8 hours worked.)

The second (new) form of relief work is known as "Duty Work" (Pflichtarbeit). Those set to perform this kind of work receive the statutory rate of unemployment benefit and no more. The general principles governing this kind of work are:—(1) that it must be work of public utility; (2) all unemployed persons in receipt of relief must perform it if called upon to do so; (3) an unemployed person may not be required to do work for which he is physically or otherwise unfit, or which would make it impossible or difficult for him to follow his usual trade or calling; (4) the work must be such as would otherwise not be done at all, or not undertaken at that particular time or on so great a scale (5) it undertaken at that particular time or on so great a scale (5) it must not be work the performance of which would make it possible to dispense with the services of people in normal employment; (6) it must not be work on jobs made vacant by strikes

The determination of the number of hours to be worked each week by an unemployed person in receipt of relief or benefit is left to the discretion of the Administrative Committee of the Public Employment Exchange. The large number of unemployed since the system has been in force, the scarcity of suitable work, and the observance of the rules laid down for this class of work have, in practice, stood in the way of any attempt to compel the unemployed to work such long hours as might give rise to complaints about the discrepancy between the amount of the statutory benefit and the sum which the worker would receive for his labour if he were employed at the standard rate of wages. The maximum weekly number of hours that a "duty worker" can be called upon to perform is 24; the number actually worked is, however, far less than this. In Berlin, for instance, the regulation number is fixed at 8 weekly (on heavy work 6), or not more than 24 in any three weeks.

At a count taken on 15th February, 1924, it was found that out of 985,902 unemployed in receipt of benefit in the unoccupied territory, 271,515, or about 28 per cent., were employed on "duty work," and that, out of 186,720 unemployed in receipt of relief in the occupied territory, 40,438, or about 22 per cent., were

The nature of the work required of these persons varies very much, but certain types of service are found to predominate, in particular, digging, etc., in public gardens, parks and cemeteries, road-building and mending, tree-felling, grubbing up tree-stumps, cleansing of roads and public buildings, etc., where any or all of these operations have had to be restricted owing to lack of funds. Sports grounds and playgrounds have been laid out; uncultivated land transformed into allotments.

Unemployed skilled workers have been set to work at their Unemployed skilled workers have been set to work at their own trade for the benefit both of the unemployed themselves and of public institutions. Tailors and shoemakers have been put to repairing (in workshops established for this purpose) the clothes and boots of the unemployed. Clothes have been made by unemployed girls for public institutions, and underclothes for the children of the unemployed. Carpenters and joiners have made coffins for the burial of the poor, or have fitted up Employment Exchanges. Bookbinders have repaired and bound the books of the public libraries. Intellectual workers have been engaged on the instruction of juvenile unemployed, who have been found to be more docile under the guidance of a companion in misto be more docile under the guidance of a companion in mis-

fortune than under a regular teacher. Lawyers have given free

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Many of the unemployed have rendered service in various institutions for the relief of the needy as well as in benevolen institutions. Others have been employed in keeping order, or in first aid work amongst the crowds waiting at the Employmen

But it is in the treatment of juveniles that this system making social service a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit offers perhaps especial interest. The problem in German as elsewhere, has been to save the youth of the nation from the demoralising effects of idleness at an age when they had a certain percentage of the construction of the habit of work. time to acquire the habit of work. A certain percentage of available work is set aside for juveniles, and they are kept uncertain strict supervision. In some places, smoking, or attendance cinemas, is visited with the withdrawal of the unemployment. benefit. In large towns, unemployed juveniles are placed under the guidance of unemployed boy scout leaders, who assume responsibility for them and seek out the slackers. In most case work and instruction are combined.

The system adopted in Frankfort-on-Main is especially me tioned. Here a separate department for unemployed juveniles both sexes between the ages of 16 and 18 has been set up. The are employed in giving service to the needy (Helferdien Disabled ex-service men, war-widows, mothers with large family Disabled ex-service men, war-widows, mothers with large families the old and infirm, and public institutions may call on the servic of unemployed juveniles to go on errands of all kinds, to de housework, and to fetch and carry. The delivery of coal and wood to the poor has been entirely carried out by these juveniles. They are required to do 12 hours' work a week, and, in addition they receive 12 hours' instruction on other days than those of which they are working.

It is stated that, as an experiment, "duty work" has, on balance, proved a success. Even in the short period that has elapsed since its introduction, it has been found effective, not only as a method of achieving its original purpose of providing "productive" employment and weeding out the "work shy," but also as a means of furthering economic and educational purposes that would otherwise have been neglected for lack of funds.

CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK: THIRD QUARTER OF 1923.

A RECENT issue of the Journal of the Danish Statistical Department* contains statistics of wages for the third quarter of 1923, compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Association. The particulars relate to a number of trades whi it is stated, are sufficient to be regarded as representative manufactures and handicrafts generally. The figures bring the information concerning the general movement of wages in Den mark down to the third quarter of 1923. (Corresponding figure for the second quarter of 1923 were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for January last, and for the third quarter of 1922 in the issue for March, 1923.)

The number of workpeople covered by the latest returns is approximately 106,000, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (24,000), building (16,000), pottery, glass and stone (12,000), food preparation (9,000), textile (7,000) and printing and paper (6,000).

The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, the average hourly earnings amounted to 1.37 kroner (as compared with 1.34 kroner in the first and second quarters of 1923), and that they were 173 per cent. above the level of 1914. For skilled workmen the average hourly compared from 1.65 kroner in the second hourly earnings increased from 1.65 kroner in the second quarter to 1.67 in the third quarter, and those for unskilled med increased from 1.32 kroner to 1.34 kroner. The average hourly earnings of female workers rose from .85 krone to .86 krone.

As regards later movements of wages, the Danish official journal states that under various collective agreements wages generally were increased by about 2 per cent. in February of the present year, and that at the present time, if the country be taken as a whole, the average hourly earnings of skilled men may be taken to vary from 1.72 kroner to 1.73 kroner, for unskilled men from 1.38 kroner to 1.39 kroner, and for women from .88 krone

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY IN BELGIUM: APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.†

A ROYAL COMMISSION, consisting of 41 members, has been appointed, by Decree dated 15th April, 1924, to inquire into the working of the Eight Hour Act of 14th June, 1921. The terms of reference are:—To inquire into the effect of the existing legislative measures on (a) the volume of national production; (b) individual output; (c) unemployment; (d) working class migration; (e) the development of the plant used in factories and workshops; and (f) the moral and intellectual life.

T * Statistiske Efterretninger, May 10, 1924.

† Revue du Travail. April. 1924.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES IN SWITZERLAND.

The official journal of the Swiss Federal Government* contains a table showing the average annual rates of pay, during the second half of 1923, of persons employed on the Swiss Federal State Railways. The emoluments of a railway worker—apart from special allowances to the train staffs—are made up of a basic wage, a cost-of-living bonus, and, in districts where the cost of living is above a certain minimum, a locality allowance. This last, where granted, is graduated in five classes of district from £3 to £15 per annum for unmarried men and from £4 to £20 per annum for married men, the scale rising by £3 and £4† respectively. In the following table, which is based on that published by the feuille Fédérale, the basic rates of pay of the different grades of worker are shown in sterling to the nearest pound, together with the rate of each grade after the cost-of-living bonus is added. The rates paid in each of the districts in respect of which a locality allowance is granted may be arrived at by adding £3 to £15 to the rates in the third column for unmarried men and £4 to £20 to the rates in the last three columns for married men (including those with no children). THE official journal of the Swiss Federal Government*

| | Annual Rate of Pay in Sterling During Secon Half of 1923. | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Grade. | | Basic Rate plus Cost of Living Bonus in places where no Locality Allowance is paid. | | | | | | |
| | Basic Rate. | Unmarried Men and Married Men with no Children. | Married Men with One Child. | Married Men with Two Children. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | | |
| Stationmaster: Class I. Class II. Class III. | 177 | 298 | 304 | 310 | | | | |
| | 143 | 244 | 250 | 256 | | | | |
| | 122 | 208 | 214 | 220 | | | | |
| Booking Clerk: Class I | 139 111 83 | 237 190 152 | 243 196 | 249 202 — | | | | |
| Goods Clerk: Class I. Class II. Class III. | 141 110 76 | 240 188 141 | 246 194 | 252 200 — | | | | |
| Engine Driver: Class I.‡ Class II.‡ | 177 | 307 | 313 | 319 | | | | |
| | 149 | 262 | 268 | 274 | | | | |
| Fireman: Class I.‡ Class II.‡ | 120 119 | 21 2 209 | 218 215 | 224 221 | | | | |
| Head Guard‡ | 146 118\$ 119 95 | 256 208§ 210 172 | 262 216 178 | 268 222 184 | | | | |
| Pointsman: Class I. Class II. | 100 | 175 | 181 | 187 | | | | |
| | 91 | 163 | 169 | 175 | | | | |
| Shunter: Class I | 94 | 167 | 173 | 179 | | | | |
| | 84 | 154 | 160 | 166 | | | | |
| Goods Porter: Class I. Class II. | 87 | 157 | 163 | 169 | | | | |
| | 78 | 144 | 150 | 156 | | | | |
| Station Porter: Class I. Class II. | 91 | 164 | 170 | 176 | | | | |
| | 79 | 146 | 152 | 158 | | | | |
| Lengthman: Class I. Class II. | 92 | 165 | 171 | 177 | | | | |
| | 80 | 147 | 153 | 159 | | | | |
| Permanent Way Man: Class I. Class II. | 86 | 156 | 162 | 168 | | | | |
| | 75 | 140 | 146 | 152 | | | | |

AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY: WAGES AND HOURS, 1912 TO 1922.

inquiry undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Labour In inquiry undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington, into wages and hours of labour in the otton-goods manufacturing industry of the United States has been recently completed. It covered 62,833 wage-earners employed in the year 1922 in 97 representative establishments situated in 12 States. Data were extracted from representative pay-rolls for periods varying in the different mills from January

Peuille Fédérale, 5th December, 1923.

The conversions here and in the table have been made at the rate of francs to the £1. The wages given in the table are nominal only. During escond half of 1923 the pre-war relationship between sterling and the Swiss hac and between their purchasing power in the United Kingdom and Switzer-drespectively had been approximately re-established; but it is not known bether there was absolute purchasing power parity between the two currencies therefore the war or during the second half of 1923.

Including special allowances. § Unmarried. || Married. || Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 345.—Wages of Hours of Labour in Cotton Goods Manufacturing. 1923.

to December. During the earlier part of the year, wages were reduced in certain mills, but later in the year they were raised, so that, as a whole, the figures are considered to be fairly com-

The information given in the Table below shows, for 1922, the average full-time hours worked per week, and the average earnings per hour and per week. Index numbers are added showing the average full-time earnings per week in the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920 and 1922. (Wages data were not collected for the years 1915, 1917, 1919 and 1921.)

| Occupation and Sex. | F H H H Page 222 | | Index Numbers of Average Full Time Earnings per week (1913-100). | | | | | ge eek | | |
|---|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Average Hours per | Avera | Avera Earni | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1916 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 |
| Males. Drawing frame tenders Speeder tenders Spinners, mule Spinners, frame Blasher tenders Loom fixers Weavers | 53.8 54.1 50.0 53.4 52.7 52.9 52.6 | Dols. •270 •358 •638 •292 •426 •500 •389 | Dols. 14:53 19:37 31:90 13:59 22:45 26:45 20:44 | 99 97 99 101 102 99 | 100 100 100 100 | 104 102 101 | 116 121 114 111 117 | 175 169 167 155 168 | 331 259 298 250 276 | 222 205 193 186 204 |
| Female. Drawing frame tenders Speeder tenders Spinners, frame Weavers Trimmers or Inspectors | 51·5 51·0 52·6 51·6 52·5 | •276 •369 •301 •380 •246 | 14·21 18·82 15·83 19·59 12·92 | 96 98 95 100 100 | 100 | 100 101 102 100 100 | 121 112 | 175 176 | 283 302 | 219 219 216 211 202 |
| All Occupations and both sexes combined* | 52.4 | ·370 | 19.18 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 118 | 176 | 292 | 205 |

The above Table shows that the full-time weekly earnings for the industry were 192 per cent. higher in 1920 than in 1913, that is, nearly three times as high, and 105 per cent. higher in 1922 than in 1913, which indicates a decrease, from 1920 to 1922, of approximately 30 per cent., but still leaves the weekly earnings more than twice as high as in 1913.

RAILWAY LABOUR COURTS FOR SPAIN.

THE Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales for January-February, 1924, publishes the text of a Royal Decree, dated 23rd December, 1923, for the creation of special labour courts for the Spanish railways, to settle disputes between the companies and their employees and workers.

The Decree provides for: (a) District Railway Courts for each company or group of companies; and (b) a Central Railway Court for all companies.

The District Railway Courts will consider all disputes between The District Railway Courts will consider all disputes between the companies and their workers and employees: (1) that are of a general character or involve collective interests; (2) that concern the staff as a whole or certain specified services; (3) that are not expressly reserved by law for the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, subject to the reservation that in this case the interested parties may refer the dispute to the Railway Court; (4) that do not relate either to technical management or to discipline; and (5) when 10 per cent. at least of the personnel of any one department of any one company have made demands or complaints to the management without obtaining satisfaction.

The District Courts will be composed of a Chairman-who will the District Courts will be composed of a Chairman—who will be a judge in the Madrid district and a magistrate in other districts—together with three to five members representing the railway companies, three to five members representing the workers, one member representing the users of the railways, and one member—a railway engineer or assistant engineer—who will act as secretary, and will both vote and take part in the discussions.

The Central Court will be composed of a Chairman-a Chief Judge—together with six members representing the companies, six representing the workers, two members elected by the Higher Council of Railways (one representing the users and one the Government), and a secretary, an engineer, who, however, will neither vote nor take part in the discussions.

The Central Railway Court, which will have its headquarters in Madrid, will decide on appeal all questions which are within the jurisdiction of the District Courts. Further, both the Central and the District Courts will consider any question which the Government may decide to submit to them. The members of the District Courts and of the Central Court will retire every two years, but will be eligible for re-appointment.

The Courts have the right to call for documents and to summon as witnesses any member of the staff of the railways. No member of the staff is to suffer any loss of emoluments by reason of his presence at the Courts either as a member of the Court or as a witness. All expenses arising out of and in connection with the meetings of the Courts are to be borne by the railway companies

Provision is made for a direct line of appeal against the decisions of the District Courts up to the Government itself, whose decision is final.

^{*} Zur Pflichtarbeit der Erwerbslosen (article in Reichsarbeitsblatt, 16th March, 1924); also Die Pflichtarbeit der Erwerbslosen (in Soziale Praxis, 15th May, 1924). For a summary of the German Order of 15th October, 1923, see this GAZETTE for November, 1923, page 402.
† Strictly speaking the term "benefit" would now be more appropriate than the term "relief," since the great majority of those coming within the scope of the German Scheme are now required to pay contributions.

^{*} Including occupations not shown in the table.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 31st MAY.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included 69 % Food only 60 %

200

DURING May there was a further fall of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. per lb. in the average retail price of granulated sugar and of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. in the average retail price of tea, the total decrease since 1st April being 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. in the case of sugar and 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. in that of tea. Fish, milk and cheese also were cheaper, on the average, at the end of May than at the beginning of the month. On the other hand, bacon was slightly dearer, and the prices of potatoes continued to advance. The prices of meat, flour, bread, butter margaring and eggs shaved no appreciable change. butter, margarine and eggs showed no appreciable change, on

butter, margarine and eggs showed no appreciable change, on the average, during the month.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average in-crease 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 fell to about 60 per cent. at 31st May, as compared with about 63 per cent. at 1st May.

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

| Article. | other | Price (per l wise indica he nearest | Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 31st May, 1924, as compared with | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| and the second of the second | July, 1914. | 1st May, 1924. | 31st May, 1924. | July, 1914. | 1st May, 1924. | |
| Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank | 8. d. 0 10 0 6½ 0 7½ 0 4½ | s. d. 1 5½ 0 10 0 10½ 0 5¾ | s. d. 1 5½ 0 10 0 10½ 0 5½ | s. d. + 0 7½ + 0 3½ + 0 3 + 0 0¾ | s. d. | |
| Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Breast Bacon (streaky)† | 0 10½ 0 6½ 0 6¾ 0 4 0 11½ | 1 7 ³ / ₄ 0 11 1 0 ¹ / ₄ 0 5 ¹ / ₄ 1 3 ¹ / ₄ | 1 74 0 11 1 01 0 51 1 32 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | - + 0 01 | |
| Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter— | 0 101 0 53 1 64 0 2 0 31 | 1 3 0 8 1 2 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 | 1 3 0 8½ 2 2½ 0 5 0 5½ | $\begin{array}{ccccc} + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 3 \\ + & 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{c cccc} & - & & & & \\ & - & & & & \\ & - & 0 & & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ & - & 0 & & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $ | |
| Fresh Salt Cheeset Che | 1 2½ 1 2¼ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾ | 1 104 1 9 1 11 0 68 0 11 1 1 | 1 10 1 9 1 04 0 64 0 11 1 14 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | |

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

| county remains the edge of the country and the | | Average 1 31st Ma wi | Corre- sponding | | | |
|--|-------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Article. | | | Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000). | Small Towns and Villages. | General Average. | figure for 1st May, 1924. |
| D 4 D-141-1 | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Beef, British— | | | 79 | 74 | 76 | 77 |
| Thin Flank | | 100 | 47 | 51 | 49 | 51 |
| Beef, Chilled or Fro | zen— | | | | | |
| Ribs | | | 41 | 41 | 41 | 43 |
| Thin Flank | •• | | 13 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| Mutton, British— Legs | | | 90 | 92 | 91 | 90 |
| Breast | | | 70 | 69 | 70 | 69 |
| Mutton, Frozen- | | | | | | |
| Legs | | | 80 | 74 | 77 | 78 |
| Breast | | | 25 | 29 | 27 | 30 |
| Bacon (streaky)† | | | 43 111 | 38 91 | 41 101 | 38 119 |
| FISH | | | 111 | 91 | 101 | 119 |
| Flour | | | 39 | 43 | 41 | 41 |
| Bread | | | 50 | 47 | 49 | 49 |
| Tea | | | 44 | 48 | 46 | 49 |
| Sugar (granulated) | •• | | 143 | 132 | 137 | 175 |
| Milk Butter— | •• | | 55 | 64 | 59 | 65 |
| Fresh | | | 49 | 52 | 51 | 53 |
| Salt | | | 47 | 48 | 48 | 47 |
| Oheese‡ | | | 45 | 50 | 48 | 53 |
| Margarine | | | - 5 | - 7 | - 6 | - 6 |
| Eggs (fresh) | | | 35 | 23 | 29 | 29 |
| Potatoes | | | 213 | 161 | 187 | 170 |
| All above articles (Weighted Polymers). | of Fo | | 62 | 58 | 60 | 63 |

* As June 1st fell on Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st May, in accordance with the usual practice.

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acta indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 31st May, 1924, was approximately 47 per cent. Of the total increase, about two-fiths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges, and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiere prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosier textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the pri cipal towns, indicates that at 31st May the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was approximately 125 per cent higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group there were reductions in the prices of coal in a number of towns during May, and at 31st May the average retail price was between 95 and 100 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 105 per cent. at 1st May. The average price of gas remained about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level, and the prices of lamp oil and matches also showed no appreciable change during the month. Candles showed a further rise in price, however, from 70 to 75 per cent. above the pre-war level. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 31st May was about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 31st May is approximately 69 per cent. to ever the pre-war level, as compared with 71 per cent. a month earlier.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken for 1924 as for 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1924.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.)

| Month (beginning of). | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. | 1923. | 192 |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| January February March April May June | | 35 35 35–40 35–40 40–45 45 | 70-75 | 90 90-95 95-100 | 120 120 115 110 105 105 | 125 130 130 132 141 150 | 165 151 141 133 128 119 | 92 88 86 82 81 80 | 78 77 76 74 70 69 | 77 79 78 78 71 69 |
| July August September October November December | 25 25 25 30 30–35 35 | 50-55 | 80 80-85 | 100-105 110 110 115-120 120-125 120 | 115 115 120 | 152 155 161 164 176 169 | 119 122 120 110 103 99 | 84 81 79 78 80 80 | 69 71 73 75 75 77 | 11111 |

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

he beginning of the year, continued during May. Emnt was good in the coal mining, tinplate and steel sheet, and jute trades, with brickmakers and coachbuilders, h skilled workmen in the building trades; it was fairly the woollen and worsted industry, with millsawyers and kers, and in certain branches of the metal and clothand fair in the printing and furnishing trades. other large industries, however, including iron and steel acture, engineering, and shipbuilding, it continued slack.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were eived the percentage of unemployed was 7.0 at the end May, 1924, compared with 7.5 at the end of April, and the 11.3 at the end of May, 1923. Among workpeople covered the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 500,000, and working in practically every industry except iculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemped at 26th May, 1924, was 9.5, compared with 9.7 at 28th ril, 1924, and 11.2 at the end of May, 1923. For males the percentage was 9.9 at 26th May, as compared with 2 at 28th April, 1924; for females the corresponding figures at 81 and 8.4. The number of workpeople registered at the May, 1924, at Employment Exchanges as applicants for ployment was approximately 1,022,000, of whom men number 767,000 and women 191,000, the remainder being boys 1 girls. The corresponding total for 28th April, 1924, was 52,000, of whom 790,000 were men and 194,000 were women. mong members of Trade Unions from which returns were girls. The corresponding total for 28th April, 1924, was ,000, of whom 790,000 were men and 194,000 were women. should be noted that some unemployed persons, e.g., some nose who have not valid claims to unemployment benefit, who are not insured under the Unemployment Insurance, do not register at the Employment Exchanges.)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

dining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines continued degenerally, but showed a decline towards the end of the onth. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery ks at 24th May was 1,191,816, an increase of 0·1 per cent. compared with 12th April, and of 2·9 per cent., as compared h May, 1923. The average number of days worked per ks by the pits in the fortnight ended 24th May was 5·31, as apared with 5·71 in the fortnight ended 12th April, 1924, 15·59 in May, 1923.

At iron mines employment continued bad in Cleveland, and as also slack in Cumberland and Lancashire; in other discits it was fair. At the mines covered by the returns recived there was an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the numbers imployed, as compared with April, 1924, and a decrease of per cent. as compared with May, 1923. The average number days worked per week by the mines was 5.36, a decrease of 33 days on the previous month, and of 0.34 days on May, 23. At shale mines employment continued fair. In lime-one quarries employment was good in the Clitheroe district it fairly good in Derbyshire, but in the Weardale district it as only moderate. At slate quarries employment was fairly od and somewhat better than in April. There was a further approvement at whinstone quarries in East Scotland, employent being fair on the whole. At china clay quarries, it intinued generally fair. ed generally fair

mufacture of Pig-Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In pig-iron industry employment continued slack, and showed cline. Of a total of 487 furnaces the number in blast at end of May was 191, as compared with 194 in April and in May, 1923. At iron and steel works employment contest slack on the whole. In the tinplate and steel sheet as employment continued good, though there was a slight ction in the number of mills in operation.

ineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.—Employin the engineering trades was still bad but showed
r improvement. It continued fairly good in the railway
lectrical sections, and good on the whole in the motor and
section. In marine and general engineering it was still
ad much short-time was still worked in the textile machinery
the though these sections all showed an improvement. In nd much short-time was still worked in the textile machinery h, though these sections all showed an improvement. In hipbuilding and ship repairing trades employment conditions to improve gradually in nearly all districts, but was ad on the whole. Employment in the other metal trades fair on the whole, and an improvement was reported in a sections. It was fairly good in the brasswork and wware trades; fair in the metallic bedstead, nut, bolt rail, harness furniture, needle and fishing tackle, tube, metal, wire, stove and grate and farriery trades; and or bad in the lock and latch, chain and anchor, and lery and plated ware trades. y and plated ware trades.

tile Trades.-Employment in the cotton trade showed change; it continued good with spinners of Egyptian but in the American spinning section organised curtailof production continued; in the weaving section employwas slack. Employment in the woollen and worsted trade continued fairly good, but showed a decline in some branches of the worsted section.

In the hosiery trade there was a further improvement, and employment, though still bad in the Nottingham district, was fair in other centres. Employment in the lace trade continued bad, with much short time working; in the silk trade it showed a further improvement in the Macclesfield, Leek, and Congleton districts, and was fairly good; in the Eastern Counties it continued fair. In the jute and carpet trades employment continued good. In the Irish linen trade employment showed little change; in Scotland it was slack on the whole. Employment in textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., continued slack; with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek, and Congleton, however it continued fairly good. it continued fairly good.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring, dressmaking and millinery trades showed a further seasonal improvement, and was fairly good on the whole, overtime being worked in some sections. In the London blouse and light underclothing trade and in the corset trade employment continued fair; in the shirt and collar trade an improvement continued fair; in the shirt and collar trade an improvement was reported in certain districts, and employment was also fair. In the felt hat trade there was a further improvement, and employment was fair on the whole. In the boot and shoe trades employment also showed a slight improvement, but was still only moderate.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning and currying section continued fair; in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy, leather, it was fair in general, but at Birmingham it was still very, good, with some overtime. With saddlery and harness makers employment remained bad.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades continued good on the whole with skilled operatives, and a further improvement was reported with painters and decorators; it remained generally slack with unskilled workers. It was very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers; good with masons and carpenters and joiners; fairly good with painters and slaters; moderate with plumbers; and slack on the whole with builders' labourers. In the brick trade it was good

In the furnishing trades employment showed a further improvement, and was fair generally; it continued good with coachbuilders, and fairly good with millsawyers; with coopers it was fair on the whole. With packing-case makers employment showed a further improvement, and was moderate; with brush and basket makers it was fairly good.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade showed a slight improvement in some districts, and was moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers in London employment showed a further improvement, and was fair in most sections; with electrotypers and sterectypers it was very good. In the provinces it was generally fair. In the lithographic section employment on the whole was fair and rather better than during the previous month, though a decline was reported at Edinburgh. With bookbinders ema decline was reported at Edinburgh. ployment was moderate on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment was slack on the whole in the china and earthenware sections, was stack on the whole in the china and earthenware sections, but good in the tile, sanitary earthenware and fireclay sections. In the glass trade employment was moderate on the whole; at St. Helen's, however, it was reported as good.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture there was very little unemployment; and in a number of districts a shortage of skilled men was reported. In the fishing trade employment continued fair or the whole

tinued fair on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen. — Employment among dock labourers continued moderate generally. With seamen it also continued moderate on the whole.

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

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

PER CENTAGE June, 1924.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

202

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,092,603 in branches covered by the returns received reported 76,079 (or 7.0 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of May, 1924, compared with 7.5 per cent. at the end of April, 1924, and 11.3 per cent. at the end of May, 1923.

| Trade. | Member- ship of Unions reporting | Unempl at end May 1924 | l of | Inc.(+) or Dec.(- in percentage Unemployed as compared with | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Industrial about the first the set of the se | at end of May, 1924. | Num- ber. | Per- cent- age. | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| Building† Engineering and Ship- | 112,782 145,392 | 3,708 3,229 | 3·3 2·2 | - 0·3 + 1·3 | - 4·6 + 0·3 | |
| Engineering and Ship- building | 351,480 47,719 | 49,765 2,852 | 14·2 6·0 | - 1·4 - 1·2 | - 7·7 - 2·6 | |
| Cotton | 59,097 12,125 58,192 | 3,793‡ 201 1,191 | 6·4 1·7 2·0 | + 0·4 + 0·7 - 0·4 | - 3·2 + 0·1 - 1·9 | |
| Paper | 98,736 27,355 45,343 | 3,540 1,495 1,363 | 3·6 5·5 3·0 | - 0·2 + 0·4 - 0·2 | - 1·4 - 0·6 - 1·2 | |
| Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather Glass | 77,270 45,601 5,669 1,200 | 2,785 486 425 38 | 3·6 1·1 7·5 3·2 | $ \begin{vmatrix} -1.7 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.2 \end{vmatrix} $ | - 1·1 + 0·2 - 1·3 + 0·9 | |
| Pottery§ | 4,642 | 1,208 | 26:0 | - 6:5 | + i:1 | |
| Total | 1,092,603 | 76,079 | 7.0 | - 0.5 | - 4.3 | |

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 9.5 per cent. (males 9.9 per cent.; females 8.1 per cent.) at 26th May, 1924, as compared with 9.7 per cent. (males 10.2 per cent., females 8.4 per cent.) at 28th April, 1924, and 11.2 per cent. (Males 12.0 per cent., females 8.9 per cent.) at 21st May, 1923. Tables showing the numbers unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 210 and 211.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Information as to the state of employment in certain industries in May, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 203 to 208.

| (a) | CERTAIN | MINING | AND | METAL | TRADES. |
|------|---------|--------|-------------------|-------|-------------|
| (00) | | | COLUMN TO SERVICE | | - LILLE LOT |

| (a) CERTAI | N MINING | ND METAL T | RADES. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Trade. | Workpeople included in the | May, | Inc.(+) or Dec. (- as compared with a | | |
| | Returns for May, 1924. | 1924. | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| Coal Mining | 1,191,816 8,585 4,107 | Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.31 5.36 5.99 | Days. - 0.40 - 0.38 + 0.03 | Days. - 0.28 - 0.34 + 0.03 | |
| Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel | - - 77,225 | Furnaces in Blast 191 Mills Working 537 Shifts Worked (one week). 414,914 | Number. - 3 - 9 Per cent. - 2.4 | Number 32 + 10 Per cent 4.4 | |

(b) OTHER TRADES.

| CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | r of Wor Employed | | | tal Wages Paid to all Workpeople. | | | |
| Trade. | | Week ended 24th | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | | Week ended 24th | Inc. (+) o | | |
| basical mod | | May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | May, 1924. | 12th April.¶ | A year ago.¶ | |
| Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick | | 88,590 16,062 29,209 52,478 12,378 7,446 | Per cent. + 1·6 + 1·7 + 1·3 + 0·8 + 2·2 + 2·3 | Per cent. + 7.0 + 1.8 - 3.0 + 2.8 + 2.8 + 19.2 | £ 154,073 34,556 56,413 125,953 22,964 18,543 | Per cent. + 1.8 + 4.0 + 0.9 + 4.5 + 2.6 + 2.6 | Per cent. +10·7 + 8·1 - 2·7 + 2·3 + 8·6 +27·7 | |
| Total | | 206,163 | + 1.4 | + 4.1 | 412,502 | + 2.7 | + 6.4 | |

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

† The percentage is based on returns relating to woodworkers and plumbers, and as regards woodworkers, who constitute the bulk of the membership, the returns relate to April.

