# MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XXXIII.—No. 4.]

APRIL, 1925.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during March. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 23rd March, 1925, was 11·4, compared with 11·6 at 23rd February, 1925, and 9·9 at 24th March, 1924. Among the members of those Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 9·0 at the end of March, 1925, compared with 9·4 at the end of February, 1925, and with 7·8 at the end of March, 1924. The total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 30th March, 1925, was approximately 1,249,000, of whom 959,000 were men and 228,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 23rd February, 1925, it was 1,287,000, of whom 980,000 were men and 239,000 were women; at 31st March, 1924, it was 1,094,000, of whom men numbered 812,000, and women 218,000.

Employment was good on the whole with coach-builders and brickmakers, with skilled operatives (other than painters) in the building trades, and in some branches of the cotton trade; it was fairly good with millsawyers, in the furnishing, silk, and carpet trades, and in some sections of the metal and printing trades. In the wool textile industry, in coal mining, in the iron and steel industry, in tinplate manufacture, and in the marine and heavy engineering trades, in textile machinery manufacture, and in the shipbuilding industry, it was bad.

Among the principal industries, those which showed most improvement were tinplate manufacture, and the clothing and building trades. In coal mining and in the wool textile and linen industries there was a decline.

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported in March resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 70,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate reduction of about £7,250 in the weekly wages of over 380,000 workpeople. These statistics, however, are exclusive of changes in the rates of wages of agricultural labourers, a considerable number of whom received increases in wages as a result of Orders which came into operation during March under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation)

The principal classes of workpeople who received increases in rates of wages were agricultural labourers in many counties, men employed in the light castings industry, and workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire. Other groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included iron puddlers and millmen in the North of

England, optical instrument makers in London, certain classes of soap and candle workers, asbestos workers, furniture removers and warehousemen in London.

The principal group of workpeople whose wages were reduced consisted of coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, where the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced by the equivalent of rather less than 1 per cent. on current rates. There were also small reductions in the wages of coal miners in the Radstock district, coke-oven and by-product workers in Durham and South Yorkshire, and iron ore miners in Cumberland.

During the first three months of 1925 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics are compiled, have resulted in net increases amounting to over £68,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 725,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £27,000 in those of nearly 600,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1924 there were net increases of over £206,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 1,700,000 workpeople, and net reductions of nearly £36,000 in the weekly wages of 590,000 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st April the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 75 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 79 per cent. at 28th February, 1925. For food alone the corresponding percentages were 70 and 76 respectively. The fall in the percentages is mainly due to seasonal reductions in the prices of eggs and of milk.

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

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 55. In addition, 25 disputes which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in March (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 44,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during March was about 161,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 13,000 workpeople involved and 85,000 days lost in the previous month.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first three months of 1925 was about 321,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 67,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1924 were 2,068,000 days and 287,000 workpeople respectively.

# HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES OF PAY IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

A COMPREHENSIVE enquiry designed to obtain statistics of earnings and hours of labour in 1924, is now being instituted by the Ministry of Labour (see the March, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE, page 77), but some time will necessarily elapse before this inquiry can be completed. A considerable amount of information as to the normal completed. A considerable amount of information as to the normal full-time hours of labour, and as to the rates of pay for overtime, may, however, be derived from a study of the collective agreements which have been arrived at by the employers' associations and trade unions in many industries; and in view of the widespread attention which is being attracted to these questions, as shown by numerous inquiries received by the Ministry, it has seemed convenient that a summary of this information should be made available.

A Table is accordingly given on page 138, showing, for the principal industries in respect of which particulars are available, the hours of labour and overtime rates of pay (on week-days) generally recognised

labour and overtime rates of pay (on week-days) generally recognised by the employers' associations and trade unions concerned under the provisions of collective agreements or arbitration awards. In the case of trades to which the Trade Boards Acts have been applied, the hours shown are those specified, in the Orders issued by the Trade Boards, in respect of which the statutory minimum rates of pay apply, and beyond which the overtime rates are applicable, and the overtime rates of pay shown are those specified in the Orders.

#### Hours of Labour.

Under the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, the normal weekly working hours of women and of young persons (under 18 years of age) are limited to a maximum of 55½ in textile factories and 60 in non-textile factories and workshops. Under the operation, however, of the agreements arrived at by employers' associations and trade unions, of arbitration awards to which such organisations are parties, or of Trade Board Orders, the normal full-time weekly hours of labour are, in general, considerably less, both in the principal organised industries in which collective agreements have been arrived at and in those trades to which the Trade Boards Acts have been applied. In general, the normal working week in these industries is one of 48 hours or less, except in the case of certain industries organised on the shift system, in which, owing to the nature of the process, work is carried on continuously, and some of the work-people, though working 8 hours per day or shift, may periodically work more than six shifts a week. The principal groups of such workers known to the Department are the following:—

Pig Iron Manufacture (Process workers). Steel Smelting (Gas producermen and certain other classes who are required to work at week-ends).

Heavy Chemical Manufacture (Shift workers). Lead Smelting (Process workers).

Spelter Manufacture (Process workers).
Electricity Supply (Shift workers in certain districts).
Gas Manufacture (Shift workers in certain districts).

As already indicated, the available information in regard to hours of labour relates, in the main, to industries in which collective bargaining prevails. Little information is available as to the hours in other industries, but it is known that there are workers in some industries and services in which few, if any, agreements exist, whose hours exceed 48 per week, for instance, domestic servants and some shop assistants. In agriculture the hours of labour in respect of which minimum rates of wages have been fixed for respect of which minimum rates of wages have been fixed for ordinary labourers by the Agricultural Wages Board vary in different districts. In some cases the hours are 48 in winter and 50 to 54 in summer, in others they are 50 to 54 all the year round and in one district they are 48 all the year round. Other cases in which the normal weekly hours appear from the collective agreements, etc., to exceed 48 include surface workers at ironstone mines in Cleveland, levers lace makers (twist hands) at Derby and Nottingham, lace embroidery workers at Nottingham, tugboatmen on the River Tees, and donkeymen at the Southampton and Mersey Docks.

In the majority of cases the agreements fixing the present hours

of labour in the various industries have come into operation since the beginning of 1919. Before the war, the hours normally worked were, in general, considerably longer. In 1906, for example, the results of the general Enquiry into Earnings and Hours of Labour showed that in industries other than mining and agriculture less than one-tenth of the workpeople covered by the inquiry had a normal week of under 50 hours, about three-quarters had a normal week of 50 to 57 hours, and rather more than one-tenth worked week of 50 to 57 hours, and rather more than one-tenth worked over 58 hours, the general average being about 54 to 55 hours. The following Table, showing the numbers of workpeople affected

by changes in hours of labour reported to the Department and the amount of net increase or decrease in the weekly hours of these workpeople, affords an indication of the stages by which the reduction in hours of labour since 1906 has been effected, in the industries

The figures are exclusive of changes in the hours of labour of agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, and, prior to 1919, in those of railway servants. They relate in the main to organised industries and do not include the effects of changes in the hours of unorganised workers or employees of individual firms, which may have escaped the notice of the

It will be seen that the years of greatest change were 1919 and 1920, when the reductions to the present hours were mainly effected. Another year of considerable reductions was 1909, when the hours of underground workers at coal mines were reduced to 8 per shift.

Year.	Number of Work	people affected by	Net Amount of Increase (+)
Teal.	Increases.	Decreases.	or Decrease (-) per Week.
			Hours.
1907	800	35,400	- 79,000
.908	3,300	23,200	- 38,000
.909	3,200.	559,700	- 2,392,000
910	8,000	19,400	48,000
911	4,400	151,100	- 715,500
912	1,000	104,100	- 210,000
913	7,700	142,500	- 361,000
914	900	92,500	- 296,000
915	600	20,400	- 63,000
916	1,300	22,000	- 100,000
1917	2,400	32,000	- 120,000
1918	1,800	148,300	- 568,000
1919	1,200	6,304,900	- 40,651,000
920	1,900	570,300	- 2,114,000
921	31,400	12,900	+ 15,000
922	15,900	303,000	93,000
923	325 400	9,600	+ 108,500
1924	13,100	16,100	+ 12,500

#### OVERTIME RATES OF PAY.

It will be seen from the table on page 138 that the agreements between employers and workpeople regarding the rates of payment for overtime provide generally for a rate of time and a quarter, or time and a quarter for a specified duration (commonly 2 hours) followed by higher rates (frequently time and a half) for subsequent periods. In a few instances, ordinary time rates are paid for the initial period of overtime. In cases where special rates are fixed for Saturdays they are usually somewhat higher than those operating on Monday to Friday. For Sunday work the rate is, with few exceptions, that of double time. In the continuous-process trades, although week-end work forms part of the normal week, payment for such work is usually at the rate of time and a quarter or time and a half.

The great majority of the agreements relating to overtime conditions contain no provision imposing restrictions on the amount of overtime that may be worked, but in some industries the agreements do contain clauses embodying such restrictions. Among the latter are the building, engineering, shipbuilding, woollen and worsted, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, lace curtain, carpet, printing (certain sections) person making furniture (certain districts) printing (certain sections), paper making, furniture (certain districts), and baking (certain districts). In the engineering industry, for example, agreements between the employers' Federation and the principal Trade Unions provide that systematic overtime is deprecated and that when overtime is necessary no Union workman shall be required to work more than 30 hours overtime in any 4 weeks, shall be required to work more than 30 hours overtime in any 4 weeks, except in cases of breakdowns and repairs and in certain other emergencies. A provision in similar terms appears in an agreement in the shipbuilding industry. In the building industry an agreement arrived at by the National Wages and Conditions Council provides that overtime shall not be worked except in cases of urgency and shall not continue for more than 4 days consecutively unless by consent of a local joint committee. In book and jobbing printing offices in London overtime for compositors is limited to 24 hours in any 4 weeks, or 9 hours in one week, and in the Provinces a limit of 16 hours in any 2 weeks is imposed. of 16 hours in any 2 weeks is imposed.

It should be observed in this connection that the maximum hours of women and young persons in factories and workshops are limited by the Factory and Workshop Acts, and those of coal miners working underground by the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, and that the amount of overtime which may be worked in these cases, therefore is subject to the limitations imposed by the Acts.

# TRADE DISPUTES (GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION).

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 27th March, asking the Minister of Labour whether he would consider the advisability of making a practice of offering the services of the Department as soon as notices have been tendered by either party in a dispute, the Minister made the following statement:—

"It is impracticable to lay down any rigid rules for the exercise of the good offices of the Ministry of Labour; each case must be considered in the light of the circumstances that surround it. It is, I think, well known that the services of the Ministry are always at the disposal of the parties to a dispute if they desire to utilise them. So far as intervention by the Ministry is concerned, it is the policy of the Department not to intervene in a dispute where effective joint machinery exists unless and until that machinery has broken down or has failed to effect a settlement. In practice, officials of the Ministry are generally in touch informally with the parties if circumstances are such that a trade dispute of any importance may seriously be apprehended. Premature action on my part, whether in inviting parties formally to meet me to discuss the situation or in taking the procedure elaborated in the Industrial Courts Act, is open to the same objection in either case, namely, that the certainty or even the strong likelihood of early intervention would impair the value of existing machinery for negotiation between the parties themselves."

# CO-OPERATIVE DISPUTE IN LANCASHIRE.

EARLY in 1924 the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers Early in 1924 the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers made a demand on all Co-operative Societies for increased wages and improved conditions on a national scale and a request to the Co-operative Union, Ltd., for the opening of joint national negotiations. In view of decisions by the societies not to adopt a national programme the Union approached the Sectional Hours and Wages Boards, but the North-Western and other sections refused to negotiate on the scheme and the Executive Council of the Union then advised their members to apply to individual societies and granted leave to withdraw labour if negotiations were refused.

The Union therefore presented its demands to various individual societies and after two societies in the North-Western Section had conceded improved terms in this way the North-Western Sectional Council summoned a conference of retail co-operative societies in

Council summoned a conference of retail co-operative societies in the area (Lancashire, Cheshire and parts of North Wales, Staffordshire and Derbyshire) on the 28th February, at which a resolution was passed by 97 votes to 38 in the following terms:—

That this meeting hereby reaffirms the previous decision refusing to negotiate with the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers for any advance on present wages and conditions of labour; and, in order to prevent any attack on individual societies, agrees and pledges the societies that strike notices on any individual society shall be deemed to be a notice on all societies in the section affiliated to the Wages Boards.

Accordingly, when the Union handed in their strike notices to the

Accordingly, when the Union handed in their strike notices to the Preston Co-operative Society on 20th March, the North-Western Sectional Council replied by ordering a lock-out of all members of the Union employed by affiliated societies.

The strike at Preston took effect on 28th March; many of the societies in Lancashire which are affiliated to the Council posted lock-out notices against members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, but some societies did not. The total number involved in the strike and lock-out was estimated at about 10 000

Before the strike and lock-out took effect, negotiations were re-Before the strike and lock-out took effect, negotiations were reopened between the Union and the Council, and an agreement was arrived at as to the composition of the court of arbitration to whom the dispute was to be referred. Negotiations, however, broke down on the terms of reference, the Council refusing to allow the proposed court of arbitration to consider the conditions of service of those classes of employees who were covered by other agreements, and not by the agreement with the National Union of Distributive and Allied Washers

Workers.

After the strike and lock-out had begun various attempts at mediation were made and finally a conference was arranged between the parties on 2nd April, at which a settlement was reached. The settlement provides for the resumption of negotiations on the present wages and conditions of labour. If agreement is not reached by Whitsuntide the matters in dispute will be referred for settlement to any new machinery that may have been set up between the Co-operative and the Trade Union movements in place of the existing Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators, which will cease to exist at Whitsuntide. If such machinery is not then set up, it is agreed that a court of arbitration shall be constituted as follows:

Two representatives appointed by the Co-operative Sectional Council, two representatives appointed by the Trades Union Congress General Council, and an independent chairman mutually agreed upon by the Sectional Council and the Union.

The strike and the lock-out were both immediately called off, and work was generally resumed.

work was generally resumed.

# BOOKBINDING AND PRINTING TRADES DISPUTE.

A STRIKE of bookbinders, members of the National Union of Printing,

A STRIKE of bookbinders, members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, commenced at the works of a North London firm on 28th February, the question at issue being the rates of pay for certain operating machines.

Negotiations upon these rates, both for London and the Provinces, had been proceeding for some considerable time between the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades and the above-mentioned Union; and the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for the Trades had endeavoured to promote a settlement, but without immediate result.

but without immediate result.

The Joint Industrial Council itself met to consider the dispute on 11th March, but no settlement was found possible on the Council, and the London Master Binders subsequently gave notice to members of the Binders' section of the National Union that their services would be disputed with relief to the National Union that their services of the Binders' section of the National Union that their services would be dispensed with unless the employees of the North London firm returned to work. These notices taking effect, 5,000 work-people were locked out on 21st March. Subsequently the National Union instructed its members to give notice of the withdrawal of labour from the works of members of the London Master Printers' Association, and as a result 10,000 further workpeople struck work on 25th March.

On 23rd March, however, informal negotiations had been begun, which led to formal negotiations with the assistance of the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, and at an early hour on 27th March a settlement was reached. By 30th March the resumption of work had become general.

The settlement provides inter alia, that certain rates agreed upon for special power machines should be embodied in the appropriate National Agreements, that in future all negotiations for the binding trade should be national, and that the acceptance of the proposals agreed on should carry with it an undertaking by both sides to respect the Constitution and Rules of the Joint Industrial Council for the Ludwitter. for the Industry.

# APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

# TRANSFER OF UNEMPLOYED EX-OFFICERS' REGISTER TO BRITISH LEGION.

At the beginning of 1921 an arrangement was made by the Officers' Association (now the Officers' Benevolent Department of the British Legion) with the Ministry of Labour, by which the work done by that Association in finding employment for those ex-officers who were not disabled was taken over by the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour. It had been found that there was overlapping with the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, and to obviate this it was agreed with the Ministry that the Officers' Benevolent Department should confine its activities in that direction Benevolent Department should confine its activities in that direction to assisting to find employment for the disabled officers who required special treatment, to giving financial assistance in cases of distress arising out of unemployment, and to making loans to enable approved applicants to start in business or in a profession. Subsequently the Officers' Benevolent Department took over the cases of ex-ranker

The British Legion urged that the work of the Appointments Department in this connection should be maintained until the problem of unemployment among ex-officers and other ex-Service men of similar qualifications had reached such dimensions as could be regarded as within the scope of voluntary organisations. Towards the end of 1924 it was considered that that time had arrived; and, on the 31st March last the Appointments Department's register of unemployed ex-officers and ex-Service men of similar qualifications was transferred to the Officers' Branch of the British Legion, who are now responsible for the work previously carried out by the Appointments Department at 3 and 4, Clement's Inn, of assisting men on the register to find employment. The Ministry of Labour will continue to be responsible for the residue of the Appointments Department's training work under the Royal Warrant (Officers) and the Training Grants Scheme.

and the Training Grants Scheme.

The Officers' Benevolent Department will continue to carry out the work of finding employment at 3 and 4, Clement's Inn, where suitable accommodation has been secured. At its headquarters in 48, Grosvenor Square, (which on 1st May will be transferred to 8, Eaton Square, London, S.W.1), the organisation has been remodelled as follows to meet the new conditions:

Branch No. 1 will handle all applications from disabled and non-disabled exactlificers widows and exactly specific provides and specific provides and exactly specific provides and provides and specific provides and provides an

Branch No. 1 will handle all applications from disabled and non-disabled ex-officers, widows and ex-nurses of the pensionable services, for business grants, loans and training, and payment of small necessary allowances to permit of full investigations.

Branch No. 2 will handle (a) all employment questions and the finding of employment for ex-officers, whether disabled or non-disabled; (b) applications for temporary assistance, relief or maintenance for ex-officers, whether disabled or non-disabled, and all cases of family distress due either to unemployment or disability.

all cases of family distress due either to unemployment or disability.

Branch No. 3 will be concerned with applications for the relief branch No. 3 will be concerned with applications for the relief of distress arising out of family circumstances (except as above), whether made by the ex-officer, his wife or other dependant, and all applications for the relief of distress concerning widows, children, orphans and nurses of pensionable services, and all applications in regard to the education of officers' children.

# COST TO THE STATE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the following statistics, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 26th March, as to the cost entailed on the State by the existence of health and unemployment funds, by old age pensions, and by unemployment

"The cost, partly estimated, which will fall on the State for the year ending the 31st March, including cost of administration, is as follows:

 Health Insurance Scheme
 ...
 ...
 8,045,700

 Unemployment Insurance Scheme
 ...
 ...
 13,202,000

 Old Age Pensions
 ...
 ...
 ...
 25,810,000

 Unemployment Grants
 ...
 ...
 6,761,100

£53,818,800

In addition, loans totalling £1,417,000 were made to local and poor law authorities in connection with unemployment relief. The total of the outstanding loans made by the State to the Unemployment Insurance Fund stood at £10,350,000 on the 1st April, 1924, and, it is estimated, will have been reduced to approximately £8,000,000 on the 31st March."

The Chancellor also stated that the State had not accumulated any reserves from either of the two insurance funds during the last twelve

# MINERS' WELFARE FUND.

THE Mines Department have issued the Third Report\* of the Committee appointed to allocate the Miners' Welfare Fund, covering the twelve months ended on the 31st December, 1924.

The fund was constituted by Section 20 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, by means of a levy of a penny a ton on the output of every coal mine during a period of five and a half years. The Committee in their present report repeat the suggestion made in their Second Report, that legislation should be introduced to extend this period.

extend this period.

The sum which has accrued to the Fund during the past year, including interest, is nearly £1,250,000, a sum which exceeds by over £140,000 the amount added in 1923. The number of allocations was greater, being £1,078,550, as compared with £1,032,500. The amount actually paid out from the Fund was £1,015,915, as compared with £2,015,915, as compared with £2,015,915, as compared with £1,015,915, as compared w

The position of the fund at the 31st December, 1924, was as follows:—

* *			District Fund.†	General Fund.†	Total.
Contributions and Interest Allocations approved Payments on account of allocation	 ns	:::	£ 2,811,421 2,447,050 1,667,026	£ 718,357 183,296 105,993	£ 3,529,778 2,630,346 1,773,019

The total sum allocated from the inception of the scheme up to 31st December, 1924, from district funds (£2,447,050) is class

	Description	on.				Total No. of Schemes.	Total allocated
1.	Recreation and sports ground	ds, p	laying f	lelds, s	wim-		£
	ming pools and baths, co				***	344	716,151
	Institutes, clubs, libraries, grants for the purchase of	book	(s)			365	919,145
	Pithead baths, drying room baths, wash-houses, etc.					18	92,090
	Hospitals (structural addition ment of existing public in	stitu	tions, et	c.)		27	45,860
6. 7.	Convalescent schemes (new ir miners only, including sp lished for the purchase surgical appliances, etc.) District nursing services. Ambulance services. Mining education (tectures, ment and equipment of ce	ecial of  scho	trust f admissi	unds e	stab- kets,	14 16 38	590,468 20,581 30,740
	tion, etc.)	HUICA				111	115,254
9.	Expenses of administration						16,764
	TOTAL					833	2,447,050

Note.—Some of the buildings under heading (2) contain bath accommodation, and many of the schemes in this category include land for recreation purposes; there is accordingly a certain amount of overlap between headings (1), (2) and (3).

headings (1), (2) and (3).

It is explained in the Report that, after the introduction of the Coal Mines (Washing and Drying Accommodation) Bill in July, 1924, which proposed to make the provision of pithead baths compulsory at all collieries, at the owners' expense, the Committee decided to suspend allocations for pithead baths. Consequently, although allocations were resumed after the lapsing of the Bill, they practically all fell in the first six months of the year.

The General Fund, which is provided for by setting aside one-fifth of the total contributions, is expected to amount to more than £1,000,000 by the end of the statutory period; and of this £500,000 has been allotted for safety and health research, £475,000 for mining education, and £25,000 for miscellaneous services. Up to 31st December, 1924, the approved allocations amounted to £137,053 for research, £38,599 for mining education, and £7,644 for miscellaneous services. In addition, £193,283 had been allocated at that date for education, on a provisional basis.

# GROCERY AND PROVISIONS TRADE BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

THE Minister of Labour made the following statement in answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 25th March, as to the position of this Trade Board and the action he proposed to take in connexion therewith :-

"This Trade Board has been in existence for a number of years without statutory rates of wages coming into force, and I am anxious to reach a final settlement which will leave no doubt as to the future of the Board. After consultation with the representatives of employers and of workers on the Board, I find that it is still a matter of dispute and uncertainty whether conditions in the trade are such as to make the operation of statutory conditions advisable. In these circumstances, I have made arrangements to undertake at once an inquiry into the conditions actually prevailing in the trade, and will reach a decision upon the results of that inquiry."

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net.
† Four-fifths of the contributions of each district are earmarked for allocation to that district.
† These sums are additional to the much larger allocations to mining education from the General Fund.

# UNEMPLOYED PERSONS RECEIVING POOR LAW RELIEF.

A STATEMENT\* has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1924, and giving some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of relief. Of an average of 852,000 persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in December, 1924, 372,000 (comprising 91,000 men, 91,000 women and 190,000 children) were persons ordinarily employed in some regular occupation, or wives and dependent children of such

The following Table gives comparative figures for England and Wales for the months of December, 1924, and December, 1923:—

	England and Wales.						
Classes of Persons in receipt of Domiciliary Relief.	Average 1	Numbers.	Average Number per 10,000 of the Estimated Population.				
	Dec., 1924.	Dec., 1923.	Dec., 1924.	Dec., 1923.			
1. Persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (whether in receipt of unemployment benefit or not), and the wives and dependent children of those persons  2. Persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, but not so insured, and the wives and dependent children of those persons	333,000 39,000	522,000	87	136			
Totals of 1 and 2	372,000	572,000	97	149			
3. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief	480,000	449,000	125	117			
. Total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief	852,000	1,021,000	222	266			

Statistics relating to the numbers of persons receiving Poor Law Relief in certain districts in March are given on page 140.

# SCHEMES FOR THE RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE Minister of Labour gave the following statistics in reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 18th March, asking particulars of the money spent by the Government in providing work for the unemployed during the months of December, 1924, and January and February, 1925, and the corresponding months of

Unemployment Grants Committee :-

	Paym	Payments.	
total and the	Dec., 1923; Jan. and Feb., 1924.	Dec., 1924; Jan. and Feb., 1925.	
	£	£	
<ul> <li>(a) Schemes assisted by grants based on wages paid</li> <li>(b) Schemes assisted by grants towards in-</li> </ul>	166,780	179,650	
terest, or interest and sinking fund charges	181,552	417,264	

Ministry of Transport :-

The latest information at present available as to Government contributions paid through the Road Fund relates to the three months ended 31st December, 1924. Payments made during this period were, approximately, £1,026,000, as against £820,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The disbursements, however, do not bear any exact relation to the volume of employment in any

Export Credits Scheme :-

Guarantees in use or ear	marked	were	as follo	ows :-	- £
31st December, 1923					8,528,078
4th February, 1924					8,183,550
3rd March, 1924					8,142,136
29th December, 1924					4,967,720
2nd February, 1925					A PPF COL
28th February, 1925					4,725,814
Zour February, 1925					1,120,021

Guarantees under the Trade Facilities Acts, 1921 to 1924:-

Total amount of guarant	ees as	at-		£
31st December, 1923				 A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
31st January, 1924			****	
29th February, 1924				 38,205,645

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

31st December, 192		mul of	Proge	ar bue	. 52	.600.311
31st January, 1925			a ericola			,117,311
28th February, 192	5	A LIBERTS	ap on			,215,311
According to returns	receiv	red, the	total	number	s of	men directly
employed on relief work	were	e as foll	ows :-	-		
At end of—						
December, 1923						76,596
January, 1924				•••	***	89,047
February, 1924						95,619
December, 1924						103,261
January, 1925					10143	109 399

April, 1925.

### EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

February, 1925 ... ... ... ... 117,963

NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

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

It is interesting to note that all the large Railway Companies are now on the King's Roll, and that a number of Electric Supply Companies in London and elsewhere have recently been placed on the Roll

The following statement gives particulars of enrolment of Local Authorities in Great Britain:—

			Not on the	e Roll.	
Local Authorities.		On the Roll.	According to present information employ only a small staff.	Not included in Cols. (2) and (3).	Total.
(-)	100000	(-,	KAD YE WEST STREET	1	
England:		00 19			
*London: County Council		1		100 2000	1
Corporation of the City of Lond	on	î	A SHARL A AND A		î
Metropolitan Boroughs		28	O HOUSE AND ALL		28
Boards of Guardians		25	THE PROPERTY.	3	28
Totals		55		3	58
100015		- 00			-
Provinces:					
County Councils		44	ALL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	6	50
County Boroughs		79			79
Town Councils		177	9 215	40 80	226 721
Urban District Councils		426	124	279	580
Rural District Councils Boards of Guardians		174	125	259	558
Boards of Guardians		117	123	200	
Totals		1,077	473	664	2,214
Wales:				A. Stranger	30203
County Councils		7	POSIOTORIO DELS	5	12
County Boroughs		3			3
Town Councils		18	1	8	27
Urban District Councils		28	30	3	61
Rural District Councils		15	30	23	68
Boards of Guardians	***	12	16	19	47
Totals		83	77	58	218
Scotland:		01212022	BOOLE SERVICE	DEED SEEDS	STATE OF THE PARTY
County Councils	43.65	14	13	6	33
County District Committees		42	22	35	99
Town Councils		81	92	28	201
Parish Councils		14	930	16	960
Education Authorities		7		30	37
Totals		158	1,057	115	1,330
GRAND TOTALS		1,373	1,607	840	3,820

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 31st March, 1925, the number of men in training was 6,034, and the number awaiting training, 1,618. Since 1st August, 1919, 90,818 men have terminated training.

# SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

In 1920 scales of pay for teachers in public elementary schools, and in secondary schools in which the local education authorities accept responsibility for the salary scale, were formulated by Standing Joint Committees representative of local education authorities and teachers' organisations, under the Chairmanship of Lord Burnham (see the November 1920 issue of this GAZETTE). Provision Burnham (see the November 1920 issue of this GAZETTE). Provision was made that these scales should be subject to adjustment on 1st April, 1922, and should otherwise remain in force till 31st March, 1925. As from the financial year beginning on 1st April, 1923, a voluntary abatement of 5 per cent. was made by the teachers in response to the request of the local education authorities. During the past year the question of the rates of pay to operate from 1st April, 1925, was under discussion by the Joint Committees, and claims were advanced by the education authorities for reductions in the standard scales and by the teachers for the restoration of the 5 per cent. abatement. No settlement having been reached, the question was referred to Lord Burnham as arbitrator, and he has recently announced his awards.

has recently announced his awards.

The rates of pay awarded for certificated (two years' college trained) and uncertificated assistant teachers in public elementary schools and the rates formerly paid are as follows:—

\* The Metropolitan Asylums Board is also on the Roll

the Engire leveror	Burnh Scale,		Rate 31st Mar		New Rates.		
the United States	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
oct to that test of		alogo No suc	I.—M	EN.	i on a	annyin makan	
Certificated Teachers:	£ 172·5 172·5 182·5 200	£ 325 340 380 425	£ 163·88 163·88 173·38	£ 308·75 323 361 403·75	£ 168 168 180 192	£ 312 330 366 408	
Uncertificated Assistant Teachers: Scales I. and II Scale III ,, IV	103·5 109·5 120	204 228 255	98·35 104·05 114	193·8 216·6 242·25	102 108 117	198 222 246	
THE Connect Sections on the	ATTENDED TO	SUPERIOR S	II.—W	OMEN.			
Certificated Teachers: Scale I , III , III	160 160 170 187·5	260 272 304 340	152 152 161·5 178·13	247 258 · 4 288 · 8 323	150 150 162 180	246 258 288 324	
Uncertificated Assistant Teachers: Scales I. and II Scale III ,, IV	96 102 112	164 182 204	91·2 96·9 106·4	155·8 172·9 193·8	93 99 108	156 174 198	

The annual increments under the new scales for certificated teachers are £12 for men and £9 for women, and for uncertificated assistants, £7 10s. for men and £6 for women. The first year of service is to be called a "probationary year," and the first increment accrues after two completed years. These increments are slightly less than those of the 1920 scale, which began to accrue after one year's service. Certificated teachers appointed to be head teachers are to receive slightly smaller promotion increments than those fixed in the 1920 scales, while the rates of pay fixed for each grade of school under the different scales are lower than the 1920 rates, but a little higher than those operative at 31st March, 1925.

In the case of secondary and technical schools the new scales of pay are somewhat lower throughout than those of 1920. Compared with the rates after the 5 per cent. abatement, they are generally a little higher for the first and last years of service, but lower for the intermediate years.

The awards specify that the revised scales of pay shall remain in operation for six years, and thereafter be subject to notice of one year from either panel of the Standing Joint Committees. No teacher is to receive a lower rate, as from 1st April, 1925, than he or she was receiving at the end of March, provided that no teacher shall receive a scale salary in excess of the maximum of the appropriate scale. The annual increments under the new scales for certificated

# EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN 1924.

IN 1924.

Statistics relating to passenger movement from and to the United Kingdom during 1924, compiled from the returns received by the Board of Trade, were published in the Board of Trade Journal for the 26th March, 1925.

The number of persons of British nationality who left the United Kingdom in 1924 as passengers to places outside Europe, and not within the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded the number who arrived as passengers from such places by 88,411, compared with an excess of 190,383 in 1923, and of 241,997 in 1913. The records of alien passengers showed an outward balance of 29,463 in 1924, as compared with outward balances of 62,393 in 1923, and of 87,076 in 1913. The decrease in the balance outward of passengers in 1924, both as regards aliens and British subjects, is almost wholly accounted for by a diminution in the net movement to the North American Continent. The balance outward of British subjects to British North America fell from 81,917 in 1923 to 46,469 in 1924; while that to the United States fell from 70,848 to 3,251. The corresponding figures for aliens were 29,142 in 1923 and 19,025 in 1924, to British North America; and 31,801 in 1923 and 8,058 in 1924, to the United States. There was, in fact, an actual balance inward of British subjects from the United States during the first half of 1924. This was doubtless due in part to the fact that the official quota of immigrants of British (United Kingdom) nationality to be admitted into the United States during the year ended the 30th June, 1924, was already exhausted in the autumn of 1923.

The number of passengers of all nationalities who left the United Kingdom for the Continent by sea was 1,131,363 in 1924, compared with 1,038,154 in 1923, and 1,184,412 in 1913; and the number who arrived from the Continent amounted to 1,172,951 in 1924, 1,103,016 in 1923, and 1,309,874 in 1913. In addition, 8,295 passengers departed from, and 9,563 arrived in, the United Kingdom during 1924 by air; as compared with 6,721 and 8,451, respectively, in 1923.

The

The British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries ("emigrants") numbered 155,374 in 1924, 256,284 in 1923, and 389,394 in 1913. (Residence for a year or more is treated as permanent residence for the purpose of this classification of passengers). Of the total of 155,374 in 1924, those recorded as taking up permanent residence within the British Empire numbered 132,217, or 85 per cent. The corresponding figures in 1923 were 157,062, or 61 per cent.; and in 1913, 285,046, or 73 per cent.

The increase in the proportion emigrating to the Empire, however, was not due to any increase in the numbers so emigrating, but to the very remarkable diminution in the number and proportion emigrating to the United States. British emigrants to the United States numbered only 17,315 in 1924, as against 93,076 in 1923. British emigrants to the Empire as a whole during the first half of 1924 numbered about the same as during the first half of 1923; but in the second half of 1924 there was a decrease of 25,655 as compared with the second half of 1923. This was almost entirely due to a falling off in the number of emigrants to British North America, who numbered in the number of emigrants to British North America, who numbered 63,016 in 1924 as against 88,290 in 1923, the decline taking place entirely in the second half of the year.

The British passengers from non-European countries recorded as arriving in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence therein ("immigrants") numbered 64,112 in 1924, as against 57,606

in 1923, and 85,709 in 1913.

120

In 1923, and 85,709 in 1913.

The statistics relating to the Irish Free State having ceased to be included with those of the United Kingdom from the 1st April, 1923, the above figures for 1924 and for the last three quarters of 1923 are exclusive of passengers (and migrants) who embarked or arrived at ports in the Irish Free State.

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

DURING the four weeks ended 28th March, 1925, ten meetings of

DURING the four weeks ended 28th March, 1925, ten meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Ministry of Labour.

Two meetings of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity (Supply) Industry were held during the month. A special meeting was called on 6th March to consider a difference existing between the two sides of a District Council respecting a wages claim, but no agreement was reached. The Council met again on 20th March, when several references from District Councils in regard

20th March, when several references from District Councils in regard to various matters were considered.

At the annual meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Glove Making Industry officers were elected and the Disputes and Vigilance Committees re-appointed. Formal approval was given to the list of glove descriptions agreed at a recent trade conference. Consideration of a claim of the Trade Union Side regarding overtime

was postponed.

A special meeting of the Lock, Latch and Key Joint Industrial Council was held to consider the question of action to be taken by the Council in cases of failure to carry out Council agreements. It was eventually decided that the Employers' Secretary should accompany the General Secretary of the Union on a visit to any firms who did not comply with agreements in order to discuss the matter with them. Certain steps were also taken to initiate machinery designed to deal with disputes in the trade in cases where ordinary direct negotiation had failed.

At a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the

Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry a wage claim was considered. The Employers' Side found themselves unable to accede to the application and the matter will be considered further by the Trade Unions represented.

At a meeting of the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manu At a meeting of the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Joint Industrial Council an advance under the cost-of-living sliding scale was agreed to, and, in addition, it was decided to continue for another quarter the special bonus now operating.

At a meeting of the Soap and Candle Trade Joint Industrial Council the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss an agreement dealing with certain conditions of service was approved.

At a meeting of the Optical Instruments Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee agreement, was reached providing for certain

struction Committee agreement was reached providing for certain wages advances, resultant rates to be stabilised for one year. Further consideration is to take place on the question of certain grades excepted from these advances.

The British Coir Mat and Matting Joint Industrial Council decided to appoint a sub-committee, composed of two representatives from each side of the Council with a neutral chairman, to consider an

each side of the Council with a neutral chairman, to consider an application for a wages advance.

A special meeting of the *Printing and Allied Trades* Joint Industrial Council was held on 11th March to consider the dispute concerning wages to be paid for operating special machines in bookbinding establishments, and also, in this connection, a strike of binders employed by a certain firm in London. No agreement was reached at the meeting, but a settlement was eventually reached with the assistance of the Conciliation Committee of the Council (See 1972) (See page 117.)

# WAGES IN FRANCE IN OCTOBER, 1924.

FROM 1896 to 1921 inclusive, at five-yearly intervals, the conseil de prud'hommes of the chief town of each department (county) of France (or, where such a council was non-existent, the mayor) has furnished the French Statistical Department with particulars of the rates of wages locally current for workers in certain trades. The value of these figures consists not so much in their accurate representation of the relative levels of money wages in different trades as in the comparison which is thus made possible between the rates for the same trade at different periods. In compliance with a resolution passed by the Geneva Conference of Labour Statisticians in October, 1923, the French Minister of Labour decided to attempt to make this wages survey annual instead of animagenesis. make this wages survey annual instead of quinquennial and towards the end of last year forms were issued requesting the conseils

prud'hommes and mayors to furnish data for the month of October, 1924. The particulars thus obtained are summarised in the current issue of the quarterly journal of the Statistical

Department.\*

The data presented in the source show the predominant rates of wages in each of a large number of localities. The figures are too detailed for reproduction, but a comparison of the mean rates of wages in a limited number of trades in the principal provincial towns of France is also given. The following table summarises

	Avera	ige Daily	Wage.	Ind	ex Number	ers.
The Table Port	1911.	1921. (Feb.)	1924. (Oct.)	1911.	1921. (Feb.)	1924. (Oct.)
Men Women ,	Francs. 4.61 2.29	Francs. 18.92 9.44	Francs. 22.00 11.36	100 100	410 412	477 496

The rates for Paris and neighbouring areas relate to a somewhat The rates for Paris and neighbouring areas relate to a somewhat shorter list of trades than those for provincial towns and are not averaged. If the daily rates for each trade or occupation in the Paris list for 1911 be taken as equal to 100, the corresponding rates for October range from 333 (for a carpenter) to 493 (for a bookbinder). In order to measure the effect of these increases upon the standard of comfort prevailing among the workpeople involved, figures are also given showing the rise in the retail prices of food and (for unmarried workers) of board and lodging for the same periods:—

A A MATERIAL CONTRACTOR		Index Number	rs.
Jack D. Co. State	1911.	1921 (Feb.)	1924 (Oct.)
Retail food prices Board and lodging (unmarried workers)	100 100	424 407	422 483

From these statements it will be observed that in October, 1924, the charges for board and lodging of an unmarried worker had increased since 1911 in about the same degree as wages, whereas retail prices of household provisions had risen by a smaller percentage.

The difference between the two results is to some extent due to the fact that in the first case (cost of board and lodging) the index

numbers reflect changes both in retail price levels and in the standard of living, while in the second case changes in price levels only are

#### EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN ALGERIA.

THE Journal Official for 14th March, 1925, contains the text of five Decrees dated 11th March, 1925, providing for the introduction of an eight-hour day in the following classes of Algerian undertakings:—

1. Warehouses, bonded stores, yards, cellarages, wine and spirit stores, and offices, in which a wholesale or semi-wholesale iness is carried on.

2. Furniture making, upholstery, cabinet-making, musical instrument making, picture framing, wood engraving, mirror making and similar undertakings.

3. Flour mills and those branches of other undertakings

in which flour milling is carried on.

3. Flour mills and those branches of other undertakings in which flour milling is carried on.

4. Harbour workshops, yards, warehouses and offices in which the handling of goods is carried on either as an independent business or as part of another undertaking.

5. Metallurgical undertakings, including blast furnaces, steel works, foundries, rolling mills, hardware factories, shipbuilding yards, boiler works, automobile, aeroplane and rolling stock works, electrical appliance and instrument making works, and factories producing various types of metal goods.

As regards the first, second and fifth categories, the respective Decrees provide for either a uniform 8-hour day for each working day, or for a 48-hour week, with a normal maximum of 9 hours for five days of the week, in order to allow a half-holiday on Saturday afternoon or Monday morning. In the case of the third category, an 8-hour day is prescribed for all workers with the exception of certain technical grades, whose hours may be so arranged as to provide for 144 hours to be worked in not more than 18 days in any period of three weeks, with a daily maximum of 10 hours; or, in certain water mills, the 48 hours a week may be spread over a period of five days with a daily maximum of 10 hours. As regards the fourth category, a uniform 8-hour day is prescribed, provision being made for a general time table (to be officially approved) applicable to the whole of the undertakings in any port, and for the making up of time lost owing to lack of work.

All the Decrees permit the working of additional hours by certain classes of workers, and the making up at a later date of time lost by reason of accidental breakdowns of machinery, etc., or of local holidays. In the event of "extraordinary pressure of work," additional hours, varying from 200 to 100 per annum (200 during 1925 and 1926) under the fifth Decree. The managements of those port undertakings covered by the fourth Decree are allowed to increase their working hours by two per diem to cope with certain mari

paid for at the customary overtime rates

\* Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, January, 1925. Paris.