‡ In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."

§ Comparative figures for May, 1924, April, 1924, and May, 1923, are not at present available.

|| The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly eigar makers.

mäinly cigar makers. ¶ Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

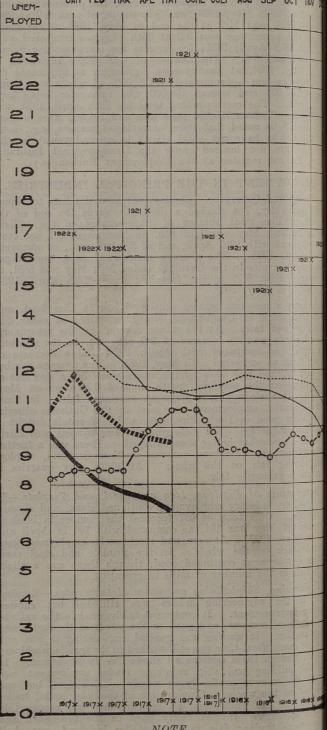
= 1924.Thick Course -= 1923.Thin Course -Chain Curve $-\circ-\circ-\circ$ = Mean of 1919-23.

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

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WOR PEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

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

JAM FEB MAR APL MAY JUME JULY AUG SEP OCT NO



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 provious column.

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, as are analysed in detail on pages 210 and 211.

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, prespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be amembered 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 and females, of adults and juveniles, and of skilled and unskilled workers in the respective industries.

COAL MINING.

MPLOYMENT in the coal-mining industry continued good enerally, but showed a decline towards the end of the month; is decline was partly seasonal, owing to smaller demand for coal and partly due to a decrease in the export trade, articularly in Northumberland and Durham and in Fifeshire.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 4th May showed an increase of 0.1 per cent., as compared with hat at 12th April, and of 2.9 per cent. as compared with the 19th May, 1923.

the above a second seco

| | Wage Ear | Number mers on (Books at | Days 1 | rage Num worked pe by the Mir | r Week | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Districts. | 24th May, | Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)as compared with | | Fort- night ended 24th | Inc. (+) (-) as co wit | mpared |
| | 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. |
| Noth AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and Westmorland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Lelcester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffordshire South Staffordshire South Staffordshire South Staffordshire South Wales and Somerset Kent. North Wales South Wales and Mon. England and Wales OTLAND: Mid. & East Lothians FifeandClackmannan Rest of Sootland | 64,514 176,326 12,16 115,043 70,471 106,355 66,286 66,988 21,578 36,031 36,782 15,219 1,911 18,567 241,621 1,049,908 | Per cent. + 0.2 + 0.0 + 1.6 + 0.7 + 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.6 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.6 + 0.3 | Per cent. + 4·1 + 4·0 + 2·9 + 4·3 + 0·8 + 2·9 + 4·5 + 2·9 | Days. 5·01 5·18 5·49 5·69 5·50 5·28 5·28 5·52 5·52 5·52 5·73 5·74 5·75 | Days 0·48 - 0·29 - 0·20 - 0·01 - 0·24 - 0·62 - 0·62 - 0·64 - 0·21 - 0·47 - 0·68 - 0·24 - 0·38 - 0·37 | Days 0·49 - 0·31 + 0·30 - 0·32 - 0·23 - 0·65 - 0·65 + 0·01 - 0·22 - 0·24 - 0·36 - 0·65 - 0 |
| Scotland GREAT BRITAIN | 141,908 | + 0.4 + 0.1 | + 3.0 | 4·85 5·31 | - 0·63 - 0·40 | - 0·67 - 0·28 |

he average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain ing the fortnight ended 24th May, 1924, was 0.46 of a day, which 0.40 of a day was lost through transport difficulties and to ftrade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended April, 1924, were 0.05 of a day and 0.015 of a day respectly; for the fortnight ended 19th May, 1923, the time lost 0.18 of a day, of which 0.09 of a day was due to holidays, 0.05 of a day to transport difficulties and want of trade. average non-winding time for each of the three periods er review was about one quarter of a day per week.

output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended May, 1924, was returned to the Mines Department at 1,600 tons, as compared with 20,839,700 tons in the four sended 26th April, and with 20,464,000 tons in the four sended 26th May, 1923. The output for the period ended May, 1923, was affected by the Whitsun Holidays, and that he period ended 26th April, 1924, by the Easter Holidays. exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of ens engaged in the foreign trade, and the coal equivalent and manufactured fuel amounted to 7,413,538 tons in

the figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowing made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, are got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily that all the *persons* worked every day the mines were open. Mines not g are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

compared with 6,813,864 tons in April.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

EMPLOYMENT remained band in the Cleveland district during May, and there was a very considerable amount of unemployment and short-time working. In Cumberland and Lancashire, also, there was considerable slackness, but in other districts employment was fair on the whole

employment was fair on the whole.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.8 at 26th May, as compared with 19.0 at 28th April.

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

| Transport of the | pe Mi | mber of W ople employ nes include the Return | yed at d in | | rage No. of Days* rked per week by the Mines. | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|
| Districts. | Fort- night ended 24th | | +) or as com- with | Fort- night ended 24th | Inc. (-) Dec. (-) pared | as com- | | |
| | May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | | |
| Cleveland | 3,488 | Per cent. + 08 | Per cent. | Days. 4.79 | Days 0.87 | Days 0.65 | | |
| Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts of | 3,299 | + 4.1 | - 19.7 | 5.78 | | - 0.14 | | |
| England & Wales ALL DISTRICTS | 1,798 8,585 | + 4.8 + 2.9 | + 6.5 | 5.68 | -0.15 -0.38 | -0.04 -0.34 | | |

Employment continued fair during May. At mines employing 4,107 workpeople in the fortnight ended 24th May there was a decrease in the number employed of 2·2 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 5·1 per cent. as compared with May, 1923. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 5·99 in May, 1924, as compared with 5·96 in April, 1924, and in May, 1923.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May continued slack and showed a decline as compared with April.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13-8 at 26th May, 1924, compared with 11-3 at 28th April, 1924.

Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms employing 22,101 workpeople at the end of May showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with the number employed at the end of April.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of May, as shown by the returns collected by the Federation, was 191, compared with 194 at the end of April, and 223 at the end of

may, 1923.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the end of May, 1924, April, 1924, and May, 1923:—

| District. | Total Number of Fu in Blast at er | | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May on a | |
|--|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|---------|
| District. | of Furnaces. | May 1924. | April 1924. | May 1923. | Month ago. | Year. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES. | | | | 197.05 | | L JB |
| Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. | 115 | 43 | 44 | 48 | - 1 | - 5 |
| Lancs Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including | 46 | 10 | 10 | 18 | - | - 8 |
| Sheffield) | 38 | 16 | 17 | 18 - | - 1 | - 2 |
| and Northants. Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War- | 73 22 | 42 18 | 42 19 | 40 19 | _ _ 1 | + 2 - 1 |
| wick | 58 | 16 | 17 | 21 | - 1 | - 5 |
| mouth | 33 | 11 | - 11 | 11 | - | - |
| Total, England and Wales | 385 | 156 | 160 | 175 | - 4 | - 19 |
| Scotland | 102 | 35 | 34 | 48 | + 1 | - 13 |
| Total | 487 | 191 | 194 | 223 | - 3 | - 32 |

^{*} See note * in previous column.

The production of pig-iron in May amounted to 650,900 tons, as compared with 618,400 tons in April, and 714,200 tons in May, 1923.

204

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Employment among iron and steel workers continued to be slack, on the whole, during May. At puddling forges it showed a marked decline as compared with a month earlier.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16.8 on 26th May, as compared with 18.6 on 28th April.

According to returns from firms employing 77,225 workpeople the volume of employment during the week ended 24th May (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case) decreased 2.4 per cent. as compared with April and 4.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.4 in the week ended 24th May, the same as in the week ended 12th April, compared with 5.3 a year ago.

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

| TOVICW. | A STREET, ST. | | RESTRICTED AND ADDRESS. | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | empl | No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns. | | | ate number of Shifts.* | | |
| Farity to 177 sunsield. | Week ended 24th May, | Inc. (Dec. (comp | -) as ared | Week ended 24th May, | Dec. (| +) or -) as pared th | |
| 10 CAN SOLD 10/4 | 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | |
| DEPARTMENTS. | | Per cent. | Per cent. | | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| Furnaces Puddling Forges Bolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding. Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers | 9,147 3,477 28,455 3,266 8,242 7,970 16,668 | $\begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ -19.4 \\ -2.6 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.2 \\ -3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.4 \\ -26.0 \\ -4.0 \\ +4.8 \\ -3.6 \\ +1.3 \\ -9.8 \end{array}$ | 52,130 15,083 143,888 17,398 46,987 43,859 95,569 | $\begin{array}{c} + \ 0.2 \\ -20.2 \\ - \ 2.2 \\ + \ 1.0 \\ - \ 0.0 \\ - \ 0.4 \\ - \ 3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.2 \\ -29.7 \\ -3.6 \\ +9.8 \\ +3.0 \\ +1.6 \\ -8.9 \end{array}$ | |
| TOTAL | 77,225 | - 2.7 | - 5.5 | 414,914 | - 2.4 | - 4.4 | |
| DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffleld and Rother- | 15,705 | - 2.5 | - 5.1 | 87,095 | - 0.8 | - 3.0 | |
| Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs. and | 19,740 2,393 | - 6.0 + 0.3 | + 0.6 | 104,245 12,498 | - 0.5 - 7.6 | + 1.6 | |
| Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth | 6,716 7,448 4,363 9,136 | $ \begin{array}{r} -8.2 \\ -3.2 \\ +2.0 \\ -3.1 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} -14.2 \\ -11.8 \\ -0.3 \\ +1.7 \end{array} $ | 35,608 39,779 22,919 50,779 | - 5.4 - 3.0 - 0.3 - 2.8 | $ \begin{array}{r} -14.3 \\ -11.0 \\ -2.1 \\ +3.6 \end{array} $ | |
| Total, England and Wales : :: | 65,501 11,724 | - 2·3 - 4·6 | - 4.0 -13.1 | 352,923 61,991 | - 1.9 - 5.3 | - 2·9 -12·3 | |
| TOTAL | 77,225 | - 2.7 | - 5.5 | 414,914 | - 2.4 | - 4.4 | |

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 809,700 tons in May, as compared with 711,500 tons in April and 821,000 tons in May, 1923.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during May, though there was a slight reduction in the number of mills in operation. At the end of the month 537 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 546 in April and 527 at the end of May, 1923.

The percentage of works and the state of the percentage of works and the state of the sta

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 2.9 on 26th May, compared with 3.0 on 28th

April.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the works covered by the returns received:—

| | Numbe | r of Work | s Open | Number of Mills in Operation | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|--|--|
| Works. | Works. At end of | | +) or -) on a | At end of Dec. (-) | | | | |
| | May, 1924. | Month ago. | Year ago. | May, 1924. | Month ago. | Year ago. | | |
| Tinplate Steel Sheet | 78 13 | ·· ₁ | + 2 | 416 121 | - 4 - 5 | + 8 + 2 | | |
| TOTAL | 91 | - 1 | + 2 | 537 | - 9t | + 10 | | |

[•] 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 implied that the number of shifts were actually worked by all the

en employed. † In some of these cases the reduction was due to a break-down.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets May, 1924, amounted to 126,498 tons, or 17,936 tons more tin April, 1924, and 19,528 tons more than in May, 1923.

June, 1924.

June, 1924.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was still bad during May, but showed further improvement. It remained fairly good in the rail way and electrical sections, and good, on the whole, in the motor and cycle section. In marine and general engineering it was still bad, and much short time was still worked in the texts. machinery section, though these sections all showed an imp

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages insured workpeople unemployed at 26th May, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 28th April, 1924:—

| | Numbe | Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 26th May, 1924. | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Divisions. | Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding. | Electrical Engineering. | Marine Engl- neering and Marine Boiler Making. | Con- struc- tional Engi- neering. | TOTAL. | Inc. (+ or Dec. (- as com pared with 28th April, 1924. | | | |
| London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland | 10,098 4,057 2,364 10,777 21,529 31,215 16,121 629 1,856 | 390 236 52 1,170 437 785 138 19 | 144 125 421 45 5,785 328 2,248 10 1,383 | 118 53 49 715 693 140 1,128 16 | 10,750 4,471 2,886 12,707 28,444 32,463 19,635 674 3,273 | + 1 - 2 - 3 - 2,4 - 3,1 - 2,6 - + | | | |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. | 98,646 | 3,254 | 10,484 | 2,919 | 115,303 | - 8,8 | | | |
| Males Females | 96,464 2,182 | 2,587 667 | 10,448 | 2,885 | 112,384 2,919 | - 8,7 | | | |

| | Percen | ercentage Unemployed at 26th May, 1924. | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Divisions. | Engi- neering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | Electrical Engineering. | Marine Engi- neering and Marine Boiler Making. | Con- struc- tional Engi- neering. | TOTAL. | Dec. (- in per centag as com pared with 28th April 1924. | | | |
| London South Eastern South Western Midiands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland | 10.6 9.4 6.6 11.6 15.0 20.1 17.4 8.0 | 5·7 3·1 1·9 5·6 7·6 4·9 6·8 5·4 | 28·2 3·6 6·7 2·6 20·1 12·0 12·9 20·0 | 7·1 6·6 9·1 12·9 10·1 7·7 18·4 4·2 35·0 | 10°3 8°1 6°4 10°5 15°4 18°4 16°6 7°8 23°0 | + (+) + (+) | | | |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. | } 14.6 | 5.2 | 15.7 | 12:3 | 13.9 | - | | | |
| Males Females | 15·2 5·5 | 5·1 5·7 | 15·9 3·2 | 12.6 | 14:5 5:5 | - | | | |

On the North-East Coast employment was still very bad, but a further improvement was reported in both marine and general engineering. In Yorkshire the slow general improvement continued, though at Leeds and Hull employment was still but With patternmakers at Sheffield it was good. Printing machine, makers at Otley remained well employed. Employment in Lincolnshire, although rather better than in April, was still bad in the continued of the cont

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued bad on the whole, but there was a general improvement. The improvement was least marked in the textile machinery section, where much short time was still worked. In the motor section continued activity was shown.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district the motor and cycle industries continued well employed, on the whole, though in certain cases a slight decline was reported General engineering was still slack, with short time. In the electrical section at Coventry conditions remained good. A Nattice have appropriate to the contract continued check in most sections, but Nottingham employment continued slack in most sections, the cycle section remained busy, and there was an improvement on lace machinery repair work. Employment was still fair Derby, Leicester and Newark, a further improvement between

In the Eastern Counties employment improved slowly, and conditions were still quiet on the whole, though fair at Norwici

good in some sections at Luton. In the London district loyment was moderate on the whole and better than in it; in the motor section it was fair. In the Southern Counties railway, motor and aircraft sections remained busy; loyment at foundries and agricultural machinery works, gh still quiet, showed a further improvement. In South ditions were again moderate, and improved.

Scotland employment remained bad, although there was a iderable diminution in the number of men unemployed. In Edinburgh district a decline was reported in some sections. Belfast employment continued very bad, and showed no

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

PLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries May continued slowly to improve in nearly all districts, but lained very bad on the whole.

on the North-East Coast employment was still bad in most ctions, though on the Tyne it was fair with shipwrights and od with joiners. On the Thames and the East and South basts it continued bad, though on repair work at Southampton ere was a considerable temporary improvement, and at sosport a scarcity of yacht and boat builders was reported. On pair work at the Bristol Channel ports employment was bad, cept at Swansea, where it was fair. On the Mersey it was removement was reported. On the Clyde employment continued in most branches, though with joiners it was still good. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of

following Table shows the numbers and percentages of dworkpeople unemployed at 26th May, 1924, and the inor decrease as compared with 28th April, 1924:—

| adon 4,163 - 220 29.4 - 1.5 th Eastern 1,019 + 40 10.8 - 0.4 th Western 4,214 - 1,454 13.6 - 4.6 llands 123 - 8 24.6 - 1.6 th Eastern 24,448 - 1,609 33.7 - 2.3 th Western 10,081 - 726 28.1 - 2.0 thand 17,881 - 929 24.9 - 1.3 les 4,072 - 202 32.0 - 1.5 thern Ireland 9,481 + 48 38.8 + 0.2 EAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND 75,482 - 5,140 27.7 - 1.9 Males 75,255 - 5,146 28.0 - 1.9 Females 227 + 6 5.7 + 0.2 | Divisions. | Total number of insured workpeople unemployed at 26th May, 1924. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with 28th Apr., 1924. | Percentage Unemployed at 26th May, 1924. | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Males 75,482 - 5,140 27·7 - 1·9 Males 75,255 - 5,146 28·0 - 1·9 | th Eastern th Western llands th Eastern th Western th Western tland | 1,019 4,214 123 24,448 10,081 17,881 4,072 | - 40 - 1,454 - 8 - 1,609 - 726 - 929 - 202 | 10·8 13·6 24·6 33·7 28·1 24·9 32·0 | - 0.4 - 4.6 - 1.6 - 2.3 - 2.0 - 1.3 - 1.5 |
| | | 75,482 | - 5,140 | 27.7 | - 1.9 |
| Females 227 + 6 5.7 + 0.2 | Males | 75,255 | - 5,146 | 28.0 | - 1.9 |
| | Females | 227 | + 6 | 5-7 | + 0.2 |

COTTON TRADE.

ING May there was little change in employment in this e. Organised curtailment of production continued with hers of American cotton, but with spinners of Egyptian on employment continued good. In the weaving department on employment continued good. In the weaving department e was also very little change, employment remaining slack, he percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the mployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was on the 26th May, as compared with 14.8 on the 28th April. In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment wed little change; organised short time of three days a week inned in force in the American section of the spinning trade, the weaving department in the Oldham district employment believed very slack. At Bolton, Leigh and Chorley employte with spinners continued good; with weavers in the Bolton rict it continued fair. In the Bury and Rochdale districts downent in the spinning section continued bad. ment in the spinning section continued bad.

by the principal weaving centres continued slack by May, though weavers of fine and fancy cloths were in a what better position than others. At Burnley much undersyment was reported, in addition to some total unemploy; the total estimated output was about 70 to 75 per cent. The production of May, although there was still much short and unemployment. Less short time was reported and at and unemployment; less short time was reported, and at ral of the mills weavers were again running their full coment of looms. As compared with May of last year there a marked improvement. In Darwen it was estimated that tone-fifth of the looms in the district were idle, and employshowed a decline.

he following Table summarises the information received from the employers who furnished returns for the three periods

| | | Number Vorkpeor | | | Wages p Workpeo | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Compared to the last of the la | Week | | (+) or (-) on | Week ended 24th | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | | |
| | 24th May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | |
| DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified | 11,888 23,074 36,549 8,874 8,205 | Per cent. + 2.0 + 1.8 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 0.8 | Per cent. + 10.8 + 11.3 + 5.6 + 0.9 + 4.0 | £ 18,445 38,279 62,152 20,014 15,183 | Per cent. + 1.4 + 1.8 + 2.2 + 2.0 - 0.2 | Per cent. + 13.2 + 16.8 + 9.0 + 3.7 + 10.6 | |
| Total | 88,590 | + 1.6 | + 7.0 | 154,073 | + 1.8 | + 10.7 | |
| DISTRICTS. Ashton | 4,886 7,204 | Per cent. + 3·1 | Per cent. + 21.9 + 4.6 | £ 7,830 11,578 | Per cent. + 1.1 - 4.6 | Per cent. + 15.3 + 17.8 | |
| Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmor- | 9,670 15,529 | + 1.9 | + 7.1 | 15,496 27,129 | + 1.8 | + 17.1 + 9.2 | |
| den | 7,972 4,910 6,217 | + 1.3 + 1.8 | + 6.1 - 5.6 + 15.4 | 10,927 7,792 11,132 | + 2·4 + 3·6 + 3·7 | + 5.8 - 5.0 + 21.1 | |
| and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne | 10,359 | + 2.9 | + 7.3 | 20,330 | + 2.0 | + 13.7 | |
| and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts | 11,024 3,665 4,143 3,011 | + 0°9 - 0°9 + 0°6 + 2°8 | + 4·8 + 20·3 + 5·4 + 4·8 | 23,267 6,057 7,412 5,123 | + 1.6 + 0.4 + 0.4 + 4.1 | + 4.3 + 13.6 + 15.2 + 7.5 | |
| Total | 88,590 | + 1.6 | + 7.0 | 154,073 | + 1.8 | + 10.7 | |

Returns from firms employing 80,749 workpeople showed that about 26 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time to the extent of about nineteen hours, on the average, in the week ended 24th May.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 5th May, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 94 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the cotton trade were registered:—

| Department. | for E | er of App Imployment May, 19 | ent at | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 7th Apr. 1924 | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Department. | Men. | Women | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | | |
| Card & Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Warping and | 2,337 12,147 | 11,333 10,042 | 13,670 22,189 | + 17 + 458 | + 360 + 641 | + 377 + 1,099 | | |
| Winding Weaving Other Processes | 2,192 3,225 832 | 9,466 8,974 498 | 11,658 12,199 1,330 | + 81 + 222 + 41 | | + 768 + 575 + 88 | | |
| Total | 20,733 | 40,313 | 61,046 | + 819 | + 2,088 | + 2,907 | | |

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton-linters) were 95,839,500 lbs. in May, 1924, compared with 33,319,500 lbs. in the previous month and with 45,827,500 lbs. in May, 1923.

The exports of cotton yarn were 18,029,100 lbs. in May, 1924, compared with 16,082,100 lbs. in April, 1924, and 12,574,500 lbs. in May, 1923.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 394,513,000 square yards, as compared with 377,718,400 square yards in the previous month, and with 409,962,600 square yards in May, 1923.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during May in these trades continued fairly good,

EMPLOYMENT during May in these trades continued fairly good, but was not quite so good as in April in some branches of theworsted trade. As compared with May of last year, there was a slight improvement in the woollen section.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4.7 on the 26th May, the same as on the 28th April. Employment in the wool-sorting section showed a slight decline; there was less demand for fine sorting, but an improvement in demand for cross-bred sorting; about 25 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on short time. There was also a decline in wool combing; at Bradford the decline was marked, and practically all the mills in the Bradford district were on short time. In worsted spinning there was an improvement in the cross-bred section; but, on balance, there was a slight decline with worsted spinners as a whole. In all the above departments there was some overtime, mainly to ensure delivery of short-date orders. In the weaving department there was very little change, a falling off with some firms being counterbalanced by improvement with others. Employment still remained slack in the Bradford coating trade, as well as in the fine cloth trade-of Huddersfield, Halifax, Leeds and Keighley. There was a slight improvement with firms making serges for men's wear. In the Bradford dress goods trade the improvement previously-

noted was maintained until towards the end of the month, when

Employment in the tweed trade of the Colne, Holme and Calder Valleys, and of the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) was, with some exceptions, reported as good. About 10 per cent. of the mills at Dewsbury were running night turns at the end of the month. In the lower class trade of Morley and Leeds employment remained moderate. In the flannel trade of Rochdale, Saddleworth, Yeadon and Guiseley, and at Newtown and Llanidloes, there was a decline, and some short time

In the rag and shoddy trade there was an improvement on the previous month; while in the rug and blanket trade employment was fairly good, though showing a slight decline on the previous

Employment was good at Trowbridge and Witney.

In Scotland steady improvement was reported. At Galashiels employment continued good, and there was very little unemployment among experienced workers.

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

| 10 + (10 +) | | Number of Workpeople. | | | Total Wages paid all Workpeople. | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| 81 4 108 4 | Week ended | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | | Week | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | | | |
| 11 + 00 T | 24th May, 1924. | 12th April | A year ago. | 24th May, 1924. | 12th April | A year ago.* | | |

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

| The second second | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified | 399 3,786 6,390 4,572 915 | Per cent 0.7 + 3.0 + 1.1 + 1.6 + 1.3 | Per cent. + 5.6 + 3.6 + 1.5 + 0.7 + 0.3 | £ 979 8,193 12,515 10,791 2,078 | Per cent. + 1.9 + 4.8 + 3.7 + 3.4 + 6.7 | Per cent. + 9.6 + 13.4 + 8.3 + 7.0 - 6.6 |
| TOTAL | 16,062 | + 1.7 | + 1.8 | 34,556 | + 4.0 | + 8.1 |
| Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Bat- ley District Other Parts of West Riding | 1,693 1,604 1,565 1,662 | Per cent. + 3·1 + 2·0 - 0·3 + 0·4 | Per cent. + 6.7 + 9.7 + 2.3 - 1.0 | £ 4,452 3,805 3,821 3,777 | Per cent. + 6.8 + 4.8 + 3.0 + 1.0 | Per cent. + 18·2 + 23·3 + 4·6 + 6·7 |
| Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts | 6,524 4,776 4,762 | + 1·3 + 2·3 + 1·5 | + 4·3 + 0·9 + 0·6 | 15,855 10,016 8,685 | + 4.0 + 6.3 + 1.5 | + 12.9 + 6.9 + 1.4 |
| TOTAL | 16,062 | + 1.7 | + 1.8 | 34,556 | + 4.0 | + 8.1 |

WORSTED INDUSTRY.

| Departments. Wool Sorting and Combing | 4,279 15,138 5,455 2,834 1,503 | Per cent. + 0.7 + 1.2 + 2.0 + 1.1 + 2.4 | Per cent 1.4 - 4.2 + 0.3 - 0.2 -11.2 | £ 10,872 23,851 11,465 7,237 2,988 | Per cent 3.8 + 1.5 + 1.7 + 4.3 + 2.9 | Per cent 6.0 - 2.7 + 2.0 - 1.0 - 10.5 |
|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 29,209 | + 1.3 | - 3.0 | 56,413 | + 0.9 | - 2.7 |
| Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding | 14,922 5,146 2,387 2,730 2,508 | Per cent. + 1.0 + 2.2 + 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.7 | Per cent 4.5 + 2.4 -10.0 - 6.7 + 4.2 | £ 29,963 10,019 4,300 5,258 4,400 | Per cent 1.0 + 3.5 + 1.2 + 6.5 + 3.2 | Per cent 5.9 + 4.9 - 1.5 - 2.5 + 1.5 |
| Total, West Riding Other Districts | 27,693 1,516 | + 1.3 + 2.4 | $\begin{array}{c c} -3.3 \\ +2.5 \end{array}$ | 53,940 2,473 | + 1.0 - 1.6 | - 2.8 - 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 29,209 | + 1.3 | - 3.0 | 56,413 | + 0.9 | - 2.7 |

Returns from firms in the woollen section, employing 15,157 workpeople showed that about 26 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, in the week ended the 24th May, to the extent, on the average, of five hours in that week. In the worsted section returns from firms employing 27,928 workpeople in the same week showed that about 10 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 10 hours on the average. 10½ hours on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 5th May, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 61 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were regis-

| Department. | Number for E | Increase (+) or Decrease(-) as compared with 7th April, 1924. | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|------|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------|--|
| schinery verte. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | | Wor | Women. | | Total. | |
| Wool Sorting | 49 | 4 | 53 | - | 14 | + | 2 | | 12 | |
| Wool Washing and Preparing | 375 383 313 | 73 331 46 | 448 714 359 | -+- | 33 46 2 | = | 7 34 4 | -+- | 40 | |
| Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and | 161 | 80 | 241 | + | 19 | + | 10 | + | 29 | |
| Spinning Woollen Winding and | 138 | 661 | 799 137 | + | 15 | | 47 | - | 32 | |
| Warping Worsted Winding and | 69 | 151 | 195 | | 12 | | 27 | | 12 | |
| Warping Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving | 78 66 | 280 494 | 358 560 | - | 45 | | 86 136 | | 13: 13: | |
| Other Processes | 723 | 127 | 850 | - | 88 | _ | 30 | - | 118 | |
| TOTAL | 2,399 | 2,315 | 4,714 | - | 117 | - | 368 | - | 485 | |

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs') were 80,886,700 lbs. in May, 1924, compared with 40,409,500 lbs. in April, 1924, and 51,562,700 lbs. in May, 1923.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 5,395,900 lbs compared with 4,876,600 lbs. in April, 1924, and 3,993,100 lbs

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 16,071,500 square yards, compared with 11,838,500 square yards in April, 1924, and 17,373,000 square yards in May, 1923.

The exports of blankets were 160,238 pairs, 144,907 pairs an 117,455 pairs in May, 1924, April, 1924, and May, 1923, respec

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was moderate on the whole during May, but was slightly better than in the previous month. In some centres slightly better than in the previous month. In some centre short time working was still prevalent, though to a less extent than in April. Compared with May, 1923, conditions general showed an improvement.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 83 on the 26th May, as compared with 10·2 on the 28th April. The following Table summarizes the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review.

| 用三门设 | Num | ber of W | Tork- | | Wages pa Vorkpeor | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Week | Inc. (| +) or -) on | Week | Inc. (Dec. (| |
| - | 24th May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | 24th May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. |
| England and Wales:— London Leicester | 2,110 8,714 | Per Cent. + 2.5 - 1.3 | Per Cent. + 6.8 - 5.8 | £ 5,033 23,311 | Per Cent. + 4:6 + 1:0 | Per Cent. + 3.2 - 6.5 |
| Leicester Country Dis- trict | 2,396 6,645 | + 1.1 | + 0.3 | 5,781 17,421 | + 3.7 + 5.0 | + 3.8 |
| District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District | 8,288 3,339 2,432 4,430 | + 0.8 + 1.3 + 2.3 + 0.9 | + 6.4 + 6.6 + 3.4 + 12.2 | 19,104 8,699 6,027 9,986 | + 3·3 + 0·4 + 17·2 + 3·2 | + 34 + 20 + 18 + 166 |
| Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District | 2,148 2,015 | + 9.5 | - 1·7 + 7·7 | 4,159 4,733 | + 25·5 + 17·2 | - 7.5 + 16.3 |
| Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- | 4,660 | + 2.6 | + 4.0 | 10,813 | + 7.0 | + 5.4 + 20.5 |
| trict Other parts of England and Wales | 1,049 | + 3.9 | + 4.7 | 2,299 | + 6.4 | + 11.9 |
| England and Wales | 49,850 | + 0.9 | + 2.6 | 120,581 | + 4.9 | + 2.5 |
| Scotland | 2,628 | + 0.2 | + 5.1 | 5,372 | - 5.0 | - 0.2 |
| Great Britain | 52,478 | + 0.8 | + 2.8 | 125,953 | + 4.5 | + 2.3 |

Employment in London again showed a slight improvement At Leicester it was fairly good on the whole; although some shot time was worked, the majority of factories were running futime. At Northampton employment was somewhat better that in April, but a considerable amount of short time was still being worked. At Kettering short time was still worked in some featoning and talesteen short time was still worked in some in April, but a considerable amount of short time was still being worked. At Kettering short time was still worked in some factories, and, taken as a whole, employment was only moderate. It was estimated that about three-quarters of the firms were of full time at the end of the month. Employment continued slack at Wellingborough and bad at Hinckley, and the majority of workpeople were on short time in these centres. In the Higham and Rushden districts, however, although short time was still being worked, employment improved, and was generally fair. It was still poor in the Raunds district. At Leeds there was further improvement in the light boot and shoe section of the trade, and employment in this section was very good; but at actories producing heavy footwear employment continued quiet. considerable improvement was reported at Stafford, where apployment was very fair. The slipper factories in the consendale Valley were reported to be working full time.