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

# Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All	Items	included	and beauting		75%
Foo	d only		destileliga	•••	70%

#### FOOD.

The average level of retail prices of food was appreciably lower at 1st April than a month earlier. This was mainly due to seasonal reductions in the prices of eggs and of milk, but fish, potatoes and tea were also cheaper, on the average, at the later date, and the price of bread was reduced (by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. per 4 lbs.) in about a quarter of the places from which returns were received. On the other hand, were small increases in the average prices of British mutton

and of bacon.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 70 per cent. at 1st April, as compared with about 76 per cent. at 28th February.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 28th February and 1st April, 1925:—

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st April, 1925, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	28th Feb., 1925.	1st April, 1925.	July, 1914.	28th Feb., 1925.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 6 0 10	s. d. 1 6 0 10	8. d. + 0 8 + 0 3½	s. d
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 103 0 53	0 103 0 53	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 8½ 0 11½	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 0 10 + 0 5	+ 0 0
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6½ 0 4 0 11½	1 03 0 53 1 53	1 03 0 53 1 6	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 6 \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	+ 0 0
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 101 0 53 1 61 0 2 0 31	1 8 0 11 2 53 0 33 0 64	1 8 0 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Fresh	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4½	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 1034 + 0 934 + 0 513 + 0 014 + 0 014 + 0 514	- 0 03 + 0 03 - 0 03 - 0 03

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

		Average 1 1st Apri w	Corre- sponding		
Article.	ence and perspers ed, (b). t by the born trot	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	figure for 28th Feb., 1925.
Beef, British-		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs		83	76	80	79
Thin Flank		51	51	51	51
Beef, Chilled or Froz	en—	STORES TO AN AN			
		48	45	46	47
Thin Flank		18	20	19	19
Mutton, British-		Superiori C.	- 1 martin		ACC. ISSUED
Legs		99	96	97	94
Droom		83	74	78	76
Mutton, Frozen-		The section of	SUCCESSORY OF		
Legs		93	84	88	89
Breast		41	38	40	40
Bacon (streaky)*		64	60	62	60
Fish		121	101	111	123
Flour		86	90	88	89
		90	86	88	90
		58	63	61	63
		94	84	89	89
		69	83	76	93
Butter—			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		SHEW COST
Fresh		70	79	74	76
Salt		67	69	68	68
Cheese†		65	65	65	64
		7	1	4	4
Eggs (fresh)		35	22	28	80
Potatoes		126	95	111	116
All above articles	of Food				
	centage	72	69	70	76
Increase)		and the second			
+600	The Park of the				CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and

but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st April the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 130 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the average retail price of coal was about the same as a month earlier, and approximately 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The price of gas was raised in several towns during March and now averages about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. The prices of lamp oil, candles and matches showed no appreciable change during the month. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st April, as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent. 85 per cent.

#### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in perwar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made are combined in accordance with their relative importance in perwar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st April is, approximately, 75 per cent.\* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 79 per cent. at 28th February. The corresponding percentage a year ago was 73.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1925 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of

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

# SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1925.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914-All Items.

(Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Month (beginning of)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	10–15		65	85-90	120	125	165	92	78	77	80
February	15	35	65-70		120	130	151	88	77	79	79
		35-40		90	115	130	141	86	76	78	79
			70-75		110	132	133	82	74	73	75
May	20	40-45		95-100	105	141	128	81	70	71	
June	25	45	75–80	100	105	150	119	80	69	69	•••
July	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	100
August	25	45-50		110	115	155	122	81	71	71	
September	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120	79	73	72	***
October	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	164	110	78	75	76	
November	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	80	75	80	
December	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	

# NOTE.

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

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during March; it was good on the whole with coachbuilders and brickmakers, with most of the skilled operatives in the building trades, and in some branches of the cotton trade; it was fairly good with millsawyers, in the furnishing, silk and carpet trades, and in some sections of the printing and metal trades. In the wool textile industry, in coal mining, in the iron and steel industry, in tinplate manufacture, and in the marine and heavy engineering trades, in textile machinery manufacture, and in the shipbuilding trades it was bad. Among the principal industries, those which showed most improvement were tinplate manufacture, and the clothing and building trades. In coal mining and in the wool textile and linen industries there was a decline.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd March, 1925, was 11·4, compared with 11·6 at 23rd February, 1925, and 9·9 at 24th March, 1924. For males alone the percentage at 23rd March was 12·1, as compared with 12·3 at 23rd February; for females the figure at 23rd March was 9·2, as compared with 9·5 at 23rd February. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 9.0 at the end of March, 1925, compared with 9.4 at the end of February and with 7.8 at the end of March, 1924. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered\* at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 30th March, 1925, was approximately 1,249,000, of whom 959,000 were men and 228,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 23rd February, 1925, it was 1,287,000, of whom 980,000 were men and 239,000 were women; and at 31st March. om 980,000 were men and 239,000 were women; and at 31st March, 1924, it was 1,094,000, of whom men numbered 812,000, and women,

# EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines showed a further decline, and was slack on the whole. It was, however, reported to be good in Warwickshire and Gloucestershire. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st March, 1925, was 1,126,670, a decrease of 5·2 per cent. as compared with March, 1924. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 21st March, 1925, was 5·20, as compared with 5·31 in February, 1925, and 5·68 in March, 1924.

At iron mines employment continued bad in the Cleveland district; fair in the Cumberland and Lancashire district, and moderate in other districts. At the mines covered by the returns there was an increase of 0·9 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with the previous month, and an increase of 14·5 per cent. compared with March, 1924. The average number of days worked per week by the mines that were working was 5·65, compared with 5·75 in February, 1925, and 5·50 in March, 1924. At shale mines employment remained fair. At limestone quarries in the Buxton district it continued fairly good; in the Clitheroe district it improved to fair, but in the Weardale district it declined and was had. At the North Wales slate quarries employ. the Clitheroe district it improved to fair, but in the Weardale district it declined and was bad. At the North Wales slate quarries employment was fairly good; at the whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it was bad. Employment remained fairly good at china clay quarries, and good at tin mines.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate. - In the pig iron industry employment continued bad, and of a total of 482 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of March was 169, compared with 165 in February and with 194 in March, 1924. At iron and steel works with 165 in February and with 194 in March, 1924. At iron and steel works employment continued bad, and slightly worse, on the whole, than during the previous month. Employment in the tinplate and steel sheet trade, though still bad, showed an improvement during March. The number of mills in operation at the end of the month was 453, as compared with 436 at the end of February and 545 at

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.—In the engineering trades employment continued bad on the whole, but showed a further slight improvement, except in the marine engineering section, where it was very bad and worse than in the previous month. section, where it was very bad and worse than in the previous month. In the electrical, motor and cycle, and railway engineering sections employment was fairly good. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment continued very bad. Employment in the other metal trades remained moderate on the whole. It was fairly good in the hollow-ware, stove and grate, needle, and fishing tackle trades; fair in the brasswork, sheet metal, metallic bedstead, nut and holt file saddle and harness furniture, tube and farriery trades. and bolt, file, saddle and harness furniture, tube and farriery trades; and slack or bad in the wire, jewellery and plated ware, nail, copper, chain and anchor, and anvil and vice trades.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the cotton trade showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the American spinning section the short working week of 35 hours continued, but employment was still good in the Egyptian spinning section. In the weaving department employment showed little change and many looms were idle, some owing to trade depression and others owing to a shortage of weavers. In the woollen and worsted trades employment showed a further decline, and was bad.

In the hosiery trade employment was bad and much short time was worked; in the lace trade it was also bad, but a slight improvement was reported in the curtain section. In the silk and carpet trades employment continued fairly good on the whole; in the jute trade it continued good; in the linen trade a further decline was reported. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued slack generally; with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton, however, it was reported as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade was moderate to fair on the whole, and showed a slight seasonal improvement; in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branch of the trade employment was fair generally. A slight seasonal improvement was also reported in the dresmaking and millinery trade and employment was fair; in the corset trade it continued moderate to fair, and in the shirt and collar trade it continued fair. In the boot and shoe trades employment showed little general change and was moderate on the whole.

Leather Trades—Employment in the tennion and continued continued fair.

Leather Trades.-Employment in the tanning and currying sections remained generally fair, although a decline was reported in a few centres; in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section it was moderate, and showed a slight improvement, but with saddlery and harness makers it continued very bad.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, especially in the painting and decorating section. It was good on the whole with skilled operatives (except painters) but generally slack with unskilled workers. It continued very good with brick-layers and plasterers; good with carpenters and joiners; and fairly good in most districts with masons and slaters. With painters it showed a marked improvement and was fair; with plumbers it continued moderate; with builders' labourers it continued slack on the whole. In the brick trade employment continued good.

In the furnishing trades employment continued fairly good on

In the furnishing trades employment continued good.

In the furnishing trades employment continued fairly good on the whole. With coachbuilders it was good except at Glasgow, Paisley, and Belfast. With millsawyers and brushmakers employment was fairly good. ment was fairly good; with coopers it was fair; with packing case makers, a slight improvement was reported, but employment

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued fair on the whole. With letterpress printers it showed a further improvement in most of the large centres and was generally fairly good; with electrotypers and stereotypers it continued good. With lithographic printers employment continued fairly good on the whole; with lithographic artists it continued fair in London, but was slack and worse than in the previous month in Manchester. With bookbinders employment was moderate on the whole.

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

Agriculture and Fishing.—In England and Wales the supply of agricultural labour was sufficient for requirements in practically all parts; in Scotland some scarcity was reported in certain districts. In the fishing industry employment generally was fairly good.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment with seamen continued slack on the whole. With dock labourers it showed a decline and was slack or bad at most ports.

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

The second of the second	Perce	ntage Une	employed a	mong	Number of Unem-
Date. (End of Month.)	Trade Unions	Insu	red Workpe	ployed Registered at Ex-	
1000	making Returns		Males. Females.		changes.*†
1924.  March April May June July August September October November December;	7.8 7.5 7.0 7.2 7.4 7.9 8.6 8.6	10·3 10·2 9·9 10·0 10·5 11·3 11·5 11·9 11·8 11·7	8·8 8·4 8·1 7·8 8·1 8·8 9·0 8·9 9·0	9·9 9·7 9·5 9·4 9·9 10·6 10·8 11·1 11·0	1,094,000 1,087,000 1,057,000 1,049,000 1,049,000 1,191,000 1,243,000 1,247,000 1,233,000 1,319,000
1925. January February March	9·0 9·4 9·0	12·1 12·3 12·1	9·6 9·5 9·2	11·5 11·6 11·4	1,287,000 1,287,000 1,249,000

<sup>\*</sup> Owing to legislative changes and to changes in the administration of nemployment insurance, these figures somewhat under-emphasize the imrovement in employment during the first half of 1924 and over-emphasize he decline in the latter half of the year.

\* See note \* to previous column

# TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

April, 1925.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 981,542 in branches covered by the returns received reported 88,551 (or 9.0 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of March, 1925, compared with 9.4 per cent. at the end of February, 1925.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unempl at end Marc 1925	of h	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	at end of March, 1925.	Num- ber.	Percentage.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Engineering and Ship-	144,307	21,196	14.7	- 1.8	+13.8	
building	352,285	48,382	13.7		- 2.2	
Miscellaneous Metal	47,771	3,099	6.5	- 0.3	- 1.0	
Textiles:-						
Cotton	59,248	2,805†	4.7	+ 0.2	- 1.1	
Woollen and Worsted	12,083	539	4.5	+ 1.1	+ 3.1	
Other	56,526	1,705	3.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	
Printing, Bookbinding and	98,693	2,704	2.7	- 0.6	- 1.0	
Paper Furnishing	28,477	1,335	4.7	- 0.3	- 0.8	
Woodworking	41,724	1,512	3.6	- 0.4	- 0.2	
Clothing:—		No. of Lot	M. State			
Boot and Shoe	80,459	2,940	3.7	- 0.6	- 1.0	
Other Clothing	48,019	599	1.2	- 0.2	- 0.9	
Leather	6,055	534	8.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	
Glass	1,193	27	2.3	- 0.4	- 0.9	
Tobacco‡	4,702	1,174	25.0	+ 4.1	-13.4	
Total	981,542§	88,551§	9.08	- 0.48	+ 1.2§	

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 11.4 per cent. (males 12.1 per cent., females 9.2 per cent.) at 23rd March, 1925, as compared with 11.6 per cent. (males 12.3 per cent., females 9.5 per cent.) at 23rd February, 1925, and 9.9 per cent. (males 10.3 per cent., females 8.8 per cent.) at 24th March, 1924. Tables showing the numbers unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 132 and 133.

# SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in March, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 124 to 129.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included	mon desaid y	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Trade.	in the Returns for March, 1925.	March, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	1,126,670 8,891 4,109	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.20 5.65 5.88	Days. - 0·11 - 0·10 - 0·06	Days. - 0.48 + 0.15 - 0.02		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	67,328	Furnaces in Blast 169 Mills Working 453 Shifts Worked (one week). 360,144	Number. + 4 + 17 Per cent. - 5.9	Number 25 - 92 Per cent 9·6		

(b) OTHER TRADES.

		of Works		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.		Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
		March, 1925.			21st March, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Textiles :—			Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe	:::	84,942 15,695 29,072 50,016	$ \begin{array}{rrr}  & - & 0 \cdot 0 \\  & - & 0 \cdot 8 \\  & - & 1 \cdot 4 \\  & + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	+ 3·1 + 0·2 - 4·3 + 1·4	160,624 32,105 51,442 116,469	+ 1·0 - 1·1 - 3·8 + 1·1	+11·1 - 2·2 -10·3 + 3·2
Pottery Brick	::	12,486 8,630	+ 0.3 + 1.3	+ 3.3 + 13.3	23,377 23,104	+ 2.6 + 4.5	+ 6.2
Total		200,841	- 0.2	+ 1.7	407,121	+ 0.5	+ 5.0

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

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

‡ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.

§ The figures for March and February, 1925, exclude building and pottery trade operatives, which were included in March, 1924. The percentage for March, 1924, excluding these returns, would be 8·2, showing an increase of 0·8.

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

# EMPLOYMENT CHART.

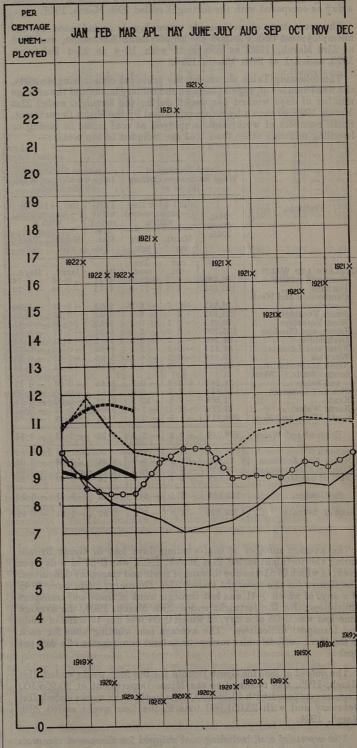
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—

= 1925. Thick Curve = 1924. Thin Curve -Chain Curve  $-\mathbf{o} - \mathbf{o} - \mathbf{o} = Mean of 1919-24$ .

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

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

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



#### NOTE.

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail on pages 132 and 133.

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

<sup>†</sup> See note \* to previous column.
† In cases of insured workers the percentages for December relate to 22nd
December: 1924.

# DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

#### COAL MINING

EMPLOYMENT during March continued slack on the whole and showed a further decline, especially in Northumberland and Durham. In Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, however, it was reported to be good.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st March showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with that at 21st February, and a decrease of 5.2 per cent. as compared with that at

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 21st March was 5·20, a decrease of 0·11 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st February, and a decrease of 0·48 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 29th March, 1924.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.8 at 23rd March, 1925, as compared with 10.4 at 23rd February, 1925, and 2.1 at 24th March, 1924.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 21st March, 1925, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals:—

	Wage Ea	l Numberners on Books at	Colliery	Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines		
Districts.	21st Mar.,	(-)as c	or Decompared	Fort- night ended 21st	Inc (+) or Dec (-)as compared with a	
	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	54,190 153,303	Per cent 5·2 - 1·9	Per cent15.6 -12.8	Days. 4·74 4·73	Days. -0.40 -0.24	Days. - 0.74 - 0.70
morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs, and Cheshire	10,852 120,101 70,053 103,796	$     \begin{array}{r}       + 0.6 \\       + 0.4 \\       - 0.1 \\       + 0.2     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.2 \\ +5.2 \\ +0.3 \\ -1.8 \end{array} $	5·23 5·31 5·33 5·03	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.44 \\ -0.20 \\ +0.04 \\ -0.07 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.50 \\ -0.30 \\ -0.41 \\ -0.88 \end{array} $
Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	66,266 67,919 20,683 35,656	$     \begin{array}{r}       -0.2 \\       -0.3 \\       -0.2 \\       -0.2     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       + 0.5 \\       + 2.1 \\       - 4.7 \\       + 1.0     \end{array} $	5·41 4·96 5·62 5·45	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.01 \\ -0.10 \\ -0.05 \\ -0.11 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.41 \\ -0.78 \\ -0.35 \\ -0.31 \end{array} $
South Staffs,† Wore and Salop Glos and Somerset Kent North Wales	36,248 14,684 1,508 18,176	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 0 \cdot 0 \\     + 1 \cdot 7 \\     + 7 \cdot 8 \\     - 1 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrr}  - 0.7 \\  - 0.6 \\  - 20.3 \\  - 1.4 \end{array} $	5·88 5·61 4·98 5·44	+0.04  +0.03  -0.03  -0.02	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.11 \\ -0.29 \\ -0.75 \\ -0.33 \end{array} $
South Wales and Mon.  England and Wales	994,246	$\frac{-1\cdot 0}{-0\cdot 8}$	- 9·4 - 5·0	5.46	$\frac{-0.04}{-0.11}$	$\frac{-0.40}{-0.51}$
SCOTLAND: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	15,666 29,130 87,628	- 1·9 - 4·4 - 1·7	- 0·9 - 6·3 - 7·8	5·36 4·80 5·16	+0·08 -0·11 -0·09	+ 0·05 + 0·02 - 0·32
Scotland	132,424	- 2.3	- 6.7	5.11	-0.07	- 0.20
GREAT BRITAIN	1,126,670	- 1.0	- 5.2	5.20	-0.11	- 0.48

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 21st March, 1925, was 0.57 of a day per week, of which 0.53 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 21st February, 1925, were 0.45 of a day, of which 0.41 was lost through want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 29th March, 1924, the average time lost was 0.08 of a day, of which 0.04 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 21st March, 1925, was returned to the Mines Department at 20,965,100 tons, as compared with 21,550,000 tons in the four weeks ended 21st February and with 23,051,900 tons in the four weeks ended 29th March, 1924.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,119,167 tons in March, compared with 6,042,734 tons in February.

#### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

April, 1925.

Iron Mining.

EMPLOYMENT in the Cleveland district continued bad and about half of the mines were reported to be closed. In the Cumberland and Lancashire district employment was again fair and in other

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at the Employment Exchanges, was 17.8 at 23rd March, 1925, as compared with 17.1 at 23rd February, 1925, and 22.6 at 24th March, 1924.

The following Table summarizes the information received from those employers who furnished returns.

enose emproyers	WHO TUIL	distinct for	ariis.	269	MANUEL LANGE	MARKANASANA	
	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 21st Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			Fort- night ended 21st	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
CHAC	Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire	3,948 3,138	Per cent + 1.8	Per cent. + 5.6 + 43.4	Days. 5.70	Days. + 0·14	Days. + 0.49	
Other Districts	1,805	+ 1.2	- 1.7	5.47	- 0.32	- 0.35	
ALL DISTRICTS	8,891	+ 0.9	+14.5	5.65	- 0.10	+ 0.15	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR OF STREET			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			

Shale Mining.

At shale mines employment continued fair. At mines employing 4,109 workpeople during the fortnight ended 21st March, 1925, there was an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with March, 1924. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines was 5.88 in March, 1925, compared with 5.94 in February, 1925, and 5.90 in March, 1924.

# PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with February. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18·1 on 23rd March, 1925, compared with 18·2 on 23rd February, and with 11·8 on 24th March, 1924.

March, 1924.

Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing 20,488 workpeople at the end of March, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with February, but a decrease of 12.4 per cent. compared with March, 1924.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of March as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 169, compared with 165 at the end of February and 194 at the end of

March, 1924.

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

Districts.	Total Number of		er of Fur ast at en	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., on a		
Ha of Lieff some Part	Furnaces.	Mar., 1925.	Feb., 1925.	Mar., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	20 2		SE !	Shore I	AL.	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	111	44	43	44	+1	
Lancs Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including	47	13	13	10		+ 3
Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts	35	18	18	17		+ 1
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	73 23	40 11	40 10	41 19	+1	- 1 - 8
wick South Wales	60 32	13 9	11 9	19 11	+ 2	- 6 - 2
Total, England and Wales	381	148	144	161	+ 4	- 13
SCOTLAND	101	21	21	33		- 12
Total	482	169	165	194	+ 4	- 25

The production of pig iron in March amounted to 607,900 tons as compared with 541,900 tons in February, and 668,600 tons in March, 1924.

#### IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during March, and on the whole was worse than during the previous month; much short time was reported to have been worked. An improvement was noticed in the Leeds district and in Wales and Monmouthshire, but there was a marked decline in Staffordshire and in Scotland.

decline in Staffordshire and in Scotland.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23·9 on 23rd March, 1925, as compared with 22·8 on 23rd February, 1925, and 16·3 on 24th March, 1924.

According to returns received from firms employing 67,328 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 21st March, 1925 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department), decreased by 5·9 per cent. as compared with the previous month and by 9·6 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·3 during the week ended 21st March, 1925, as compared with 5·4 during February, 1925, and March, 1924.

The following Table summarises the information from those

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

And Alexander	employed by firms making returns.			Aggreg	Aggregate Number of Shifts.*			
100 - 100 pm   200	Week ended 21st March,	ended compared 21st with a		Week ended 21st March.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
8-2 2 8-6 4 7 9 to		Month ago.	Year ago.	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
DEPARTMENTS.  Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers TOTAL	8,061 2,541 23,932 3,318 8,134 7,164 14,178 67,328	Per cent.  - 1.7 -32.6 - 7.3 + 5.0 - 2.0 - 5.5 - 2.8 - 5.7	Per cent.  - 9·1 -41·8 -11·2 + 6·4 - 0·1 - 6·0 - 7·2 - 9·5	45,913 10,364 119,373 17,046 46,945 39,810 80,693 360,144	Per cent. + 3·1 - 37·4 - 7·3 + 3·7 - 2·1 - 5·0 - 3·8 - 5·9	Per cent.  - 9.6 -47.9 -11.4 + 2.6 + 1.1 - 5.4 - 8.2 - 9.6		
DISTRICTS.					SA LIGHT			
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	13,598 18,393 2,050 7,267 5,797 3,770 8,518	- 6.8 - 2.7 + 4.9 - 4.4 -24.5 - 1.3 + 3.1	$ \begin{array}{r} -12.7 \\ -4.6 \\ -18.9 \\ +4.5 \\ -31.0 \\ -4.0 \\ -2.5 \end{array} $	75,473 96,862 11,102 38,010 30,691 20,054 47,214	$ \begin{array}{rrrrr}  & -5.1 \\  & -4.0 \\  & +4.6 \\  & -4.7 \\  & -22.7 \\  & -1.9 \\  & +3.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \cdot 2 \\ -6 \cdot 1 \\ -19 \cdot 7 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} +6 \cdot 6 \\ -32 \cdot 1 \\ -5 \cdot 4 \\ +0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $		
Total, England and Wales	59,393 7,935	- 5·4 - 8·0	- 9·2 -11·5	319,406 40,738	- 5·2 -11·5	- 9•2 -12·5		
TOTAL	67,328	- 5.7	- 9.5	360,144	- 5.9	- 9.6		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 684,700 tons in March, as compared with 652,300 tons in February, and 816,900 tons in March, 1924.

#### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT, though still bad, showed an improvement during March. At the end of the month 453 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 436 at the end of February and with 545 a year ago. Many of the mills in operation were still working less than the full number of shifts per week.

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

	Numb	er of Works	Open	Number of Mills in Operation				
Works.	At end	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	March, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	March, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	69	+ 3	- 9 - 5	355 98	+ 16† + 1†	- 60 - 32		
TOTAL	78	+ 3	-14	453	+ 17†	- 92		

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed on 23rd March, 1925, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employ-

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

† The figures for February have been revised.

ment Exchanges, was 37.9, as compared with 45.4 on 23rd February, 1925, and with 3.8 on 24th March, 1924. These percentages include persons working part time and not actually employed on the dates mentioned.

The exports of tinned and galvanized plates and sheets in March, 1925, amounted to 110,649 tons or 15,322 tons more than in February, 1925, and 14,202 tons more than in March, 1924.

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during March remained bad on the whole, but continued to show a slight improvement, except in the marine engineering section, where it was very bad and worse than in the previous month. In the electrical, motor and cycle, and railway engineering sections employment was fairly good. At textile machinery works it continued bad, but there was less resort to short-time working. In the heavy engineering section employment continued bad.

Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in the general state of employment in nearly all the principal districts, especially in the North-Western district.

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

		Numb	ers of I	nsured t 23rd	Workpe March,	ople Une 1925.	employe	1
Divisions.	Engineering, ngineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering. Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.		TOTAL.	or Decr	rease (+) mpared th a
	Engineeri Engineers' and Stee Foundin	Engir	Engi	Page 1	Constru Repair Vehicle and A		Month ago.	Year ago.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	8,319 3,135 1,976 8,948 17,958 22,150 15,917 861 1,731	435 373 51 1,145 492 1,176 254 26 13	148 93 380 44 7,187 332 2,884 31 1,138	110 59 69 661 1,138 142 1,121 35	2,264 945 718 5,366 836 2,053 848 169 209	11,276 4,605 3,194 16,164 27,611 25,853 21,024 1,122 3,102	- 322 - 340 - 248 - 527 - 387 - 1,748 + 483 - 72 + 161	- 2,332 - 1360 - 967 - 4,848 - 4,462 - 10,050 - 3,311 + 1305 + 428
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	80,995	3,965	12,237	3,346	13,408	113,951	-3,000	- 26,597
	blund 1	Percen	tages U	nemp	loyed at	23rd Ma	rch, 192	15.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	9·4 7·4 5·7 10·0 13·9 15·5 18·7 10·7 22·0	4·9 4·4 1·7 4·9 6·9 7·5 7·4 10·8	21·8 2·9 5·8 2·8 27·7 17·6 14·1 17·2 20·0	5·3 11·1 11·3 11·0 16·7 7·9 19·9 6·6 55·0	6.8 4.2 3.8 6.3 8.1 10.1 8.6 9.1 13.5	8·5 6·0 5·0 7·9 15·4 14·1 16·9 10·3 20·4	- 0·2 - 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·3 - 0·2 - 0·9 + 0·4 + 1·1	- 1.5 - 1.8 - 1.8 - 1.1 - 4.5 - 2.2 + 2.5 + 3.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	12.9	5.5	18.5	13.9	6.6	11.5	- 0.3	- 2.2

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad. It was very bad in marine engineering, in which section a further decline was shown, particularly on the Tees and Wear. Conditions at locomotive works remained fairly good. In Yorkshire employment was still moderate on the whole. There was an improvement on locomotive work, but in the textile machinery section employment. continued to decline. At Leeds employment remained slack generally. In Lincolnshire conditions were still moderate on the whole; at Lincoln there was an improvement on railway work.

In Lancashire and Cheshire a further improvement was recorded especially in the textile machinery section, though much short time was still reported. In the heavy engineering section employment continued bad. At locomotive, linotype machinery and machine tool works full time continued usual, and in the electrical engineering section employment remained fairly good. In the motor section slackness was reported in the Manchester district, but employment at Preston and Southport was fairly good on commercial vehicles.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued to improve, especially in the motor and cycle, machine tool and electrical sections, being particularly good at Coventry, where overtime and night-shifts were worked. In the heavy engineering section it was still depressed, though showing a slight improvement. Employment generally continued quiet at Nottingham, good at Derby and fair at Leicester.

In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair generally with a further tendency towards improvement, while conditions in the electrical and motor sections remained good. In London employment was still moderate on the whole; in the electrical section it remained good, while the motor section was fairly active. In the Southern Counties employment was again fair on the whole, and good in the motor, aircraft and electrical sections; on railway work at Swindon it was still good and showed a further improvement. In South Wales employment remained slack.

In Scotland employment was generally very bad and showed a decline, especially in marine engineering. At Belfast it was very bad and rather worse than in the previous month.

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

See note \* in previous column.

#### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

126

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during March, and showed little general change compared with the previous month.

On the North East Coast employment was still very bad on the whole, though it was good with joiners on the Tyne. On the East Coast it continued moderate. On the Thames it was slack, but showed some improvement. On the South Coast it continued dull generally, showing a slight improvement at Southampton and a slight decline elsewhere. At the Bristol Channel Ports and on the Mersey employment was very bad and showed a slight decline.

In Scotland employment showed little change compared with the previous month; with joiners on the Clyde it continued good, but with other branches it remained bad. At Belfast employment was

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

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople uployed at Mar., 1925.	Decreas	se (+) or se (-) as ed with a	Percentage nemployed at ird Mar., 1925.	Increase Decrease percent compared	e(-) in tage as
	Total Numi Insured Worl Unemploy 23rd Mar.,	Month ago.	Year ago.	Percenta Unemploye 23rd Mar.,	Month ago.	Year ago.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,576 817 5,351 85 30,879 11,305 20,545 4,300 7,839	- 630 - 74 + 321 - 14 - 82 + 721 - 178 + 133 + 247	- 568 - 309 - 123 - 83 + 5,509 + 1,287 + 1,657 + 181 + 38	25·0 8·6 19·0 16·7 44·0 33·3 31·3 38·1 36·5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 4·2 - 3·3 + 1·4 - 16·9 + 9·0 + 5·4 + 5·8 + 4·6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND.	84,697	+ 444	+ 7,589	33.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.9

# SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31st MARCH, 1925.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1925, amounted to 1,165,468 tons, as compared with 1,296,971 tons at the end of December, 1924, and as compared with 1,236,511 tons at the end of December, 1924, and 1,473,629 tons at the end of March, 1924. It should, however, be observed that the tonnage on which work was suspended at the end of March, 1925, only amounted to 74,000 tons, as compared with 101,000 tons at the end of March, 1924. The average tonnage during the twelve months immediately preceding the war

The tonnage of motorships now building equals about 45 per cent. of the steam tonnage under construction.

A slight increase is shown in the tonnage commenced during the quarter, viz., 202,352 tons, as compared with 194,594 tons during the previous quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter, viz., 339,120 tons, is 13,509 tons lower than that for the December quarter of 1924.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad, and was worse than a month earlier. Compared with a year ago there was a marked decline, especially in the worsted trade.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.0 on 23rd March, 1925, as compared with 13.5 on 23rd February, 1925, and 5.0 on 24th March, 1924.

Employment in the wool-combing department continued bad, and was slightly worse than a month ago; about 60 per cent. of the machinery in the Bradford district was stated to be running. With wool-sorters it was also worse, and 50 per cent. of the Trade Union members were reported to be on short time.

In the Bradford and Keighley districts employment was worse than a month ago in most sections of the trade. In the Halifax district the depression continued. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley area employment in the woollen trade showed a slight improvement, but was still quiet; a small amount of overtime and nightwork was reported. The worsted trade in the Huddersfield district showed very little improvement. In the Dewsbury and Batley district employment continued very slack, and in the Leeds district a considerable amount of short time was worked.

In the flannel trade in the Rochdale district much irregular time was worked; in the Stockport district employment continued very poor. Employment in the Welsh woollen trade continued bad. In Scotland, employment at Galashiels was described as fair, but the majority of the firms were reported to be working reduced hours in some departments, and others were on unsystematic short

time. Slackness and short time were also reported at Ayr, Auchterarder, Alloa and Perth.

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

		Number of Vorkpeople					
8 22 8 68 2	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	21st Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	

#### WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

Departments. Wool sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	486 3,859 5,781 4,521 1,048	Per cent. + 2.5 - 0.9 - 1.0 - 0.9 - 0.2	Per cent 2·0 + 3·3 - 1·7 + 0·6 - 1·5	£ 998 7,678 10,777 10,471 2,181	Per cent. + 1·0 - 0·2 - 1·1 - 0·0 - 9·3	Per cent 4·2 - 1·2 - 4·0 + 0·2 - 5·9
TOTAL	15,695	- 0.8	+ 0.2	32,105	- 1.1	- 2.2
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Bat- ley District	1,745 1,586 1,283	Per cent. + 0·1 - 2·6 - 1·3	Per cent 0.5 + 3.1 - 2.4	£ 4,192 3,561 2,485	Per cent 1.7 - 9.8 - 4.3	Per cent 4.0 - 0.9
Other Parts of West Riding	2,109	- 0.1	- 2.4	4,914	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	6,723 3,733 5,239	- 0·9 - 1·6 - 0·1	- 0·7 + 1·5 + 0·2	15,152 7,123 9,830	- 3·6 - 0·7 + 2·8	- 4·2 - 3·7 + 2·4
TOTAL	15,695	- 0.8	+ 0.2	32,105	- 1.1	- 2.2

#### WORSTED INDUSTRY.

	Departments. Wool sorting and combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,159 14,854 5,520 2,898 1,641	Per cent 2.9 - 1.3 - 0.2 - 1.1 - 3.1	Per cent 5.5 - 6.1 + 1.1 - 1.8 - 6.1	£ 9 340 20,888 11,518 6,988 2,708	Per cent 4·1 - 6·0 + 1·7 - 2·5 -10·1	Per cent17.8 -14.9 + 2.8 - 6.1 - 8.5
ŝ	TOTAL	29,072	- 1.4	- 4.3	51,442	- 3.8	-10.5
	Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Hallifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding Total West Riding Other Districts	14,518 4,969 2,546 2,720 3,199 27,952 1,120 29,072	Per cent 1.9 - 0.5 - 1.1 - 1.4 - 1.0 - 1.4 - 0.9	Per cent 4.6 - 2.5 - 3.6 - 3.1 - 8.4 - 4.5 - 0.4 - 4.3	£ 27,517 8,303 3,916 5,114 4,985 49,835 1,607 51,442	Per cent 4·3 - 6·3 - 6·3 - 0·9 + 1·8 - 3·9 - 0·9	Per cent11·1 -12·3 -10·2 + 1·9 -17·6 -10·8 - 3·0
	TOTAL	29,012		4.3	01,442	- 3.0	-10.5

Returns from firms in the woollen section, employing 14,390 workpeople, showed that about 38 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 21st March, to the extent on the average of 8 hours. In the worsted section returns from firms employing 26,897 workpeople in the same week showed that about 43 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 12 hours on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 2nd March, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 69 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were

Departments.	for I	Number of Applicants for Employment at 2nd March, 1925.				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 2nd February, 1925.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	M	len.	Wo	men.	То	tal.	
Wool sorting Wool washing and	454	3	457	+	153	100		+	153	
preparing Wool combing Wool carding Woollen spinning	851 1,259 1,326 623	181 1,102 184 199	1 032 2,361 1,510 822	-++-	19 214 46 58	++	64 133 26 22	+++	45 347 20 80	
Worsted drawing and spinning	455	2,679	3,134	-	14	-	76		90	
Wool winding and warping Worsted winding and	211	145	356	-	33	-	28	4	61	
warping Woollen weaving Worsted weaving Other processes	91 252 146 1,612	1,985 1,081 298	734 2,237 1,227 1,910	+-++	34 63 19 20	+-++	37 352 235 70	+-++	71 415 254 90	
TOTAL	7,280	8,500	15,780	+	299	+	35	+	334	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's and lambs') were 55,951,300 lbs. in March, 1925, compared with 43,903,600 lbs. in February, 1925, and with 75,447,900 lbs. in March, 1924.

April, 1925.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,766,200 lbs. compared with 4,560,300 lbs. in February, 1925, and with 3,557,800 lbs. in March, 1924.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 14,809,200 square yards, compared with 18,616,400 square yards in February, 1925, and with 14,769,300 square yards in March, 1924.

The exports of blankets were 109,422 pairs and 107,946 pairs and 204,346 pairs in March, 1925, February, 1925, and March, 1924.

#### COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the American spinning section the short working week of 35 hours continued during March, but employment was still good in the Egyptian spinning section. In the weaving section there was little change, a considerable number of looms being stopped, some through depression in trade, while a large number were idle owing to shortage of weavers.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7·2 on the 23rd March, 1925, as compared with 6·8 on the 23rd February, 1925, and with 15·4 on the 24th March, 1924.

In the Oldham, Ashton, and Stockport districts employment in the Oldnam, Ashton, and Stockport districts employment in the spinning section was slack; it also continued slack in the manufacturing section, though looms overlookers reported a slight improvement. In the Bolton district employment was fair with cardroom workers, and good with spinners and with weavers. At Leigh employment with spinners was described as very good; at Bury the general position showed little change. At Rochdale employment was reported as slack.

In the principal weaving districts there was little change as compared with February, but a considerable improvement as compared with a year ago. At Burnley employment was reported as still unsatisfactory, between 10 and 15 per cent. of the looms being stopped. unsatisfactory, between 10 and 15 per cent. of the looms being stopped. At Blackburn also employment was unsatisfactory; thirteen mills were reported to be stopped at the end of the month, and many weavers, in the mills that remained open, were under-employed (e.g., tending three looms instead of four). At Great Harwood, Rishton, and Clayton-le-Moors, employment showed a great decline, and a large number of weavers were under-employed. At Darwen between 2,500 and 3,000 looms were still idle. At Preston employment showed a decline owing to the temporary stoppage of certain mills. At Todmorden the improvement reported last month was maintained, except with weavers in the sheeting and in the fustian trades.

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

mer? beviscer militare		Number of orkpeop			Wages pa	
	Week ended 21st	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 21st	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a
of his sensw tides	Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.	Non-Si-	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	11,982	+ 0.4	+ 5.2	20,640	+ 0.5	+ 17.5
Spinning Weaving	21,462 35,215	- 0·9 + 0·6	+ 2.7	39,038	+ 0.3 + 1.8	+ 12.8 + 10.9
Weaving Other	7,732	- 0.1	+ 0.7	19.092	+ 0.9	+ 7.4
Not Specified	8,551	- 0.9	+ 0.7	17,349	+ 0.5	+ 10.6
Total	84,942	- 0.0	+ 3.1	160,624	+ 1.0	+ 11.7
DISTRICTS.	DE CONTRACTOR DE		286.6	POR SOL		TOTAL STATE
Ashton	4,167	- 0.8	- 2.6	7,340	+ 1-2	+ 14.6
Stockport, Glossop and						TEN DE
Hyde	8,307	+ 0.1	+ 3.0	15,199	+ 3.1	+ 17.1
Oldham Bolton and Leigh	10,757	- 1·3 - 0·1	+ 0.8	20,714 21,853	- 0·6 + 1·7	+ 17.7
Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	12,025	- 0.1	T 1.1	21,000	+ 1.1	+ 2.4
wood, Walsden and						
Todmorden	8,341	+ 0.5	+ 5.3	14,808	+ 3.0	+ 35.5
Manchester	5,310	+ 1.6	+ 2.2	9,278	+ 2.3	+ 8.5
Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	6,408	+ 0.3	+ 3.7	11,044	+ 0.2	+ 4.8
and Darwen	9,526	+ 1.4	+12.2	19,569	+ 0.9	+ 14.5
Burnley, Padiham, Colne		0.85	1000000	20,000		Dark Miles
and Nelson	11,245	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	25,247	+ 0.7	+ 11.7
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns	2,086	- 0·5 - 1·0	- 8·0 + 2·9	3,839 7,621	+ 1.5	- 3.9
Other Districts	2,518	- 4.5	+ 2.3	4,112	$-1.6 \\ -2.8$	+ 2.0
Total	84,942	- 0.0	+ 3.1	160,624	+ 1.0	+ 11.7

Returns from firms employing about 76,558 workpeople showed that about 21 per cent, of these workpeople were on short time to the extent of about 10½ hours on the average, in the week ended

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 2nd March, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 84 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the cotton trade were registered.

Department.	Numb for E 2nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 2nd February, 1925.							
lator demon loss	Men.	Women.	Total.	M	en.	W	omen.	7	Cotal.
Card and Blowing	783	4,136	4,919	+	29	+	425	+	454
Spinning Beaming, Warping and	3,983	3,839	7,822	+	29 334	+	208	+	542
Winding Weaving Other Processes	1,042 1,044 493	6,122 2,408 385	7,164 3,452 878	++-	14 54 71	+-+	605 54 55	+	619
Total	7,345	16,890	24,235	+	360	+	1,239	+	1 599

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 155,507,100 lbs. in March, 1925, compared with 194,628,000 lbs. in February, 1925, and with 72,608,200 lbs. in March,

The exports of cotton yarn were 17,853,400 lbs. in March, 1925, compared with 15,997,900 lbs. in February, 1925, and with 13,172,000 lbs. in March, 1924.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 416,619,800 square yards, as compared with 422,264,000 square yards in the previous month and with 353,983,100 square yards in March, 1924.

#### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in March showed little general change, an improvement in some districts being counterbalanced by a decline in others.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9·2 on the 23rd March, 1925, as compared with 9·5 both on the 23rd February, 1925, and on the 24th March, 1924.