Employment was again good at Norwich, and showed a further mprovement; full time was general and overtime was worked to a number of factories. At Kingswood there was an improvement; but employment at Bristol was still only moderate, and such short time continued to be worked. Conditions at Street fairly good, and better than in April.

The majority of operatives were fairly well employed during ay at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Kilmarnock; but at Maybole Arbroath employment continued poor, and a good deal of time was worked.

Returns from firms employing over 39,000 workpeople in the bek ended the 24th May, 1924, showed that about 24 per cent. these workpeople worked short time in that week, to the extent out 10 hours each on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women istered as applicants for employment at Employment Exnges at 5th May, 1924, in the principal centres, at which roximately 72 per cent. of the total number of applicants employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered.

| Department. | for E | er of Appl mploymen May, 19 | nt at | Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 7th April, 1924. | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Doparomono | Men. | Women | Total. | Men. | Women | Total | |
| ootand Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Clicking Department Making Department Trinishing Department Ipper Making Og Making epairing and Hand Sewn Work. | 155 363 749 28 2,548 1,312 416 54 862 | 53 17 10 1,130 56 255 259 | 208 380 759 1,158 2,604 1,567 675 54 866 | - 10 - 11 - 84 - 3 - 91 - 71 - 38 + 6 - 26 | + 2 + 7 - 3 +138 - 11 + 35 - 65 - 2 - 2 | - 8 - 4 - 87 +135 -102 - 36 -103 + 4 - 28 | |
| Total | 6,487 | 1,784 | 8,271 | -328 | + 99 | -229 | |

The exports of boots and shoes in May, 1924, amounted to 20,490 dozen pairs, or 28,689 dozen pairs more than in April, 324, and 32,967 dozen pairs more than in May, 1923.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

toyment in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole, gh showing a slight improvement on the previous month in districts. A number of mills were still working irregularly.

ith letterpress printers employment showed an improvement Vith letterpress printers employment showed an improvement London and was fair in most sections; with electrotypers and recotypers it was reported as very good. In the provinces ployment was generally fair, though not so good on the whole in April; a slight improvement was, however, reported at weastle, Bristol and Aberdeen. In the lithographic printing de employment on the whole was fair and rather better than April, though there was a decline at Edinburgh. With kibinders employment was moderate on the whole, and, while re was a decline at Leeds, an improvement was reported in adon and at Edinburgh. idon and at Edinburgh.

e percentage unemployed among workpeople covered by Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and booking trades was 5.3 at 26th May, 1924, compared with 5.7 ith April, 1924. In the paper and paper board making intry the percentage was 8.1 at 26th May, compared with 8.5 at April. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery is the percentage was 7.4 at 26th May, compared with 7.5 ith April

following Table summarises the returns received from

| ore to | No. of Members of Unions | Unemp | Percentagologed at | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 8 | at end of May, 1924. | May, 1924. | April, 1924. | May, 1923. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| ting kbinding | 77,605 14,331 | 2·9 4·2 | 3.0 | 4·7 5·9 | - 0·1 - 0·8 | - 1·8 - 1·7 |

BUILDING TRADE.

COYMENT in the building trade during May continued good, be whole, with skilled operatives, and a further improvement noticeable in the painting and decorating section; it reed generally slack with unskilled workers. It was reported by good with craftsmen in a number of districts, including logate, Keighley, Blackpool, Crewe, Burton-on-Trent, West

Middlesex, North-West and West Surrey, and Bournemouth, and as good at many other centres, a little overtime being worked in some cases. On the other hand, it was quiet or moderate in a few districts, including Grimsby and St. Helens, and unfavourable weather conditions were responsible for a certain amount of lost time.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate percentages* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 26th May, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 28th April:—

| Occupations. | Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 26th May, 1924. | Approximate Percentage* Unemployed. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with 28th April, 1924. |
|--|---|---|--|
| Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers of above All other occupations | 2,693 | 2·2 | - 0.5 |
| | 579 | 1·0 | - 0.2 |
| | 462 | 2·1 | - 0.1 |
| | 251 | 4·8 | - 1.3 |
| | 243 | 1·5 | - 0.4 |
| | 5,282 | 4·9 | - 1.5 |
| | 2,085 | 6·1 | - 0.6 |
| | 25,749 | 10·1 | - 1.0 |
| | 21,934 | 22·9 | - 0.3 |
| Total | 59,278 | 8.3 | - 0.7 |
| Divisions. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland | 15,410 | 9.6 | - 0.7 |
| | 5,525 | 5.1 | - 1.0 |
| | 5,902 | 6.8 | - 0.7 |
| | 6,640 | 8.5 | - 1.1 |
| | 6,548 | 7.7 | - 0.7 |
| | 8,913 | 9.5 | - 1.1 |
| | 5,428 | 8.2 | - 0.4 |
| | 2,081 | 8.0 | - 0.2 |
| | 2,831 | 22.2 | + 0.3 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 59,278 | 8.3 | - 0.7 |
| Males Females | 59,057 | 8·3 | - 0.8 |
| | 221 | 2·6 | - 0.4 |

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 135 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,350,000, show that in May, 1924, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,356,700, as compared with £4,781,200 in April, 1924, and £4,197,300 in May, 1923. Of the total for May, 1924, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,478,500; factories and workshops for £325,300; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £286,000; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,266,900.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade in May was good generally and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; there was practically no short time worked during the month, and in the South Staffordshire and Nottingham districts some overtime was reported to have been worked. Employment in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire was reported to be fair, and in South Wales and Monmouth it showed an improvement. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges on 26th May, was 6.2, as compared with 6.5 on 28th April.

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

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

^{*} Figures are not available as to the exact numbers of insured workpeople in each of the occupations shown in the first column of the Table, in the building industry. For the purpose of computing the percentages given in the third column, the total numbers insured, in each occupation, have been estimated by applying ratios obtained from the exchange of unemployment books which took place in 1922 to the total number of insured workers engaged in the building industry as shown by the 1923 exchange of books. The estimated numbers so arrived at were given on page 20 of the January issue of this GAZETTE. In view of the possibility that some changes may have taken place, since 1922, in the ratios referred to, the percentages of unemployed, as given in the third column, should be regarded as only approximate.

Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. Number of Workpeople. Week ended 24th May, 1924. Week ended 24th May, 1924. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Districts. 12th A year April. ago. 12th A year April. ago.* Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. £ Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties South and South-West Counties and Wales 1,943 + 1·1 + 19·1 + 19·1 + 4,729 + 0·8 + 21·6 + 31·4 + 20·7 + 20·7 + 20·7 + 3.712 + 5·0 + 27·6 + 27· 195 + 3.7 + 18.2 | 463 + 2.0 + 19.0 .. Total 7,446 + 2.3 + 19.2 | 18,543 + 2.6 + 27.7

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery industry was slack, on the whole, in the china and earthenware sections, but good in the tile, sanitary earthenware, and fireclay sections.

At Hanley, Longton and Burslem some improvement was reported, but at Stoke-on-Trent there was little change. At Worcester and Bristol employment was reported as fair, but at Glasgow it was bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 26th May, 1924, was 11.7, as compared with 11.8 at 28th April,

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

| The state of the s | | Number of Vorkpeor | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Week ended 24th | ended Dec. (-) on | | Week ended 24th | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on | | |
| | May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | May, 1924. | 12th April. | A year ago. | |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture | 1,506 9,093 | + 0.3 | + 2.9 + 3.2 | 3,166 16,612 | - 1.6 + 2.7 | + 21.0 + 8.4 | |
| Other Branches (including unspecified) | 1,779 | + 0.6 | + 0.7 | 3,186 | + 6.2 | - 0.5 | |
| Total | 12,378 | + 2.2 | + 2.8 | 22,964 | + 2.6 | + 8.6 | |
| DISTRICTS. Potteries | 9,425 2,953 | + 1.8 + 3.3 | + 2.1 + 5.1 | 16,614 6,350 | + 6.0 | + 10·5 + 4·1 | |
| Total | 12,378 | + 2.2 | + 2.8 | 22,964 | + 2.6 | + 8.6 | |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,918 workpeople employed, 3,353, or 31 per cent., were working on an average 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th May, 1924.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT with seamen during May continued moderate on the whole. At a few ports the supply of deck hands was reported to be inadequate, especially in the early part of the month. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 26th May was 16·8, compared with 17·4 at 28th April.

on the Thames the demand for men improved until the middle of May and declined afterwards, being described as moderate at the end of the month. On the Tyne it was moderate, and fell off at the end of May. Employment on the Wear remained quiet. The demand on the Tees improved until the middle of the month, and subsequently became insignificant. At Hull it was generally moderate. At Southampton employment was brisk throughout the month. At Avonmouth it continued fair until the last week of May, when a decline set in. The demand at Bristol fell off during May, and was reported as very poor at the end of the month. It was quiet at Newport until the last week of May, when an improvement was noticeable. At Cardiff and Swansea employment was again generally fair. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey it was generally moderate. At Manchester it was fair on the whole.

The demand was moderate on the Clyde and quiet at Leith. At Belfast it declined, and was described as poor at the end of the month.

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

| | Numb | Number of Seamen* Shipped at the Ports | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Principal Ports. | May, | | (+) or -) on a | Five months ended | | | | | | |
| | 1924. | Month ago. | Year ago. | May, 1924. | May, 1923, | | | | | |
| ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpool Manchester. London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardiff‡ Swansea | 12,668 819 9,165 10,567 1,926 302 535 1,532 28 877 601 3,525 801 | - 645 + 38 + 1,409 + 2,039 - 40 + 203 + 192 - 15 - 212 - 128 + 393 + 237 | - 742 - 37 + 990 - 600 + 994 + 168 + 75 + 75 + 24 - 354 - 558 + 748 - 164 | 54,172 3,906 38,428 36,977 8,336 887 2,023 7,527 95 4,195 4,115 14,940 3,819 | 55,653 3,584 37,081 41,481 6,627 790 2,013 7,083 4,772 5,357 14,136 3,839 | | | | | |
| SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast | 332 273 4,170 242 | + 51 + 123 + 1,243 + 39 | - 29 + 26 + 1,289 - 80 | 1,642 1,032 13,676 | 1,900 1,320 12,610 | | | | | |
| Total | 40.000 | + 4,927 | + 1,845 | 196,745 | 199,42 | | | | | |

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during May remained moderate generally. Among insured workpeople in the canal river, harbour and dock service 25.3 per cent. were unemployed at 26th May, compared with 24.9 per cent. at 28th April.

London.—The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in each week of the month:—

| 1928, namen as a final state of the Appell | Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | In | Docks. | | | | | | | |
| Period. | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. By Ship-owners, etc. | | At Wharves making Returns. | Total Docks an Principal Wharves | | | | | |
| Week ended— 3rd May, 1924 10th ,, 17th ,, 24th ,, | 4,721 4,970 5,303 5,233 4,301 | 2,181 2,150 2,569 2,186 1,918 | 6,962 7,120 7,872 7,419 6,219 | 8,385 8,262 8,253 8,299 8,033 | 15,287 15,382 16,125 15,718 14,252 | | | | |
| Average for 5 weeks ended 31st May, 1924 | } 4,905 | 2,201 | 7,106 | 8,246 | 15,352 | | | | |
| Average for April, 1924 | 4,351 | 2,108 | 6,459 | 8,092 | 14,551 | | | | |
| Average for May, 1923 | 4,940 | 2,998 | 7,938 | 7,851 | 15,789 | | | | |

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in May was 1,102, as compared with 1,151 in the previous month and with 865 in May, 1923.

East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers on the Tyne and Wear was moderate. With other classes of workers it was slad and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. A Middlesbrough, however, employment was fairly good and slightly better than in April. At Grimsby it continued moderate and at Hull and other East Coast ports it varied from slack to the state of the stat

Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment continued fair. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the Clearing Houses under the Liverpool Docks Schemas employed in the four weeks ended 26th May was 15,101, compared with 15,316 in the four weeks ended 28th April, and will 14,502 in May, 1923. The average weekly amount of wages pair to these men through the Clearing Houses was £39,719 in the four weeks ended 28th April. At Manchester employment was fair.

At the South Wales ports employment was slack with contribution and other South Western ports it was slack, and at Southampton moderate.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment continued fair. It was fairly good at Aberdeen, being somewhat bette than in April. It was moderate at Leith and slack at Dunder in both cases showing a decline as compared with the previous month. At Belfast it was fair.

† Including Avonmouth and Portis ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

THE number of 'persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from work-people—at 26th May, 1924, was 1,022,370, of whom 767,071 were men, 33,430 boys, 190,516 women, and 31,353 girls. Compared with 28th April, there was a decrease of 30,102, which was distributed as follows:—Men, 23,404; women, 3,504; juveniles, 3,194.

Juring the four weeks ended 26th May the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 89,864, of which 50,815 were for men, 21,014 for women, and 18,035 for juveniles. The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 26th May, 1924:—

| | Applica- tions from | Vacancies Filled. | Applications outstanding at end of week. | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Week ended | ek ended Employers | | From Workpeople (Live Reg'r.) | From Employers. | | |
| 8th April, 1924 . | . 28,047 | 22,759 | 1,052,472 | 26,577 | | |
| 5th May, 1924 | 26,699 | 23,608 22,442 21,540 22,274 | 1,044,275 1,032,856 1,025,875 1,022,370 | 26,600 26,473 26,636 27,472 | | |
| Total (4 weeks) . | 108,955 | 89,864 | _ | | | |

A detailed analysis of the figures in the preceding paragraph is of yet available, but statistics for the four weeks ended 5th lay are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of 686,530 phications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 5th lay showed a daily average of 32,692. Of this daily average, en accounted for 20,879, women for 8,490, and juveniles for 323. In the preceding month the corresponding averages ere:—Men, 18,961; women, 8,240; juveniles, 2,521.

Vacancies Notified.—During the four weeks ended 5th May here were 99,244 vacancies notified, representing a daily average 4,726. Of this daily average, 2,483 were for men, 1,330 for tomen, and 913 for juveniles, compared with a daily average turing the previous month of 2,669 men, 1,236 women, and 819 aveniles.

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 82,217—the daily average of 3,915 showing no change compared with the average for the preceding statistical month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 2,204, women for 959, and juveniles for 752. The corresponding figures for the previous month were:—Men, 2,391; women, 868; and weniles, 656.

Juvenules.—During the period, 35,514 applications were reeived from boys and 34,264 from girls. The number of acancies notified for boys was 10,154, and 8,346 vacancies were illed. In the case of girls, 9,013 vacancies were notified, and 442 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 33.0 er cent, were filled by applicants who obtained their first situaions since leaving school.

Statistics relating to Building Trades (men), and to Domestic Service occupations (women), for the four weeks ended 5th May have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the standing features are dealt with below.

In the building trades 8,634 vacancies were notified for men and 7,183 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations contend were:—Carpenters, 1,919 vacancies notified and 1,529 lled; bricklayers, 864 vacancies notified and 490 filled; painters, 1,800 vacancies notified and 2,852 filled; and builders' labourers, 1,005 vacancies notified and 994 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building rades was 50,460 at 5th May, compared with 52,651 at 7th April. The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service of the four weeks ended 5th May was 16,310. Of this number, 908 were for resident domestic servants, 3,530 for non-resident omestic servants, 3,844 for charwomen, and 2,251 for waitnesses; other domestic occupations accounting for 777.

Of the 11,022 vacancies filled, 2,672 were placings in resident mestic service, 2,489 as non-resident, 3,417 as charwomen, and 34 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 5th May work in domestic service was 30,916, compared with 31,999 7th April.

Dock Labourers and Coal Porters.—The figures above, except 0se in the first three paragraphs, are exclusive of dock bourers and coal porters. The number of casual jobs found men in these occupations during the period of four weeks ded 5th May was 2,155.

The figures exclude workpeople on systematic short time, but include repepte "suspended" or "stood off." For Great Britain alone the figures, published in the Press. show that on 26th May, 1924, there were on the lighters 754,600 men, 194,900 women, and 66,200 juveniles, as compared men, 267,000 women, and 72,000 juveniles at 31st December, 31st December, 1923, who were employed on a basis of systematic short me, but were not actually at work on the date in question.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons remaining on the "Live Registers" at the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th May, 1924. In certain cases—e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

| Area. | Numbe Live | Number of Persons remaining on the Live Registers at 26th May, 1924. | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3th Attendances | Men. | Women. | Juvenile | s. Total. | 28 | with th Apr 1924. | | |
| London | 122,499 | 29,213 | 11,317 | 163,029 | 0 0 0 | 9,6 | | |
| South Eastern Division Brighton Chatham Ipswich Norwich Rest of South Eastern | 38,780 1,786 2,936 2,317 2,417 29,324 | 6,128 443 310 379 256 4,740 | 4,195 338 589 275 93 2,900 | 49,103 2,567 3,835 2,971 2,766 | 11111 | 4,94 32 20 21 36 3,88 | | |
| South Western Division Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth Reading Southampton Swindon Rest of South Western | 10,465 4,531 5,921 1,498 | 8,163 2,771 545 513 140 460 51 3,683 | 4,697 1,114 434 612 242 467 93 1,735 | 14,350 5,510 7,046 1,880 5,309 441 | | 5,93 2,36 2 34 21 1,78 2 1,18 | | |
| Midlands Division Birmingham Coventry Cradley Heath Derby Leicester Northampton Nottingham Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands | 86,603 21,799 2,033 3,181 1,342 1,518 1,108 4,808 3,064 5,636 3,965 2,381 3,951 31,817 | 28,459 7,509 242 1,032 357 514 290 1,541 1,058 3,957 828 451 1 878 8,802 | 5,190 1,277 59 167 132 26 70 155 149 211 519 134 180 2,111 | 30,585 2,334 4,380 1,831 2,058 1,468 6,504 | ++ | 3,66 45 62 25 22 24 17 4 33 46 16 16 13 3,53 | | |
| North Eastern Division Barnsley Bradford Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby Halifax Hartlepool Huddersfield Hull Leeds Lincoln Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham Sheffield South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland York Rest of North Eastern | 824 3,203 1,589 363 236 5,012 2,234 1,364 5,863 1,567 8,853 9,260 2,337 8,131 15,190 1,091 16,601 5,124 4,560 9,315 1,643 35,930 | 16,986 85 1,662 90 106 145 583 176 301 167 842 800 1,328 340 303 1,054 407 146 659 347 4,778 | 10,609 33 80 204 50 159 543 307 21 231 231 88 946 92 284 212 1,971 1,296 284 205 674 554 | 167,885 942 4,945 1,883 519 540 6,138 2,717 1,686 6,261 2,497 10,680 2,961 8,646 18,215 1,451 20,383 5,815 4,911 10,648 2,544 42,904 | [11] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] | 5,68 60 60 12. 155. 55. 22.2 42.2 31. 8: 1,463. 44 82. 1,601. 300 1,100 286. 1,404. 404. 1,212. | | |
| North Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of North Western | 161,539 1,913 2,024 4,994 4,218 2,554 801 4,874 2,310 2,036 42,517 18,570 707 16,529 3,277 4,749 1,461 6,596 2,372 1,920 1,559 34,792 | 66,849 796 1,026 395 524 1,468 1,113 2,464 1,299 294 6,162 7,148 397 8,501 2,423 3,287 236 4,235 2,065 3,299 3,525 18,680 | 76,417 152 124 610 365 238 68 167 158 39 4,347 1,700 31 1,479 212 2515 158 1,087 123 135 550 3,833 | 244,805 2,861 3,174 5,999 5,107 4,260 1,351 6,313 4,941 3,493 1,099 53,026 27,418 1,135 26,509 5,912 8,551 1,855 11,918 4,560 2,384 4,560 2,384 5,684 5,684 5,7,305 | 11111111+11+11++++11++ | 3,529 77 62 229 324 671 | | |
| Seotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Rest of Scotland | 105,491 3,769 1,730 5,656 9,356 50,283 4,317 1,183 3,633 25,564 | 23,612 605 224 2,188 1,811 10,559 703 133 846 6,543 | 8,707 78 78 155 684 4,952 273 62 508 1,917 | 137,810 4,452 2,032 7,999 11,851 65,794 5,293 1,378 4,987 34,024 | 11111111111 | 4,157 317 60 148 620 3,928 114 89 226 73 | | |
| Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Wales | 31,013 4,903 382 2,013 2,571 21,144 | 2,546 721 116 163 138 1,408 | 2,613 540 59 188 250 1,576 | 36,172 6,164 557 2,364 2,959 24,128 | ++-+ | 4,931 516 136 77 71 5,317 | | |
| Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry Rest of Northern | 31,745 22,058 2,045 247 483 931 | 8,560 4,707 2,272 48 47 196 | 1,038 613 265 6 8 16 | 41,343 27,378 4,582 301 538 1,143 | +++111 | 2,570 742 2,445 33 63 17 | | |
| Total Gt. Britain and | 767,071 | 1,290 | 130 | 7,401 | - | 504 | | |
| Northern Ireland | 767,071 | 190,516 | 64,783 | 1,022,370 | - 3 | 30,102 | | |

[•] Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages

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

211

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 26th May, 1924. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 26th May, 1924, were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," "furloughed," or on short time, and whose unemployment books were ladged at Exchanges, are counted in the statistics

210

were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," furloughed," or on short time, and whose unemployment books were lodged at Exchanges, are counted in the statistics as "unemployed."

Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, substantially all persons, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme, may, in certain circumstances, be excepted. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum are excepted, as are also juveniles under sixteen years of age.

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

emigration, leaving industry, etc.

Every insured person claiming unemployment benefit must

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

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

last attendance at an Exchange.
Concurrently with the exchange of insurance books in the middle of July last opportunity was taken to revise the classification of insured workpeople so as to bring it, so far as practicable, into conformity with the industrial grouping adopted in connection with the 1921 census of population. At the same time the industrial classification was amended. Previously it had not been on a strictly industrial basis, but in some cases had followed an occupational grouping. At the last exchange of books all unemployment books were classified according to the industry of the employer, or, in the case of unemployed persons, of the last employer. As the composition of the several industrial groups has undergone modification the statistics subsequent to June, 1923, are not strictly comparable with those prior to that date.

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

| 10 ± 0002 101 102 | | divined in divined in the second seco | | | | NUMBERS | S AND P | ERCENTA | GES UNE | EMPLOYE | D. | ille a | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 026.8 - 077.2a | INSUR J (GRE | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1923. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.) | | Number of Unemploy- ment Books Remaining Lodged at 26th May, 1924. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland.) | | | PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 26TH MAY, 1924. | | | | INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 28TE APRIL, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.) | | AS 28TH 4. |
| INDUSTRY. | Table 12 12 12 1 | | 11 1960 | THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY | | 100 | 55 25d1 | Tot | tal. | - 15-178 | 1 5000 | | |
| | Males. Fer | Females. | Total. | Males. Females T | Total. | Males. | Females | Great Britain and North- ern Ireland. | Great Britain only. | Males. | Females | Total, | |
| 27 - 2 1864 2 1864 2 1845 | 23,600 | 530 | 24,130 | 3,026 | 78 | 3,104 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 12.4 | - 0.1 | + 2.4 | - |
| Fishing | 1,258,650 | 8,200 | 1,266,850 | 37,631 | 463 | 38,094 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | +1.0 | + 0.7 | +10 |
| Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining. | 19,670 5,000 32,060 8,000 | 50 70 270 20 | 19,720 5,070 32,330 8,020 | 4,294 760 1,388 112 | 4 6 6 1 | 4,298 766 1,394 113 | 21·8 15·2 4·3 1·4 | 8·0 8·6 2·2 5·0 | 21·8 15·1 4·3 1·4 | 21.6 15.1 4.0 1.4 | + 2·8 - 0·1 - 0·1 | -2·8 -1·9 | + 2·8 - - 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·2 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit | 24,960 | 1,580 | 26,540 | 1,085 | 162 | 1,247 | 4.3 | 10.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | - 0.2 | -1.3 | 1600 |
| Digging | 12,520 | 170 | 12,690 | 554 | 23 | 577 | 4.4 | 13.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | -0.1 | + 2.9 | -0.1 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 15,070 | 200 | 15,270 | 1,027 | 29 | 1,056 | 6.8 | 14.5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | + 0.8 | + 7.5 | + 0.9 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture | 10,090 | 660 | 10,750 | 1,565 | 75 | 1,640 | 15.5 | 11.4 | 15.3 | 15.2 | + 0.3 | + 0.3 | + 0.4 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 16,080 54,340 35,750 | 7,500 36,380 | 16,700 61,840 72,130 | 1,094 3,017 3,543 | 35 842 4,908 | 1,129 3,859 8,451 | 6·8 5·5 9·9 | 5·6 11·2 13·5 | 6·8 6·2 11·7 | 6·8 6·1 11·7 | $ \begin{vmatrix} -2.8 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.3 \end{vmatrix} $ | + 1·4 + 0·4 + 0·2 | - 2·6 - 0·3 - 0·1 |
| Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making | 22,880 14,950 | 4,990 1,650 | 27,870 16,600 | 3,084 2,580 | 387 97 | 3,471 2,677 | 13·5 17·3 | 7·8 5·9 | 12·5 16·1 | 12·4 16·0 | - 0.6 - 2.7 | - 0.5 - 1.5 | - 0.6 - 2.6 |
| Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture | 80,430 13,960 | 24,940 5,120 | 105,370 19,080 | 7,708 1,534 | 1,555 406 | 9,263 1,940 | 9·6 11·0 | | 8·8 10·2 | 8·7 10·2 | + 0·1 + 0·5 | - 0·2 - 0·5 | +0.8 |
| Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White | 10,920 | 2,950 | 13,870 | 517 | 176 | 693 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | - 0.2 | 9100 | -0.1 |
| Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture | 57,530 | 21,620 | 79,150 | 4,081 | 1,631 | 5,712 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | + 0.4 | + 0.2 | +03 |
| Metal Manufacture and Secondary Pre- cesses:— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | 29,310 | 240 | 29,550 | 4,079 | 13 | 4,092 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 13.8 | 13.8 | + 2.5 | + 1.6 | + 2.5 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills | 210,150 | 4,480 | 214,630 | 35,665 | 331 | 35,996 | 17.0 | 7.4 | 16.8 | 16.7 | -1.9 | + 0.4 | -18 |
| and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc | 38,510 | 4.000 | 42.510 | | 364 | 4,930 | 11.9 | | | | | $\begin{vmatrix} -1.5 \\ -0.1 \end{vmatrix}$ | - 0·1 |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates | 25,860 23,900 | 4,330 1,450 | 30,190 25,350 | 3,102 | 131 187 | 878 3,289 | | | | | | + 0.5 | |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture. | 20,650 | 3,940 | 24,590 | 2,019 | 337 | 2,356 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 9-6 | | + 0.4 | 1 - 0.5 | +02 |
| Engineering and Irontounding: Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 635,260 | 39,660 | 674,920 | 96,464 | 2,182 | 98,646 | 15-2 | 5.5 | 14.6 | 14.5 | - 1.2 | 60 E0010000 | -12 |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Engineering | 79,020 50,570 | | 85,910 62,280 | 8,638 2,587. | | 9,476 3,254 | | | | | | + 0.5 | 8 100000 P |
| Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making Constructional Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles: | 65,760 22,940 | | | 10,448 2,885 | | 10,484 2,919 | | | | | | $\begin{vmatrix} -1.3 \\ -1.4 \end{vmatrix}$ | -1 |
| Construction and Repair of Motor | 174,590 | 19,830 | 194,420 | 12,639 | 1,121 | 13,760 | 7-2 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | + 0.2 | 2 + 0.4 | +03 |
| Construction and Repair of Carriages, | 25,540 | The state of the s | 27,940 | 2,517 | 192 | 2,709 | 9-9 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 9.5 | - 0.8 | - 0.9 | 10000 |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram- car Building | 50,560 | | | | | 2,196 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | - | - 0.3 | -01 |

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES .- continued.