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

Earnings. Week ended 21st Mar., 1925. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago. Per cent. cent. 2,182 - 1 · 8 + 2 · 4 8,418 + 0 · 1 + 0 · 7 England and Wales:
London ...
Leicester ...
Leicester Country Dis-4,974 - 2·4 13,481 + 0·6 District ... Leeds and District Lancashire (mai  $\begin{vmatrix} 2,026 & -1.1 & +2.3 \\ 1,905 & +0.9 & +0.6 \end{vmatrix}$ ashire (mainly ssendale Valley) ingham and Dis-4,747 + 1.4 + 5.4 | 10,437 + 4.5 + 6.7 1,079 -0.3 + 8.6 2,016 -1.2 - 4.7trict ... Other parts of England and Wales ... ... 1,627 + 0.6 + 0.6 = 3,109 + 1.9 + 1.0England and Wales. |47,441| + 0.2| + 1.7| |111,073| + 1.2| + 3.8|Scotland ... ... 2,575 + 0.5 - 4.4 5,396 - 1.7 - 7.9

Great Britain ... 50,016 + 0.2 + 1.4 116,469 + 1.1 + 3.2

Returns from firms employing about 38,250 operatives during the week ended 21st March, 1925, showed that over 31 per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, to the extent of over 10 hours each, on an average.

Employment in London was moderate, and showed little change. At Leicester and at Northampton employment was again fair on the whole, though there was a good deal of short-time working at both centres. At Hinckley there was a decline, and many firms were working short time. At Wellingborough employment was very quiet; practically all the firms were on short time. Employment was poor at Higham and Rushden, and worse than in February; at Irthlingborough, on the other hand, employment was fairly good. There was little change at Kettering, where about three-quarter time was worked on the average.

At Leeds employment showed a further slight improvement; it remained bad in the heavy boot section but good in the light shoe section. Less short time was worked at Stafford, and there was an improvement both on the previous month and on March, 1924; employment was, however, still described as slack. At Norwich employment was again good in the machine-sewn section; in the turnshoe section it was relatively quiet. At Bristol and Kingswood there was an improvement in the light boot trade but a decline in the heavy trade; nearly all the firms were working irregular short time; at Street employment remained fair. Employment at Bacup was good, but in the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley a large amount of short time was worked.

Employment was fair at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Kilmarnock, but generally bad at other centres in Scotland.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 2nd March 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 72 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered.

Department.	for H	er of App Imployme March, 1	ent at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 2nd February, 1925.			
JAST SERVICES	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Bootand Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	134 374 757 19 2,585 1,423 668 32	59 18 20 1,021 52 329 316 2	193 392 777 1,040 2,637 1,752 984 34	- 23 - 30 - 173 - 4 - 296 - 233 - 22 - 7 + 36	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1 \\ - 71 \\ -202 \\ - 4 \\ -119 \\ + 5 \\ - 1 \end{array} $	- 24 - 29 - 244 - 206 - 300 - 352 - 17 - 8	
Total	6,767	1,828	8,595	- 752	-447	-1,19	

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The exports of boots and shoes in March, 1925, amounted to 130,959 dozen pairs, or 17,295 dozen pairs more than in February, 1925, and 33,411 dozen pairs more than in March, 1924.

# PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

In the paper trade employment on the whole continued fair; it was still bad, however, in the wrapping section and was not so good as a month ago in the hand-made section.

Employment in the letterpress printing trade showed a further

Employment in the letterpress printing trade showed a further improvement in most of the large centres, and was fairly good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good, and was better than a month ago in London and Manchester. In the lithographic printing trade employment remained fairly good on the whole; in Manchester short time was prevalent. With lithographic artists employment continued fair in London, and was slack and worse than in the previous month at Manchester. Employment was only moderate on the whole in the bookbinding trade. Short time was prevalent in London, where employment

Employment was only moderate on the whole in the bookbinding trade. Short time was prevalent in London, where employment was also affected by a dispute; at Edinburgh, employment was reported as fair and better than in the previous month.

The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 6·1 at 23rd March, compared with 6·0 at 23rd February and 5·8 at 24th March, 1924. In the paper and paperboard industry the percentage was 7·8 at 23rd March, compared with 7·5 at 23rd February and 8·9 at 24th March, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 7·1 at 23rd March, compared with 7·2 at 23rd February and 7·4 at 24th March, 1924.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

V/3 + 3.54   666/8	No. of Members of Unions		ercenta loyed a	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
0 0 + 0 0 + 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	at end of March, 1925.	March, 1925.	Feb., 1925.	March, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Letterpress Printing:	111	1000	COP TO	John S	a bush	
London Northern Counties,	34,725 13.676	2.1	3.0	3.1	-0.9	-1.0 $-0.4$
Yorkshire, Lanca-	13,070	2.0	3 2	3.0	-00	- 0 1
shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	7,623	1.3	2.1	1.7	- 0.8	- 0.4
Counties.	and the second			4.5	- 0.8	- 1.4
Scotland Other Districts	3,593 6,410	3·1 2·2	3·9 2·8	2.0	- 0.8	+ 0.2
Total	66,027	2.2	3.0	3.0	- 0.8	- 0.8
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,230 15,243	2·8 3·8	2.9	3·3 4·7	- 0.1	- 0·5 - 0·9

# BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, which was most marked in the painting and decorating section of the trade; it was good, on the whole, with skilled operatives (except painters), but generally slack with unskilled workers; it was slightly better than in March, 1924. In some districts a little overtime was worked by certain classes of skilled

As regards individual occupations, employment continued very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers and good with carpenters and joiners; it remained fairly good in most districts with masons and with slaters. At a considerable number of centres a shortage of one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives, especially of bricklayers and plasterers, was again reported. Employment with plumbers continued moderate; there was a marked improvement with painters and employment with skilled men was generally fair for this time of year; it was a little better with builders' labourers, but continued slack on the whole.

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate per-

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 23rd March, and the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with February, 1925, and March, 1924. The figures are analysed according to the principal occupations and also by districts.

Occupations.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at	Approxi- mate Per- centage*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage as compared with a			
BORTEON SHY BOX OF	23rd March, 1925.	Unem- ployed.	Month ago.	Year ago.  - 0.7 - 0.1 + 1.5 - 3.0 - 0.5 + 0.3 - 0.9 - 1.2 - 0.7 - 0.6		
Carpenters	859 931 229 277 12,080 2,028 26,186 23,148	2·5 1·5 4·2 4·4 1·7 11·2 5·9 10·3 23·4	- 0·4 - 0·4 + 0·1 - 0·7 - 10·3 - 0·2 - 0·9 - 1·5 - 2·2			
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Seotland Wales Northern Ireland	6,257 6,634 7,072 8,566 10,169 6,517 2,976	11·2 5·6 7·4 8·9 9·7 11·0 9·8 11·5 25·8	- 3·0 - 2·2 - 1·8 - 2·0 - 1·7 - 2·2 - 1·9 - 1·2 - 2·3	- 0.8 - 1.3 - 0.7 - 1.7 - 0.3 - 0.3 + 3.0 + 3.9		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	68,890	9.5	- 2.2	- 0.6		

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 129 of the principal urban Returns from Local Authorities in 129 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 14,107,000, show that in March, 1925, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,288,200, as compared with £4,720,300 in February, 1925, and £5,057,800 in March, 1924. Of the total for March, 1925, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,407,100; factories and workshops for £768,400; shops, offices, warehouses, and other business premises for £278,000; and other buildings and additions and alterations to existing buildings for £834,700. (For figures for the quarter ended March, 1925, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1924, see page 140.)

#### BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued good on the whole and showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month; it was much better than a year ago. Short time working due to bad weather was reported from some districts. In the Peterborough district many yards were reported to have been working day and night shifts.

might shitts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 23rd March, 1925, was 7·0, as compared with 7·2 at 23rd February, 1925, and with 6·9 at 24th March, 1924.

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

THE REAL PROPERTY NAMED		Number Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	21st Mar. 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	21st Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Year† ago.	
and the state of the state of		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Northern Counties York- shire, Lancashire and	2,001	+ 0 · 2	+ 7.3	5,147	+ 0.7	+ 13.3	
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	4,895	+ 2.0	+18.0	13,318	+6.3	+ 30.6	
Counties. South and South-West	1,564	+0.9	+10.3	4,165	+4.0	+ 21.1	
Counties and Wales. Scotland	170	4-0	- 9.1	474	+ 1.5	+ 3.3	
TOTAL	8,630	+ 1.3	+13.3	23,104	+ 4.5	+ 24.0	

#### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT, taken as a whole, showed a further slight improvement, but there was still much unemployment and short-time working. At Stoke-on-Trent employment was mainly better than in February, and at works producing first-class chinaware it was reported to be very good; but at a number of factories short time was worked to a fairly considerable extent.

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

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

April, 1925.

In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was reported as fair; at Worcester and Bristol it was fairly good.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.6 at 23rd March, 1925, as compared with 15.2 at 23rd February, 1925, and 11.9 at 24th March, 1924.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Latenardes Lucia e tapille mem	Week ended 21st Mar., 1925.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
The ratio are		Month ago.	Year ago.	21st Mar., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,459 9,194	Per cent 0·3 + 0·6	Per cent 2·5 + 4·4	£ 2,878 16,890	Per cent. + 2·7 + 2·8	Per cent 6.5 + 6.7	
unspecified)	1,833	- 1.1	+ 3.1	3,609	+ 1.4	+ 16.5	
TOTAL	12,486	+ 0.3	+ 3.3	23,377	+ 2.6	+ 6.2	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	9,493 2,993	+ 0.3	+ 3.0 + 4.4	16,757 6,620	+ 2·9 + 1·7	+ 4·0 + 12·1	
TOTAL	12,486	+ 0.3	+ 3.3	23,377	+ 2.6	+ 6.2	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 11,211 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3,296, or 29 per cent, were working on an average 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st March, 1925.

#### SEAMEN.

DURING March employment continued slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 23rd March, 1925, was 20·4, compared with 21·6 at 23rd February, 1925, and 19·0 at 24th March, 1924.

On the Thames the demand for men was fairly good, except for a slight decline in the third week of the month. On the Tyne it was moderate at the beginning of March, and improved somewhat afterwards. Employment on the Wear was quiet to fair; on the Tees it was generally quiet. The demand at Hull was very quiet on the whole, and at Southampton it was very moderate. Employment at Bristol was quiet to moderate. At Avonmouth employment was fairly good, and at Swapsa it was very fair a point forms a dealing and at Swapsa it was very fair a point forms a dealing and at Swapsa it was very fair a point forms a dealing and at Swapsa it was very fairly good. was fairly good, and at Swansea it was very fair, apart from a decline at both ports in the second week of the month. The demand at Newport was fair until the end of the month, when a decline occurred. At Cardiff it was quiet. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was moderate at the beginning of March, and gradually improved, being reported as fair at the end of the month. At Manchester it was fair on the whole.

Employment on the Clyde was moderate and showed a slight improvement in the latter part of the month.

improvement in the latter part of the month; at Leith it was quiet. At Belfast the demand was very dull, except in the first and last weeks of the month, when it was described as moderate.

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

playmont, 2.182-sees	Number of Seamen* shipped in							
Principal Ports.	Mar.,	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Three Months ended				
	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1925.	Mar., 1924.			
ENGLAND & WALES:		ORA CER	N. COL BEO	THERE	109			
Liverpool†	10,635	+ 10	+ 980	33,359	28,191			
Manchester	1,001	+ 248	+ 225	2,774	2,306			
London Southampton	8 488 6,781	+ 886 - 136	+ 876	24,224	21,507			
Tyne Ports	2,244	+ 635	+ 100 + 788	21,083	17 882			
Sunderland	332	+ 149	+ 276	5,889	4,444			
Middlesbrough	373	+ 152	+ 35	1,152	1,156			
Hull	1,288	- 440	- 279	4,880	4,655			
Grimsby	1,001				24			
Bristol‡	1,001	+ 364	+ 348	2,684	2,229			
Newport, Mon Cardiffs	621 2,119	- 124	- 299 - 102	2,554	2,785			
Grangoo	741	- 48 + 264	- 102 - 91	6,984	8,283			
Swansea	171	T 204	- 91	1,998	2,454			
SCOTLAND:					and or other states			
Leith	251	- 26	- 150	891	1,029			
Kirkaldy, Methil and	007				Service Control			
Grangemouth	287	- 25	+ 146	945	609			
Glasgow	2,616	+ 197	+ 679	7,723	6,579			
NORTHERN IRELAND:	Series Lines			THE PERSON NAMED IN				
Belfast	133	- 45	- 76	604	530			
				001	- 000			
TOTAL	38,911	+ 2,061	+ 3,456	118,564	104,946			

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate agagements, and not of separate individuals. † Including Birkenhead and Garston. † Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during March was slack or bad at most ports, and

usually below the level of the previous month.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service 31·1 per cent. were unemployed at 23rd March, 1925, compared with 30·4 at 23rd February, 1925, and 24·1 at 24th March, 1924.

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

Total Tales			bourers employed in arves in London.			
	In	Docks.	TO STANSON			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— 7th Mar., 1925 14th 21st 28th	4,010 4,241 4,050 4,199	2,385 2,551 1,889 2,479	6,395 6,792 5,939 6,678	8,245 8,222 8,132 7,773	14,640 15,014 14,071 14,451	
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Mar., 1925	} 4,125	2,326	6,451	8,093	14,544	
Average for Feb., 1925	4,208	2,506	6,714	8,267	14,981	
Average for Mar., 1924	5,322	2,801	8,123	8,205	16,328	

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in March was 794, as compared with 821 in the previous month, and with 832 in March, 1924.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth was bad, and worse than in February. It was bad at Middlesbrough and Hull, and worse than in the previous month at both places. At most of the other East Coast ports it continued slack.

Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment was fair Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment was fair on the average, but not generally so good as during February. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th March was 16,224, compared with 16,473 in the four weeks ended 23rd February, and with 15,554 in the four weeks ended 31st March, 1924. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £44,915 in the five weeks ended 30th March, compared with £46,511 in the four weeks ended 23rd February, and with £44,462 in the four weeks ended 31st March, 1924.

Employment remained slack at the South Wales ports. It was slack at Southampton and worse than in February. At Plymouth and most of the other South Western ports it continued fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was moderate at Glasgow, quiet at Leith and slack at Dundee. At Belfast it declined and was moderate.

# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

THE number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 30th March, 1925, was 1,249,253. Of this number, 959,020 were men, 32,472 boys, 227,987 women and 29,774 girls. Compared with 23rd February, there was a decrease of 37,795, which was distributed as follows:—Men, 20,528; women, 10,701; juveniles, 6,566.

During the five weeks ended 30th March the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 132,702, of which 78,947 were for men, 31,855 for women, and 21,900 for juveniles.

101/2 TH		ations from ployers.	Transaction .	Number of Workpeople
Week ended	During Week.	Outstanding at end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.†	Registered as Unem- ployed.
23rd February, 1925	29,985	21,370	26,136	1,287,048
2nd March, 1925 9th ,, ,, 16th ,, ,, 23rd ,, ,,	29,942 31,263 31,818 32,225 32,422	21,534 23,277 22,748 24,762 25,269	25,776 25,882 27,796 26,225 27,023	1,288,324 1,276,388 1,275,888 1,255,571 1,249,253
Total (5 weeks)	157,670		132,702†	Kar andras

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and refer to all workpeople on the "Registers" of Exchanges, including persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in question. For Great Britain alone, the corresponding figures, as published in the Press, show that on 30th March, 1925, the numbers registered as unemployed were 923,900 men, 210,300 women, and 60,100 juveniles, as compared with 970,000 men, 239,000 women, and 65,000 juveniles at 29th December, 1924.

† This figure includes a weekly average of about 800 placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 30th March, 1925. In certain cases—e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.—the figures cover more than one Exchange

Area.	Num Unem	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with			
al boulder sessoisel	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	23rd Feb., 1925.
London Division	-127,596	35,192	8,020	170,808	- 12,399
South-Eastern Division Brighton	39,636 1,854	7,611 620	3,974 165	51,221 2,639	- 7,513 - 819
Chatham	2,519 2,142	348 423	543 127	3,410 2,692	- 149 - 535
Norwich Rest of South Eastern	2,733 30,388	427 5,793	71 3,068	3,231 39,249	- 295 - 5,715
South-Western Division		9,031	3,921	65,524	- 7,798
Bristol Plymouth	52,572 11,741 4,919	2,209 633	612 487	14,562 6,039	- 692 - 318
Portsmouth Reading	5,371 1,404	782 202	496 198	6,649 1,804	- 557 - 244
Swindon	6,413 429	470	566 126	7,449	- 474 - 78
Rest of South Western	22,295 97,141	4,658 35,759	1,436 4,266	28,389	- 5,435
Midlands Division Birmingham Coventry	18,369 1,092	7,542	354 15	26,265 1,292	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 7,616 \\ - & 3,167 \\ - & 222 \end{bmatrix}$
Cradley Heath Derby	4,264 1,039	569 380	107 100	4,940 1,519	- 429 - 393
Leicester Northampton	2,283 1,358	1,544 458	33		- 521 + 102
Nottingham Smethwick	7,486 2,883	3,161 1,452	417 94	11,064 4,429	+ 519
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	7,706 4,744	4,965 1,119	370 261	13,041 6.124	- 349 - 203
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	3,085 3,732	601 1,347	118 168	3,804 5,247	- 207 - 349 - 203 - 91 - 278 - 2,377
Rest of Midlands	39,100	12,436	2,190	53,726	Mark to the second
North-Eastern Division Barnsley	228,909 1,399 7,763	35,100	14,504	278,513 1,535	+ 13,434 + 187
Bradford Darlington	7,763 2,046 1,399	4,125 183 1,099	331 105 102	12,219 2,334 2,600	+ 433 - 265 + 8
Dewsbury Doncaster	268 8,892	278 744	203 845	749 10,481	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 8 \\ - & 82 \\ + & 873 \end{array}$
Grimsby	2,493 1,920	212	341 94	3,046 3,413	- 452 - 251
Halifax Hartlepools	7,504 2,843	237 1,380	377 152	8,118 4,375	+ 143 - 550
Huddersneid Hull Leeds	10,150 11,328	760 4,134	627 264	11,537 15,726	+ 737
Lincoln Middlesbrough	2,342 10,228	262 426	154 874	2,758 11,528	- 1,731 - 353 - 323
Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham	14,367	1,626 269	939 234	16,932 2,317	+ 423 + 30
Sheffield South Shields	19,527 6,319	3,702 459	900 536	24,129 7,314	- 191 - 88
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	6,762 15,463	221 888	346 916	7,329 17,267 2,711	+ 1,007
York Rest of North Eastern	1,851 92,231	524 12,079	336 5,785	110,095	- + 14,100
North-Western Division Accrington	154,387 667	50,276 225	10,888	215,551 917	- 5,515 - 583
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	2,324 3,705	1,138 368	140 185	3,602 4,258	+ 372 - 874
Birkenhead Blackburn	5,279 2,178	457 922	339 120	6,075 3,220 1,917	+ 926 + 115
Blackpool Bolton	1,208 5,215	630 2,162	79 374	7,751	$\begin{array}{ccc} - & 281 \\ + & 571 \end{array}$
Burnley Bury	1,811 1,163	733 558	91 56	2,635 1,777	+ 1 243
Chorley Liverpool	940	8,183	4,106	1,684	+ 382 - 1,355
Manchester Nelson	20,167	7,891	764 4 354	28,822 804	- 1,651 + 89
Oldham Preston	8,474 3,371 2,648	3,228 1,478 1,103	205	12,056 5,054 3,831	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Rochdale St. Helens Salford	1,855	377 3,643	144 556	2,376 10,676	- 396 - 721
Stockport Warrington	2,811 2,504	1,243	164 108	4,218	+ 327 + 229
Wigan Rest of NorthWestern	3,126 32,978	1,839 12,765	318 2,582	5,283 48,325	- 93 - 3,054
Scotland Division	142,820	33,225	9,613	185,658	- 4,994
Aberdeen Clydebank	4,789 2,017	1,309	234 95	6,332 2,410	- 802 - 145
Dundee Edinburgh	6,305 9,527	2,639	143 566	9,087 12,509	$+ 16 \\ - 1,171 \\ 2,677$
Glasgow Greenock	54,393 5,590	14,287 941 212	3,694 437 98	72,374 6,968 2,936	- 2,677 - 316 + 301
Motherwell Paisley Rest of Scotland	2,626 4,034 53,539	961 10,162	221 4,125	5,216 67,826	+ 301 - 193 - 7
Wales Division	80,849	4,132	4,891	89,872	- 9,351
Cardiff Llanelly	5,839	646 296	467 250	6,952 4,196	- 690 + 166
Newport Swansea	3,361 6,087	215 341	516 466	4,092 6,894	+ 424 - 841
Rest of Wales	61,912	2,634	3,192	67,738	- 8,410
Northern Ireland Belfast	35,110 23,475	17,661	2,169 1,416	54,940 36,300	+ 3,957 + 3,058
Lurgan	2,499 454 398	623 606 217	100 42 32	3,222 1,102 647	- + 5 5 59
Newry Rest of Northern Ire-	398 965	428	34	1,427	- 118
land	7,319	4,378	545	12,242	+ 1,103
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	959,020	227,987	62,246	1,249,253	- 37,795
land) to realist the	Constant	a contract			

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF UNEMPLOYED.

DURING the five weeks ended 30th March, 1925, 948,573 fresh claims were added to the register, while 984,562 claims were removed from the register. As the number of fresh claims may include those of a number of claimants who make a further claim after a short period of employment, it cannot be assumed that the change-over during the month is as great as the statistics below appear to show at first glance, but the figures indicate a substantial fluctuation in the personnel of the unemployed.