| at any anter the Arthur over | 7 003 000 L | | enesiales estas ene | 0 000 | NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED. | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| INDUSTRY. | Ins (G | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1923. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.) | | | BER OF UIT BOOKS FOR LODGED BTH MAY, EAT BRIT. | EMAINING AT 1924. AIN AND | PER | CENTAGE T 26TH | UNEMP MAY, 19 | LOYED 24. | COMPA A (GREA | INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 28TH APRIL, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.) | |
| | Safriday Safriday | | 1 | TOTAL TOTAL | 35050 | State 1 | 139 20 | BOST S | Т | otal. | | y all the | 1 |
| All the control of th | Males. | Female | s. Total. | Males | . Female | Total. | Males. | Females | Great Britain and North- ern Ireland | Great Britain only. | Males. | Female | s Total. |
| lipbuilding and Ship Repairing | 268,520 | 4,01 | 0 272,530 | 75,25 | 5 227 | 7 75,482 | 28.0 | 5.7 | 27.7 | 26.6 | -1.9 | + 0.2 | - 1.9 |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture | | 1 19 6 91 | | B 100 B | 3 30 | 1,633 | 14.6 | 3.5 | 13.8 | 13.7 | + 3.6 | + 0.7 | + 3.4 |
| Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making | | 24,360 | | | | | 7·4 14·0 | 8·3 13·6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | - 0·4 - 2·1 | - 0·1 - 1·1 | - 0·3 - 1·9 |
| etc., Manufacture lass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture | 17,510 20,450 | | | | | | 11.2 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 12.0 | - 0.7 | - 0.1 | - 0.5 |
| Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery | 5,340 | 420 | | | | | 15·9 6·0 | 15·9 2·1 | 15·9 5·7 | 15.9 | - 0·1 + 0·6 | - 0·9 - 0·8 | - 0·4 + 0·5 |
| etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries tile Trades :— | TOW TO | | | | | | 14·8 9·8 | 11·3 12·8 | 13.4 | 13.4 | + 0.1 | + 0.2 | + 0.2 |
| Noollen and Worsted | 119,630 | 153,700 | 0 273,330 | 6.489 | | 90,176 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 15.6 | -0.6 + 0.1 | + 0.9 | -0.1 + 0.8 |
| ilik | 25,700 | 56,370 | 38,140 82,070 | 3,840 | 1,165 | 1,725 8,179 | 3.9 | 4·2 4·9 7·7 | 4·7 4·5 10·0 | 4.6 4.5 11.3 | + 0·2 - 0·8 + 0·1 | - 0·2 - 0·9 | -0.9 |
| Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making | 7,620 | 12,540 | 20,160 | | | | 12.9 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | + 0.3 | + 0.8 + 0.6 | + 0·6 + 0·5 |
| Aosiery ace | 9,330 | 12,240 | 21.570 | 2,039 | 3,631 1,684 | 4,568 3,723 | 4·7 21·9 | 17.5 5.1 13.8 | 14·9 5·0 17·3 | 11·3 4·8 17·3 | $\begin{vmatrix} -1.6 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.2 \end{vmatrix}$ | $\begin{vmatrix} +2.0 \\ -0.6 \\ +1.3 \end{vmatrix}$ | + 0.6 |
| other Textile Industries extile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing | 13,480 | 29,940 | 43,420 | 1,214 | 819 3,578 | | 9.0 | 5·6 12·0 | 5·0 11·0 | 4.8 | + 0.1 - 0.5 | $\begin{vmatrix} -1.6 \\ -0.7 \end{vmatrix}$ | + 0·2 - 0·8 - 0·7 |
| etc. ther and Leather Goods:— anning, Currying and Loather Dress- | 85,560 | 31,400 | 116,96 | 0 11,152 | 3,650 | 14,802 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 13.2 | - 1.4 | + 0.1 | - 0.9 |
| ing addlery, Harness and Other Leather Goods Manufacture. | 33,230 | | and the same of | 3,300 | 1,050 | 4,350 | 9.9 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 10-4 | - 0.2 | - 0.2 | - 0.2 |
| hing Trades :— | 16,800 65,910 | 12,550 | | 1,615 | | 2,890 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.8 | -1.3 | - 0.6 | -1.1 |
| ress and Mantle Making and | 12,250 | 104,160 | | 4,225 836 | 4,364 | 8,589 5,333 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | -1.0 | - 1.1 | - 1.1 |
| at and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture. ouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- | 13,810 | 20,830 | | 1,032 | 841 | 1,873 | 6·8 7·5 | 4.3 | 4·6 5·4 | 4·3 5·4 | -0.9 -2.7 | -1.4 | -1.3 |
| ing, etc., Making | 6,640 12,470 | 60,880 20,470 | 67,520 32,940 | 449 1,095 | 4,929 1,589 | 5,378 2,684 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 4.6 | +1.6 | -1.2 + 3.2 | -1.8 + 3.0 |
| ot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades , Drink and Tobacco:— ead, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making | 93,620 | 50,230 | 143,850 | 9,466 | 2,469 | 11,935 | 10.1 | 7·8 4·9 | 8.1 | 8·1 8·1 | $ \begin{array}{c c} -0.9 \\ -2.2 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{c c} + 0.1 \\ - 1.5 \end{array}$ | $-0.4 \\ -1.9$ |
| ain Milling coa, Chocolate and Sugar Confec- | 26,460 | 3,100 | 159,130 29,560 | 10,567 | 4,234 204 | 14,801 1,807 | 10·1 6·1 | 7·7 6·6 | 9·3 6·1 | 9·1 5·9 | -0.3 + 0.1 | - 0·9 - 0·6 | - 0.5 |
| her Food Industries | 25,040 49,070 81,500 | 45,740 | 70,780 98,290 | 1,858 3,536 | 5,239 7,786 | 7,097 11,322 | 7.4 | 11·5 15·8 | 10.0 | 10·0 11·4 | - 2.0 | - 8.8 | - 6.4 |
| bacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff | 14,960 | 20,850 | 102,350 | 4,600 1,194 | 2,170 | 6,770 | 5.6 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 6.3 | $\begin{bmatrix} -0.7 \\ -0.2 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{array}{c c} -0.5 \\ -0.5 \end{array}$ | $-0.6 \\ -0.2$ |
| milling, Furniture and Woodwork :— wmilling and Machined Woodwork and Packing Case Making | 54,700 10,710 | 3,300 | 58,000 | 5,515 | 239 | 3,959 5,754 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | - 0.4 | - 3.6 | - 2.5 |
| her Woodworking, Upholstering, etc. | 76,540 20,610 | 2,020 17,810 6,840 | 12,730 94,350 27,450 | 1,507 4,912 1,968 | 262 1,178 | 1,769 6,090 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 13.8 | $ \begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{c c} -1.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.3 \end{array} $ | -0.2 -0.6 -0.6 |
| ing and Paper Trades:— per and Paper Board Making rdboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Sketigard | 40,440 | 16,120 | 56,560 | 3,298 | 1,262 | 2,860 4,560 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 8.1 | 10.2 | - 1.1 | + 2.0 | - 0.3 |
| Paner Making and Danie | 19,740 | 35 900 | 55,640 | 1,171 | 2,959 | 4,130 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 8.0 | - 0·3 - 0·1 | - 0·6 - 0·1 | -0.4 -0.1 |
| ationery and Typewriting Requisites | 3,510 | 1,270 | 4,780 | 124 | 98 | 222 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | - 0.8 | - 3.6 | - 1.6 |
| inting, Publishing and Bookbinding | 1,950 150,870 | 2,850 80,140 | 4,800 231,010 | 135 7,721 | 142 4,548 | 277 12,269 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 5·8 5·3 | 5·8 5·2 | - 0·3 - 0·3 | +0.2 | |
| blic Works Contracting, etc. | 708,640 126,900 | 8,480 860 | 717,120 127,760 | 59,057 20,707 | 221 23 | 59,278 20,730 | 8·3 16·3 | 2.6 | 8.3 | 8.0 | - 0.8 | - 0.4 | -0.4 -0.7 |
| cloth. Lipoleum etc. Manufacture | 33,140 10,440 | 24,760 1,880 | 57,900 12,320 | 3,773 | 2,668 | 6,441 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 16.2 | 16.0 | - 1·1 + 0·9 | + 0.7 + 0.3 | -1.1 |
| entific and Photographic Instru- | 4,930 | 4,060 | 8,990 | 836 421 | 130 299 | 966 720 | 8.0 | 6·9 7·4 | 7·8 8·0 | 7.8 | +3.0 | + 1.4 + 0.2 | + 0.6 + 2.7 - 2.2 |
| 78. Games and Chaking | 11,270 16,430 | 6,520 3,330 | 17,790 19,760 | 601 2,189 | 212 250 | 813 2,439 | 5.3 | 3.3 7·5 | 4·6 12·3 | 4·5 12·3 | + 0.4 + 3.8 | - 0.2 | + 0.2 |
| Water, and Electricity Supply | 6,580 | 5,640 | 12,220 | 632 | 594 | 1,226 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | -0.3 -2.9 | +3.1 -1.4 |
| way Service | 168,940 182,240 | 6,760 | 175,700 | 10,204 | 180 | 10,384 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 |
| her Road Transport | 105,810 142,770 | 4,550 4,470 | 192,780 110,360 147,240 | 9,100 3 198 22,052 | 295 139 153 | 9,395 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 4·9 3·0 | | $\begin{array}{c c} -0.2 \\ -0.1 \end{array}$ | | - 0·2 - 0·1 |
| Bryice Dock and Harbour | 112,050 191,790 | 5,850 | 117,900 | 19,484 | 279 | 22,205 19,763 | 15·4 17·4 | 3·4 4·8 | 15.1 | 14.9 | - | + 0.2 | $\begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.6 \end{array}$ |
| ler Transport and Communication | 23,450 | 1,850 2,850 | 193,640 26,300 | 48.846 | 110 301 | 48,956 | 25.5 | 5.9 | 25.3 | | + 0.4 | - 0.9 | + 0.4 |
| ance, Banking, Insurance and | 756,430 | 505,150 | 1,261,580 | 55,429 | 26,090 | 4,313 81,519 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 16.4 | 16·3 6·3 | | | - 0·1 - 0·1 |
| laneous Trades and Services :- | 91,020 | 52,600 37,820 | 143,620 181,230 | 5,161 | 1,316 | 6,477 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | - 0.3 | | - 0.3 |
| fessional Services | 228,000 65,300 | 18,370 42,770 | 246,370 108,070 | 14,561 14,661 3,118 | 2,001 515 1,154 | 16,562 15,176 4,272 | 10·2 6·4 4·8 | 5·3 2·8 | 9.1 | 6.0 | - 0.3 | - 0.4 | - 0·7 - 0·3 |
| Indrice Dervices | 38,740 93,220 20,290 | 20,550 161,520 86,990 | 59,290 254,740 | 5,238 11,525 | 2,533 16,628 | 7,771 28,153 | 4·8 13·5 12·4 | 2·7 12·3 10·3 | 4·0 13·1 11·1 | 3.9 | -0.1 + 0.6 | $\begin{array}{c c} -0.2 \\ +0.3 \end{array}$ | -0.1 + 0.5 |
| er Industries and Services | 78,230 | 28,650 | 107,280 106,880 | 1,125 26,810 | 4,940 2,591 | 6,065 29,401 | 5.5 34.3 | 5·7 9·0 | 5.7 27.5 | 5.5 | -0.2 | +0.1 - | -0.7 + 0.1 - 0.9 |
| TOTAL | 596 000 | 075 000 | | | | 1 12 17 17 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | ,520,900 2 | ,975,900 | 11,502,800 | 346,463 | 241,455 | 1,087,918 | 9.9 | 8-1 | 9.5 | 9.3 | - 0.3 | - 0.3 - | - 0.2 |

TRADE DISPUTES.*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 56, as compared with 46 in the previous month and land, was 56, as compared with 46 in the previous month and 49 in May, 1923. In these new disputes about 28,000 work-people were involved (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 8,000 workpeople were involved in 30 disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 86, involving about 36,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during May of about 398,000 working days. about 398,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in May 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:-

| 30- P0-140-13 | | er of Disp gress in M | Number of Work- people in- | Aggregate Duration in Working Days | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Groups of Industries. | Started before 1st May. | Started in May. | Total. | volved in all Dis- putes in progress in May. | of all Dis- putes in | |
| Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and | 7 6 | 9 11 | 16 17 | 22,700 3,800 | 224,000 32,000 | |
| Shipbuilding Textile Woodworking and | 2 | 9 2 | 11 2 | 2,500 1,500 | 20,000 33,000 | |
| Furnishing Building, Decorating, | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1,400 | 29,000 | |
| Contracting, etc. Public Administration | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1,500 | 27,000 | |
| Services Other | 8 | 13 | 21 | 2,800 | 33,000 | |
| Total, May, 1924 | 30 | 56 | 86 | 36,200 | 398,000 | |
| Total, April, 1924 | 21 | 46 | 67 | 51,000 | 471,000 | |
| Total, May, 1923 | 41 | 49 | 90 | 48,000 | 807,000 | |

Causes.—Of the 56 disputes beginning in May, 18, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 15, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on other

wages questions; 13, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, in sympathy with workpeople involved in other disputes; and 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 30 new disputes, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, and 12 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 24, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1923 AND 1924.+

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first five months of 1924, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1923:—

| | Janu | ary to Ma | у, 1923. | Jan | uary to M | ay, 1924. |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| Groups of Industries. | No. of Dis- putes. | Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress. | Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress. | No. of Dis- putes. | Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress. | Aggregates Duration in Work, ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress, |
| Agriculture Mining & Quarrying Engineering & Ship- | | 8,000 110,000 31,000 | 247,000 703,000 632,000 | 85 36 | 62,000 32,000 | 670,000 518,000 |
| building Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and | 17 12 8 12 | 2,000 34,000 3,000 3,000 | 26,000 883,000 21,000 56,000 | 21 20 16 5 | 6,000 4,000 2,000 3,000 | 60,000 46,000 13,000 17,000 |
| Tobacco Woodworking and Furnishing | 10 | 1,000 | 24,000 | 8 | 2,000 | 34,000 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc. | | 6,000 14,000 | 161,000 251,000 | 25 | 8,000 | 69,000 |
| Transport Public Administra- | 20 17 | 2,000 3,000 | 22,000 45,000 | 31 14 | 231,000 3,000 | 1,391,000 90,000 |
| tion Services Other | 40 | 4,000 | 35,000 | 25 | 3,000 | 55,00 |
| Total | 272 | 221,000 | 3,106,000 | 286 | 356,000 | 2,963,000 |

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING MAY, 1924.

| Occupations and Locality. | Approximate Number of Work- people Involved. | | Date when Dispute | | Cause or Object. ‡ | Result. ‡ | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|------------------|--|---|--|
| Occupations and Botanos. | Directly. | Indi- rectly.; | Began. | Ended. | 100 mm 10 | no like olimani i dani e on | |
| MINING AND QUARRYING:— Coal miners, etc.—Wakefield (near) | 2, | 015 | 1923. 4 Dec. 1924. | 1924. | Dispute respecting wages, alleged victimisation and other grievances. | No settlement reported. | |
| Coal miners, etc.—Tredegar (near) | | 800 | 20 May 28 May | 4 June 4 June | Alleged victimisation of a work- man, the men demanding dis- missal of an overman. In sympathy with workpeople involved in above dispute. | Work resumed pending negotiations. | |
| Quarrymen and settmakers—North Wales. | 2,000 | . 777 | 14 April | 31 May | For advance in wages of 7½ per cent. | Modified advance granted smaller firms. Work resumed remaining firm pending neg tiations. | |
| METAL, ENGINEERING, ETC.:— Steel millmen, melters, steam service men, etc., and maintenance men— Glasgow. | 1,095 | 193 | 11 May | 28 May | Against proposed introduction of a system of contracting for the loading,, etc., of plates. | Work resumed on old terms pen ing negotiations. | |
| Woodworking And Furnishing:— Furnishing trades operatives— Liverpool. | 1,2 | [200]] | 6 May | 193 | For advance in wages of 1½d. per hour. | No settlement reported. | |
| Building, Decorating, etc.:— Building trades operatives— Londonderry. | 600 | 100 | 1 May | 12 June | For advance in wages of 2d. per hour (labourers 4d. per hour). | Advance of 2d. per hour granted both craftsmen and labourers two instalments. | |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES:— Paviors, masons, labourers, etc., em- ployed in Paving, etc., and Tram- ways Departments—Manchester. | 1,460 | 1 4 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 | 12 Mar. | 6 June | Against proposed substitution of civil engineering rates of wages and hours of labour, with certain modifications, for those observed | Temporary settlement effects | |
| Bricklayers, masons, labourers, etc., on municipal housing schemes, etc., Manchester. | 5 | 00 | 31 Mar. | 6 June | in the building trades. In sympathy with employees of the Paving, etc., and Tramways Departments. | work to be resumed on 1000 | |
| Labourers employed in Streets and Roads and Ashpit Cleansing De- partments, etc.—Londonderry. | 170¶ | | 9 May | 12 June | For advance in wages of 2s. per week. | Advance of 1s. per week grantel | |

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

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

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

| Estimated number.

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

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 May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £275,000 in the weekly full-time wages gregate increase of about £275,000 in the weekly fun-time wages about 1,350,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £3,700 in the weekly wages of 45,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

| Group of Industries. | | ximate Workpeople ed by | Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages. | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| to the bas as | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. | | |
| Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Woodworking Transport other | 1,173,000 87,500 34,000 25,500 14,500 12,500 | 2,000 4,500 4,500 9,000 25,000 | £ 250,000 2,000 13,500 4,900 2,200 2,600 | £ 225 — 200 650 425 2,200 | | |
| Total | 1,347,000 | 45,000 | 275,200 | 3,700 | | |

Under the terms of a new national agreement in the coal mining industry (see page 194) wages were increased in the principal districts. The increase resulting from the revision of the percentage additions to basis rates amounted to over 11 per cent. on the rates previously paid in districts where wages were at the minimum as defined in the agreement of 1921; in other districts the increase on the previous rates varied from 3 per cent. (in Northumberland) to 12 per cent. (in Yorkshire and the East Midland area). There were further increases in the wages of lower-paid workers in a number of districts, resulting from a provision that the wages of an adult able-bodied workman were not to 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. Subsistence wages and allowances were increased by one-eighth in those districts in which such payments had previously been made.

The principal change in the iron and steel group was an in-Under the terms of a new national agreement in the coal mining

increased by one-eighth in those districts in which such payments had previously been made.

The principal change in the iron and steel group was an increase of 1½ per cent. on the standard rates (equivalent to about 1 per cent. on current rates) of steel smelters and millmen in various districts in England and Scotland, with corresponding increases in the wages of a large number of subsidiary classes of workers whose wages are regulated in accordance with changes under the smelters' sliding scale.

In the other metal trades the principal increases affected men employed in the ship-repairing trade in the Thames and Mersey districts, the increases in the two districts amounting respectively to 6s. and 10s. per week. Men employed in the marine engineering trade at Belfast received increases amounting in the case of skilled workers to 5s. per week. Men employed in lead manufacture received an increase of 1d. per hour. There were small reductions, under cost of living sliding scales, in the wages of metallic bedstead makers and of penmakers at Birmingham.

In the woodworking group there was an increase of 1d. per hour on all existing rates in the vehicle building trade in England and Wales. Coopers received an increase, and furniture trade operatives in Scotland had their wages reduced.

There were increases in the wages of road transport workers in the Liverpool district and at Leeds and Huddersfield. Similar classes of men at various towns in Scotland sustained a reduction.

classes of men at various towns in Scotland sustained a reduction.

In trades other than the above the principal increases affected textile workers in the Glasgow district, sugar refinery workers at Greenock, and building trade operatives at Belfast. There were decreases, under cost of living sliding scales, in the wages of machine calico printers and of hosiery workers at Hawick.

The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced for certain classes of workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade in Great Britain, for male workers in the coffin furniture trade in Great Britain, and for female workers in the retail bespoke tailoring trade and the retail branch of the hat, cap and millinery trade in Northern Ireland.

Of the increases taking effect in May, fifty-three, amounting to nearly £252,500 per week, took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of the industry; four, amounting to nearly £1,900 per week, were arranged by standing joint bodies of employers and workpeople; seven, amounting to £900 per week, were arranged by arbitration or mediation; two, amounting to £15 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales; and the remaining thirty-five cases, amounting to £20,000 per week, were arranged by direct negotiation between the parties. In eight cases, involving nearly £700 per week, the increases were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Of the decreases, twenty-three, amounting to £3,500 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales; three, amounting to £800 per week, took effect under Trade Board Orders (including £600 per week, took effect under Trade Board Orders (including £600 per week, the hock effect under cost of living sliding scales, incorporated above); two, amounting to £500 per week, were arranged by standing joint bodies of employers and workpeople (the whole of which took effect under cost of living sliding scales, incorporated above), while of the remaining two cases, one took effect under a sliding scale based on selling prices, and the other was arranged by arbitration. on selling prices, and the other was arranged by arbitration.

Summary of Changes in January-May, 1924.

| Group of Industries. | Approx Number peo affected | | Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| and a send member | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. | |
| Mining and Quarrying | 1,121,000 | 87,000 | £ 302,000 | £ 4,350 | |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineering, Shipbuild- | 53,000 65,000 | 50 31,000 | 9,200 6. 300 | 2,750 | |
| ing, etc. Other Metal Textile | 34,500 54,500 20,000 | 300 5,500 82,000 | 13,900 8,400 1,250 | 70 850 1,825 | |
| Clothing | 2,250 27,500 40,000 | 13,000 4,000 4,000 | 4,000 6,900 | 1,360 450 380 | |
| Building and Allied Trades Transport | 470,000 350,000 205,000 34,750 | 250 13,500 1,650 5,250 | 49,600 48,000 25,100 5,300 | 800 250 400 | |
| Total | 2,477,500 | 247,500 | 480,100 | 13,550 | |

In the corresponding five months of 1923 there were net reductions of £340,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,350,000 workpeople and net increases of over £100,000 in the weekly wages of 760,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The only change reported affected bakers at Dundee.

| PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAI, 1324. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) | | | | | | |
| | on the state of th | | AGRICULTURE. | manual value Seedland sententially | | | | | | |
| | North Northumberland | 12 May | Agricultural labourers | Rates previously in operation extended up to 11 May, 1925—viz. (for a week of 52½ hours): male workers—32s. for adults and for juveniles varying from 7s. at under 14 years to 30s. at 20 years; female workers—20s. for adults and for juveniles varying from 8s. at under 14 years to 18s. at 17 years.† | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | Cheshire | 1 May | Male agricultural labourers | Rates previously in operation extended up to 31 October—viz. (for a week of 54 hours), 32s. for adult workers and for juveniles varying from 10s. at 14 and under 15 to 20s. at 18 and under 19 and to 27s. at 20 and under 21 years.† | | | | | | |
| | Carnaryonshire | 13 May | Male agricultural labourers | Rates previously in operation extended—viz., stockmen (for a week of 60 hours): those boarded and lodged at farm.; 25s. 6d. at 16 and under 17, increasing to 33s. 6d. at 20 years and over; those living out, 35s.; other workers, 20 years and over, 30s. for a week of 50 hours. | | | | | | |

^{*} The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural laboure of mestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Where information available, however, details of general changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants, and clerks are included in the list of principlanges reported. The statistics relate to full-time rates of wages, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working.

† The rates were agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

‡ These rates are subject to a deduction for board and lodging.

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics). | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 12/2/26/25 | | | AGRICULTURE—(continued). | The state of the s | | | | |
| | Denbighshire and | 1 M .y | Male agricultural labourers | Rates previously in operation extended up to 30 November—viz., adult stockmen and horsemen for a week of | | | | |
| Agriculture— | Merionethshire and Montgomery- shire | 1 May | Male agricultural labourers | 61 hours, 33s.*; other adult workers for a week hours, 27s. 1d.*; juveniles—varying from 3d. per at 16 years to 6d. per hour at 20 years.† Rates* adopted up to 31 October for adult worke 32s. for a week of 60 hours for stockmen and 30s a week of 54 hours for other workers, and juveniles varying from 15s. at 16 years to 28s. | | | | |
| (contd.) | East Lothian | 28 May | Agricultural labourers | Increase of 1s. per week. Standard rates after change | | | | |
| ent moneta do | Midlothian and West Lothian | 28 May | Agricultural labourers | men, 34s.; women, 21s.‡ Increase of 1s. per week for men and 6d. per week for women. Standard rates after change: men, 35s. to | | | | |
| er oni recensul | Glasgow District§ | 28 May | Agricultural labourers/(married men) | 39s.; women, 19s. to 20s.; Increase of 1s. per week. Standard rate after change, 38s. to 40s.; | | | | |
| | STEEL STATE OF LAND | | MINING AND QUARRYING. | | | | | |
| A TOW TO SOME | Northumberland | 1 May | (| Increase of 6.77 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, | | | | |
| tend trainer to the tend of tend o | Durham Cumberland | 1 May | | making wages 131.62 per cent. above the standard of 1879, and subsistence wage previously fixed for lower paid men increased by one-eighth (6s. 9½d. per day to 7s. 7.69d. per day). Increase of 12.07 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, making wages 128.67 per cent. above the standard of 1879, and subsistence wage previously fixed for lower paid men increased by one-eighth (6s. 8½d. per day to 7s. 6.56d. per day). Increase of 14.44 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879. | | | | |
| Constanting | Yorkshire and East Midland Area** Lancashire, Cheshire and North | 1 May | | standard of March, 1921, and subsistence wages allowance¶ previously fixed increased by one-eight making subsistence allowance for workers 21 yeard over 7s. 5½d. per shift. Increase of 18.97 per cent. on standard base rates 1911, making wages 77.44†† per cent. above standard of 1911. Increase of 14.66 per cent. on standard base rates 1911, making wages 46.66 per cent. above the standard base rates 1911, making wages 46.66 per cent. above the standard base rates 1911, making wages 46.66 per cent. above the standard base rates 1911, making wages 46.66 per cent. | | | | |
| Coal Mining | Staffordshire South Staffordshire and Salop | 12 47 | Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries | of 1911, and subsistence allowancesit previously fixed for lower paid day-wage workers increased by one-eighth, making subsistence allowance for workers it years and over 1s. 1½d. per shift, provided that gross daily wage does not exceed 8s. 9d. per shift. Increase of 14.66 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, making wages 46.66 per cent. above the standard of 1911, and subsistence wage previously fixed for lower paid men increased by one-eighth (5s. 6d. per day) Increased 2d per day) | | | | |
| | North Wales | 1 May | and the state of t | Increase of 14.66 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, making wages 46.66 per cent. above the standard of 1911. | | | | |
| | South Wales and Monmouthshire | 1 May | which has been been been been been been been bee | Increase of 14.22 per cent. on standard base rates of 1915, making wages 42.22 per cent. above the standard of 1915, and subsistence wages and allowances previously fixed for lower paid workers increased by one eighth, making subsistence wage for workers, over 21 years, 8s. 0 d. per shift paid. | | | | |
| | Scotland | 1 May | God Sand | Increase of 10.54 per cent. on standard base rates of 1888, making wages 157.99 per cent. above the standard of 1888, and subsistence allowances previously fixed for lower paid men increased by one-eighth, making subsistence allowance for male workers 18 years and over 1s. 13d. per shift worked provided that gress | | | | |
| de la | Durham | 1 May | | daily wage does not exceed 7s. 102d. Increase of 12.07 per cent. on standard base rates, making wages 128.67 per cent. above the standard, and subsistence wages previously fixed for lower paid men increased by one-eighth (6s. 82d. per day to 7s. 6.56d. per day). | | | | |
| Coke and By-Products | South Yorkshire | 1 May | Cokemen and by-product | Increase of 18.97 per cent. on standard base rates, making wages 77:44 per cent. above the standard | | | | |
| Manufacture | West Yorkshire | lst full pay in May | SCHREADYN NO EE | Decrease of 8 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: coke fillers, 6s. 2d. per day; rammen and pipe fitters, 6s.; trammers, daubers, winchmen, coke screeners and scrubbers, 5s. 9d.; pug mill men and labourers, 5s. 4d.; plus in each case 65 per cent. | | | | |
| Other Mining | North Lincoln- shire | 4 Мау | Ironstone miners and quarry- | Increase of 21 per cent. on standard rates of 1909, making wages 583 per cent. above the standard, plus | | | | |
| Gypsum Mining | Gotham, Cropwell Bishop and New- ark-on-Trent | May | Gypsum miners, mill hands, and stone dressers | Decrease of 5d. in the £ on earnings. Rates after change: millhands and stone dressers at Gothum 64s. | | | | |
| Quarrying, etc. | Portland | 1 May | Banker masons and mason machinists employed in saw mills and stone yards | per week less 6s. 5d. in the £: dayworkers at Cropwell Bishop, 60s. per week less 6s. 5d. in the £. Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.). | | | | |

* These rates are subject to deductions in cases where board and lodging are provided. The deductions provided for in the two areas are as follows:

Denbighshire and Flintshire: Full board and lodging, 7 days, 14s.; 6 days, 12s. 6d.; board only, 7 days, 12s.; 6 days, 10s. 3d. Merionethshire and Montgomery:

shire: Adult workers—board and lodging, 16s.; board only, 13s.; juveniles—board and lodging, from 10s. to 16s. per week (according to age).

† The rates were agreed upon by the Local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

Farm Servants' Union.

§ Viz., the districts of Dumbarton, West Stirling, Mid and Lower Wards of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire.

| The above increases took effect under the agreement recently made between the Mining Association and the Mining Association and

| The above increases took effect under the agreement recently made between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation, whereby the basis for determining wages by the proceeds of the industry, as fixed in July, 1921, was revised and the minimum percentage which might be paid on standard wages wages of an adult able-bodied wage workman should not fall below a sum represented by adding 40 per cent. In all districts it was arranged that the day-wage workman in the district. Full details are not yet available as to the lowest rate thus fixed in all districts. The agreement further provided that in Particulars of the subsistence wages and allowances were paid such wages and allowances should in each case be increased by one-eighth.

** Viz., Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire.

†† In the case of West Yorkshire the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st May was 75.78 for the Eastern Area and 72.44 for the Western Area.

†† Particulars of the subsistence allowances previously paid were given on p. 377 of the September, 1922, GAZETTE.

| Particulars of the subsistence allowances previously paid were given on p. 415 of October, 1922, GAZETTE, and p. 295 of August, 1923, GAZETTE.

| Particulars of the subsistence allowances previously paid were given on p. 80 of February, 1922, GAZETTE, and p. 295 of August, 1923, GAZETTE.

| Particulars of the subsistence allowances previously paid were given on p. 80 of February, 1922, GAZETTE, and p. 295 of August, 1923, GAZETTE.

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

| [adustry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of chauge. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | GLASS | BRICK, CHEMICAL, POTTERY, | ETC., TRADES. |
| Glass Working | Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Hud- dersfield and York | • | Decorative glassworkers | Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers. Standard rate after change, 1s. 7½d. |
| | Serenti balan marani. | IRON | AND STEEL SMELTING AND M | ANUFACTURE. |
| Pig Iron Yanufacture | West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire | 2nā full pay in May | Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces Blastfurnacemen | Increase† of ½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 39½‡ per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus. Minimum rates after change: general labourers, 4s. 10d., plus 39½ per cent.; shift labourers, 53., plus 39½ per cent. Increase† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates of 1909, making wages 58½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers: 3s. 8d., plus 58½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift. |
| Manufacture | North Lincoln- | 4 May | Engineers, electricians, apprentices, improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work at ironstone mines, blast-furnaces and in steel works | Increase† of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 39½ per cent. above the standard, plus a ton nage bonus. Rates after change: patternmakers, 44s.; boilersmiths, 43s.; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians and armature winders, 42s.; machine men (millers, borers, planers, etc.), 30s. to 38s.; strikers (after one year's service), 32s. 6d.; plus, in each case, 39½ per cent. and a tonnage bonus. |
| 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | England and West | 4 May | Men employed in steel smelting shops:— Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, etc., and gas producermen and charge wheelers Semi-skilled workers and labourers:— | Increase of 1½ per cent. on the standard of 1905, making wages 41½ per cent. (basic process) and 16½ per cent. (acid process) above the standard. |
| | The state of the s | Mallan I | Men on 8-hour shifts Men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week | Increase of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard. Increase of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making the total decrease in such advance since 1 May, 1921, about 78 per cent. |
| | England and Scot- | 4 May | Roll turners | Increase of The of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making the total decrease in such advance since 1 May, 1921, about 78 per cent. |
| See solu See soli See soli See latiglia Leptadii 1 1 | Certain districts in England, also West of Scotland¶ | 4 May | Bricklayers and masons em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works in England and in steel works in West of Scotland | Increase of 14 per cent. on basis rate, making wages 11.375d. per hour, plus 414 per cent., plus a tonnage bonus. |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture | North of England | 4 May | Engineers, electricians, strikers. motor attendants, are lamp trimmers, boilermakers and patternmakers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works. Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., in puddling forges and rolling mills:— Men on 8-hour shifts | Increase of 11/2 of total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making the total decrease in such advance since 1 May, 1921, about 78 per cent. Increase of 0.10d. per hour (10.35d. to 10.45d.). Increase of 11/2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 411/2 per cent. above the standard. |
| | the state of the s | | Men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week | |
| | North-East Coast | 4 May | Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills | Increaset of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard. |
| # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # | Workington | 4 May { | Steel millmen, engineers' la- bourers and general labourers Engineers employed in steel works | wages 414 per cent. above the standard. |
| Toursel | Scunthorpe | 4 May | Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers, engineers' la- bourers and general labourers Bricklayers' and joiners' la- bourers employed at blast furnaces and in iron and steel works | wages 41½ per cent. above the standard. Increase† of 0.12d. per hour. Rate after change 10.58d. or 10.59d. per hour. |
| | West of Scotland | 4 May 〈 | Men employed in steel rolling mills:— Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen and firemen Semi-skilled workers and labourers Bricklayers' labourers employed in steel works | Increaset of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard. Increaset of 1½ of the total advance in wages give between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making the total decrease in such advance since 1 May, 1921 about 78 per cent. |

* The increase was originally arranged to take effect from the beginning of April; in some cases, however, owing to a trade dispute, there was a stoppage of work, the men not resuming until early in May.

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

† The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 77 in the Workington Area and 72 in the Furness Area.

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

The men on 8-hour shifts referred to are those who do not receive allowance hours and/or extra payment for night shift during the normal week. The men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week are mainly men employed in engineering shops or working with craftsmen who receive the allowances or extra payments mentioned.

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

** Except certain men e mployed at Newburn and West Hartlepool.

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

| Industry | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | ENGI | NEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND | SHIP-REPAIRING, |
| STREET SORT OF THE STREET SORT O | Thames District | 14 May | Workpeople employed in ship- repairing trade | Increase of 6s. per week for workers other than rivet heaters under 21, rivet heaters 18 to 21 years of age to receive an increase of 4s., and those under 18, 2s. Bates after change: patternmakers, 73s. per week; sheet-metal workers, joiners, shipwrights, smiths riggers, painters, plumbers, fitters, turners, electricians and sawyers, 69s.; galleymen and tilers, 62s. 6d.; drillers, 61s.; hammermen, 57s.; platers, 86s. 10d.*; riveters, 79s. 7d.*; holders-up, 73s. 5d.*; burners, 93s. 6d.; welders, 98s.; electric welders, 117s.; machine caulkers, 89s.; electricians' assistants, fitters' mates, plumbers' mates, platers' helpers and general labourers, 54s.; rivet heaters, over 21 years, 51s.; rivet heaters, 18 to 21 years, 46s.; rivet heaters, under 18 years, 28s. |
| only breinged tol oxugate tol oxugate | London (certain firms)† | 14 May | Workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade (includ- | Increase of 10s. per week. Rates after change: angle |
| Engineering, Shipbuild- ing and Ship- repairing | Mersey District | 1 May | ing engineers) | joiners, 67s.; ship plumbers, 64s. 2d.; shipwrights, 64s.; ship painters, 60s. 6d.; fitters, turners and sheet metal workers, 61s. 6d.; smiths, 62s.; patternmakers, 63s. 6d.; french polishers and upholsterers, 74s.; platers helpers, labourers, boilermen and firemen 50s. |
| esset of the | Southampton | . 27 Feb. | Sailmakers Boiler scalers, men in black gangs and donkeymen (firemen and trimmers) | Increases to following rates: boiler scalers and men in black gangs, Monday to Friday, 10s. per day; Saturday, 5s. 4d.; donkeymen (firemen), Monday to Friday, 13s. 6d.; Saturday, 7s. 3d.; donkeymen (trimmers), Monday to Friday, 13s.; Saturday, 7s. bonus of 25 per cent. on basis rates previously paid to boys and youths increased to 50 per cent. (See 10 |
| publish ketak derim ankan suk sukan lini yali maliy kasusa sak sukan | Clyde District Belfast | 1 May 1 May | Boiler scalers Workpeople employed in marine engineering | Decision No. 908, on p. 227).‡ Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.). Restoration of 5s. per week bonus for pieceworkers, and for those timeworkers whose war wage was reduced by 10s. per week by four instalments in 1923; in cases in which the total reduction in 1923 was less than 10s. per week, a restoration of an amount equivalent to half the amount of the reduction in 1923. Rates after change: boiler platers, 60s. 6d.; boiler riveters, 57s. 6d.; boiler holders-up, 49s.; fitters, 56s. 9d.; turners, 57s. 9d.; smiths (engine works), 56s. 9d.; smiths' strikers, 41s. 11d.; engine shop labourers, 39s. 3d. |
| 1 May, 1901. | | ot description. | OTHER METAL TRADES. | |
| Lead Manufacture | Great Britain | Pay in week ending 17 May | Workpeople other than smelters and desilverizers Smelters and desilverizers | Increase of 1d. per hour in minimum rates, and a proportionate increase to other grades and in piece rates. Minimum time rates (adults) after change: Group 1 districts, \$ 1s. 1½d.; Group 2 districts, \$ 1s. 0½d.; Group 3 districts, \$ 11½d. Increase of 1d. per hour or of such less amount as may |
| Metallic Bedstead Manufacture | Birmingham, Smethwick, Dud- ley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glasgow | vau st 10 Cosa tot s No state | Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade | be necessary to raise the minimum base rate to 1s. 1½d. per hour for Group 1 towns.§ Decrease in flat rate bonus of 2s. per week for men 18 years and over, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18 but over 16 years. Rates after change: Men—cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours); frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours); stockfitters in charge, 85s. per week; stockfitters (second hands, able to fit all classes of stocks), 70s. per week; stockfitters (improvers, not less than three years' experience), 30s. per week; bending, 1s. 3d. per hour; cutting off and other sections, 1s. 1½d. per hour; less 12½ per cent. in each case, and subject to the addition of a bonus of 14s. per week. Women, 18 years and over—wrappers and lacquerers, 7d. per hour; colour painters and transferrers, 8d. per hour; |
| reidan esta | fractions to Mis- | 1000 200 | Male timeworkers over 21 years of age | Decreases of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers, over 25 years of age, 79s, 4d. and 69s 10d. toolmakers, 21 to 25 years 150 11d. |
| Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and | Birmingham and District | Pay day ollowing 5 May | Male timeworkers under 21 years of age Apprentices | Decrease of amounts, varying according to age, from 3d. to 9d. per week. Decrease of amounts, varying according to age, from 2d. to 6d. ner week. |
| Other Small Ware | ates and contact | 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | Female dayworkers and learners Female pieceworkers | 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change, for dayworkers 18 years and over, 24s. 8d. per week. Decrease of 5d. per week. |
| Harness Furniture Manufacture | Walsall | First pay day in week ending 17 May (1st full pay | Men employed in the harness furniture making trade (except those employed in the spring hook and swivel section) | (26s. 7d. to 26s. 2d.). Increase of 5 per cent. on basis time and piece rates. Rates after change for timeworkers: dressers and filers, 11d. to 1s. 1d. per hour, plus 15 per cent. polishers, 11d. to 1s. 1½d. per hour, plus 15 per cent. Decrease of 1s. per week in flat rate bonus. |
| Spring Manufacture | Sheffield | after 18 April | Laminated spring fitters and vicemen, smiths and strikers | Decrease of 1s. per week in flat rate bonus. |
| | | Of Marie | TEXTILE TRADES. | The state of the s |
| Jute | Aberdeen, Bar- row - in - Furness, Dundee and Tay- port | 26 May¶ | Female workers employed on hessian weaving | Standard general minimum piece rate for double loom weavers on Hessians fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 15 per cent. less than the standard general minimum piece rate for single loom weavers (instead of 20 per cent. as formerly provided). (See also p. 222). |

* Including a speed allowance of 20 per cent. on basic rates.

† Members of River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors' and Ship Repairers' Association.

‡ A further increase of 1s. per day (Monday to Friday) and 6d. per day (Saturday) takes effect from the beginning of the first full pay in June.

§ Group 1.—London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Warrington, Bolton, St. Helens, Swansea and Edin I This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.

¶ It is provided in the Trade Board Order that if this date does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by an employer who pays wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, the rates shall become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period, but not later than 1st June.

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect, | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | TEXTILE TRADES—(continu | ed). 1811 JOHN 1915 |
| Hosiery Manufacture Coloured Goods Weaving | Hawick Glasgow and West of Scotland | lst pay day in May lst pay day in May | Men and women Apprentices Workpeople employed in the manufacture of shirtings, costume cloths and other coloured cotton and woollen | Flat rate bonus of 9s. 9d. per week for men and 7s. 6d. per week for women decreased* to 6s 6d. and 5s. per week respectively, the bonus of 30 per cent. on base rates previously paid remaining unchanged Flat rate bonus of 3s. 4½d. per week decreased* to 2s. 3d. per week, the bonus of 22½ per cent. on base rates previously paid remaining unchanged. Increase of 5 per cent. for tenters and of 7½ per cent. for other workers. Rates after change: tenters (set wage), 65s. 8d. per week plus bonus on production; tapedressers (set wage), 77s. 5d. per week; brush |
| Textile Dyeing, Printing, etc. | Great Britain and Northern Ireland Macclesfield | Pay preceding 1st pay day in June Pay day in week ending 17 May | Machine calico printers Male workers employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades CLOTHING TRADES. | beamers (set wage), 69s. 10d. per week; beamers, twisters, drawers, and warpers, is. 4½d. per hour, plus 7½ per cent.; warpers pattern time rate, 1s. 6½d. per hour, plus 7½ per cent. Supplementary "cost of living" wage decreased* from 67·15 per cent. to 60·35 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonws of 10s. per week for journeymen and 9s. for apprentices remaining unchanged. Decrease* of 6d. per week for those of 15 to 22 years, and of 1s. 1d. per week for those of 22½ years, the rates for those of 14 and 14½ years remaining unchanged. Rates after change: 16s. at 14 years, increasing to 50¢. 6d. at 22½ years. |
| Retail Bespoke Tailoring | Northern Ireland | 19 May | Female workers:— 20 years of age and over with not less than four years' experience in any branch of the trade, employed in certain operations! 19 years of age and over with not less than 4 years' experience, employed as buttonholers, finishers or machinists, other than machinists who do the whole machining on a garment Other workers | New minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting generally in decreases of 1d. to 13d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: Class At—time, 83d.; piecework basis time rate, 92d.; Class Bt—time, 93d.; piecework basis time rate, 102d. (See also p. 229). New minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting generally in decreases of 1d. to 12d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: Class At—time, 73d.; piecework basis time rate, 82d.; Class Bt—time, 82d.; piecework basis time rate, 92d. (See also p. 229.) New minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting generally in decreases of 3d. or 1d. per hour, and minimum piecework basis time rates fixed at 53d. and 62d. for Class At and B respectively. Minimum time rates after change: Class A, 53d.; Class B, 62d. (See also p. 229.) New scale of minimum hourly time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, for Class At and B respectively, starting at 12d., 13d., for first year of learner- |
| Hat, Cap and Millinery | Northern Ireland | 19 May. | Female workers employed in the retail branch:— Other than learners:— 21 years of age and over, with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership those under 21 years, and those who, having attained the age of 21 years' experience after learnership; also outworkers Female learners | Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 62d. and 62d. for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 62d. and 62d. for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 62d. and 62d. for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for Class A and B respectively. Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the trade Boards Acts cancelled. (See also p. 228.) |
| Baking and Confectionery | Dundee Glasgow** Greenock Perth | April 3 May 3 May 12 May 12 May 29 April 3 May 1st pay day in May Ist pay day in May Ist pay day in May Ist pay day in Ma | Bakers and confectioners Adult male workers employed by private traders Bakers and confectioners | Decrease* of 2s. per week for adults and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovenmen. 70s.; tablehands, 64s. Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 68s. 6d.; doughmakers and ovenmen, 63s. 6d.; tablehands, 58s. 6d. Decrease* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 60s. 3d. Decrease* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 61s. Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 74s.; early men, 5s. per week extra. Increase of 4s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 68s. Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 74s. Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s. Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s. Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 70s.; early men, 5s. per week extra. |

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

† Making cassocks, soutanes, clerical cloaks, municipal and judicial robes; on the constructional parts of coats; as vest makers, skirt makers, trouser makers, eches makers; making ladies' and gentlemen's coats where the garment is made throughout by one worker; as machinists who do the whole machining on a ment.

ticlass A: Workers employed in (a) areas administered by Rural District Councils, or (b) areas with a population not exceeding 4,000 as returned at the last census, administered by Urban District Councils or other local authorities.

Class B: Workers employed in areas other than those specified in Class A.

Class A: Workers employed within the areas of the County Boroughs of the cities of Belfast and Londonderry.

Class B: Workers employed in areas other than those specified in Class A.

Class B: Workers employed in areas other than those specified in Class A.

York. Particulars of this change so far as it affected certain of the towns mentioned were given in the May issue of the GAZETTE. Confirmation was not then available in regard to all the towns now mentioned.

See also under "Change in Hours of Labour."

The change took effect under the terms of an agreement made between the firms concerned and the Scottish Union of Bakers and Confectioners, by which wages which are members of the Associated Wholesale Bread Bakers (Glasgow), in whose case a minimum rate of 78s. is paid (see p. 180 of the May GAZETTE).

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

| | | 1 | | 1 |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in stalics.) |
| | | FOOD, | DRINK AND TOBACCO TRADE | S_(continued). |
| Sugar Refining | Greenock | 1st full pay in | Adult male workers employed in sugar refineries | Increase of 4s. per week. (See I.C. Decision No. 915 on p. 227.) |
| Brewing | Certain towns in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire* | May 1st pay day after 19 May | Brewery workers | Increase of 3s. per week for adult male workers, and of 1s. 6d. per week for women and youths. Rates after change: adult males—Grade A,* 59s.; A2, 58s.; B, 55s.; C, 52s.; women, 20 and over—Grade A, 29s.; Grade B, 24s.; Grade C, 21s. 6d.; youths—varying from 15s. 6d. to 42s. according to age and grade; girls—varying from 9s. to 26s. according to age and grade. |
| Per Neuman Law Rent of the la old r | A construction of the cons | | WOODWORKING AND FURNITUR | |
| Vehicle Building | Certain towns in England and Wales† | 1 May | Workpeople employed in the vehicle building trade | Increase of 1d. per hour on all existing rates. Minimum rates after change for Grades I., II. and III. towns† respectively: bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, 1s. 6d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 4d.; coachfitters, 1s. 5d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., vicemen, 1s. 2½d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 1½d.; hammermen or strikers and brush hands, 1s. 0½d., 1s. 0½d., 1s. 0d., 1s. 0d., leading or charge hands and spindle and four cutter hands to be paid 1d. per hour extra. The minimum rates for the London area (within 20 miles radius of Charing Cross) are ½d. per hour more than Grade I. |
| Degralade | Cardiff, Barry, Newport, and | Pay on 9 May | Woodcutting machinists and sawyers | for each class of worker. Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 6d. |
| inde die 2000 m. School and die 2000 m. School and die 2000 m. School and die 2000 m. die | Swansea Bristol, Gloucester, Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea | 1st full week ending 6 June | Labourers employed in timber yards | Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.). |
| Mill Sawing | Bo'ness and South | 30 May < | Workpeople employed in saw- mills (pit-prop):— Males 19 and over Males under 19 years Females | Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: single bench sawyers, 64s. 6d.; double bench sawyers and saw sharpers, 61s. 6d.; drawers-off, 57s.; mill and motor cross cutters, 56s.; labourers, 55s. Increase of 6d. per week. Rates after change: 14 years, 16s., increasing to 20s. at 16 and to 29s. at 18 years. Increase of 1s. per week for those 19 and over, and of 6d. per week for those under 19 years. Rates after |
| bone front so / | London | 1 May | Female french polishers Packers and porters (wholesale trade) | change: 14 years 15s., increasing to 26s. at 19. Decreaset of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d\$. Decreaset of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for those paid hourly rates, and 1s. 10d. per week for those paid weekly. Rates after change: packers, 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour or 60s. 3d. per week; porters, 1s. 3d., or 54s. 5d. |
| Furniture Manu- | Birmingham and West Bromwich | 16 M·y | Carpet and blind fitters | Decreaset of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) to 1s. 5d.). |
| facture | Beith, Dundee, Glasgow, Gree- nock, Kirkcaldy, and Lochwinnoch | 1st full pay iu May | Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, french polishers, machinists, upbolsterers, upholstery sewers, and sand paperers | Decreaset of 1d. per hour for men, 1d. per hour for women, 5 per cent. for piece-workers, and proportionate amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for men and women respectively: Beith, Lochwinnoch, Dundee and Kirkcaldy, 1s. 41d., 81d.; Glasgow, 1s. 51d. 83d. |
| Coopering | Great Britain, also Belfast§ | 1st full week in May | Coopers | Glasgow, 1s. 5½d., 8¾d. Increase§ of 1d. per hour for time-workers, and 6½ per cent. in percentage addition for piece-workers (making piece rates generally 8½ per cent. above pre-war rates. Rates after change: London, 1s. 8d.; Birmingham, Liverpool, Northwich, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Manchester, Swansea. Wolverhampton, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Stirling, Livingston, Alloa and Belfast, 1s. 7d.; other districts, 1s. 6d. |
| (200 4 00 | to establish the color | 11 10 10 10 | | TRADES. |
| # # T 1 = 10 | Dart mouth and Kingswear | Мау | Building trade operatives Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and | Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: crafts- men (except painters), 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d. Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 6½d.). |
| Building | Teignmouth | 16 May { | plasterers Painters | Increase of 1½d. or 2d. per hour. Rates after change: 1s. 4½d. or 1s. 5d. Increase of 1½d. or 2d. per hour. Rates after change: |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Elgin | 3 May | Masons | 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 2d. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.). |
| Die State of the Automotive of | | | and a Conde A Nothingham Man | sfield Daybrook Derby and Chesterfield Grade 42 Workson |

** The following is a list of towns in the respective grades:—Grade A: Nottingham, Mansfield, Daybrook, Derby, and Chesterfield. Grade A2: Worksop. Grade B: Kimberley. Grade C: Retford.

† A list of towns to which the above Grade minimum rates respectively apply is given below, based on the schedule of towns agreed upon in 1922. It should be noted, however, that the Department is unable to state to what extent the minimum rates mentioned correspond with those actually paid. It is understood that in a few towns in the Lancashire area (including Manchester) standard rates have been fixed for skilled men in a section of the trace which are concernly about 2d. or a few towns in the Lancashire area (including Manchester) standard rates have been fixed for skilled men in a section of the trace which are concernly about 2d. or 24d. Der hour in excess of the minimum and that rates in excess of them in fixed for skilled men in a section of the trace which are concernly about 2d. or 24d. Der hour in the excess of the minimum and that rates in excess of them in fixed for skilled men in a section of the trace which are concernly about 2d. or 24d. Der hour in the excess of the minimum and that rates in excess of them in the section of the trace which are concernly about 2d. or 24d. Der hour in the excess of the minimum and that rates in excess of them in the excess of the minimum and that rates in excess of the minimum are paid by certain in the excess of the minimum and that rates in excess of the minimum and tha

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

| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Industry. | Locality, | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
| | | | BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES | -(continued). |
| (| | (| Bricklayers, masons, carpen- | Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.). |
| | D-164 | 1 May | ters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers | |
| Building- | Belfast | | and painters Hodsmen and labourers | Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: hods- |
| (contd.) | PART OF STATE OF STATE | 10 May | Plumbers Tradesmen (including painters) | men and scaffolders, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 1d. Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d.). Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d.). |
| | Coleraine | 29 May { | Labourers | Rates adopted of 10d. per hour for hodsmen and 9d. per hour for general labourers. |
| | NEC HEROAT THE S | | TRANSPORT TRADES | gale Charles Manager Charles |
| Railway | North - Eastern Area of England | 1st pay | Adult males employed in | Basis* rates fixed at amounts varying from 29s. to 44s. |
| Service | Area of England | 12 May | wages grades (including chargemen, but excluding foremen, supervisory or cleri- | per week, plus in each case a war wage addition of 16s. 6d. Basis rates for stores issuers (including electring weekensomen stationers). |
| | A TENERO GENERALIO | | cal staff) in stores depart- ment of the London and | clothing warehousemen, stationery searchers and stores vanmen): special, 43s. or 44s.; Grade I., 36s. or 37s.; Grade II., 34s. or 35s.; Grade III., 31s. or 32s.; |
| | Elithon to all this | | North-Eastern Railway | storesmen: Grade I., 30s. or 31s.; Grade II., 29s. or 30s. (See I.C. Decision No. 914 on p. 227.) |
| Dock, etc., Labour | Port of Bristol | 26 Feb. | Tugboatmen | Increase of 2s. 6d. per week for men and 1s. 3d. per week for hovs. |
| | Leeds Huddersfield | | | Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one- horse carters, 52s.; two-horse carters, 57s. |
| | | £ . | 56389 30 20000 | Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one- horse drivers, 52s.; two-horse drivers, 57s.; petrol wagon drivers (under 1 ton), 52s.; (over 1 ton), 63s.; |
| | Hull | 104 | | steam wagon drivers, 63s.; mates and trailermen, 52s. Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one- |
| | | day in May | | horse drivers, 52s.; two-horse drivers, 57s.; petrol wagon drivers (medium), 57s.; (under 1 ton), 52s.; |
| | Halifax | and y | | (over 1 ton), 64s.; steam wagon drivers, 66s.; steam wagon mates, 57s.; motor mates and trailermen, 52s. Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one- |
| | | | ind segret | horse drivers, 51s.; two-horse drivers, 54s.; petrol wagon drivers (under 1 ton), 52s.; (1 ton and over), |
| | Keighley | | Road transport workers | 588.; steam wagon drivers, 58s. Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one- |
| | Liverpool, Birken- head, Bootle and | 1st full | | horse drivers, 52s. per week; two-horse drivers, 57s. Increases of 3s. per week for trailermen and second |
| Road | Wallasey | pay in May | Control brain sager seed | men on petrol vehicles 4 tons and under, and of 4s. per week for other permanent men; junior drivers in Liverpool and District to receive an increase of 2s. |
| Transport | The state of the s | 1 | | per week. Rates after change: single-horse drivers, 59s. per week; teamsmen, 65s.; drivers (steam vehi- |
| | | - 1000000000000000000000000000000000000 | | cles), 72s.; second men (steam vehicles), 65s.; motor drivers (over 2 tons), 72s.; (2 tons and under), 65s.; |
| | The Billians | | | second men on vehicles over 4 tons, 65s.; 4 tons and under, 64s.; drivers of six-wheel vehicles, 78s.; second men on six-wheel vehicles, 71s.; trailermen, 59s. |
| | Nottingham | 1st pay day after | Youths employed in the road transport industry | New schedule of rates adopted, starting at 13s. per |
| | Scotland (except | 28 April 1 May | Road transport workers | at 18 to 18½ years, and to 48s. at 20 to 21 years. Decrease; of 1s. per week for men and 6d. per week |
| 3.00 | Fortarshire) | 1 | Stationary of the state of the | gow and Paisley:—one-horse drivers, 53s per week; |
| 11786 | Continue Services | | Salarana and and and and and and and and and | petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 62s.; steam wagon drivers, 72s.; second men on steam wagons, 67s.; Aberdeen:—one-horse drivers, 50s. 6d.; petrol |
| | are of the state of the | 100 .00 | Control of the Contro | wagon drivers (2 tons and over) and steam wagon drivers, 56s. 6d. |
| | Belfast | 5 May | Mechanical vehicle drivers and assistants | Rates of wages adopted for a 48 hour week as follows: drivers of mechanical vehicles of 2 tons and over, 66s.; |
| | Commission of the commission o | 50000-010 50000-010 | PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES. | less than 2 tons, 58s.; drivers' assistants, 57s. per week. |
| Gas Under- takings | Scunthorpe and Frodingham | Week | Adult male workers | Rates of wages adopted as recommended by the Eastern Regional Joint Industrial Council for Grade A2 areas. |
| West | Hastings | 27 March 21 March | Adult male workers (except | Minimum rate after change, 11.28d. per hour. Decreases of 3s. per week for lamplighters, and of 5s. |
| Electricity Supply Undertakings | a Plan Market | | blacksmiths, carpenters and bricklayers) | per week for other employees. Rates after change: stokers, 1s, 43d, ner hour: labourers, 1s, 13d, ner hour. |
| Jaco takings | Scotland | 29 April or 2 May | Meter readers, meter fixers and changers | (See I.C. Decision No. 917 on p. 227.) Rates of wages adopted of 12d, per hour above the |
| | Oxford, Reading | 1 May | Regular men employed by the | labourers' rates for meter readers, and of 2½d. above for meter fixers and changers. Decrease; in bonus of 1s. per week. |
| Port, Har- bour, River, | and Weybridge England and Wales | 1st full | Thames Conservancy Lighthouse keepers in the | Increase of 6d. per day in basic rates. Daily basic rates |
| etc., Authorities | The Armstelle | pay after 27 May | Trinity House Service | after change: principal keepers, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; assistant keepers, 5s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; plus in each case a |
| 0210108 | Northumberland | 1st pay | Tar-macadam men (men em- | bonus of 80 per cent. (See I.C. Decision No. 918 on p. 227.) Rate of 1s. 24d, per hour adopted, such rate to apply only |
| | and Durham | in May | ployed on spreading chips and sweeping after tar | when the men concerned are actually employed on the work specified. |
| | | | sprayers, and men loading and emptying trucks of tar | |
| Non-trading Services of | Buckinghamshire | 28 April | macadam into carts or | |
| Local Authorities | Worthing | 1 May | Roadmen employed by County Council Manual workers employed in | Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 35s. per week. |
| | | | non-trading and Waterworks Departments | Increaset of 9d. per week for scavengers, and of 1s. per week for other workpeople. Rates after change: labourers and refuse collectors, 46s. 8d. per week, scav- |
| | Forfarshire (Ar- | 15 May | Roadmen employed by County | Rates of wages adopted as follows: ordinary roadmen |
| | broath, Brechin and Forfar Dis- tricts) | | Council | 42s. per week; roller drivers, 50s.; tractor drivers, 60s.** |
| A m | 311500 | | | |

* The basis rates include 7s. per week of the war advance previously granted.

† The change referred to applies only to those tugboatmen who have in the past followed the Dockers' Awards. "Shifting" money of 5s. and 2s. 6d. for land boys respectively is paid for work done between tides. Further increases of 5s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per week for men and boys respectively have been agreed a to take effect from the first full pay week in June, 1924.

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

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The adoption of the Scottish District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.

This rate was recommended by the Northumberland and Durham Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services. The Authorities to have adopted this rate include Durham County Council, Darlington, Middlesbrough, Shildon, and R.D.C.'s of Easington, Sedgefield and Weardale.

The adoption of these rates resulted in an increase of 2s. per week for workpeople in the Arbroath and Brechin Districts, and in no change in the District, where the rates were already in force.

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

| Indusry | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change (Decreases in italics.) |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | A STATE OF | MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. | a Demanda |
| Leather Belt Manufacture | Great Britain | 1st pay day in May | Pieceworkers and cutters on daywork Black saddlers and harness makers | Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: Skilled workers—London, 1s. 4d.; Provinces, 1s. 3½d.; semi-skilled workers—London, 1s. 0½d.; Provinces, 1s. Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, decreased* from 77 to 73. Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 71 per cent. in percentage payable on piece price lists for pieceworkers, leaving wages 82½ per cent. and 67½ per cent. above the list for heavy and light work respective. |
| Saddlery | London (Metropolitan Police Area) | 1 May | Brown saddlers | twely. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 5d. Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7, per cent. in percentage payable on piece price lists for pieceworkers, leaving wages 67½ per cent. above the list. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers, |
| | en de deservir de la constant de la | | Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Male timeworkers 21 years and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations, and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these | 1s. 5d. Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1\(\frac{3}{2}\)d.). |
| Brush and Broom Manufacture | Great Britain | 1 May | operations All other male timeworkers Male and female pieceworkers Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners) | Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour for those 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) and under 18, 19 and under 21, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum time rates after change: under 14\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. increasing to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 18 and under 19 years and to 11d. at 21 and over. Decrease* in the minimum piece rates of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, leaving wages 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, below the list. Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for certain classes.\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Minimum time rates after change: 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 10d. or 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d (according to occupation). Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for those 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) and under 17 and 17\(\frac{1}{2}\) and under 18, the rates for other timeworker remaining unchanged. Minimum time rates after |
| AND TO FAME | Der big stor A est | | Female learners (other than pan setting learners) Apprentices and female pan | remaining unchanged. Minimum time rates after change: under 14, 2½d., increasing to 6½d. at 18 and under 21 and to 6½d. at 21 and over. Decrease* of ½d. per hour during 3rd and 4th six months for those commencing at 16 and under 21 years, and during 1st, 2nd and 4th three months for those commencing at 21 and over, the rates for other periods remaining unchanged. Decreases* proportionate to above. |
| Basket Making | London | 3 Мау | setting learners Basket makers | Bonus of 45 per cent. on 1916 list reduced* to 40 per cent. Rate after change for timeworkers: 1s. per hour, plus 40 per cent. |
| Sack and Bag Making | Liverpool | Week ending 24 May | Female workers employed in the sack and bag trade | Increase of 1s. per week for dayworkers and in the guaranteed time rate for selectors. Minimum rate after change: dayworkers. 26s.: selectors, guarantee |
| | | | Male workers employed in the coffin furniture trade:— | time rate, 29s. 6d. Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classe |
| Coffin Furniture | Great Britain | 1 May | Time workers: Dressers, stampers, polishers or planishers (including wheelers) | named respectively:— Decrease* of 3s. 11d. per week for those 21 and over and of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week (according to ag and experience) for those under 21. Minimum rate after change for those 21 years and over:—Dresser and stampers—Grade I., 57s. 6d.; Grade II., 65s.; Grad III., 71s.; polishers and planishers (including wheelers)—Grade I., 59s.; Grade III., 68s.; Grade III. |
| | | | Packers, rough ware- housers and des- patchers | 73s. Decrease* of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change for those 21 and over:—With less that 1 year's experience, 47s.; with not less than 1 but less than 5 years' experience, 50s.; with not less than years' experience, 56s. |
| | 016 75 562 10 188 885 3055888 39788 | Charles (| Pieceworkers | Minimum piecework basis time rates fixed at 15 pe cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates. |

CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN MAY, 1924.