Insurance Claims current at 23rd February, 1925 Fresh Claims made between 23rd Feb. and 30th Mar., 1925	1,167,521 948,573
	2,116,094
Claims removed from the register between 23rd Feb. and 30th March, 1925	984,562
Insurance Claims current at 30th March 1925	1.131.532

#### EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

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

	An	Amount paid in benefit					
Week ending	By Exchanges, etc.	Through Trade Unions.	Total.				
1925.  March 6th  , 13th  , 20th  , 27th	858,000 856,000 847,000 834,000	£ 54,000 53,000 50,000 50,000	£ 912,000 909,000 897,000 884,000				
	3,395,000	207,000	3,602,000				

#### CLAIMS TO EXTENDED BENEFIT.

Claims to "extended" benefit—i.e., benefit beyond that to which the claimant is entitled in respect of contributions paid—are submitted for decision to the Local Employment Committees, composed, in the main, of representatives of employers and workpeople. The following Table shows the number of claims dealt with by these Committees in Great Britain during the period 10th February to 9th March, 1925 :-

Applications referred to Commit Applications admitted by Comm	tees du	ring poluring	eriod period	 :	287,174
(a) For 12 weeks	1		ASSESSED AND ADDRESS.		96,416
(b) For less than 12 weeks			•••		149,696
Applications rejected during per	iod				41,062

Of the total number of applications rejected during the period, Of the total number of applications rejected during the period, 4,550 were rejected as not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, 2,182 were rejected as insurable employment was not likely to be available, 11,442 were rejected as not having served a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years, and 12,342 were rejected as not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment, or not willing to accept suitable employment.

# CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AND BENEFITS PAID, 1919-24.

THE Minister of Labour gave the following statistics in reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 2nd April as to the total amount of unemployment benefits paid and contributions received during the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924:—

		Insurance Years.							
THE THE PARTY NAMED IN	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.				
Unemployment Benefit paid	£ 1,009,126	£ 34,118,195	£ 52,848,214	£ 41,880,832	£ 35,971,411				
Contributions received under Unemployment Insurance Acts:—				Districts of the control of the cont	rozali				
From employers ,, employed per- sons	1,521,626 1,521,626			A CANADA	19,283,065 17,354,758				
" Service De- partments	nil	1,357,315							
" Exchequer	912,701	2,168,639	11,057,901	12,166,266	13,184,784				
Total	3,955,953	13,471,814	42,224,176	46,170,840	50,096,079				

<sup>\*</sup> State grant for fifteen months.

# TRADE DISPUTES.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes | directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union volving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as begin
principle; and 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 55, as compared with 44 in the previous month and 59 in March, 1924. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 42,000. In addition about 2,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 25 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 80, involving about 44,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during March of about 161,000 working days March of about 161,000 working days.

April, 1925.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in March 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

Groups of Industries.		er of Disp ress in Ma	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
	Started before 1st March.	Started in March.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in March.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in March.
Mining and Quarrying	4 6	13	17 14	9,000	41,000 22,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	0	•	14	100000	22,000
l'extile	6	6	12	1,000 16,000	5,000
Paper, Printing, etc	1	2 3	3 9	16,000	55,000
Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc.	6	3	9	1,000	6,000
Other	2	23	25	12,000	32,000
Total, March, 1925	25	55	80	44,000	161,000
Total, Feb., 1925	20	44	64	13,000	85,000
Total, March, 1924	21	59	80	76,000†	730,000†

Causes.—Of the 55 disputes beginning in March, 20, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 9, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 9,

questions. The remaining dispute, which directly involved 15,000 workpeople, was an extension of the dispute in the bookbinding industry in London which began on 23th February.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 37 new disputes, directly involving 25,000 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 15, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 20, directly involving 18,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1924 AND 1925.‡ The following Table summarises the figures for the first three months of 1925, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1924.

not suggest or order	Jan	nary to Ma	rch, 1924.	January to March, 1925.			
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.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.	
Mining and Quarry-	50	34,000	313,000	32	20,000	97,000	
Engineering and Shipbuilding.	19	10,000	245,000	15	6,000	35,000	
Other Metal	10	3,000	26,000	12	2,000	15,000	
Textile	8	1,000	10,000	15	1,500	25,000	
Clothing	11	1,500	7,000	8	500	5,000	
Woodworking and Furnishing.	3	200	1,000	6	2,000	25,000	
Paper, Printing, etc.	1	100	3,000	4	16,000	55,000	
Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc.	14	1,700	34,000	13	1,000	10,000	
Transport	23	230,000	1,370,000	10	4,000	8,000	
Public Adminis-	6	4,000	34,000	8	1,000	7,000	
other	15	1,500	25,000	21	13,000	39,000	
Total	160	287,000	2,068,000	144	67,000	321,000	

# PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING MARCH, 1925.

Occupations and Locality.§ -	Number	of Work- nvolved.	Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.§
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.	THE DESCRIPTION OF THE	gental salish salish salish
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Coal Motherwell (near)	1,759		1925. 13 Mar.	1925. 14 Mar.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Modified reduction accepted.
miners, {     castleford (near)  METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-	2,	185	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	Refusal of manager to receive a deputation, without previous notification, on a question respecting the price for removing dirt from the coal face.	Work resumed on request of Trade Union officials.
BUILDING INDUSTRIES:— Platers, platers' helpers, rivetters, holders-on, etc.—Tyne.	89	352	2 Mar.	14 Mar.	Against proposed alteration in working conditions involving a reduction in the number of men	Temporary settlement effected.
Fitters, turners, moulders, etc. (textile engineering)—Oldham.	3,000		5 Mar.	7 Mar.	composing a squad.  Against acceptance of two fitters who had lapsed from member- ship of the Amalgamated En- gineering Union as members of the National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics.	Brassworkers' Society agreed tha the two men in question shoul rejoin the Amalgamated Engi neering Union.
PAPER, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC., INDUSTRIES:— Bookbinders, etc. (members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers) in the em- ployment of:—					and metal medianics.	Sileating their same are discount of the same same same same same same same sam
A London firm  Members of the Association of Employers in the Book- binding Trade (London).	385 5,000		28 Feb. 21 Mar.	}27 Mar.	(See article	on page 117.)
Members of the London Mas- ter Printers' Association.	10,000		25 Mar.	]		ers archmened and emporationals into
Heel coverers, lasters, finishers, sockers, boxers and packers— Rossendale, Lancs.	. 13	168	9 Mar.	10 Mar.	For time rates of wages instead of piecework rates while working on bad material.	Time rates to be paid for th material in dispute; piecewor rates to be revised.
Piano key makers—Leyton, Essex.	300		5 Mar.	9 Mar.	Refusal to work with two work- people whose Trade Union membership had lapsed.	Workpeople in question left the firm's employment: strikers resumed work, the question whether the strike constituted a breach cagreement being referred to arbitration.
Building operatives—Frome	160		23 Feb.	26 Mar.	For advance in wages	Advance granted in two instal
Employees of retail co-operative societies—Lancashire, Cheshire and adjoining counties.	10,000		28 Mar.	2 April	(See article	ments. (See also page 137.) on page 117.)

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

† A dispute involving about 39,000 tramway and omnibus employees in London accounted for nearly half of the time lost in March, 1924.

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

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

| Estimated number.

April, 1925.

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 23rd March, 1925. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 23rd March, 1925, were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," "furloughed," or on short time, and whose unemployment books were lodged at Exchanges, are counted in the statistics as "unemployed."

Under the Unemployment Insurance lodge his unemployment 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 person claiming unemployment 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 person claiming unemployment 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, unemployed and in receipt of benefit;

(b) Insured

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

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated at approximately 11,514,000. This figure is computed annually, and is estimated from a count of the unemployment books which are exchanged annually. This annual exchange com-

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

(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 leat attendance at an Exphange. last attendance at an Exchange.

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

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

3 900 L 3 1 900 L 1 000	000	JULY, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)		NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.									
INDUSTRY.	INSUR J (GREA			MENT I	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOY- MENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 23RD MARCH, 1925. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)		PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 23RD MARCH, 1925.				INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE () AS COMPARED WITH 23RD FEBRUARY, 1925, (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)		
Eser	AROR	a own	TUG 8	mado	Id MI	asertus.		eat Britain rthern Irel		Great Britain only.	Walsa	Females.	Wotel -
	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	25,150	600	25,750	3,673	51	3,724	14.6	8-5	14.5	13.9	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 0.1
Mining:— Coal Mining	1,252,430	7,920	1,260,350	147,263	1,095	148,358	11.8	13-8	11.8	11.8	+ 1.4	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	17,050 4,950 35,840 10,120 20,550	40 50 300 10 1,610	17,090 5,000 36,140 10,130 22,160	3,036 907 2,194 176 1,477	3 3 21  187	3,039 910 2,215 176 1,664	17·8 18·3 6·1 1·7 7·2	7·5 6·0 7·0	17·8 18·2 6·1 1·7 7·5	17.6 18.2 5.9 1.7 7.2	+ 0.7 - 0.1 + 0.4 - 0.3 + 0.1	- 2.5 - 8.0 + 1.0 - 10.0 - 1.3	+ 0.7 - 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.3
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit- Digging	13,270	270	13,540	506	15	521	3.8	5.6	3.8	3.7	- 0.9		- 0.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	13,230	260	13,490	1,537	60	1,597	11.6	23.1	11.8	11.8	+ 1.7	+ 13.1	+ 1.9
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	11,110	690	11,800	1,864	77	1,941	16.8	11.2	16.4	16.4	- 1.5	+ 0.3	- 1.5
Cement Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	15,330 62,770	690 7,720	16,020 70,490	909 3,918	51 1,027	960 4,945	5·9 6·2	7·4 13·3	6·0 7·0	5·8 6·8	- 0.2	- 4·9 - 0·9	- 0·2 - 0·2
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	37,960	35,290	73,250	4,182	5,807	9,989	11.0	16.5	13-6	13.6	- 0.9	- 2.2	- 1.6
Glass Trades :— Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and	900 10 1000 10	Chicago	lengil d	900									
Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	21,750 16,260	5,230 1,780	26,980 18,040	3,111 3,654	527 228	3,638 3,882	14·3 22·5	10·1 12·8	13·5 21·5	13·5 21·4	+ 0.6 - 2.3	+ 0·3 - 1·6	+ 0.5 - 2.3
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.:—										30 200			
Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	76,010 13,820	21,630 5,440	97,640 19,260	6,683 1,035	1,495 320	8,178. 1,355	8·8 7·5	6·9 5·9	8·4 7·0	8·3 7·0	- 0·6 - 0·6	- 0·1 - 1·1	- 0·4 - 0·8
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	12,910	3,530	16,440	590	226	816	4.6	6-4	5.0	5.0	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	58,070	21,630	79,700	4,632	1,817	6,449	8.0	8-4	8-1	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
cesses:— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	29,880	310	30,190	5,438	34	5,472	18.2	11-0	18.1	18.1	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.1
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	203,150	4,120	207,270	49,180	409	49,589	24-2	9-9	23.9	23.9	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Tin, Lead, etc	36,500 24,960 25,690	3,530 4,300 1,530	40,030 29,260 27,220	4,370 9.952 5,251	314 1,126 174	4,684 11,078 5,425	12·0 39·9 20·4	8·9 26·2 11·4	11·7 37·9 19·9	11·8 37·9 19·9	+ 0·1 - 8·5 + 0·1	- 0.5 - 1.9 + 0.9	- 7·5 + 0·1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	20,480	4,010	24,490	2,888	424	3,312	14-1	10.6	13.5	13.5	+ 1.5	···	+ 1.2
Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Construction and Repair of Motor	588,500 58,080 64,860 23,120	38,880 13,450 1,250 890	627,380 71,530 66,110 24,010	78,734 3,067 12,175 3,306	2,261 898 62 40	80,995 3,965 12,237 3,346	13·4 5·3 18·8 14·3	5·8 6·7 5·0 4·5	12.9 5.5 18.5 13.9	12·8 5·5 18·4 13·9	- 0.4 + 1.5 - 0.9	- 0·1 + 0·2 + 1·5	- 0.4 ¶ + 1.5 - 0.9
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	184,500	18,840	203,340	12,264	1,144	13,408	6.6	6-1	6-6	6-5	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.6
Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	22,090	2,460	24,550	2,422	207	2,629	11.0	8-4	10.7	10.4	- 1.2	+ 0.4	- 1.0
car Building Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	51,000 251,610	1,180 3,480	52,180 255,090	3,444 84,508	42 189	3,486 84,697	6·8 33·6	3·6 5·4	6·7 33·2	32.9	- 0·4 + 0·2	- 0·7 - 0·4	- 0·4 + 0·2

INDUSTRY.	INSUR J (GREA	ATED NUM ED PERSO ULY, 192 AT BRITAL HERN IRE	ONS AT 4. IN AND	MENT B 23RD (GREA	R OF UNI OOKS RE OOGED A MARCH, T BRITAL HERN IRE	EMPLOY- MAINING T 1925.	0 2	ENTAGE UI 23RD MA	NEMPLOY	ED AT	INOREASE (+) OR DEGREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 23RD FEBRUARY, 1925. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)		
to the introduction of new seales on introduction of all and	gnino i	Seusanni Seusanni	6500171 648.568	:7:4	000 10 to	TO HOUSE WOT TOWN		at Britain thern Irela		Great Britain	si OSS.	The local	induspii
in March, over 17,000 took effect proceeds of the industry or selling of-living stiting seales, and she	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	only.  Totals.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades :— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	di edt	O .and	the par	ned week	2 STE	Isoning	E011/801	01, 10	20012 T	cre, to	anoda.	2 57 57 W	TO USE DIA
Relectrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	74,780 11,970	7,090 880	81,870 12,850	7,874 1,218	801 32	8,675 1,250	10·5 10·2	11·3 3·6	10·6 9·7	10·4 9·7	- 0·4 + 2·1	+ 0.2	- 0·4 + 1·9
Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	48,700 23,540	26,240 8,140	74,940 31,680	3,759 3,246	2,340 1,128	6,099 4,374	7·7 13·8	8·9 13·9	8·1 13·8	8·1 13·8	+ 0.1	+ 0·5 - 0·3	+ 0.2
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture	15,630 18,600	11,860	27,490 29,810	2,615 2,415	1,694	4,309	16.7	14.3	15.7	15·7 13·6	+ 0.7	- 1.6	- 0·3 - 0·1
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	5,330 27,420	430 19,940	5,760 47,360	517 3,380	2,283	5,663	9.7	3.3	9.2	9.1	+ 1.0	+"1.0	+ 1.0
etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries  Textile Trades :	112,180	63,370	175,550	11,364	8,000	19,364	10.1	12-6	11.0	11.0	- 0.3	- 0·4 - 0·7	- 0·3 - 0·4
Woollen and Worsted	201,450 110,650 15,880	360,940 150,240 25,840	562,390 260,890 41,720	13,527 15,228 1,096	26,927 21,208 2,217	40,454 36,436 3,313	6·7 13·8 6·9	7·5 14·1 8·6	7·2 14·0 7·9	7·2 13·9 7·9	+ 0.4 + 0.4 - 0.1	+ 0.4 + 0.6 - 1.2	+ 0.4 + 0.5 - 0.8
Linen	25,620 13,150	57,510 28,070	83,130 41,220	5,866 1,773	13,479 2,856	19,345 4,629	22·9 13·5	23·4 10·2	23.3	15·0 11·2	+ 4.2 - 0.3	+ 4.2 + 0.9	+ 4.3 + 0.4
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery Lace	7,620 20,330 8,440	12,980 73,080 11,890	20,600 93,410 20,330	911 1,352 1,931	2,413 6,781 1,475	3,324 8,133 3,406	12·0 6·7 22·9	18·6 9·3 12·4	16·1 8·7 16·8	11·8 8·6 16·7	- 0·4 - 3·0	+ 3·1 - 0·6 - 3·6	+ 1.9 - 0.6 - 3.3
Carpet Manufacture Other Textile Industries Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	11,810 13,230	15,150 30,650	26,960 43,880	619 1,357	1,413 4,250	2,032 -5,607	5·2 10·3	9·3 13·9	7·5 12·8	7·5 12·4	- 0·8 - 0·3	- 3·6 - 0·3 - 0·9	- 0·5 - 0·7
Leather and Leather Goods :	83,920	33,600	117,520	10,357	4,350	14,707	12.3	12-9	12-5	12.5	+ 0.5	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing	34,020	8,580	42,600	3,428	1,124	4,552	10-1	13-1	10.7	10-7	+ 0.4	later a	+ 0.3
Goods Manufacture Clothing Trades :— Tailoring	15,020 66,200	12,760	27,780 189,450	7,136	1,388 9,312	3,100 16,448	11.4	10·9 7·6	11·2 8·7	11·1 8·4	- 3.3	- 0·2 - 3·7	- 0·1 - 3·6
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	11,610	94,780	106,390	980	7,297	8,277	8-4	7.7	7.8	7-4	- 1.1	- 2.3	- 2.1
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	14,190	19,440	33,630	1,387	1,462	2,849	9.8	7-5	8-5	8.5	+ 0.2	- 0.4	÷ 0·1
ing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	7,340 10,790 92,220	64,740 18,920 50,270	72,080 29,710 142,490	1,079 10,085	4,732 2,031 2,991	5,193 3,110 13,076	6·3 10·0 10·9	7·3 10·7 5·9	7·2 10·5 9·2	6·4 10·4 9·0	- 3·1 - 2·0 - 0·3	- 0.6 - 2.7 - 0.4	- 0.8 - 2.4 - 0.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	94,580 28,010	49,960 3,520	144,540 31,530	10,283 1,386	4,733 238	15,016 1,624	10.9	9·5 6·8	10·4 5·2	10·1 5·1	- 0·2 + 0·3	- 0·1 + 0·3	- 0.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	25,160 50,670	47,010	72,170	1,903 4,624	6,103	8,006	7·6 9·1	13.0	11.1	11.1	- 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.2
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	85,890	57,810 23,010	108,480	4,930	8,849 3,035	13,473 7,965	5.7	15·3 13·2	12·4 7·3	12·3 6·9	- 1·2 + 0·1	- 1.4 - 1.1	- 1·3 - 0·1
Manufacture Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	13,760 54,690	30,090 2,990	43,850 57,680	981 5,788	3,048	4,029 6,071	7·1 10·6	9.5	9.2	8.4	- 0.2	+ 0.7 + 0.1	+ 0.5
Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	10,700 79,410 20,070	1,840 17,350 6,430	12,540 96,760 26,500	1,709 5,159 2,042	366 1,426 732	2,075 6,585 2,774	16·0 6·5 10·2	19·9 8·2 11·4	16·5 6·8 10·5	16·4 6·7	- 0·3 - 0·6 - 0·5	+ 0.3	- 0·3 - 0·8
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Making	39,920	14,690	54,610	3,056	1,201	4,257	7.7	8.2	7.8	9.9	- 0·5 + 0·1	+ 0.6 + 0.8	- 0·2 + 0·3
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	19,360	35,490	54,850	1,177	2,712	3,889	6.1	7.6	7.1	6.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.1
Staining Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	4,100 1,980	1,380 2,480	5,480 4,460	251 140	162	413	6.1	11·7 7·3	7·5	7.6	+ 0.6 + 2.1	+ 2.3	+ 1.0
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	155,650	84,490	240,140	8,225	6,321	14,546	5.3	7.5	6.1	6.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.8 + 0.6	+ 0.1
Building and Construction of Works:  Building Public Works Contracting, etc	713,030 133,770	8,530 810	721,560 134,580	68,635 24,430	255 22	68,890 24,452	9·6 18·3	3·0 2·7	9·5 18·2	9·3 17·8	- 2·2 - 1·0	+ 0.1	- 2·2 - 1·1
Other Manufacturing Industries : Rubber Manufacture	33,070	25,150	58,220	3,168	2,486	5,654	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.7	- 0.6	- 1.3	- 1.0
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-	11,820 5,450	2,380 4,360	14,200 9,810	507 523	189 399	696 922	4·3 9·6	7·9 9·2	4·9 9·4	4·9 9·1	- 0·4 - 4·6	+ 1.2 - 1.0	- 0·1 - 3·0
ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	12,700 16,330	7,000 3,550	19,700 19,880	718 1,281	326 265	1,044 1,546	5·7 7·8	4·7 7·5	5·3 7·8	5·3 7·8	+ 0·7 + 0·7	- 0.3	+ 0·3 + 0·6
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture	5,940	5,100	11,040	566	585	-1,151	9.5	11.5	10.4	10.4	- 0.7	- 2.1	- 1.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	165,660	5,890	171,550	10,889	284	11,173	6.6	4.8	6.5	6.3	- 0.1	+ 1.2	- 0.1
Transport and Communication:  Railway Service  Transway and Omnibus Service	163,940 115,110	9,270 4,210	173,210 119,320	10,794 4,210	410 240	11,204 4,450	6.6	4·4 5·7	6.5	6.3	- 0·3 - 0·1	- 0.6 - 0.2	- 0.3
Other Road Transport Shipping Service	146,050 113,880	4,380 5,240	150,430 119,120	22,580 23,835	205 515	22,785 24,350	15·5 20·9	4·7 9·8	15·1 20·4	14.9 20.4	- 0.8 - 1.3	+ 0.5 + 0.4	- 0·2 - 0·8 - 1·2
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	193,570	1,900	195,470	60,574	120	60,694	31.3	6.3	31.1	30.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
and Storage	21,030 807,880	2,220 544,230	23,250	3,190	329 37,003	3,519	15·2 8·0	14.8	15.1	15·1. 7·4	- 0·4 - 0·1	+ 0.1	- 0·4 - 0·2
Commercial, Banking, Insurance and	64,080	36,660	100,740	4,794	1,208	6,002	7.5	3.3	6.0	sili	Deven		
Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—	4 165 ga	bas 1670	DEB		***	CAUCITOR				5.9	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
National Government Local Government Professional Services	129,040 224,310 65,580	31,930 19,400 45,100	160,970 243,710 110,680	12,591 21,304 3,171	1,397 831 1,149	13,988 22,135 4,320	9·8 9·5 4·8	4·4 4·3 2·5	8·7 9·1 3·9	8·7 8·7 3·9	- 0·4 - 0·5 - 0·2	- 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·2	- 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.2
Entertainments and Sports Hotel Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	42,550 101,150 21,360	23,400 188,770 91,510	65,950 289,920 112,870	6,461 14,956 1,357	2,623 23,287 6,197	9,084 38,243 7,554	15·2 14·8 6·4	11·2 12·3 6·8	13·8 13·2 6·7	13.6 13.1 6.5	- 0.9 - 0.4 - 0.2	- 0·4 - 1·0	- 0.7 - 0.8
Other Industries and Services	84,710	29,100	113,810	28,005	2,426	30,431	33.1	8-3	26-7	26.2	- 0.6		+ 0.1
TOTAL	3,100,000	3,000,400	11014,000	1,023,034	210,103	2,001,001	12.1	9.2	11-4	11.1	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.2

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

#### Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, resulted in an aggregate reduction of £7,250 in the weekly full-time wages of over 380,000 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £7,000 in the weekly wages of about 70,000 workpeople. These statistics, however, are exclusive of changes in the wages of agricultural labourers, a considerable number of whom obtained increases in rates of wages in March, under the

operation of Orders issued by the Agricultural Wages Board.