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Baking | Dundee | 3 Мау | Bakers and confectioners | Uniform week of 45 hours adopted.; |

* The decreases took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices † The rates previously paid remain unchanged for those employed on all cocoa and all other fibre brooms and banisters of any length (except whisk and Piasava brooms and banisters, and bass heads up to 12 in. stock, 30 knots round).

‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." The hours previously worked were 45 in large bakeries and 46 in small bakeries.

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN JUNE, 1924.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in June:—Increases—Workpeople employed in the heavy chemical and the brickmaking industries in England and Wales; iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland; iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; men employed in the shipbuilding industry in Great Britain; workpeople employed in the flour milling industry; bakers in London; dock labourers; men employed in the merchant shipping service; employees of local authorities in the East Midlands. Decreases—Workpeople employed in the chainmaking and the perambulator and invalid carriage making trades (under cost of living sliding scales embodied in Trade Board Orders). Particulars of the above changes will be included in the July issue of the Gazette.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

In certain sections of the iron and steel industry rates of wages In certain sections of the front and seet industry rates of vages are adjusted from time to time, under "sliding scale" agreements, in accordance with changes in the selling prices of specified iron and steel products, as indicated by results of periodical "ascertainments." The results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of iron are given below:—

| | | ording to udit.* | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Product and District. | Period covered by last Audit. | Average Selling Price Per Ton. | Previous Audit. | A Year ago. | | |
| Pig Iron: Cumberland (Hematile mixed numbers.) North Staffordshire Northamptonshire Lincolnshire West of Scotland (All classes of Pig Iron.) | 1924. (MarAp. Mar. Apr. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar. | s. d. 101 9½ 101 9½ 101 8½ 96 11½ 90 11 87 5½ 92 1½ 101 10 | $\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ + 0 & 3 \\ \text{Nil.} \\ - 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + 1 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + 2 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ + 2 & 3 \\ + 1 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ + 2 & 5 \\ \end{array}$ | s. d. - 3 11 + 0 31 - 7 81 + 8 101 + 6 10 + 9 91 + 12 41 + 2 9 | | |
| Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars and angles.) West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.) | MarApr. MarApr. | 243 0 ⁸ 248 0 | $-0 0\frac{3}{4} + 3 5\frac{3}{4}$ | +25 5½ +25 8¾ | | |

Pig Iron.—The rise in the ascertained price of Cumberland pig iron for the two months March and April resulted in an increase of 4 per cent. on the standard rates in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire. The increased ascertained price, however, did not warrant any change in the bargain price or minimum wage of iron ore miners in the Furness district. The March and April ascertainments for Cumberland warranted no changes in the wages of iron ore miners or limestone quarrymen. The advance in the selling price of North Staffordshire pig iron resulted in an increase of 1½ per cent. on standard rates in the wages of blastfurnacemen. The wages of blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and parts of Derbyshire and of ironstone miners in Leicestershire and the adjoining districts of Lincolnshire were increased by 1½ per cent. as a result of the above ascertainment. In Northamptonshire the rise in the ascertained selling price resulted in an increase of 2¾ per cent. on standard rates in the wages of ironstone miners and blastfurnacemen. The wages of ironstone miners and blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire were increased by 2½ per cent. as a result of the increased selling price. In the West of Scotland the rise in the ascertained price resulted in an increase of 2 per cent. on standard rates in the wages of blastfurnacemen.

Manufactured Iron.—The ascertained price for the two months

Manufactured Iron.—The ascertained price for the two months Manufactured 1ron.—The ascertained price for the two months March and April warranted no change in the wages of puddlers and millmen in the North of England. In the West of Scotland the wages of iron puddlers and millmen were increased, with effect from 2nd June, by 2½ per cent. as a result of the rise in the ascertained price for March and April.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

| | Assisted Passages Granted | Total Assisted Passages Granted. | | Departures in | Total Departures. | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | in May, 1924. | 1922 and 1923. | Jan May, 1924. | May, 1924; | 1922 and 1923 | Jan May, 1924. |
| Assisted Passage Schemes: To Australia "New Zealand "Canada: | 2,221 744 | 32,946† 7,590† | 10,007† 3,510† | 1,947 684 | 31,067 6,839 | 11373 2,815 |
| Dominion of Canada. Province of Ontario | 1,648 | 3,559 1,343 1,662† | 4,746† 24 863 | 1,541 — 219 | 3,519 1,312 1,624† | 4,736† 44 661 |
| Total | 4,851 | 47,100† | 19,150† | 4,391 | 44,361† | 19629† |

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

THE total number of cases+ of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during May, 1924, was 49. Three deaths+—all due to lead poisoning—were reported during the month, two in the pottery industry and one as a result of contact with molten lead. In addition, three cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during May, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

| (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONIN | NG. | (0) CASES OF OTHER FORMS | OF |
|----------------------------|--|--|----|
| Among Operatives engage | red i | Poisoning. | |
| in— | ,cu | Mercury Poisoning Phosphorus Poisoning | |
| Smelting of Metals | 4 | Phosphorus Poisoning | |
| | 34 35 574 | Arsenic roisoning | |
| Plumbing and Soldering | 1 | TOXIC Jaundice | |
| Shipbreaking | 11 | Arseniuretted Hydrogen | |
| Printing | | Gas Benzine, etc., derivatives | |
| Tinning of Metals | 1 | Benzine, etc., derivatives | |
| Timing of Metals | 1 | Epitheliomatous Ulcera- | |
| Other Contact with | | tion— | |
| Molten Lead | 1 | Paraffin | |
| White and Red Lead | | Pitch | |
| Works | 2 | Tar | |
| ‡Pottery | 5 | Oil | 1 |
| Vitreous Enamelling | | Chrome Ulceration— | |
| Electric Accumulator | | Manufacture of | |
| Works | 6 | Bichromates | |
| Paint and Colour Works | | Dyeing and Finishing Chrome Tanning | |
| | 4 | | 2 |
| Indiarubber Works | | Other Industries TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF | 4 |
| Coach and Car Painting | 2 | DOTOGRAFIA | 7 |
| Shipbuilding | | POISONING | |
| Paint used in other In- | | (c) Cases of Anthrax— | |
| dustries | 1 | | 1 |
| Other Industries | 1 | Handling of Horsehair | |
| other manstries | 1 | Handling and Sorting | |
| | - | of Hides and Skins | |
| TOTAL OF ABOVE | 39 | (Tanners, Fellmon- | |
| | - | gers, &c.) | 2 |
| HOUSE PAINTING AND | - | Other Industries | |
| DF TIMEDTANG | 3 | | - |
| PLUMBING | 0 | TOTAL, ANTHRAX§ | 3 |
| | | | |
| | No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot | | |

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 May, 1924, was 236, as compared with 203 in the previous menth and with 189 a year ago.

| 200 m one provious month and | with 105 a year ago. |
|--|--|
| RAILWAY SERVICE. | FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS |
| Brakesmen and Goods | (continued): |
| Guards 1 | Engineering and Machine |
| Engine Drivers 2 | Making |
| Firemen 1 | Making Boiler Making & Con- |
| Guards (Passenger) | structional Engineering |
| Permanent Way Men 7 | Locomotives, Railway & |
| Porters 2 | Tramway Corrigge |
| Shunters 2 | Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft |
| | Other Metal Tunder |
| | Other Metal Trades |
| 70. 11 | Shipbuilding 1 |
| | Wood |
| Contractors' Servants | Gas |
| | Wood Gas Electric Generating Sta- |
| TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 20 | tions |
| 44 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | Clay, Stone, Glass, etc |
| Underground 96 | Chemicals, etc |
| Underground 96 | rood and Drink |
| Surface 8 | Paper, Printing, etc |
| The state of the s | Tanning, Currying, etc |
| TOTAL, MINES 104 | Rubber Trades |
| | Other Non-Textile Indus- |
| QUARRIES over 20 feet | tries |
| deep 2 | PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, |
| _ | FACTORY ACT. 1901 |
| FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. | Docks, Wharves, etc |
| Cotton 1 | Buildings 1 |
| Wool, Worsted, & Shoddy 1 | Buildings 1: Warehouses and Railway |
| Other Textiles | Sidings |
| Textile Bleaching and | |
| Dveing 1 | TOTAL, FACTORIES AND |
| Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and | WORKSHOPS, AND |
| Refining 5 | Draces, AND |
| | PLACES 110 |
| Metal Conversion, includ- | Total (excluding sea- |
| ing Rolling Mills and | men) 236 |
| Tube Making 12 | ALEXANDER CONTRACTOR |
| Metal Founding 5 | |
| The state of the s | |

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

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

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

§ In addition to these cases reported under the Act, one case of anthrax among dock labourers was reported.

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

Stated to the nearest farthing. Revised figures.

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 May, 1924, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 778,439, or 4·1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 11·7 per cent. less than in May, 1923. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 440, 459, and 508§ per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in May, 1924, was 641,048, or 410 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 137,391, or 664 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in May numbered 122,030, or 2·1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1·0 per cent. less than in May, 1923. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 656,409, or 4·5 per cent. less than in the previous month and 13·4 per cent. less than a year ago.

Twenty-six districts showed decreases and four districts showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in May, 1924, as compared with the previous month. Districts showing the most marked decreases were Stockton and Tees (63 per 10,000), West Ham (59 per 10,000), East London (49 per 10,000), and Sheffield (45 per 10,000); there were no large increases. Compared with May, 1923, all except two districts showed decreases, the most noteworthy being Paisley and Greenock (230 per 10,000), Sheffield (218 per 10,000), Aberdeen (205 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees (203 per 10,000), and Newcastle (195 per 10,000).

| The state of the s | Num of po | ber of per or law re in Ma | Increase(+) or Decrease (-) in rate per | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Selected Urban Areas.† | Indoor. | Out- door. | Total. | Rate per 10,000 of Esti- | 10,000 of Population as compared with a | | |
| | | | | Population. | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| ENGLAND & WALES. | N. 1 1 | oda | | | | | |
| West District North District Central District East District. | 8,788 10,117 2,381 9,927 | 7,158 20,348 2,891 51,726 | 15,946 30,465 5,272 61,653 | 194 800 395 960 | - 7 - 12 - 18 - 49 | - 33 - 49 - 30 - 55 | |
| South District | 19,354 | 74,910 | 94,264 | 490 | - 24 | - 56 | |
| TOTAL, Metropolis | 50,567 | 157,033 | 207,600 | 457 | - 22 | - 50 | |
| West Ham | 4,313 | 67,520 | 71,833 | 953 | - 59 | - 2 | |
| Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees Dis- | 2,591 | 26,645 | 29,236 | 592 | - 14 | -195 | |
| Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District | 1,123 4,027 1,769 8,566 | 16,681 7,770 10,742 26,533 | 17,804 11,797 12,511 35,099 63,540 | 658 148 280 339 | - 63 - 4 - 6 - 9 | $ \begin{array}{r} -203 \\ + & 6 \\ - & 43 \\ - & 26 \end{array} $ | |
| Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax and Hudders- | 9,599 1,744 | 53,941 3,396 | 0,120 | 524 138 | - 31 - 6 | - 43 - 26 | |
| field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District | 1,277 2,380 855 2,515 | 2,833 8,369 7,309 32,173 | 4,110 10,749 8,164 34,688 | 107 220 253 675 458 | - 15 - 15 - 8 - 45 | $ \begin{array}{r} -9 \\ -47 \\ -36 \\ -218 \\ -17 \end{array} $ | |
| Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Wolverhampton Dis- | 1,678 2,064 2,042 1,163 | 12,857 5,251 8,934 2,461 | 14,535 7,315 10,976 3,624 | 177 235 152 | - 8 - 13 + 2 | - 26 - 22 - 10 | |
| trict | 3,279 6,923 2,346 2,340 | 18,998 32,678 12,937 12,826 | 22,277 39,601 15,283 15,166 | 307 419 371 322 | - 17 - 21 - 12 - 23 | -111 -167 - 28 - 21 | |
| TOTAL" Other Districts" | 58,281 | 303,334 | 361,615 | 350 | - 16 | - 67 | |
| Total, Districts in England and Wales | 113,161 | 527,887 | 641,048 | 410 | - 20 | - 59 | |
| SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh | 4,996 728 | 87,657 13,291 | 92,653 14,019 | 954 729 | - 29 + 14 | -172§ -230 | |
| Edinburgh Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie | 1,559 718 484 384 | 15,668 3,004 3,293 5,609 | 17,227 8,722 3,777 5,993 | 407 169 237 589 | + 17 - 7 - 27 + 3 | + 1 - 45 -205 -101 | |
| TOTAL for the above) | 8,869 | | 137,391 | 664 | - 12 | -132§ | |
| Scottish Districts | 0,009 | 128,522 | 101,001 | 004 | - 12 | | |
| FOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in May, 1924 | 122,030 | 656,409 | 778,439 | 440 | - 19 | -68§ | |

- The figures for England and Wales relate [to 31st May, and those for Scotland to 15th May,
- † These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales more than the poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham and West Ham stricts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the berdeen and Edinburgh districts
- † Exclusive of casuals, of lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only.
- The figures previously published If or May, 1923, have been revised.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

| Country. | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.* | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | July, | July, | July, | July, | Latest figures available. | | | | | |
| | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. | 1923. | Rise. | Date. | | | | |
| Hwann Wayanay | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | 1924, | | | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 158 | 120 | 80 | 62 | 60 | 31 May | | | | |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Ozechoslovakia Denmark Finland France (Paris) , (other towns) Holland (The Hague) (Amsterdam) Italy (Milan) Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden Switzerland United States | | 9,700† 1,246 136 1,178 206 250 113 80 406 195 45,555 132 110 45 | 1,330 84 1,005 197 212 80 40 392 133 | 821 88 868 221 | 66 44 419 141 | May April January April February March February May May May May April April | | | | |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa | 127 88 67 97 | 61 48 74 64 39 | 48 38 60 85† 44 16 | 64 37 48 82 42 16 | 52 37 43 80 49 22 | March April May April Februar March | | | | |

* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), 3rd quarter of 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Poland, January, 1914; Amsterdam, South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ 3,761,494-fold increase. § Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. || Figure for August:

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

| Country. | Items on | | Percen | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.† | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| | which Computa- tion is based.* | | | | | Latest figures available. | | | | |
| | | July, 1920. | July, 1921. | | July, 1923. | Rise. | Date. | | | |
| ,5000 . o M ' so | out hate | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | 1924†† | | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | A,B,C,D,E | 152 | 119 | 84 | 69 | 69 | 31 May | | | |
| Austria(Vienna) Belgium | A,B,C,D,E A, C, D, E | 353 | 9,700§ | 264400 266 | 1090200 829 | 1220800 398 | April | | | |
| Bulgaria Denmark | A,B,C,D,E | 162 | 1,512 | 2,368 99 72 | 2,289 104 52 | 2,482 109 50 | Dec.†† January February | | | |
| Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) | A, D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E | 8ii 263t | 93 1,039 195‡ | 1,018 | 990 231‡ | 1,000 | April 1st Qtr. | | | |
| France (Paris) Greece (Athens) Hungary | A,B,C,D,E | | 3,661 | 516 | 933 225,167 887 | 1,259 597,320 418 | April Januari May | | | |
| Italy (Milan) Luxemburg Norway | A, B, C, D, E A, B, C, D, E | 341 202§ | 394 284 202§ | 388 259 155§ | 340 139§ | 407 149 | March March | | | |
| Poland(Warsaw) Spain (Madrid) | A,B,C,D,E A, D | 90t | 25609 84 | 79 | 2093546 72 65 | 95 70 | March April April | | | |
| " (Barcelona) Sweden Switzerland | A, B, C, D, E A, D | 91‡ 170 | 78 136 | 73 90 59 | 74 66 | 78 66 | April April | | | |
| United States BRITISH | A,B,C,D,E | 117§ | 80 | 67§ | 70\$ | 70 | March | | | |
| Dominions, &c. Australia Canada | A, B A, B, D | 67‡ 90 | 46‡ 52 | 43‡ 46 | 56‡ 46 | 52 45 | 4th Qtrtt | | | |
| India (Bombay) Irish Free State | A,B,C,D,E | 89 | 77 | 65 85§ | 53 80 | 50 78 | May April February | | | |
| New Zealand South Africa | A, B, D A, B, D, E | 49 | 57 | 44 35 | 45 30 | 51 84 | March | | | |

* A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. † Exceptions to this are: France, Spain, Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Milan and New Zealand, January to June, 1914; Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913-1914; Poland, January, 1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States, 1913; Bulgarla, average, 1901-1910. ‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June. || Figure for May. **2,872,968-fold increase. ††1923 in the cases of Bulgaria and Australia.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES

June, 1924.

IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CAPITAL CITIES ABROAD IN APRIL, 1924.

IN APRIL, 1924.

[N.B.—The method by which the index-numbers in the following table have been computed was explained in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1923, pages 236-238. The numbers relate to purchasing-power in terms of food alone, and, for the reasons given in the article referred to, they can also be accepted as affording a very rough indication of the differences that existed, on or about the date at the head of the arious capitals, of the selected categories of typical urban male abour. The numbers for the various occupations are comparable horizontally but not vertically. The averages, however, we comparable both ways, provided it be understood (a) that his applies only to capitals other than London, and (b) that his applies only to capitals other than London, and (b) that his applies only to capitals other than London, and (b) that his applies only to capitals other than London, and (c) that his applies only to capitals other than London, and (d) that his applies only to capitals other than London, and (d) that his applies only to capitals other than London, and (d) that his applies only to capitals other than London, and (e) that his applies only to capitals other than London, and (b) that his applies only to capitals other than London. Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages 1st April

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages. 1st April, 1924. (London=100.) 1.191

| Occupation. | London. | Amsterdam | in. | Brussels. | Christiania | Copenhage | rid. | York. | .жа. | g. | ene. | Stockholm. | .ey. | па. | ват. |
|--|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------|----------|----------|
| | Lon | Ams | Berlin. | Brus | Chri | Cop | Madrid. | New | Ottawa | Paris. | Prague. | Stoc | Sydney. | Vienna. | Warsaw |
| BUILDING TRADES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mason Bricklayer | 100 100 | 92 | 58 58 | 55 | 74 74 | | = | - | 260 260 | 78 70 | | 108 108 | _ | 49 49 | 74 74 |
| Carpenter | 100 100 | 92 92 | 58 60 | 59 60 | 70 70 | | = | | 195 195 | 70 70 | | 108 108 | | 51 43 | 72 |
| Plumber Painter (General) | 100 100 | 97 90 | 58 58 | 52 49 | 70 78 | | = | | 208 178 | 70 74 | 101 | 85 107 | _ | 41 54 | 78 |
| Unskilled: Labourer(General) ENGINEERING | 100 | 104 | - | 46 | 92 | - | - | - | 139 | 86 | 81 | 131 | - | 53 | 61 |
| TRADES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fitter Ironmoulder | 100 | 99 | 50 | 67 | 89 | - | | - | 201 | 87 | 121 | 77 | - | 50 | 67 |
| (Hand) Patternmaker | 100 100 | 85 92 | 46 | 66 89 | 89 83 | - | | = | 197 218 | 93 112 | 106 128 | 77 71 | - | 50 | 67 62 |
| Turner Unskilled: | 100 | 99 | 50 | 68 | | | | | 201 | 93 | 99 | 77 | - | 54 | 67 |
| Labourer FURNITURE TRADES | 100 | 102 | 54 | 69 | 117 | | - | - | 188 | 93 | 96 | 92 | - | 50 | 59 |
| | 100 | 76 | 72 | 57 | 70 | - | | - | 136 | 73 | 80 | 77 | _ | 39 | _ |
| PRINTING & BOOK- BINDING TRADES. Skilled: | | | | | | | | | 320 | | | | | | |
| Compositor (Book and Job) Hand | 100 | 77 | 48 | 52 | 69 | | | 100 | 179 | 61 | | 74 | | 22 | 109 |
| Do. Machine Machine Minder | 100 100 | 80 77 | 48 | 52 54 | 64 69 | _ | = | | 166 179 | 57 | 86 | 75 | | 48 | 121 |
| | 100 | 86 | 45 | 57 | 81 | _ | | _ | 192 | 68 | 77 | 74 | | | 121 |
| Average, 1st April 1924 | 100 | 90 | 55 | 59 | 79 | _ | _ | | 194 | 78 | 94 | 90 | | 46 | 82† |
| | 100 | 94 | 54 | 53 | 85 | _ | 66 | _ | 200 | 80* | 90 | 89 | | 47 | 111 |
| Do., Year ending 1st Feb., 1924‡ Do., 1914 | 100 | 98 66 | 51 | 62 61 | | 138 108 | | 219 187 | 186 181 | 88 | 78 84 | 86 74 | 161 | 48 | 82 93 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN BELGIUM: NEW DECREE. 8

A FURTHER Royal Decree was signed on 15th May, 1924, modifying the Decree of 18th February, 1924, dealing with the organisation of unemployment relief measures. Voluntary unemployment insurance societies in receipt of subsidies from the National Emergency Fund were, under the former Decree, required to modify their statutes within a period of three months from the date on which the Decree became effective. The new Decree extends this period to 31st October, 1924. No unemployment relief is to be paid to insured persons (a) who are on strike or locked out; or (b) who are unemployed as a direct consequence of a strike, whether declared in agreement with them and in which they have a direct interest, or whether intended to further a claim unconnected with a trade dispute, if they support it, or belong to an organisation supporting it, in such a way as to prolong the strike or to facilitate its extension.

Where total cessation of work involves the dismissal of an absured worker, the payment of relief begins on the third day registered unemployment, with retrospective effect to the econd day of unemployment. A worker cannot claim relief in espect of intermittent unemployment which does not entail a reach of his contract of employment, unless the unemployment exceeds two days in a week or four days in a fortnight.

Provisional figures.

Based on prices and wages for the first two weeks of the month.

Based on twelve monthly index numbers where these are available; the beilin figure is the mean of five monthly indices, Madrid of seven, New York and Paris of nine, and Sydney of three, while the Copenhagen figure is the sean of three quarterly indices.

Based on despatches from H.M. Ambassador at Brussels.

Bee this GAZETTE for March, 1924, page 82.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the United Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 201-202 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7.)]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in May.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges on 24th May was 9,381 (6,198 men and 3,183 women). At the end of April the corresponding total was 8,921, and in May, 1923, 9,684. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 14,580 (9,158 for men and 5,422 for women), as compared with 13,066 at the end of April, and 10,239 in May, 1923. During the week under review the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,854 persons in situations, including 10,171 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 5,103 foreign immigrants.

The latest returns show that 5 departmental and 18 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 30th May, the number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 805 (734 men and 71 women). The corresponding total for the preceding month was 750, and that for May, 1923, 2,200. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully represent the number of persons out of employment, since some localities are without unemployment funds, and where they do exist their record of unemployed persons is not complete.

is not complete.

GERMANY.+

GERMANY.†

Employment in April.—The condition of the labour market continued satisfactory on the whole, but there were certain signs of weakness. The increase in the number of vacancies notified by employers was less than in preceding months; in some industries there was even a perceptible decline in this respect, which, however, was counterbalanced by increases in other directions.

Reports from trade unions showed a further improvement in regard to unemployment among members of these organisations. On 26th April out of an aggregate membership of 3,825,581 in 37 unions making returns 396,864, or 10.4 per cent. were out of work, as compared with 16.6 per cent. in the preceding month and 7.0 per cent. in April, 1923.

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

| UNIONS. S. D. = Social-Democratic | Member- ship reported | Percentage Unemployed at end of Month. | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| H. D. = Hirsch-Duncker (non- Social-Democratic) C. = Christian | on at end of April, 1924. | April, 1924. | Feb., 1924. | April 1923. | | |
| All Unions making Returns | 3,825,581 | 10.4 | 16.6 | 7.0 | | |
| Building (S. D.) (C.) Painters (S. D.) Metal (S. D.). (Textile (S. D.) (C.) Clothing (S. D.) Boot and shoe (S. D.) Saddlery and bagmaking (S. D.) Transport (S. D.) Printing (S. D.) Bookbinding (S. D.) Boodworking (S. D.) Woodworking (S. D.) Baking and confectionery | 314,000 38,000 38,000 979,000 113,000 401,000 99,000 77,000 84,000 35,000 292,000 68,000 57,000 322,000 | 15·3 17·2 2·8 17·0 16·8 3·7 0·8 0·8 2·6 2·2 13·6 3·8 9·1 6·5 | 38.0 48.1 12.5 20.5 37.9 5.8 1.5 2.3 3.9 6.1 16.4 5.9 11.0 9.7 | 11·0 6·7 8·3 6·5 2·1 4·7 8·1 4·7 5·6 11·0 4·1 11·4 8·4 7·1 | | |
| (S. D.) Food preparation (S. D.) Tobacco (S. D.) Factory workers (trade not | 53,000 65,000 57,000 | 9.7 3.0 7.2 | 8·9 6·0 7·3 | 10·2 4·3 32·3 | | |
| specified) (S. D.) Engine drivers and firemen | 229,000 | 11.2 | 14.4 | 7.4 | | |
| (S. D.) | 50,000 | 14.4 | 17.4 | 1.4 | | |
| ers (S. D.) | 79,000 | 10.0 | 28.5 | 13.2 | | |
| (S. D.) | 129,000 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 2.5 | | |

The above figures relate to total unemployment. Statistics relating to short time working showed an improvement in the month under review as compared with March. Out of 3 1-3 million members of trade unions 5.8 per cent. were working short time on 26th April as against 9.9 per cent. at the end of

March.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out of work benefit continued to decline, falling from 462,775 on 15th April to 310,898 on 1st May and 243,268 on 15th May. These totals relate to the unoccupied areas only.

Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 31st May, 1924. Paris. Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 1st June, 1924. Berlin.

Returns from Employment Exchanges showed that the number of vacancies notified by employers underwent a slight increase of 1.5 per cent. over the total for the preceding month (688,253, as against 677,947 in March). The applications for employment in the same period fell by about 20 per cent. (1,790,000 in April, as against 2,240,000 in March). For every 100 vacant situations for men there were on an average 321 applications, and for every 100 for women 144; in March the corresponding figures were 419 and 169.

Health insurance societies reporting had an aggregate member-ship of 11,862,011 on 1st May, as against 11,199,284 on 1st April, an increase of 5.9 per cent. "Members" in this sense are those under obligation to insure and hence assumed to be in work.

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

| | 1 | Membershi | p. | Percentage Unemployed. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------|----------|----------|--|
| Unions. | Mar. 31, | Feb. 29, | Mar. 31, | Mar. 31, | Feb. 29, | Mar. 81, | |
| | 1924. | 1924. | 1923. | 1924. | 1924. | 1923. | |
| Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) | 898 | 905 | 925 | 11·1 | 13·3 | 11:4 | |
| | 825 | 741 | 919 | 10·8 | 10·8 | 38:5 | |
| | 382 | 380 | 632 | 14·1 | 22·1 | 16:6 | |
| | 5,870 | 6,019 | 6,618 | 7·5 | 7·1 | 24:7 | |
| | 945 | 950 | 801 | 5·0 | 7·4 | 14:7 | |
| | 2,554 | 2,550 | 2,374 | 6·2 | 6·1 | 15:2 | |
| | 981 | 978 | 743 | 8·2 | 9·0 | 23:3 | |
| | 452 | 452 | 590 | 7·5 | 5·8 | 32:2 | |
| | 580 | 569 | 521 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 11:7 | |
| Total | 13,487 | 13,544* | 14,123 | 7.8 | 8.2* | 21.9 | |

The return from the Norwegian Department adds that the figures for February and March, 1924, are somewhat uncertain owing to the general lock-out in progress during these months.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in April.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten, the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics, for 25th May, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 84,180 at the end of April, as compared with 106,910 at the end of the preceding month, and 132,226 at the end of April, 1923. In Vienna alone there were 46,019 in receipt of benefit at the end of April, 51,254 at the end of March, and 76,230 at the end of April, 1923.

BELGIUM.+

Unemployment in February and March.—The latest figures available relate to March, but are provisional only. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,522 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 669,223, show that 13,755 of these were either totally or partially unemployed at the end of the month. The total days lost through unemployment in March numbered 168,032, or 0.83 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.88, and March, 1923, 1.41.

Revised figures are given for February, in which month returns were received applying to 658,645 members of unemployment insurance societies. Of these, 10,829 (or 1.6 per cent.) were totally unemployed, and 12,785 partially so, on the last working day of the month. The percentage totally unemployed in January was 1.5 and in February, 1923, 1.7.

During March 12,284 applications for employment were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 13,125 in the preceding month. Vacancies notified by employers in March numbered 12,645, as against 10,283 in February. There were thus on an average 97 applicants for each 100 situations registered as vacant, as compared with 128 in February.

SWITZERLAND.‡

Unemployment in April.—According to figures compiled by the Swiss Federal Labour Office the number of applicants for work at the end of April was 16,730, as compared with 21,380 at the end of the preceding month and 35,512 at the end of April, 1923. Of these 5,624 were employed on relief works, leaving 11,106 entirely without work. The 16,730 applicants included 2,244 normally engaged in the building trades, 1,682 in the textile trades and 1,548 in the metal, engineering and textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons who were entirely without work, 6,465 were reported as partially unemployed, including 3,420 in the textile trades, and 1,177 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades. gineering and electrical trades.

Taking April as a whole, there were on an average 177 applica-tions for each 100 vacancies for men and 63 for each 100 for women. In March the corresponding figures were 211 and 69 respectively.

† Revue du Travail, 30th April, 1924, Brussels

1 Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th May, 1924. Berne.

DENMARK.*

Unemployment in April.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 258,673 workpeople, 9.3 per cent. were unemployed on 25th April last, as compared with 18.4 per cent. on 28th March, and with 11.5 per cent. at the end

| | Number of Workpeople | Percentage Unemployed, | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Groups of Trades. | included in Returns for April, 1924, | 25th April, 1924. | 28th March, 1924. | 27th April, 1923. | | | |
| Copenhagen: Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified) | 11,857 63,397 5,927 31,096 | 13·9 8·3 8·6 7·7 | 22·3 8·9 9·1 14·1 | 13·6 12·8 9·1 12·0 | | | |
| Total | 112,276 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 12:4 | | | |
| Provinces: Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified) | 19,146 57,260 6,637 63,354 | 10·8 8·9 6·8 10·4 | 35·2 11·1 7·4 32·1 | 8·2 11·3 7·4 11·7 | | | |
| Total | 146,397 | 9.7 | 23·1 | 10.9 | | | |
| Grand total | 258,673 | 9.3 | 18-4 | 11.6 | | | |

SWEDEN

Unemployment in March and April.—The Department of Social Affairs reports that 11.4 per cent. of trade unions making returns were out of work on 30th April. Full details are not available, and the following. Table, based on Socials Meddelanden, No. 5, 1924, relates to the last day of the preceding month and to corresponding dates in February and in March, 1923:—

| | | Percentage Unemployed. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Unions. | Membership reporting on 31st Mar., 1924, | 31st March, 1924. | February, 1924. | 31st March, 1923, | | | |
| All Unions making Returns | 204,125 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 18.0 | | | |
| PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Iron and steel | 13,597 42,252 9,834 3,257 8,630 6,406 2,786 19,427 16,839 9,975 6,511 20,231 | 7.4 9.9 2:1 3:8 5:8 11:2 5:0 29:5 7:4 3:8 6:8 31:2 | 6:4 10:1 1:7 5:5 6:8 8:5 3:5 21:1 6:2 4:5 6:2 3:7 | 54'8 21'9 2'4 11'2 7'2 12'6 7'9 27'4 3'9 4'8 9'5 25'9 | | | |

UNITED STATES.+

Employment in April.—The Federal Department of Labour publishes preliminary figures relating to the volume of employment in April, based on returns from 8,422 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, covering 2,706,709 workpeople. These establishments in March reported 2,765,953 persons em-These establishments in March reported 2,765,955 persons employed, and the April figures consequently indicate a net decrease of 2·1 per cent. in numbers employed. The aggregate wages paid show for the same period a decrease of 2·5 per cent., and the average weekly earnings a decrease of 0·4 per cent. Ten of the 52 industries show increases in the number of workpeople employed in April, the largest recorded being in the brick, tile and terra cotta industry (8·5 per cent.). The greatest decrease in employment was in the men's clothing industry (11·4 per cent.)

As regards comparison between the month under review, and the corresponding month of 1923, returns from 5,772 establishments in 46 industries show a decrease of 5.2 per cent. in the number of persons employed, a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in aggregate wages paid and an increase of 3.4 per cent. in average weekly earnings. Thirteen of the 46 industries show increases in the number of workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry amounting to 14.2 per cent.

CANADA.‡

Trade Union Unemployment in April.—On 30th April 51 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 6.7 per cent. at the end of March and 4.5 per cent. in April, 1923.

- * Statistiske Efterretninger, 23rd May, 1924. Copenhagen † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.
- ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

RELIEF FOR STRIKERS PAID OUT OF RATES-METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.

TUDGMENT of far-reaching effect was given recently by Mr. tice Russell, who granted the declaration asked for by the orney-General, at the instance of a number of local firms, in action brought against the Guardians of Poplar to test legality of grants of relief made to local dockers during the

legality of grants of relief made to local dockers during the strike in July of last year. he declaration asked for was that the payment of relief to bodied men, who at that time were able to obtain and to work at wages sufficient to maintain themselves and their liles, was unlawful, and ought to be disallowed by the itors. The plaintiffs gave the names of 26 men who, they ged, were able-bodied, and for whom work was available, these men the Guardians gave out-door relief in money and ind. The plaintiffs said that these payments were illegal, reliance was placed on the case of Attorney-General v. thyr Tydvil Union (1900). That case decided that ableded men who could obtain work, but, because of a strike, ised to work, were not entitled to relief unless they became sically incapable of working, when the Guardians, to predetermine the could obtain work, but, because of a strike, efused to work, were not entitled to relief unless they became hysically incapable of working, when the Guardians, to preent them from starving, might grant temporary relief; but in bat event they ought to prosecute them under the Vagrancy at the country in the country persons." Mr. Justice has lined in the country persons. Mr. Justice has work available for them. At first the defendants denied has they had done this; secondly, they said, that, if they had one so, they had a right to do it; and thirdly, they denied the misdiction of the Court, and said the matter was purely one or the auditors. This third point had recently been decided gainst the Guardians, and he proposed to follow that decision. He defendants further argued that the Merthyr Tydvil case id not apply. It was argued that there the case turned on the fact that all the colliers could have obtained work, but that are, owing to the large number of dockers who in normal times had obtained casual work, the facts were different. Therefore, was argued, the case did not apply. That is because one had not say that all men in an industry could obtain work a particular time, one could not say that one man could have obtained work at that time. His lordship did not read the terthyr Tydvil case as laying down a principle applicable only in the particular facts. He read it as laying down a principle policible generally—that if the Guardians gave out-door relief on able-bodied man for whom work was available, the Guardians of 26 cases of which they complained, and evidence had been heard in the majority of these. In view of the relief bught in the declaration, and in view of the claim of the tendants to give this relief when work was available, he tought that the plaintiffs had only to satisfy him in some of the cases complained of that work was available in each case. If he were satisfied hat work was available in each case. If he were satisfied hat work was available in some cases, the foundation for tention was that no work was available for the men relieved ause they were prevented by terrorism from seeking work evidence for the plaintiffs, given by employers and the ce, was that the strike was singularly free from acts of lence or terrorism. The defendants' witnesses painted the ture in darker colours, whereas the truth probably lay been the two. Undoubtedly some acts of violence took place, that such terrorism prevailed as to prevent all the persons eved by the Guardians from seeking work he could not leve. It was beyond dispute that throughout the strike work at on at the docks, and that there was plenty of work to be e, which was in fact not done. A man who really wanted to keep could with determination have got to his work on most assons. On the evidence it could not be said, generally, that dockers could not continue work. His lordship held that plaintiffs had established cases of illegality justifying the laration in general terms which was asked for, and he made accordingly.—Attorney-General v. Poplar Guardians.—High art of Justice, Chancery Division.—5th June, 1924.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911—OFFENCES BY OWNERS—SAME OFFENCES BY MANAGER—MANAGER CONVICTED—INFORMATIONS AGAINST OWNERS DISMISSED.

respondent company were owners of a coal mine of which he respondent company were owners of a coal mine of which R. was the manager. Two informations were laid against respondents—(1) under Section 44 (1) of the Coal Mines 1911, for failing to see that a haulage road was provided a sufficient refuge holes, and (2) under Section 68 of the Act for failure to see that in the heading of a seam there e sufficient bore-holes. Two separate informations were laid inst the manager for the same offences. At the hearing R., manager, admitted full responsibility, and the justices contend him, and, having imposed what they considered an quate penalty and costs, they dismissed the informations inst the company. Section 75 of the Act provides as ows:—"Any person who contravenes or does not comply hany of the provisions of this part of this Act shall be

guilty of offence against this Act, and, in the event of any contravention of or non-compliance with any of the provisions of this part of this Act by any person whomsoever, the owner, agent, and manager of the mine shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he has taken all reasonable means by publishing, and to the best of his power enforcing, those provisions to prevent that contravention or non-compliance." By Section 101 (2): "If a mine is not managed in conformity with this Act, the owner, agent, and manager thereof shall each be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act." It was held that, as it could not be suggested that the offences were of a trivial nature, the justices had no power to dismiss the informations against the respondent company, and the case must be remitted to them with a direction to convict, it being left to them to say whether they would impose only a nominal penalty.—Wing v. Dent Main Colliery Company, Limited.—King's Bench Division. guilty of offence against this Act, and, in the event of any con-

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following are recent decisions of general interest :-

CASE No. 5588, SECTION 7 (1) (ii).—Not Unemployed and "Prescribed Manner"—Additional Occupation—Remuneration on Certain Days Exceeded 3s. 4d.—Information as to this Employment not Divulged—Claim not therefore made in Prescribed Manner.

It was ascertained in March, 1923, that the workman, a labourer, who had been in receipt of payments in lieu of benefit from his Association almost continuously from the 14th July, 1922, had, throughout the period during which the amounts were received, been working on certain evenings of the weeks as a waiter and assistant at a club. A statement was obtained from the club secretary showing that the lowest amount paid to the workman was 8s. 3d. in one week, while generally the payments varied from £1 0s. 3d. to £2 12s. 3d. per week. The secretary also stated that the hours during which the applicant worked at the club as waiter and assistant were from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m., but in addition he undertook the repair and upkeep of the billiard tables and cues for a payment of 35s. per month. It was stated that the variation in the amounts paid weekly to the applicant was due to the fact that in some of the weeks he did not work on every evening of the week, while certain

to the applicant was due to the fact that in some of the weeks he did not work on every evening of the week, while certain figures above the average indicated that extra payments had been made for concerts and dances held during those weeks.

The applicant's claim for benefit was disallowed under Section 7 (1) (ii), on the ground that he was not unemployed, and that on and after 14th July, 1922, and up to 7th March, 1923, he had not made application for benefit in the prescribed manner.

At the Court of Referees a representative of the applicant's Association stated that the applicant had worked at the club since 1919 on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. On the first three days he worked there from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m., after finishing work in his usual occupation as labourer, and on the Sundays he worked there all day. His hours of work there had not altered since he lost his work as a labourer in July, 1000

had not altered since he lost his work as a labourer in July, 1922.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court formally disallowed the claim, and expressed a desire that the Umpire's decision should be obtained. They were of opinion that the case hinged on the question whether the applicant's average of remuneration exceeded 3s. 4d. per day.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim should be disallowed until 7th March, 1923.

"The applicant having ordinarily followed the occupation of working at the bar of the Working Men's Club in addition to his usual employment and outside the usual working hours of that employment is entitled to be considered as unemployed on those days in respect of which he does not receive remuneration exceeding 3s. 4d.; but on any day in respect of which he receives more than 3s. 4d. as remuneration for his work at the club he must be deemed to be not unemployed.

"It appears, however, that as from the 14th July, 1922, until the 7th March, 1923, the applicant did not apply in the prescribed manner, and his claim must be disallowed for that period, but after the 7th March he will be entitled to claim in respect of days on which his remuneration did not exceed 3s. 4d. per day."

CASE No. 6972, SECTION 17.—QUESTION BETWEEN THE MINISTER AND AN ASSOCIATION AS TO THE AMOUNT OF REPAYMENT WHICH OUGHT TO BE MADE FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND—SUMS IN LIEU OF BENEFIT DRAWN BY WORKMEN WHEN NOT SUMS IN LIEU OF DENEFIT WOULD HAVE BEEN PAID IF CLAIM MADE DIRECT UP TO DATE OVER-PAYMENT DETECTED BUT SUBSEQUENT BENEFIT WOULD HAVE BEEN WITHHELD IN ORDER TO RECOVER OVER-PAYMENT.

The Department debited the account of the Association, of which the workman concerned in Case No. 5588 (above) and Case No. 13 (Section 9 of the 1923 Act) (below) was a member, Case No. 13 (Section 9 of the 1923 Act) (below) was a member, with the amount (£36 5s. 8d.) overpaid to the workman. The Association had made other payments totalling £25 9s. 8d. in lieu of benefit to the workman, in respect of periods of unemployment subsequent to 7th March, 1923. The Department credited the Association's account with this sum. The Association, however, claimed to be refunded both sums. The matter was accordingly referred to the Umpire under the first paragraph of Regulation 7 of the Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1920.

The case was heard by the Umpire, when the Department submitted that if the Association were entitled to be repaid the sum of £36 5s. 8d., the Department were entitled to withhold the sum of £25 9s. 8d., on the ground that if the claim for the period subsequent to 7th March had been made direct the benefit accruing on this claim would not have been paid until recovery of the previous overpayment (£36 5s. 8d.) had been effected.

Decision.—"My decision is that repayment out of the Unemployment Fund ought to be made to the Association of the sum of £36 5s. 8d. paid by the Association to the applicant in lieu of unemployment benefit, but that repayment ought not to be made to the Association of the sum of £25 9s. 8d.

"The question I have to decide is whether the Association is entitled to the whole or any part of a sum of £36 5s. 8d., which they claim ought to be paid to them under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1920.

'The facts are as follows :-

"The facts are as follows:—
"The applicant claimed from his Association weekly payments in lieu of benefit for the period from 14th July, 1922, to the 7th March, 1923, and received £36 5s. 8d. in that period. In the decision on Case No. 5588 I decided that he was not unemployed during at least part of that period, and that if his claim had been direct he would not have been entitled to any part of the sum of £36 5s. 8d. which was so paid to him.

"Since the 7th March, 1923, the applicant has been unemployed on certain days in each week, and if he had made a direct claim he would have been entitled to a sum of £25 9s. 8d. as benefit in respect of those days.

"In the decision on Case No. 13 (Section 9) I decided that the applicant did not receive the sum of £36 5s. 8d. in good faith, and accordingly, if his claim in respect of the later period had been direct, he would have been liable to have a deduction of £36 5s. 8d. made therefrom and would have actually received no part of the sum of £25 9s. 8d.

"I am satisfied that if the applicant's claim in respect of the period before 7th March had been direct he would have received the said sum of £36 5s. 8d., and accordingly I decide, in accordance with the decision on Case No. 6437, that the Association is entitled to repayment of that sum.

"I am also satisfied that if the applicant's claim had been direct he would not have received the sum of £25 9s. 8d., or any part thereof, and accordingly I decide that the Association is not entitled to be paid that sum."

Case No. 7034, Section 7 (1) (iii).—Suitable Employment, Refusal of—Applicant Registered for Work as Appren-tice Fitter but refused this work when an offer was MADE—DOMESTIC CIRCUMSTANCES MADE IT NECESSARY THAT MORE HIGHLY PAID WORK SHOULD BE OBTAINED—SHOULD HAVE REGISTERED FOR SUCH WORK.

The applicant, an apprentice fitter, 18 years of age, had been unemployed for about 4½ months, when on 11th January, 1924, he refused an offer of local work to complete his apprenticeship at the standard time rate of wages of 10s. plus 4s. 6d. per week.

at the standard time rate of wages of 10s. plus 4s. 6d. per week. The applicant stated that he was quite willing to go to the job, but he did not wish to be indentured. He was the only son living at home to whom his parents could look for help to support the home. Owing to the fact that his father was an invalid and would probably not be able to work again, the applicant could not accept work as an indentured apprentice, because it meant working for a number of years at a low wage. He had to get some work at which he could earn higher wages at once, and, accordingly, he was prepared to accept work as a labourer.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed on the ground that the applicant had refused an offer of suitable employment. Leave to appeal to

he Umpire was granted.

Further enquiries were made at the Umpire's request. It was Further enquiries were made at the Umpire's request. It was ascertained that the applicant was registered for employment as a fitter at his own request and that he did not indicate his willingness to accept work as a labourer until after his claim had been disallowed for refusing the employment now in question. Work as a labourer was found for him on 13th February, 1924. It was also ascertained that the father was ill in bed and was not likely to work again, but there was nothing to show that his condition had become worse since the applicant lost his previous employment as an apprentice fifter. vious employment as an apprentice fitter.

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

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

"The applicant, after being for 4½ months unemployed and registered for employment as an apprentice fitter, was offered employment as an apprentice fitter, and then objected the employment of that kind was unsuitable as he had an invaling the father and it was necessary for him in order to keep the house going to earn more than he could as an apprentice fitter, think he had good reason for refusing the employment on the ground; but he should have registered for work of the kind how wanted. It is quite possible that if he had registered original for work as a labourer he would have secured such work long as "I agree, therefore, with the Court of Referees that it is more open to the applicant to say that employment of the kind how which he was registered was unsuitable, but as I am satisficated that it was really necessary for him to get better paid work, and that he would be precluded from doing so for a term as that he would be precluded from doing so for a term as that he would be precluded from doing so for a term as apprentice, I would suggest that the Chief Insurance Office should review the applicant's claim at the expiration of two weeks from the 11th of January."

DECISION GIVEN UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1923.

CASE No. 13, SECTION 9 (1).—RECOVERY OF BENEFIT IMPROPE RECEIVED FROM BENEFIT DUE—WITHHELD ALL INFORMATION AS TO SPARE-TIME WORK—WORKMAN'S FIRST CLAIM FOR BEN FIT —ALLEGED IGNORANCE OF REGULATIONS—CLEARLY DUTY THEN TO MAKE ENQUIRY AS TO CONDITIONS—"GO FAITH " NOT PROVED.

The Insurance Officer held that the sum of £36 5s. 8d. ceived by the workman in Case No. 5588 (see page 225), in respect of the period 14th July, 1922, to 7th March, 1923, was not ceived by him in good faith and without knowledge that was not entitled thereto, and that if he had claimed direct would have been liable to have a deduction made from benefits.

The workman's Association appealed to the Court of Reference and the workman and his Branch Secretary attended the hearing on 20th December, 1923. It was submitted that the member had acted in good faith, and that he was entirely ignorant of the state regulations in the matter. The claim in question was the he had made, and, when making it, he was not asked wheth was following any remunerative occupation. He was not awa therefore, that, in failing to disclose the fact that he had spare-time occupation, he was withholding any material information. The Branch Secretary stated that he did not know, the time when the workman made his claim, that he did ever ing work at the club,

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim show be allowed. The Court thought the workman appeared some what stupid, and in their opinion his omission to declare that was employed on evening work was due to ignorance. The held, therefore, that he had acted in good faith and without knowledge that he was not entitled to the money.

The Insurance Officer declined to agree that the applicant he proved "good faith," and accordingly the case was referred the Umpire.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that if applicant would be liable to have a deduction made from benefits.

"I am of opinion that the sums received by the applicant way of unemployment benefit in respect of the period before the 7th of March were not received by him in good faith. "So far as appears from the report of the proceedings beto the Court of Referees the applicant gave no evidence to that he received the sums paid to him by way of benefit tween the 14th of July, 1922, and the 7th of March, 1923, in go faith. As his evidence on this point may not have been full appropriated. It invited him to give evidence before me; according reported, I invited him to give evidence before me; according to appeared in person and gave evidence to the effect that the appeared before the Court of Referees he had little of knowledge of the conditions under which unemployment is paid, and he stated in answer to a question put to his representative that he honestly believed he was en receive the money. I cannot accept this answer. If he was completely ignorant of the statutory conditions governing payment of unemployment benefit as he would have had me lieve, it was clearly his duty before making his claim to into the conditions under which benefit was payable. He no reason for believing that he was entitled to benefit who was in receipt of remuneration amounting in many weeks to 30s., and in some weeks to over 40s. (in addition to a mealary of 35s.), except reasons which indicated that he had salary of 35s.), except reasons which indicated that he had krowledge of the provisions of Section 7 (2) (a) of the enough at least to put him on inquiry. He fails entirely satisfy me that his belief was bona fide. It is almost increased that any man can suppose that he is entitled to benefit in resulting of every day of the week when in fact he is employed of least one day in each week and earning good wages, and applicant entirely failed to show that he had any ground for the property had believing, or did in fact honestly believe that he was entired to the property he received.

was fraudulent. It may well be that he did not receive it money with knowledge that he was not entitled to it. I expression opinion on that question. All I say is that the applications does not satisfy me that he honestly believed that he mentitled to the money, therefore he fails to show that he received it in good faith."

to the money he received.
"It is not necessary for me to decide whether the approximation of the control of the

June, 1924.

1920 TO 1924.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

slice of Intention to make a Special Order Approving a Special Scheme of Unemployment Insurance for the Banking Industry.

mg Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that he intends, musuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, to make a Special rder approving a Special Scheme of Unemployment Insurance the Banking Industry, as defined in the Appendix to this

opies of the Draft Special Order and of the Special Scheme be obtained on application, in writing, to the Principal stant Secretary (Employment and Insurance Department), istry of Labour, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster,

ctions to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the address within twenty-one days from the twenty-seventh

ry objection must be in writing and must state:--the portions of the Draft Order objected to;

(a) the specific grounds for objection; and (c) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for even under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour, this twenty-sixth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

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

APPENDIX.

Industry.

The Banking Industry shall consist of the undertakings of all sons or bodies of persons, whether corporate or unincor-ate, and whether established within or without England or les, engaged in England or Wales in carrying on as their neipal business a banking, financial or other similar business, ded that a substantial part of such business consists of the

The Scheme shall not apply to any persons who come within y of the following classes:—

(a) Persons who are ordinarily engaged, whether under a single employer or under two or more employers, partly in the Banking Industry and partly outside that Industry, in some occupation employment in which makes them employed persons within the meaning of the Act, as amended by any subsequent enactment, if such persons are ordinarily and mainly dependent for their livelihood on their earnings in the occupation outside the Banking Industry.

(b) Persons employed by or under the Crown or under any local or other public authority.

ECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES. INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

LER SCALERS—SOUTHAMPTON—RATES OF PAY—WORKING DITIONS—OIL BURNING AND OIL CARRYING VESSELS—NATURE OILER EMPLOYMENT—RATES IN OTHER PORTS.—The Transport and meral Workers' Union v. The South Coast Engineering and hipbuilding Employers' Association. Decision.—(a) The rate pay of boiler scalers and men in black gangs to be 10s. p.d. 6½ hours on Monday to Friday inclusive, with a further 1s. d. as from the beginning of the first full pay period in June, 24; and 5s. 4d. for 4½ hours on Saturday, with a further 6d. from the beginning of the first full pay period in June, 1924. In allowance of 25 per cent. on plain time rates to be paid for saning tubes, back ends and uptakes of oil-fired boilers in lieu 1d. p.h. where now paid. (b) The rate of pay of firemen to allowance of 25 per cent. on plain time rates to be paid for aning tubes, back ends and uptakes of oil-fired boilers in lieu 1d. ph. where now paid. (b) The rate of pay of firemen to 13s. 6d. p.d. of 8½ hours on Monday to Friday inclusive, ha further 1s. p.d. as from the beginning of the first full period in June, 1924; and 7s. 3d. for 4½ hours on Saturday, ha further 6d. as from the beginning of the first full pay iod in June, 1924. The rate of pay of trimmers (when ployed) to be 13s. p.d. of 8½ hours on Monday to Friday lusive, with a further 1s. p.d. as from the beginning of the full pay period in June, 1924; and 7s. p.d. for 4½ is on Saturday, with a further 6d. as from the beginning of first full pay period in June, 1924. Time worked beyond be remunerated at present overtime rates. (c) The existing e rate for boys and youths to continue, with a bonus thereon to per cent. instead of the existing 25 per cent. (d) All er existing conditions to remain as at present. Effective, ept where otherwise stated, as from the date of resumption work. Issued 5th May, 1924. (908.)

Rass Finishers—Ashford—Grading.—The National Union Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. Decision.—That the lence submitted by the Union is not sufficient to warrant a urbance of the present grading of the men concerned. ed 5th May, 1924. (909.)

LASTONBURY—CLASSIFICATION—SCHEDULE A TO DECISION No.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railbection.—Glastonbury should be placed in Class V. for purpose of the above-mentioned Schedule. Issued 9th May, (910.)

MARINE SHOPS, PARKESTON QUAY—RATES OF PAY—DIFFERENTIAL.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Decision.—When working on repair work on board ship, the men concerned shall be paid 1s. a day, or part of a day, in addition to the scheduled rate. When working in a shop, they shall be paid the scheduled rate, except in the cases of any individual men to whom merit advances are payable. Effective from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 9th May, 1924. (911.)

AXLE TURNERS—MACHINISTS—RATING AS FULLY SKILLED CRAFTSMEN.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Decision.—Axle Turners: The Union's claim has not been established. Machinists: In the case of one man concerned, who had entered the company's service at a specific rate, such individual contract of employment must stand. With reference to the other men concerned they should, having regard to their special qualifications, be paid 46s. p.w., apart from the war wage or bonus. Effective from the beginning of the first full pay period following 29th February, 1924. Issued 9th May, 1924. (912.)

"WAGON CARPENTERS"—CLASSIFICATION UNDER DECISION NO. WAGON CARPENTERS —CLASSIFICATION UNDER DECISION NO. 728—SKILLED MEN ACCEPTING EMPLOYMENT AT LESS THAN SKILLED RATE.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Decision.—The Union's claim has not been established. The Decision is without prejudice to a consideration of the position held by one of the men concerned and the personal rate paid to him. Issued 9th May, 1004. (013.) 1924. (913.)

1924. (913.)

RAILWAY STORES DEPARTMENT STAFF—MEN EMPLOYED IN WAGES GRADES IN NORTH EASTERN AREA OF LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY—RATES OF WAGES—CONDITIONS.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Decision.—The basis rates of pay per normal working week for men performing the ordinary and customary duties of their class shall be as follows:—At Gateshead, Newcastle, Walkergate, North Shields, Tyne Dock, Darlington, Shildon, Hull (when employed), Stores Issuers (including Clothing Warehousemen, Stationery Searchers and Stores Vanmen): Special, 44s.; Grade I., 37s.; Grade II., 35s.; Grade III., 32s. Storesmen: Grade I., 31s.; Grade II., 30s. For the same grades at York (when employed): 43s., 36s., 34s., 31s., 30s. and 29s. respectively. At Gateshead—Greasehouse Labourers: Leading hand, 35s.; Greasemaker, 32s.; Cooper (Barrel Repairer), 39s.; Sponge Cloth Laundrymen—Labourers, 31s.; Engineman, 34s.; Fireman, 33s.; Ropemaker, 33s.; Hoistman, 35s.; Shunter, 39s.; Watchman, 34s. At Newcastle—Sheet Repairers, 34s.; leading hand, 36s.; At Darlington—Rullymen, 34s. These rates include 7s. p.w. of the war advance, so that there remains a war wage or bonus of 16s. 6d. p.w. payable in addition to the above rates. The working conditions specified in Schedule F. to Decision No. 728 shall be applied to the men concerned so far as applicable, and subject to certain reservations in favour of existing staff. Effective as from the begin. concerned so far as applicable, and subject to certain reserva-tions in favour of existing staff. Effective as from the begin-ning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 12th May, 1924. (914.)

Sugar Refiners.—The Transport and General Workers' Union v. The Greenock Sugar Refiners' Association. Application for a flat rate increase of 10s. per week on present wages. Decision.—The rates of pay of the adult male workers concerned employed in the Greenock Sugar Refineries should be advanced by 4s. per week. Effective from the beginning of the first full pay period in May, 1924. Issued 15th May, 1924.

COACH PAINTERS-ASHFORD-DECISION No. 728-GRADING. The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. Decision.—Those of the men concerned who are engaged upon work of the highest-class finish are entitled to be placed in Grade I. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 20th May, 1924. (916.)

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKING—RATES OF PAY—LOCAL AUTHORITY WITHDRAWING FROM JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL—PROPOSAL TO ADJUST RATES TO THOSE RECOMMENDED BY JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL.—The County Borough of Hastings v. The Municipal Employees' Association. Decision.—The proposal to reduce the lamplighters by 3s. p.w. is reasonable, but the proposal to reduce the other electricity employees by 6s. 9d. p.w. is not reasonable. The rates of pay of the latter employees (other than the blacksmith, carpenter and bricklayer) shall be reduced by 5s. p.w. The blacksmith, carpenter and bricklayer shall be paid the prevailing district rate in their respective crafts. Effective (where a reduction takes place) at the rate of 6d. p.w. at fortnightly intervals, as agreed between the parties. Issued 26th May, 1924. (917.)

LIGHT KEEPERS—CLAIM FOR INCREASE IN BASIC RATES—The ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKING-RATES OF PAY-LOCAL

Issued 26th May, 1924. (917.)

LIGHT KEEPERS—CLAIM FOR INCREASE IN BASIC RATES.—The Workers' Union v. The Corporation of Trinity House. Decision.—The basic rates of pay of the principal, assistant and supernumerary keepers shall be advanced by 6d. p.d., such increase to be taken into account for the purposes of the computation of bonus under the scale now in force. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 27th May, 1924. (918.)

HOSPITAL WORKERS—ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH—CLAIM FOR REVISION OF BASIC RATES OF WAGES AND ALLOWANCES—PROFICIENCY PAY.—The Trade Union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments and the National Asylum Workers' Union v. The Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments

ments. Decision.—The claim for an alteration in the system of payment and allowances of the cook, butler and labourer is not substantiated. The basic rates of wages of the male attendants concerned shall be revised as follows:—Ist, 2nd, 3rd and 4th years, 4s., 4s. 3d., 4s. 6d. and 4s. 9d. p.d. respectively; 5th and subsequent years, 5s. p.d. Certain rates of proficiency pay were laid down for those who had passed examinations. The claim that proficiency pay should be paid to all attendants with 10 years' service, whether they have passed examinations or not, has not been established; but the authorities are recommended to give individual consideration to the proficiency of the older members of the staff with a view to the grant of a suitable allowance where the circumstances warrant it. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 29th May, 1924. (919.)

Overtime—Signal Fitter—Condition 3 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. *Decision*.—The man in question having been employed on the day shift, his overtime rate for hours worked on week days in excess of the daily hours is time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and a half for all time there. on week days in excess of the dark hours is a mature to the first two hours and time-and-a-half for all time thereafter. If he had been employed on the night shift his overtime rate would be time-and-a-half for all overtime worked. Issued 30th May, 1924. (920.)

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

Newspaper Workers: Nottingham.—The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers v. The Provincial Wholesale Newsagents' Association. Difference: As to whether a worker employed by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons, at Nottingham, should be called upon to work 44½ hours or 48 hours for the wages of 75s. mentioned in the National Agreement. Mr. W. Addington Willis was appointed Conciliator under Section 2 (1) (c) of the Conciliation Act, 1896. Award: Members of the Union are not entitled to demand 75s. per week under the National Agreement unless they are pre-Award: Members of the Union are not entitled to demand 75s. per week under the National Agreement unless they are prepared to accept the working week of 48 day hours or 44 night hours, but are entitled to choose whether they will work under the terms of their local agreement—namely, 70s. per week of 44½ day hours or 42 night hours, or whether they will work under the terms of the National Agreement—namely, 75s. per week of 48 hours or 44 night hours. Issued 27th May, 1924. (I.R. 912/1924.)