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

134

Group of Industries.		ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases		
Mining and Quarrying Metal Public Utility Services Other	28,000 23,500 18,000	379,000 4,000 	£ 3,500 1,550 1,900	7,000 250 		
Total	69,500	383,000	6,950	7,250		

The changes in wages in the mining group mainly affected coal miners in Yorkshire, and the East Midlands and in Radstock, in both of which districts there were small reductions in the percentage additions to basis rates, amounting to less than 1 per cent. on the total rates previously paid. There were also small reductions in the wages of coke-oven and by-product workers in Durham and South Yorkshire, and a reduction of 2d. per shift in the wages of iron ore miners in Cumberland.

In the metal trades there was an increase of 3s. per week in the bonuses paid to adult male workers employed in the light castings trade, with smaller increases for youths and boys. Iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England received an increase equivalent to rather over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on current rates. Skilled men employed in the optical instrument trade in London had their wages increased, usually by 1d. per hour, and engineers in the Cardiff district received an increase of 2s. 6d. per week. The adoption of a new grading scheme in the workshops of the Great Northern section of the London and North-Eastern Railway resulted in increases in the weekly rates of the majority of the men concerned. The principal reduction in this group affected blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, whose current wages were reduced by over 21 per cent.

In the public utility services the bonus paid to workpeople employed in the non-trading services of various local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire was increased, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, from 85 per cent. on basis rates to 90 per cent. There was an increase of 1s. per week, under a similar arrangement, in the wages of workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in Middlesex. Tramway employees at Newcastle-on-Tyne received an increase of 1s. 6d. per week.

Among the changes in the other industrial groups, there was the granting of a bonus of 2s. 6d. per week to workpeople employed in

the furniture warehousing and removing industry in London; the minimum rates of male stock and measure cutters employed in the wholesale clothing trade in London were increased by 4s. per week; certain classes of workpeople employed in the soap and candle trade had their wages increased owing to the introduction of new scales of pay; asbestos workers received increases amounting to 1d. and

1d. per hour in the case of men and women respectively.

Of the total decrease of £7,250 in March, over £7,000 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry or selling prices, about £120 under cost-of-living sliding scales, and the remainder under arbitration awards or by direct negotiation between the parties. Of the increases, £3,600 took effect under direct arrangements and between the parties. direct arrangements made between the parties; £2,150 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £1,600 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales (including £1,300 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies and incorporated in the above £2,150); £650 resulted from settlements effected by arbitration or mediation; and £250 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices. Changes preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work amounted to less than £50, the whole being an increase.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1925.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department\* during the three completed months of 1925, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes:—

Group of Industries.	of Work	te Number people† i by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
veror filera ferra	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
SESS MARK TOLK			£	£		
fining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	9,500	379,000	1,100	13,900		
Chemical, etc	7,500	150	1,500	5		
ron and Steel Ingineering and Ship-	14,000	126,000	1,300	7,800		
building	4,500	600	650	50		
ther Metal	27,000	28,000	3,500	1,050		
extile	97,000	58,000	4,800	4,100		
lothing	10,000		950			
ood, Drink and Tobacco	18,500	1,800	1,600	150		
Voodworking, etc	30,000	150	3,600	15		
aper, Printing etc	2,000		300	•••		
Trades	49,000		5,300			
mananant	225,000	17000	21,600			
ublic Utility Services	204,000	300	19,900	30		
ther	27,000		2,200			
TOTAL	725,000	594,000	68,300	27,100		

In the corresponding three months of 1924 there were net increases of over £206,000 in the weekly wages of over 1,700,000 workpeople and net reductions of nearly £36,000 in the weekly wages of 590,000 workpeople.

# Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in March.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			AGRICULTURE.	Control of the contro
	Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire.	30 Mar. {	Male workers  Female workers  Male workers wholly or mainly employed as horsemen, cowmen or shepherds (other than stockmen	Increased rates fixed up to 31 October for a week of 50 hours (in lieu of 48 hours), varying from 9s. at under 14 years to 30s. 6d. at 21 and over.;  Increased rates fixed up to 31 October, varying from 2½d. per hour at under 14 years to 6d. per hour at 18 and over.;  Rates previously fixed extended up to 31 October, viz., varying from 30s. at under 19 years to 37s. at 21 and over.;
Agriculture	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.	1 Mar. {	or yardmen). Other male workers  Female workers Male workers	Rates previously fixed extended up to 31 October for a week of 51 hours in lieu of 48 hours, viz., varying from 12s. at under 15 years to 30s. at 21 and over.‡ Rates fixed up to 31 October at 5½d. per hour for those 18 years and over, with lower rates for those under 18.‡ Rates fixed up to 15 December for a week of 51 hours, varying
14 - 12 -	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly.	16 Mar. {	Female workers	from 10s. at 14 years to 31s. at 21 and over.; Rates fixed up to 15 December, varying from 2d. per hour at 14 years to 5d. per hour at 20 years and over.;
20 = 20 =	Devonshire	16 Mar. {	Male workers	Rates fixed up to 15 June for a week of 50 hours, varying from 11s. at 14 years to 32s. 6d. at 21 and over.; Rates fixed up to 15 June, varying from 2d. per hour at 14 years
40 -	Dorset	2_Mar.	Female workers	to 5d. per hour at 20 and over.‡ Rates fixed up to 1 September at 5d. per hour for those 15 years and over and at 4d. per hour for those under 15.‡

<sup>\*</sup> The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal changes reported. The statistics relate to full-time rates of wages and do not take into account the effect of short-

time working.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 53,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced during the year.

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

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			AGRICULTURE (continued).	
SEE BARRE	Facer	29 Mar.	Male workers	Rates previously fixed extended up to 31 October, viz., for week of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter, var.
Carrier Sulfrenz	Essex	25 Mai.	Female workers	from 10s. at 14 years to 30s. at 21 and over.* Rates previously fixed extended up to 31 October, viz., var, from 2½d. per hour at 14 years to 5d. per hour at 21 and ov
3000 (SE 81 1	the french to lid. per tion	}	Male workers under 21 years of age	Rates fixed up to 11 October for head carters varying 16s. 3d. at 16 years to 31s. 11d. at 20 for a week of 58 hour
EL No college sea	Gloucestershire; and the parishes of	)	employed as carters.	summer, and from 16s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. to 33s. for a week of 60 how winter, and for under carters varying from 15s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. to 29s
Light to break	Blockley, Cuts- dean, Daylesford	16 Mar. {	bes in Southern and	for a week of 54 hours in summer and from 15s. 112d 31s. 4d. for a week of 57 hours in winter.*
The state of the s	and Evenlode (Worcestershire).		Male workers under 21 years of age employed as shepherds or stock-	Rates fixed up to 11 October for head shepherds or head stock varying from 16s. 9½d. at 16 years to 33s. at 20 for a week
I 70 min 200	Tracking as as association	on 26.1 W	men.	60 hours, and for under shepherds or under stockmen, var from 16s. 94d. to 33s. for a week of 57 hours.*
oned of Issue,	Herefordshire	30 Mar.	Female workers	Rates fixed up to 30 April at 4½d. per hour for those 18 mand over and at 3½d. per hour for those 15 and under 18 Rate fixed up to 1 March, 1926, at 33s. for a week of 52 h
	And the second to the	a distance	Horsemen, stockmen or shepherds 21 years and over.	and in addition 8d. per hour for all hours in excess of 52
agents with	Kent	2 Mar.	Other male workers	not exceeding 60 per week.* Rates fixed up to 1 March, 1926, for a week of 52 hour
100, 500, 600 N		1 THE PER SE	e section of the sport on beautiful still	summer and 48 hours in winter, varying from 10s. at 14 to 32s. 6d. at 21 and over.*
10 ml 1 42990			Female workers	Rates fixed up to 1 March, 1926, at 5½d. per hour for 18 years and over, with lower rates for those under 18.*
1 1000 y 32 mg	Lancashire (except the Furness Dis-	10.00	entiment of the state of the series	The first term of the first te
C 12 resolu	southern Area		Male workers employed as stock- men or teamsmen.	Rates fixed for a week of $52\frac{1}{2}$ hours, varying from 18s. a years to 37s. at 21 and over.*
	Southern Area	11.500	Other male workers	Rates fixed for a week of 50 hours, varying from 12s. at 14 to 33s. 6d. at 21 and over.*
MESORO 3 639	Eastern Area	} 16 Mar.	Male workers	Rates fixed for a week of 60 hours, varying from 20s. at 14 to 42s. at 21 and over.*
Beaches .	N-th-	1	Male workers 19 years and over employed as stockmen or teams-	Rates fixed for a week of 60 hours at 36s. for those 19 under 21 years and at 40s. for those 21 and over.*
us contact to the	Northern Area	Control of	men. Other male workers	Rates fixed for a week of 60 hours, varying from 18s. at 14
Description of the last of the	All areas		Female workers	to 37s. 6d. at 21 and over.* Rates fixed at 6d. per hour for those 18 years and over, as 5d. per hour for those 16 and under 18 years.*
	Norfolk	30 Mar.	Cowmen, sheep-tenders and bullock-	Rate fixed at 3s. per week more than the minimum rates (in
481 TA 540324	ASSESSED SERVICE SERVICE	Granuli den	tenders under 18 years of age.	of previous excess of 5s. 6d. per week); [see p. 20 of LA] GAZETTE for January].
ta (inviterosa)	North controlled	2 Mar.	Male workers	Rates fixed up to 25 October for a week of 50 hours in sun and 48 hours in winter, varying from 9s. at under 14 y
arting at this	Northamptonshire and Soke of Peter-	Z Mai.	Female workers	to 30s. at 21 and over.*  Rates fixed up to 25 October, varying from 2½d. per hou under 14 years to 6d. per hour at 18 and over.*
man actions by	borough.	}	Male workers employed as stewards, horsemen, cattlemen, stockmen	Rates fixed up to 12 May, 1926, varying from 15s. per for householders and 12s. per week for those who are
n sit episio p	a tang musanda	too bed start	or shepherds.	householders at under 15 years to 41s. and 38s. respect at 21 and over.*
Agriculture	Northumberland and	16 Mar.	Other male workers	Rates fixed up to 12 May, 1926, for a week of 48 hours in w and 524 in summer, varying from 12s. at under 15 yea
(contd.).	Berwick-on-Tweed.	5 10 3 3 30 3	normal holice similarious) ato	34s, at 21 and over; rates for casual workers fixed, va from 4½d, per hour at 14 and under 16 to 7½d, per hou
n to I mark an	And specialists in Transport	LIA SEL CENTRO	Female workers	18 and over.* Rates fixed up to 12 May, 1926, varying from 3d. per hor
				under 16 years to 5d. per hour at 18 and over; rates for c workers fixed at 2½d. per hour at under 18 and 3d. per
9 .50 to 12 real	Somerset	16 Mar.	Male workers	at 18 and over.* Rates fixed up to 29 September for a week of 52 hours, var
Anglet sold	Staffordshire	2 Mar.	Female workers	from 10s. at 14 years to 32s. at 21 and over.* Rates fixed at 5d. per hour for those 18 years and over, lower rates for those under 18.*
Senior Service	Suffolk	2 Mar.	Female workers	Rates fixed, varying from 2½d. per hour at 14 years to 5d hour at 21 and over.*
THE STREET, ST	de con etamenta in the ca	1	Male workers 21 years and over wholly or mainly employed as	Rates fixed up to 25 October at 35s. for a week of 58 hour
	. Joseph	STE OUT STANK	horsemen, cowmen, stockmen or shepherds.	assertion of the second of the second
	Sussex	2 Mar. {	Other male workers	Rates fixed up to 25 October for a week of 52 hours in sur and 48 hours in winter, varying from 8s. at under 14 yea
t tonget dilly	We ter all de gest et	Test Steeled Steel	Female workers	30s. at 21 and over.* Rates fixed up to 25 October at 5d. per hour for those 18
	See Wang to A Principle	100 00000	Male workers not boarded and	and over and at 4d. per hour for those under 18.*  Rates† fixed up to 23 November for a week of 52½ hou summer and 48 hours in winter, varying from 18s. at 14
	com ada a Chilani or		lodged by employer.	to 34s, at 21 and over.*
of balliess can	Yorkshire (East Riding).	2 Mar.	Male workers boarded and lodged _ by employer.	Ratest fixed up to 23 November, varying from 20s. 6d. per to 32s. per week according to occupation.*
Cart agow to	The west are seal factors	Tenning L	Female workers	Rates fixed up to 23 November at 5d. per hour for those 16 and over, and 4d. per hour for those under 16.* Rates‡ fixed up to 23 November, varying from £54 12s
See See see	enderty? Jana ustenni mitraticità, tantoni	Contract of	Male workers living-in and hired by the year or half-year.	annum to £85 16s. per annum according to occupation.*
in : salado	Yorkshire (West	2 Mar.	Horsemen, beastmen and shepherds not living-in. Other male workers	Rates fixed up to 23 November, varying from 16s. per at 14 years to 42s. at 21 and over.*  Rates fixed up to 23 November for a week of 52½ hours in sur
tang tang pad	Riding).	A SHITTINGS IN	Other male workers	and 48 hours in winter, varying from 10s. at 14 years to at 21 and over.*
-	ter bar; meaners, vs.	A DESCRIPTION OF	Female workers 14 years and over	Rate fixed up to 23 November for a week of 44 hours at 50 hour.*
77 1 Show 100	Carmarthenshire	16 Mar. {	Male workers	Rates fixed up to 14 November for a week of 54 hours, va from 16s, at 14 years to 30s, at 21 and over.*
The Table	to the steam density	i mont de l	Female workers	Rates fixed up to 14 November for a day of 8 hours, value from 3d. per hour at 14 years to 5d. per hour at 18 and of
8 7 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Glamorganshire	16 Mar. {	Male workers	Rates fixed up to 1 March, 1926, for a week of 53 hou summer and 51 hours in winter, varying from 16s. 6 14 years to 37s. 6d. at 21 and over.*
	Giamorganshire	such a soul	Female workers	Potes fixed up to 1 March 1926 for a day of 8t hours, va
G-EXPERIMENT 2	Merionethshire and	2 Mar.	Male workers under 21 years of age	from 4d, per hour at 14 years to 6d, per hour at 18 and of Rates fixed up to 1 May for a week of 60 hours, varying
20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Montgomeryshire.	ſ	Male workers	Ils. at under 15 years to 31s. at 20 and under 21.*  Rates fixed up to 15 March, 1926, for a week of 48 hou winter and 50 hours in summer, varying from 10s. at 14;
of 10 could	Monmouthshire	16 Mar.	Female Werkers	to 32s, at 21 and over.* Rates fixed up to 15 March, 1926, at 6d. per hour for
Course 2 hald	Bill doo trojal to b	in the said of	Female workers	17 years and over and 4d. per hour for those under 17.*  Rates fixed up to 1 June for a week of 50 hours in winter
THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	Pembrokeshire and	2 Mar.	Male workers	at 54 hours in summer, varying from 16s. at 14 years to 30 21 and over.*
P. Labour Co. Land				Rates fixed up to 1 June for a day of 8 hours, varying

<sup>\*</sup> The new rates referred to took effect under orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provis (Regulation) Act, 1924. † The rate for men 21 years of age and over is subject to an increase of 1s. per week for every rise of 10 points in the cost of-living index number over that of December, 1924.

‡ These rates are subject to a deduction of 15s. per week for board and lodging.

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

April, 1925.

Z. Justry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			AGRICULTURE (continued).	State that I not got to be himsholded of the make
	TO 67 OF SUBBRESS S	(	Male workers under 21 years of age	Rates fixed up to 2 April for a week of 52 hours in summer
Agriculture (contd.)	Radnorshire and Brecknockshire.	2 Mar. {	Female workers	and 50 hours in winter, varying from 12s. at under 15 years to 28s. 6d. at 20.*  Rates fixed up to 2 April for a week of 48 hours, varying from 2½d. per hour at under 15 years to 5d. per hour at 18 and over.*
	Yorkshire, Notting-	1 Mar.	MINING AND QUARRYING.	Decrease of 1.19 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1911,
Coal Mining	hamshire, Leices- tershire, Derby- shire, Cannock Chase, and War- wickshire.	}	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	leaving wages 57.47† per cent. above the standard of 1911.‡
Page 1 Sent Sent Sent	Radstock District	26 Feb.	industries.	Decrease of 1·36 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages 56·31 per cent. above the standard of 1918.
Coke and	Durham	1st full pay in	The season of th	Decreases of 1 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for labourers,
By-Products Manufacture	South Yorkshire	Mar. 1 Mar.	Cokemen and by-product workers {	5s. 6d. per shift, plus 40 per cent.  Decrease of 1·19 per cent. on the standard base rates, leaving wages 57·47 per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for labourers. 5s. 4d. per shift, plus 57·47 per cent.
Iron Mining	Cumberland	9 Mar.	Workpeople employed at iron ore mines.	labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift, plus 57·47 per cent.  Decreases of 1d. per shift in the bargain price for iron ore miners, (9s. 1d. to 9s.); of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 5d. to 6s. 4d.); of \(\frac{3}{2}d\), per shift for winding enginemen (8s. 0\frac{1}{2}d\), to 7s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}d\), if \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per shift for boys under 16 years; also bonus reduced for certain classes from 1s. per shift to 11d. Rates after change for underground 1st class labourers, 5s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}d\), plus 11d. bonus.
wang it said in	Wearhead and Allendale.	14 Mar.	Underground and surface workers	Bonus reduced by 4s. per week (16s. to 12s.).
Lead Mining	Allendale	1st pay after 21 Mar.	Surface workers	Basis rate reduced by 6d. per shift (7s. 3d. to 6s. 9d.). ¶ (See Award on p. 145.)
Quarrying	West Cumberland	9 Mar.	Limestone quarrymen	Decreases of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of \(\frac{1}{4}d\), per shift for other men, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per shift for boys under 16 years. Rate after change for day labourers, 6s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}d\), plus a bonus of 9d. per shift.
		BRICK,	POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICAL, E	TC., TRADES.
Soap and	T. S. G. Der geer 1880) 1.1.		Male workers	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 12s. at 14 years, increasing to 31s. at 18 years, 44s. at 20 years, and to 56s. and 54s. in Class A and B towns respectively at 21
Candle Manufacture	Great Britain**	Mar.	Female workers	years.†† Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 10s. at 14 years, increasing to 17s. at 16 years and to 30s. at 18 years.††
Glue, etc., Manufacture	Bristol	1st week in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manure.	Decrease‡ of 3d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 47s. 9d.
at are . It money	Mar, 1926, for a money a	IRON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND MAN	UFACTURE.
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire.	2nd full pay day in Mar.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decreases of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. \$\\$ above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus, and decreases in bonusestt of amounts varying from 1·3 pence to 3·5 pence per week according to base rate. Rates after cent., plus cost-of-living bonus of 6s. 6·6d. per week; shiftmen, 5s. per shift, plus 22½ per cent., plus cost-of-living bonus of 6s. 6·6d.
dien para line	Certain districts in England, also West of Scotland.	1 Feb.	Bricklayers and masons employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	per week.  Increase in basis rate of 0.625d. per hour, making rate 1s. per hour, plus 41½ per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	North of England	30 Mar. {	Iron millmen	Increases of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 57½ per cent. above the standard.  Increases of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55 per cent. above the standard.
romente al capal Si	to slavy early a doted	ENGINE	ERING, SHIPBUILDING AND SHI	P-REPAIRING.
Shipbuilding, etc.	Great Britain	18 Jan.	Crane drivers, locomotive drivers, steam wagon and steam boat drivers, engine drivers and stokers, including leading stokers employed in Admiralty Estab-	Classes named formed into one group for which the general minimum basic rate is fixed at 39s. per week with higher rates up to 44s. for 50 per cent. of the men; such rates to be subject to the current war bonus of 14s. per week.
Engineering,	England (Great Northern Section of London and North Eastern Railway).	2 Mar,	lishments.  Men employed in railway workshops, running sheds and depôts (excluding men employed in electrical power station).	Various workshops, etc., graded for the purposes of applying the wages schedules for skilled and semi-skilled men applied in the case of other companies in October, 1922 (under Decision 728 of the Industrial Court), and basis rates of wages fixed for labourers at all centres and for iron and brass moulders and coremakers at Doncaster and Peterborough.*** (See I.C. Decisions 1044 and 1045 on p. 145, also Decisions 1006 and 1007
etc.	Cardiff and Barry Districts.	1st pay day in Mar.	Fitters, turners, smiths, pattern- makers, ironmoulders, core- makers, brassfounders, dressers, smiths' strikers, cupola men and labourers.	on p. 68 of February GAZETTE.) Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: fitters, turners, smiths, ironmoulders, coremakers, 67s. 6d.; pattern-makers, 67s. 6d. (plus 1s. per week tool money); brassfounders, 69s. 6d.; dressers, 54s. 6d.; labourers, 49s. 6d.