SKILLED WORKERS: WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union, National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers and General Metal Workers, National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers, United Patternmakers' Association, National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics, National Union of Foundry Workers, Electrical Trades Union, Amalgamated Society of Scale, Beam and Weighing Machine Makers, United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers, and the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society v. The War Department. Difference: Claim on behalf of the members of the above-mentioned societies, employed as skilled workers within Woolwich Arsenal, for the on behalf of the members of the above-mentioned societies, employed as skilled workers within Woolwich Arsenal, for the reinstatement of the last two cuts of 5s. 6d., which were effected in August and September, 1922, from the bonus payable to the above classes. Board of Arbitration: Mr. Harold Morris, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. J. Gregorson (Employers' Representative), and Mr. F. Bramley (Workpeople's Representative). Mr. C. F. Waters, Ministry of Labour, Secretary of the Board. Award: The sum of 3s. in each cut, making a total of 6s. altogether, should be restored as from the first full pay day in February, 1924. Issued 2nd May, 1924. (I.R. 217/2/1924.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

BAKERS: CARNOUSTIE.—Scottish Union of Bakers and Confectioners v. The Carnoustie Master Bakers' Association. Difference: Demand by the employers for a 5s. reduction in wages. This demand was withdrawn in favour of one for a general early this demand was withdrawn in layour of one for a general early start without extra pay. Agreement: Agreement was reached at a Joint Conference that existing wages should be maintained to end of April, 1925, that men starting at 4 a.m. should receive 2s. 6d. per week extra, and that eight days' holiday with pay should be given in lieu of Sunday sponging. Other conditions to remain as in 1923-24 agreement. Agreed 2nd May, 1924. (I.R. 448/1924.)

BAKERS: PERTH.—Scottish Union of Bakers and Confectioners (Perth Branch) v. Perth and District Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association. Difference: Claim by the Union for increase of wages, which only about 50 per cent. of the employers were willing to concede. Agreement: It was agreed that an advance of 2s. 6d. per week be given (new minimum wage for journeymen to be 70s. per week), nine days' holiday with pay instead of six in lieu of Sunday sponging, and a new scale of wages for apprentices. Other working conditions agreed upon. Agreed 7th May, 1924. (I.R. 448/1924.)

BAKERS: WISHAW AND DISTRICT.—Scottish Union of

Bakers and Confectioners (Wishaw Branch) v. Wishaw and District Co-operative Societies. Difference: Claim by the Union for the settlement of the wages, hours and holiday agreement for the year 1924-25. Agreement: Agreement was reached that wages should be 75s. per week, with an increase or decrease of 1s. 6d. for every variation of 5 points in the cost of living index figure (basis figure to be 74), and that 12 days' holiday, including 6 in lieu of Sunday sponging, should be given. Agreed 23rd May, 1924. (I.R. 448/1924.)

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

COLD STORAGE WORKERS: LONDON.—Transport and General Vorkers' Union v. Up-Town Cold Storage Managers' Comittee. Difference: Claim by the Union for an increase of 7s. 2d. per week as an equated rate of the 1s. per day increase of to dockers, which became operative on 2nd June, 1924. Agreement: That the wages of permanent men shall be increased by 7s. 2d. per week, casual men by 11d. per day, and ordinary overtime rates from 2s. to 2s. 2d. per hour as from 2nd June, 1924. Signed 13th May, 1924. (I.R. 472/1924.)

Boiler Cleaners and Ship Scrapers: London,—The National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, The United Society of Boiler Scalers and Stokehole Labourers, and The Transport and General Workers' Union v. The London and District Employers Association of Boiler Cleaners and Ship Scrapers. Difference Claim by the Unions for increase in wages and certain modifical contents of the India Scrapers. tions of the working agreement. Agreement: The worker to receive an increase of 6d. per day as from 2nd June 1924. Certain other working conditions agreed upon. Agreed 3rd May, 1924. (I.R. 886/1924.)

COVENT GARDEN PORTERS: LONDON.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. T. J. Poupart, Ltd. Difference: Claim the Union for increased porterage rates. Agreement: present method of porterage payment amended. Other work conditions agreed upon. Signed 28th May, 1924. (I

FLOUR MILLERS: LEICESTER AND NUNEATON.—The Transport and General Workers' Union v. F. R. Thomstone and Son and Nuneaton Flour Mills, Ltd. Difference: Claim by the Union for recognition of the holiday payments in accordance with the Joint Industrial Council National Agreement in the trade. Agreement: The firms agreed to pay the amounts due for statutory holidays and to pay for the holiday at Whitsuntide, but are not prepared, in the present condition of the trade, to guarantee 6 days' summer holiday with pay. Agreed 22nd May, 1924. (I.R. 994/1924.)

CHEMICAL WORKERS: GLASGOW.—National Union of General CHEMICAL WORKERS: GLASGOW.—National Union of General Workers v. Messrs. Henry Ellison, Ltd. Difference: Dismiss of a workman for refusing to work part of the meal hour order to complete the loading of a lorry. Agreement: It was agreed to reinstate the workman concerned subject to the right of the management to discharge him with one week's wag forthwith. Agreed 14th May, 1924. (I.R. 961/1924.)

BREWERY WORKERS: STRATFORD-ON-AVON.-Workers' Union v. Messrs. Flower and Sons, Ltd. Difference: Claim by the Union for a general advance of 6s, on the ground that this amount would bring their wages up to 5s. less than the wages in the Burton Breweries, a difference which had been maintained since June, 1923. Agreement: It was agreed to refer the matter in dispute to arbitration. Agreed 28th May, 1924.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

ORDERS.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order J. (33), dated 22nd May, 1924, confirming the variation of general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for femals workers employed on hessian weaving as double-loom weavers in the areas of Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee and Tayport, and specifying 26th May, 1924, as the date from which such variations should become effective.

Copies of this Order may be obtained from H.M. Stationer, Office, at the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETT.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Northern Ireland).
Order N.I.H.M. (11), dated the 13th May, 1924, confirming general minimum time-rates and general overtime rates and the cancellation of piece-work basis time-rates for female work the Retail Branch of the trade, and specifying the 19th 1924, as the date from which these rates and the cancellation rates are effective.

General Minimum time-rates.—Female workers of 21 years of General Minimum time-rates.—Female workers of 21 years age and over, with not less than two years' experience at learnership, 73d. per hour in Belfast and Londonderry, 7dd. I hour in other areas. Other female workers (except learner 63d. per hour in Belfast and Londonderry, 6dd. per hour other areas, with lower rates for learners according to perform the second of learnership.

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

Order N.I.H.H.G. (25 and 26), dated the 31st May, 19, confirming general minimum time-rates and general overling rates for certain male workers, and specifying the 5th June 1924, as the date from which these rates are effective. General Minimum time-rates.—Lappers who have served apprenticeship of 5 years, 1s. 4d. per hour in areas within 30 miles of Belfast; 1s. 2½d. per hour in other areas.

Measurers and sample makers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, 1s. 4½d. per hour in areas within 30 miles of Belfast; 1s. 2¾d. per hour in other areas.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.T.R.B. (19), dated the 13th May, 1924, confirming minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and specifying the ay, 1924, as the date from which these rates are effective. th May, 1924, as the date from which these rates are effective. General Minimum time-rates.—(a) Female workers of 20 years age and over, employed on special operations, 8\frac{3}{4}d. per hour areas with population of 4,000 or under; 9\frac{3}{4}d. per hour areas; (b) Female workers of 19 years of age and over, ployed as buttonholers, machinists, etc., 7\frac{3}{4}d. and 8\frac{1}{4}d. per nor in respective areas; (c) Other female workers (except rners), 5\frac{3}{4}d. and 6\frac{1}{2}d. per hour in respective areas; with lower as for learners according to period of learnership. Plece work basis time-rates.—Workers of class (a) above, 9\frac{1}{2}d. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per hour. Workers of class (b) above, 8\frac{1}{4}d. and 9\frac{1}{4}d. hour. Workers of class (c) above, 5\frac{3}{4}d. and 6\frac{1}{2}d. per hour.

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

Lower wage rates have become operative as from 1st June, 1924, in the following trades:—

Chain Trade (Great Britain).

Reduction of 5 per cent., to operate while "Cost of Living" gure is not more than 72, but more than 63, from the minimum ates specified in the Notice C. (17), issued by the Trade Board.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade (Great Britain).

Reductions of ½d. and ¾d. per hour for various classes of adult male workers and of ½d. per hour for adult female workers, to operate while "Cost of Living" figure is less than 12 and not less than 63. The rates in operation during such period are set out in Col. VI. of the Notice I. (14), issued by

OTICES OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDERS.

Following upon consideration of reports dated 24th May, 1924, by Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C., of the Public Inquiry celd by him with regard to the scope of the Stamped or Pressed letal Wares Trade Board and the Button-making Trade Board, he Minister of Labour has now issued Notices of Intention to make Special Orders, varying by way of correction the descriptions of the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade and of the Button-making Trade, for purposes of the Trade Boards cots, 1909 and 1918. Copies of the Notices and draft Special orders can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending March 31st, 1924. Home Office. (Cmd. 2134: price 2d.)

Dock Labour.—Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning the threatened stoppage of work at the coal exporting ports of Great Britain, 1924. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2149: price 3d.) (See page 195.)

EMIGRATION .- Report to the President of the Oversea Settlement Committee from the Delegation appointed to inquire into conditions affecting British settlers in Australia, May, 1924. (Cmd. 2132: price 4s.)

FACTORIES BILL, 1924.—Memorandum showing the extent to which the Bill differs from the existing law. Home Office. (Cmd. 2159; price 6d.) (See page 195.)

FACTORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—Report of the Departmental Committee on medical examination of young persons for factory employment. Home Office. (Cmd. 2135: price 6d.) (See page 196.)

Housing.—(1) Fourth interim report of the Inter-departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's report for month of May, 1924. (Cmd. 2153: price 6d.) (2) Housing (financial provisions). Memorandum explaining financial resolution. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 2151: price 3d.) (3) Report of Rents Tribunal appointed under Article VII. of the Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations, 1919. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication: price 1s.) lication: price 1s.)

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE.—Fourth annual report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, to 31st December, 1923. (S.O. publication: price 1s. 3d.) (See page 197.)

MINING.—(1) Miners' Welfare Fund. Second report (1923) of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to allocate the Fund. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication: price 2s.) (See page 194.) (2) "Safety First." How accidents in and about mines could have been avoided. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication: price 1d.) (3) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st December, 1923. (S.O. publication: price 4d.)

SAFETY.—Fencing and other safety precautions for power presses. Safety pamphlet No. 9. Home Office. (S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.)

Savings Banks.—(1) National Debt. (Savings Bank and Friendly Societies) accounts to November 20th, 1921. (2) Post Office Savings Bank. Accounts of all deposits received and paid during the year ended December 31st, 1922. (S.O. publications: price 1s. 6d. and 6d. respectively.) (3) Return relating to trustee savings banks for the years ending the 20th day of November, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. (H.C. 244, 1920: price 6d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1923. An account of the Unemployment Fund, 3rd July, 1922, to 1st July, 1923, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. (H.C. 81: price 3d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1924. ADMIRALTY.

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

H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Portland Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Bars: H. J. Skelton & O., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chatham: Tar: South Metropolitan as Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Rosyth: Road Metal: Forth warry Co., Ltd., Preston hill, Inverkeithing.—Tar for Road Purposes: J. Ross & Co. (Lime Wharf), Ltd., Falkirk.

ADMIRALTY

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Ambulances, Motor: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—
ladges, Embroidered: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.;
Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., condon, W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.;
James, London, W.; G. Kenning & Son, Ltd., London, C.; Nutting & Kent, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stephen Simpson, reston, Lancs; Stokoe & Co., London, S.W.; Virgo & Co., condon, S.W.—Batteries: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., danchester; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Hart Accumutor Co., Ltd., London, E.; Tudor Accumulator Co., Dukindd.—Belting, Balata: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, E.—Buffalo Hides and Leather Binding: J. T. Hart & Sons, condon, S.E.—Brushes, Rammer and Sponge: Chadwick & adon, S.E.—Brushes, Rammer and Sponge: Chadwick & apcock, Ltd., London, W.C.; S. D. Warren & Co., London, Brushes, Tooth: W. R. Speer & Sons, London, E.—Caps, the Cloth: S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—Caps, Blue Cloth,

with Peaks: E. Altman, Ltd., Aldershot; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.; Zeffertt & Son, Portsmouth,—Gaps, White Duck: J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—Carpenters' and Joiners' Work: Lawson & Co., Glasgow; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Edred Marshall, Plymouth, A. J. Norris, Portsea; Mumford & Sons, Ltd., Plymouth.—Cloths, Cleaning: B. Kershaw & Co. (1920), Ltd., Manchester.—Compasses: Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Paisley; Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., London, S.E.—Condensers, W/T: The Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Couplings, Hose, Gunmetal: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Couplings, Hose, Gunmetal: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Belfast; McCrum, Watson & Mercer, Ltd., Belfast; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Earthenware Articles, Miscellaneous: W. Adams & Sons, Tunstall; Bishop & Stonier, Ltd., Hanley; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Geo. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Myott, Son & Co., Cobridge; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Earthenware, Seamen's Basins and Plates: W. Adams & Sons, Tunstall; Bishop & Stonier, Ltd., Hanley; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Earthenware, Seamen's Basins and Plates: W. Adams & Sons, Tunstall; Bishop & Stonier, Ltd., Hanley; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Electric Lamps: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Electrodes: Alloy Welding Processes, Ltd., London, N.—Fans, Turbo: Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Frameworks: Westminster Eng. Co., Ltd., Willesden. Gowns, Operation: Hobson & Sons (Lon with Peaks: E. Altman, Ltd., Aldershot; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., Gowns, Operation: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London,

S.E.—Gymnastic Apparatus: Frank Bryan, London, S.E.; F. H. Ayres, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Smith, London, W.C.; Wilkinson, Sword Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. G. Spalding & Bros., Ltd., London, W.C.—Hoists: Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Hoses, Leather Suction and Delivery: Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Jean, Brown: W. N. Berry & Sons, Earby, Colne.—Jute, Goods: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Machine, Drilling and Boring, etc.: Hulse & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Milk, Unsweetened, Condensed: Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Staverton, Ashbourne, Salisbury.—Motor Alternators and Spares: Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Oak Blocks, English: A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; J. Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead; H. Longley & Sons, East Grinstead; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; J. S. Elliott & Son, Cranleigh.—Pipes, Bends, Valves, etc.: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Porcelain China Articles: J. Aynsley & Sons, Longton; Bishop & Stonier, Ltd., Hanley; Crown Staffordshire Porcelain Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; A. B. Jones & Sons, Longton; Geo. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Rollers, Plate Bending: Hugh Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Salt: The Stafford Salt & Alkali Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Scuttles, Flashtight: Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Serge, White: Joseph Smith & Co., Greetland.—Shoes, Black, Leather: Manfield & Sons, Ltd., Northampton.—Surgical Dressings: Arthur Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Benjamin Lees & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. G. Taylor, Saltley; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Telephone Leads: Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.—Timber for Cases: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Thread: Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn, Ulster; Henry Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast; Leads: Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.—Timber for Gases:
A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Thread: Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn, Ulster; Henry Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast; Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Twill, Brown: The Union Mill Co., Manchester.—Twines: The Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport; The Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Valves, Slide, Ventilation: Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.—Valves, Vent: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead, Edinburgh.—Vests and Drawers (net cotton): I. & R. Morley, Nottingham.—Winches, Kite Balloon: Skegness Enterprises, Ltd. (Mr. Gibbs), London, E.C.—Wood Goods, Manufactured: J. H. Ellis & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Laird & Son, Ltd., Ayr; Joseph Reynolds, Chesham; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Dyne & Evens, London, E.; Kendal Handle Co., Ltd., Kendal; E. & W. Coward, Ulverston; John Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., Coward, Ulverston; John Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., Thatcham; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley; Bamber & Calder, Burscough, Lancs; John Nicholls & Sons, Wolverhampton; Stephen Pinnock, Thatcham; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newbury.

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminium Ingot: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Argyleshire.—
Asbestos Metallic Belting: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Asbestos Protected Metal Sheets: The Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—Barrows, Stable: J. Edwards & Son, Ltd., Inkpen; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Bedsteads: Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.—Boards, Glazed: T. Lumb & Co., Ltd., Skipton.—Brushes, Flue: Francis, W., & Sons, London, S.E.—Brushes, Paint: Millwood, J. T., & Son, London, S.E.; Vowles, W. H., & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—Brushes, Sweeping, Hand: Mess & Paddock, Ltd., Bolton.—Caps, Bearskin: L. Silberston, London, E.—Caps, Forage: L. Silberston, London, E.—Cars, Open Touring: A. E. Gould, Ltd., London, W.—Cases, Wood, Packing: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.; Lawson & Co., Glasgow.—Casks, Vat: Tyson & Co. (Millwall), Ltd., London, E.—Cioth, All Wool: J. Hind & Co., Ltd., Bradford; L. Seegar & Co., Bradford.—Collars, Head, Stable: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.—Copper, Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Copper, Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C., Copper, Sheet: H. H. Vivian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Curtains, Mosquito, M.S.: Thos. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; G.S.: Frank Lane, London, E.C.—Drums, Oli: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Hides, Enamelled: Bryant & Co., London, S.E.—Hides, Enamelled: Bryant & Co., London, S.E.—Hides, Enamelled: Bryant & Co., London, S.E.—Hides: J. S. Deed & Sons, London, W.C.—Hose Pipes, Waterway: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—Laese, Shoe, Brown: Fair Bros. & Co., Leicester.—Lamps, Side Oil, Car: Powel & Hanmer, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lead, Alloyed: Copper, Pass & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—Mattress Cases, Single: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—Mattress Cases, Single: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—Mattresses, Officers: Chas. Fox, Ltd., London, W.—Hetal, Rod (G): King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Eirmingham.—Mor Bodies: T. H. Gill & Son, London, W.—Motor Chassis, Lorry: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd.

& Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Whitworth & Co., Ltd.; Luddenden Foot, Yorks.—Sheets, Barrack: J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Cookstown—Shoes, Highland: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—Sleeper, Greosoted: Wm. Christie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Stoves and Ranges: Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert, Stirlingshire.—Tartan, Highland: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Peebles.—Tents, Store: Thos. Briggs, Ltd. London, E.C.—Wheels Grinding: The Universal Grinding Wheel Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Works Services: Maintenance Works: At Hounslow: The Ashford Builders' Co., Ltd., Ashford, Middlesex. At Chester and District: J. Hayes, Shrewsbury. At Beverley: Jaram & Son, Scarborough. At Dorchester: Jenkins, Hitt & Grant, Ltd., Weymouth. At Weymouth: Jenkins, Hitt & Grant, Ltd., Weymouth. At Weymouth: Jenkins, Hitt & Grant, Ltd., Weymouth. At Landguard, etc.: W. Laughton, Bedford. At Exeter: Playfair, Toole, Ltd., Southampton. At Winchester: H. G. Ross Netley Abbey, Hants. At Burscough: James Whittle, Ormskirk.—Building Works and Services: At Holme-next-the-Sea, Hunstanton: F. R. Hipperson, Norwich. R.A.O.C. Depot, Didcot A. & S. Wheater, Ltd., London, W.C.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Blackburn Aero. Co., Ltd., Leeds; Gloucestershin Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Aircraft (Reconditioning) Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft Spares: H. (Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; De Hawland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd. Hayes, Middlesex; Blackburn Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Leeds; A. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Vickers, Ltd. London, S.W.—Aviation Spirit (Malta): Assist Petroleum Co. Ltd., London, E.C.—Balloons, Kite: Spencer & Sons, London, N.—Boxes, Airmen's: T. H. Adamson & Sons, London, S.W.—Bricks, Facing: Thornback Brick Co., Ltd., Westeliff-on-&a Cattybrook Brick Co., Ltd., Bristol; Elliott Bros., Ltd., South ampton; Blue Bricks (Oldbury), Ltd., Oldbury, near Birming ham; W. T. Lamb & Sons, London, E.C.; Eaglescliffe Bricks Ltd., Eaglescliffe, Durham.—Building Works Service: Externa Services (Spittlegate): E. J. Edwards, Norwich. Batter Booster (Spittlegate): The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd. London, S.W. Officers' Quarters (Halton): F. O. Foster & Co. Ltd., Hitchin. External Services (Harlescott): G. Percy Treat ham, Ltd., Birmingham. Married Quarters (Hawkinge): J. G. Parsons & Sons, Folkestone. Officers' Quarters (Leuchars): W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Married Quarters (Worth Down): Playfair, Toole, Ltd., Southampton. Married quarter (Felixstowe): Harry J. Linzell, Ltd., Felixstowe. Steel Locks (Flowerdown): G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., Green wich. Reconditioning Officers' Mess (Farnborough): H. J. Goodall & Sons, Basingstoke. Married Quarters (Lee on Solent) John Hunt, Gosport.—Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd. London, E.C.—Clips, P.R. Tubing: Hunt & Turner, Witton, Br. mingham.—Debrie High Speed Camera: Agence Debrie, London W.—Engine (Aircraft), Development, Test on: The Bristo Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engine (Aircraft) Spares: Rol Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine (Aircraft) Stands: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engine (Aircraft) Type, Test on: Napier & Son, Ltd., Coventry.—Gas Starter Fittings: The Engineem & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Horse Hair: A. I. McLair & Co., Ltd., Glasgow: W. Orr, Wooburn Green, Buks. L. & J. McCrae, Ltd., Glasgow:—Hose Pipes: F. Reddaway Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Inner Tubes: Capon, Heaton & Caces: Excelsior Radiator Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Patchromatic Plates: Wellington & Ward, Elstall, Herts.—Patr Pumps: De Havilland Aero. Co., Edgware.—Radiators in Cases: Excelsior Radiator Co., Leds., Eapson Tyre Ba Ltd., London, E.C.—Balloons, Kite: Spencer & Sons, London, —Boxes, Airmen's: T. H. Adamson & Sons, London, S.W. Bricks, Facing: Thornback Brick Co., Ltd., Westeliff-on-Se Ltd., Ramsbottom.—Shock Absorber Cord: Luke, Turner & Co Leicester; Whiteley Exerciser, Ltd., London, S.E.—Stoves, Oi The Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tyres: Rapson Tyre & Jac Co., Ltd., New Malden.—Timber (Imported Swedish): Demy Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Weighing Machines: De & Millward, Ltd., Birmingham.—W/T Valves: The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

POST OFFICE.

Batteries: Cardiff Head Post Office: The D.P. Battery Countries.—Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Draing-in and Jointing: Barbados, B.W.I.: Siemens Bros. & Countries. Cable Ltd., London, S.E. Plymouth-Polmarkyn: Pirelli-General Cable Ltd., London, S.E. Ltd., London, S.E. Plymouth-Polmarkyn: Pirelli-General Cal Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Conduits, Laying: Shrewsbur Leicester (Stoneygate and Northbridge): Whittaker Ellis, Lt London, S.W. Canonbury, N.; Stoke Newington (Chun Street): W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hammersmi (Fulham Palace Road); Pevensey and Uckfield (Sussex): Hark Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Aldridge (Staffs), Streetley & Castle Bromwich-Water Orton (Warwickshire); Birmingha (Edgbaston) Harborne; Seaford (Sussex); Wigan-Atherto Birmingham-Stratford-on-Avon (Section II.); Birmingha Stratford-on-Avon (Section III.): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd. Northfield, Birmingham. Higher Broughton (Manchester Penzance and St. Ives (Cornwall); Canterbury: J. Moffat, Osterley

worth, Middlesex. Bakewell, Darley Dale and Ripley (Derbyel): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Grappenhall, Warrington. St. cras; Deptford, etc.; Willesden, etc.; Leighi-on-Sea and Danger, (Essex); Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: O. Summers, London, N. Feltham (Middlesex); Shoreham nt); Finsbury, etc.; Hollorn-Putney Junction; Thatcham ks): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Woolwich the East); Tilbury New Exchange Area and Grays: Howard cow, London, N.W. Westminster and Chelsea: Alexander mson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Cambridge th and East); London-Derby (N. Mid. Section I.); London-by (N. Mid. Section II.): C. S. Tomlinson, South Normannear Alfreton.—Sale and Knutsford (Cheshire): A. Monk & Irlam, Lancs. Camberwell, etc.: F. R. Hipperson, London, London-Derby (Eastern Sec. I.): London-Derby (Eastern H.); Lowestoft-Benacre; London-Southend: Kettle & Son, rborough. Hastings: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. tage (Berks.); Lavant (Sussex); Wembley: J. A. Ewart, London, S.W. London-Derby (N. Mid. Sec. III.); London-by (N. Mid. Sec. IV.): W. Dobson, Edinburgh. London-by (N. Mid. Sec. IV.): London-Derby (N. Mid. Sec. VI): g & Matthews, London, E.C. Prescot, Walton and Crosby: Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester. Cardiff-Caerphilly and philly; Fishguard: G. Fred Leadbeter, Newport, Mon.—Julits with Pneumatic Tube—Laying: Rathbone Place, Oxford et, W.: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C.—Loading Mans—Constructing: Birmingham-Coventry: E. E. Jeavons & Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Power Plant: Gloucester Telephonic sector Station: Newport (Mon.) Telephonic Repeater Station: rth, Middlesex. Bakewell, Darley Dale and Ripley (Derby-Constructing: Birmingham-Coventry: E. E. Jeavons & Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Power Plant: Gloucester Telephonic ter Station; Newport (Mon.) Telephonic Repeater Station: on Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors: The D.P. by Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Ruston prinsby, Ltd., Lincoln, for Engines.—Telephone Exchange ment: Hove; West Hartlepool; Hartlepool: Siemens Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors: The Hart Accumu-Co., Ltd., Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E. for Batteries; The Co., Ltd., Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E. for Batteries; The h Electric Co., Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, W.C., for hing Machines; Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ring-Machines. Preston (Brighton); Portslade (Brighton); Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: The Accumulator Co., Ltd., Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E., for hies; The English Electric Co., Ltd., Queen's House, Kings-W.C., for Charging Machines. Rottingdean (Brighton); le Royal Asylum (Cheshire): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., n, S.E. MacFarlane, Lang & Co., Ltd. (Glasgow); Fas-Johnson, Ltd. (E.C.); Lloyd's Packing Warehouses, Ltd. hester); Cardiff Royal Infirmary: The Relay Automatic one Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sloane: Western Electric Co., London, W.C. Brighouse: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, try. Sub-Contractors: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakeflephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sloane: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Brighouse: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, oventry. Sub-Contractors: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bake-ell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelms-ord, for Charging Machine.—Telephonic Repeater Station (Temorary) Equipment: Leeds: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wireless Station—Transformers: Rugby: The Brush Ilectrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.

Apparatus, Fire Alarm: A. C. Brown, London, E.C.; Walters International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; henix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., Hendon.—Apparatus, flephonic: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; hitsh L.M. Ericsson Manfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry: International Electric Co., Ltd., Endon, N.; Phœnix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., fendon, Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Sterling flephone and Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C., Sterling flephone and Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Sterling flephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Packing: Calders, Ltd., oventry; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson and Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.E.; Inion Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.—Coils, Loading: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion C on Junction, Manchester; Pritchett and Gold & E.P.S. Co., Dagenham, Essex.—Coils, Loading: Western Electric Co., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, On-on-Trent; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead, Shefikey Engineering Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Oakes and Co., Jacksdale, Notts; Sutton and Co. (Overtield, Overseal.—Extinguishers, Fire: Pyrene & Co., Ltd., Ind., N.—Jars, Glass: Bagley and Co., Ltd., Knottingley, Co., Ltd., Overseal.—Extinguishers, Fire: Pyrene & Co., Ltd., S.—Jelly, Petroleum: Kingfisher (24881), Leeds, Leeds.—Ps. Gycle: Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lamps, Indiesta, Co., Ltd., London, E.; Quirk, Barton and Burns, St. Ins.—Maintenance Parts for Tricycles: The Receiver and Lager, Alldays and Onions, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham. Lils, Rosehead: Thos. Parish and Son, Halesowen.—Paper: Popper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Townshend, Hook and Co., Snodland, Kent.—Pipe, C.I.: Birtley Iron Co., Birtley, Ming and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Rods, Stay: Bullers, Ltd., On, Staffs.; Chas. Richards and Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Pes, Lead: G. Farmiloe and Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Sleeves, Pr. Samuel O'Neill and Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Manchester.—Pers, Principal Condenses of the Condense of the Con sper: Samuel O'Neill and Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Sleeves, sper: Samuel O'Neill and Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Manchester.—older: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; E. owles, Hounslow.—Tricycles: James Cycle Co., Ltd., Greet, imingham.—Tyres: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—fre, Bronze: T. Bolton and Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; Richard

Johnson and Nephew, Ltd., Beswick; Frederick Smith and Co., Manchester.—Wire, Enamelled: International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.—Zincs, Road: Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson and Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Conveyance of Mails: Ashwood's Shipping and Motor Transport, Margate.—Helton-le-Hole P.O., Alterations: W. Sparrow, Helton-le-Hole.

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"Activo": Le Mesurier, London, E.C.—Angles, M.S.: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Apparatus: F. E. Becker & Co., London, E.C.—Bags: Levy Bros. & Knowles, London, E.C.—Bandages: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Blankets: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Boiler, Marine: J. Neilson & Son. Ltd., Glasgow.—Boilers: Cochrane & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan, Scotland.—Books: L. Reeve & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Boots: S. Walker, Walgrave, Northampton; Adams Bros., Raunds, Northants.—Brickmaking Plant: J. Whitehead & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Bridgework: Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd. Northants.—Brickmaking Plant: J. Whitehead & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Bridgework: Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire.—Buoys: J. Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.—Cable, etc.: Callender's Cable & Constn. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Callers Boxes: Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Candles: Price's Patent Candle Co., London, E.C.—Canvas: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Beynon Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., King William Street, E.C.—Chains: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Clothing: D. Payne & Sons, Hinckley; T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—Coal Tar: J. Greenshields & Co., Glasgow.—Concrete Mixers: Ransome Machinery Co. (1920), Ltd., London, S.W.—Cotton Wool: R. Bailey & Sons, Stockport.—Crane: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cranes: S. Butler & Co., Ltd., Stanningley, near Leeds.—Drill: A. S. Henry & Co., Manchester; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Engine, Oil: Blackstone & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Explosives: Nobels Explosives Co., London, S.W.—Generator, etc.: Soluce Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Indexes for Water Meters, etc.: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Instruments: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Ironwork, etc.: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Lathes: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lead Wood: Lead Wood Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent.—Letter Boxes, etc.: W. T. Allen & Co., London, S.E.—Linotype Machiner, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lorries, etc.: Dennis Brothers, Ltd., Guildford.—Muntz Metal: Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Neokharsivan: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—Nevarsenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Hinshelwood & Co., Glasgow.—Oil and Grease: C. White & Co., Ltd., Harrow.—Oils: Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Rotherhithe.—Paint: Red Hand Composition London E.C.—Tothey Paint: Co. Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Hinshelwood & Co., Glasgow.—Oil and Grease: C. White & Co., Ltd., Harrow.—Oils: Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Rotherhithe.—Paint: Red Hand Composition, London, E.C.—Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.—Paper: C. Morgan & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; J. 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