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

(Regulation) Act, 1924.

† In the case of West Yorkshire the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1 March was 55.81 for the Eastern Area and 52.47 for the Western Area (subject to the conditions described in footnote; below).

‡ In accordance with the terms of the National Agreement of June, 1924, the above change was subject to the condition that the wages of an adult day-wage workman should not fall below a sum represented by adding 40 per cent. to the standard wages of the lowest-paid class of day-wage workmen

day-wage workman should not fall below a sum represented by adding 40 per cent. to the standard wages of the lowest-paid class of day-wage workmen in the district.

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

|| The reduction in bonus took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale, and applied to underground shiftmen, underground day-work labourers over 18 years of age, and surface workers over 18 with a shift rate of less than 6s.

¶ This change took effect under an Arbitration Award dated 21 March. A further reduction of 6d. per shift is to take effect from the commencement of the fourteenth full pay week following 21 March.

\*\*\* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council of the Soap and Candle Trades.

†† It was agreed that all Scottish towns should be classed as "B," resulting in these cases in an increase of 2s. per week for male workers 21 years and over; the increase for female workers 18 years and over in Scotland was also 2s per week.

‡‡ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.

§§ The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 60½ in the Workington Area and 55½ in the Furness Area.

||| This change took effect under an agreement, dated 5 March (with effect from the date shown), made by the Iron & Steel Trades Employers' Association, the West Coast Ironmasters' Association, the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association, and the Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association, with the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers.

of Building Trade Workers.

¶¶ The actual limits of pay were not altered as a result of the agreement embodied above, the changes, where any, resulting from up-grading within

\*\*\* This change took effect in accordance with the conclusions arrived at in April, 1924, by a Court of Enquiry, that Decision 728 of the Industrial Court dated 8th July, 1922, should be applied to the workpeople employed in the railway workshops, etc., of the Great Northern Section of the London and North Eastern Railway. The necessary revisions in wages resulted in increases in rates of wages in some cases, and decreases in others. It was provided that where a change of more than 2s. per week was involved, the change in March should be limited to 2s., and the balance added or deducted by monthly instalments similarly limited in amount.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Western Street		ati sasa	OTHER METAL TRADES.	or shored known \$3
Light Castings Manufacture	England and Scotland.*	2 Mar.	Male workers	Increases in bonus of 3s, per week for those 21 years of age a over and of smaller amounts for those under 21. Rates at change: England—labourers, 22s. 6d., plus 21s. 6d. bon Scotland—moulders, 45s. 7½d.; labourers, 24s.; plus, in excase, 21s. 6d. bonus.  Increase of 1d. per hour to men rated at from 1s. 4½d. to 1s.
Optical Instrument Making	London†	lst full pay day after 18 Mar.	Skilled men over 22 years of age	per hour who have been in the trade not less than 5 ye and new schedule of minimum rates adopted as follows metal workers, 1s. 5½d. per hour; glass workers—hand worl polishing prisms and spherical surfaces to test plate, 1s. 5 machine workers polishing prisms and spherical surfaces test plate, 1s. 4½d.; edgers, smoothers and prism mill 1s. 4½d.; roughers, 1s. 3¾d. Men rated at more than 1s. per hour to be advanced to 1s. 8d. per hour.†
Farriery	Newcastle, Sunder- land, North Shields and South Shields.	1st full pay in Feb.	Men 21 to 22 years of age‡ Pieceworkers Farriers  TEXTILE TRADES.	Increase of ½d. per hour.†  Increase of ½d. per cent. in current piecework prices.†  Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s.  per hour; doormen, 1s. 5½d. per hour.
Woollen and Vorsted Industry	Bradford and District	Pay day in week ended	Warp twisters	New standard list of piece prices adopted; also basic time increased from 8d. to 9d. per hour. Total weekly time after change, 72s. 4d.
Asbestos Manufacture	Great Britain	14 Feb. Day following 1st make-up day after	Workpeople employed in the asbestos trade.	Increase§ of ½d. per hour for men and ¼d. per hour for wor Minimum rates after change: men, ls. 1½d.; women, 9d.
		11 Mar.	CLOTHING TRADES.	The state of the s
Tholesale Clothing Manufacture	London	2 Mar.	Male cutters	Increase of 4s. per week in the minimum rates or of such amo as will raise the rates to 73s. per week for stock cutters, an 81s. per week for measure cutters.
		interior -	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	TRADES.
Sugar Refining	London (Silvertown)	1st full pay after	Workpeople employed in the sugar refining trade.	Increase of 1s. 3d. per week in the basic rate. Basic rate change for adult male workers, 66s. (See Decision No. on p. 145.)
Brewing	Certain towns in Derbyshire and Nottingham.	27 Mar. 1st pay day in Mar.	Brewery workers	Increase of 2s. per week for adult male workers and of 1s. week for female workers and youths. Rates after chamen—Grade A, 61s.; A2, 60s.; B, 57s.; C, 54s. Wom Grade A, 30s.; B, 25s.; C, 22s. 6d.**
			BUILDING AND ALLIED TR	ADES.
Building	Lancaster, More- cambe, Carnforth, Garstang, Heysham, Hornby and Silver-	1 Mar.	Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: crafts: 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 3¼d.
	dale. Frome	30 Mar.	Building trade operatives  TRANSPORT TRADES.	Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ½d. per hour labourers. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 3d.; craftsmen, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s.
Furniture	London (within 12½-	1st pay	Workpeople employed in the furni-	Bonus granted of 2s. 6d. per week on the minimum rates.†† R
Warehousing and Removing	mile radius of Charing Cross).	day after 9 Mar.	ture warehousing and removing industry.	after change: warehousemen, 62s. 6d.; porters, 52s. stowers, 55s. 6d.; foremen, 60s.; plus, in each case, a boof 2s. 6d. per week.
Oock, Wharf, etc., Labour	Fleetwood	24 Mar.	Casual labourers employed at fish docks.	Rates previously paid to men landing fish increased by 10 cent.
anga ten anga di			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVIC	
Tramways Undertaking	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 Mar.	Motormen, conductors, car cleaners, and depôt labourers, 21 years of age and over.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: motor and conductors, 56s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.
	Leeds	5 Mar.	Engineers, sheet metal workers, etc., employed in gas, water, tramways and non-trading departments.	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: fitters turners, 1s. 3½d. per hour; blacksmiths, 1s. 3½d.; sheet n workers, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 1s.
	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.;;	1 Mar.	Manual workers	Cost-of-living bonus increaseds from 85 to 90 per cent. on he rates. Scheduled weekly rates after change, including boundaries—Zone A, 55s. 2d.; Zone B, 49s. 5d.; Zone 47s. 6d.; Zone D (roadmen), 39s. 11d.; Zone E (roadmen), 38s.; street sweepers—Zone A, 49s. 5d.; Zone B, 45s. Zone C, 43s. 8d.; Zone D, 39s. 11d.; Zone E, 38s.; Increases of ls. 6d. per week. Rate after change for labour scavengers, and refuse collectors, 54s. per week.
Non-Trading Departments of Local Authorities	Norwich Certain Authorities in Middlesex.§§	26 Feb.  1st pay day after 1 Mar.	Manual workers in non-trading and water departments. Able-bodied male manual workers	after change, for scavengers and labourers, respectively Zone I districts, 53s. 6d. and 56s. 6d.; Zone II, 52s. 54s. 3d.; Zone III, 49s. 6d. and 51s. 6d. \$8
	West Ham Plymouth	1st full pay in Jan. 26 Feb.	Manual workers  House refuse collectors, road sweep-	Increase§ of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rate after ch for adult males, 68s.  Decrease§ of 2½ per cent. Rate after change, 52s. 11d. per wee
	Glasgow	1 Mar.	ers, etc. Paviors	Increases of 1d. per hour (1s. 81d. to 1s. 9d.).

\* This change took effect under an arrangement between the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the Trade Unions concerned.

† The changes described took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Optical Instrument Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee. The provisions of this agreement are not operative in respect of the following classes of glass workers pending the completion of further negotiations:—proof plate polishers prism hand work, and proof plate polishers spherical hand work on miscroscope lenses.

† The increase applied only to those becoming entitled to a skilled man's rate at 22 years. The wages of unskilled labourers remained unchanged.

§ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number.

| The change took effect under an arrangement made between the London District Wholesale Clothiers' Association and the London District Committee of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union. In addition it was decided by the employers that the new minimum rates might be varied up to maximum rates of 85s. and 93s. per week for stock and measure cutters respectively, on account of ability, long service, output or special class of work.

¶ It had previously been agreed between the parties that as from the date of the Decision all existing bonuses on output should be abolished and that all employees, other than casual, should be guaranteed a full week's employment or pay during the time when the works were not refining sugar, whenever that occurred, up to two consecutive week's, except during stoppages caused by trade disputes inside or outside the factory.

\*\*\* Grade A:\* Nottingham Mansfield, Daybrook, Derby, and Chesterfield. Grade A2:\* Worksop. Grade B:\* Kimberley. Grade C:\* Retford.

†† The change took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services. (See page 452 of the December GAZETTE.)

§§ The Authorities affected are those which

# CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN APRIL, 1925.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in April:—Increases.—Coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midland Area, and in Radstock; workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry; printing trade compositors at Edinburgh. Decreases.—Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; felt-hat makers in Lancashire and Cheshire.

April, 1925.

# HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES OF PAY.

NORMAL FULL-TIME HOURS OF LABOUR, AND RATES OF PAY FOR OVERTIME (SO FAR AS KNOWN TO THE DEPARTMENT), IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES, AS AGREED UPON BY ORGANISATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKPEOPLE, OR EMBODIED IN ARBITRATORS' AWARDS OR IN TRADE BOARD ORDERS, ETC.

[A special article relating to these details appears on page 116.]

Industry or Occupation.	Normal Full-Time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified) (a).	Week-days.	Industry or Occupation.	Normal Full-Time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified) . (a).	Overtime Rates on Week-days.  (1\frac{1}{4} = Time and a quarter; 1\frac{1}{2} = Time and a half, etc.).
Agriculture :-	Maria de la controla	The state of the s	Textile Industries (contd.):-		
Ordinary labourers—England and Wales	See Note (b)	See Note (b).	Wollen and worsted manu-	an to toplicol	technical transferation
Mining and Quarrying :	A THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE RESERVE AND ADD	1,000 (0).	facture—Yorkshire (contd.): Worsted spinning: Timeworkers		11: 11 (e)
Coal: Underground	7 per shift (c)		Timeworkers Pieceworkers Enginemen, firemen and	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e) 1\frac{1}{4}
Surface Iron—Cleveland :	46½	314	greasers Woollen manufacture—W. of	]	1½; 1½ (e)
Underground Surface	8 per shift	(	England:	3.0	11: 11 (e)
Slate—N. Wales	$\frac{47 \text{ and } 47\frac{1}{2} (d)}{44} \dots$	11: 11 (e)	Timeworkers Pieceworkers Woollen manufacture—Scotland	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 1\frac{1}{4}; & 1\frac{1}{2} & (e) \\ (n) & & & \\ 1\frac{1}{4} & & & & \\ \end{array} $
China Clay—Cornwall and Devon	42	11/4	Lace manufacture—Nottingnam	48 (p)	11 (curtain section)
Manufacture of Chemicals, Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. :-	AND LEVEL OF THE PARTY OF THE P		and Derby Silk manufacture—Leek Silk manufacture—Macclesfield	48	11; 11 (after 8 p.m.
Chemicals—England and Wales: Shift workers	8 per shift	1\(\frac{1}{4}\); 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) (e)	Hosiery manufacture—Midlands Jute manufacture (k) Flax and hemp manufacture (k) Carpet manufacture:	48	$\begin{pmatrix} q \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$
Day workers Bricks	48	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Flax and hemp manufacture (k) Carpet manufacture:	48	1\(\frac{1}{4}\); 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)(e)
Cement Pottery—N. Staffs:	48	112	Pieceworkers	<b>}</b> 48 {	$\frac{1}{2}$ ; $\frac{1}{2}$ (e) $\frac{1}{2}$ time rate added(g)
Labourers, stokers and engine- men	48	11	Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc.—Lanes, Cheshire and Derby:	and the second	Santa da Grangara
Matches	47		Derby: Timeworkers	\48 (day), 43% \	11; 1½ (e)
Paint, colour and varnish Glass bottles:		$1\frac{1}{4}$ ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)	Timeworkers	f (night).	(r)
England	0 1 101	council liquid off a	etc.—Yorkshire: Engineers Other workers	348	1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e)
Flint glassware—Midlands	6 per shift	RESERVE AND A	Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing—	, (	(8)
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Industries:	averages states and		Scotland: Timeworkers	}48 {	213
Pig-iron manufacture : Shift workers		11. 11.75	Timeworkers  Pieceworkers  Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc.—Midlands (Hosiery):	,	(r)
Day workers Iron and steel manufacture :	47	1¼; 1½ (e)	Timeworkers	}48 {	11 (7)
Shift workers Engineering and boiler-making :	8 per shift 47	11; 11 (e)	Pieceworkers	The Management	(7)
Timeworkers (day) Timeworkers (night)		$1\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2(j) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (on day rates)	Boot and shoe manufacture	48	11. 11 (0)
Pieceworkers (day)	\\ \dagger{47} \\ \dagger{\}	$\frac{1}{2}$ time rate added(g)	Boot and shoe repairing (k) Corset manufacture (k)	48	
Piece workers (night) Shipbuilding: Timeworkers (day)	TOTAL STREET	† time rate added(g)	Dressmaking $(k)$ —England Dressmaking $(k)$ —Scotland Tailoring (retail bespoke) $(k)$ Tailoring (wholesale) $(k)$ Shirt making $(k)$ Wholesale mantle and costume	48 48	1\frac{1}{1}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e) 1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e) 1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e) 1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e) 1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e) 1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e); 2\left(h)
Timeworkers (night)			Tailoring (wholesale) (k)	48 48	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Pieceworkers (day) Pieceworkers (night) Railway workshops :	1	$1\frac{1}{2}(g)$ $1\frac{9}{20}(g)$	Wholesale mantle and costume	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$ ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (h)
Day workers Night workers	}47 {	$\frac{11}{12}$ ; $\frac{1}{2}$ (e)	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{making } (k) & \dots & \dots \\ \text{Hat, cap and millinery making } (k) & \dots & \dots \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ \end{array}$	48	The state of the s
Light castings manufacture : England	47	CALLET SEE SE	—England Hat, cap and millinery making (k) —Scotland	46	1½; 1½ (e)
Scotland Heating and domestic engineering	47	$1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2}(h)$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	Laundries $(k)$ : Males	) (	
—England and Wales Tinplate manufacture—S. Wales	47	1½; 1½ (e)	Females Dyeing and dry cleaning	\}48 \{ 47	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
and Monmouthshire: Shift workers	8 per shift	A ROAD CONTOURS V. AS	Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades :-		The second second in
Day workers Railway wagon building and re-	47	11; 11 (e)	Flour milling: Shift workers	8 per shift	11: 11 (after 10
pairing Sheet metal working	47	Belgist Arms San	Day workers Baking—England and Wales	47	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Lead smelting: Shift workers	8 per shift		Baking—Scotland Cocoa, chocolate and sugar con-	48 ( <i>l</i> ) 44 to 47 ( <i>l</i> )	$1\frac{1}{2}(l)$
Day workers Copper smelting and refining— N.E. Coast S. Wales, etc.:	47	} 1\frac{1}{2} (e)	fectionery manufacture :— Shift workers	44	1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e)
Sittle workers	8 per shift	Control of the annual level	Day workers Sugar refining :	47	14, 12 (6)
Day workers Spelter manufacture—S. Wales:	47	1\frac{1}{2} (e)	Shift workers Day workers	8 per shift 47	Manager 1
Shift workers Day workers	8 per shift 48	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)	Aerated water manufacture (k)— England and Wales	48	1½; 1½ (e)
Jewellery, silver and electro-	47	Storest Land	Aerated water manufacture (k)—Scotland	48	11
Sheffield Birmingham	47 47	$1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2}(j)$	Breweries—Burton Breweries—London, Northumber-	48	1; 1½ (after 1 hr.)
London Electric cable manufacture Hollow-ware manufacture $(k)$	47 47	1½; 1½ (e)	land, Durham and Yorks Tobacco manufacture (k)	48	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Tin-box manufacture $(k)$ Stamped or pressed metalwares $(k)$ Metallic bedsteads manufacture	47 48 47	1½; 1½ (e)	Woodworking:— Furniture—England and Wales	47	11. 11 (4). 0(1) (1)
Metallic bedsteads manufacture Ammunition tube and wire rope	48	1\(\frac{1}{4}\); 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) (e)	Vehicle Building	47	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
manufacture Midlands	47	1½; 1½ (e)	Paper-making, Printing, etc.:— Printing, bookbinding, etc.—Eng-	second of Time Labour	contest employing contest to the contest of the con
Brass-working, nut, bolt, nail, screw, rivet, spring, anvi, vice, tank, etc., manufacture —Midlands		Land the state of	land and Wales	48 (t)	11; 1½ (e); 2 (after 5 hrs.)
—Midlands	47 47( <i>i</i> )	1½ or 1½ (l)	Printing, bookbinding, etc.—Scot-		1½ (compositors)
Brass founding—Birmingham Brass founding—Yorkshire	47( <i>t</i> ) 47	$\begin{array}{c} 1_{1}^{2} \text{ of } 1_{3}^{2} (t) \\ 1_{1}^{1}; \ 1_{2}^{1} (e) \\ 1_{1}^{1}; \ 1_{2}^{1} (e); \ 2 (h) \end{array}$	Paper-making: Shift workers (3-shift mills)	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Control of the last
Lock, latch and key manufac- ture—Midlands	47	14, 12 (6), 2 (11)	Shift workers (2-shift mills)	46 }	11
Textile Industries :—	the state of the set of the	one selection of the	Day workers  Paper-box making (k)  Paper-bag making (k)	48	1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e) \\ 1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2}(e); 2(h)
Cotton manufacture—Lancashire: Preparing, spinning and weav-	Series temperature of	al a solbibli off to		STATE OF STREET	-4, 12 (0), 2 (10)
ing Firemen under engineers.	48		Building and Allied Trades : Building trade	46½ (u)	$1_{\frac{1}{4}}; 1_{\frac{1}{2}}(e); 2(h)$
oilers, greasers, etc Woollen and worsted manufac-	48	1½; 1½ (e)	Electrical Installation:		1 <sub>4</sub> , 1 <sub>2</sub> (e), 2 (h) 1 <sub>1/2</sub> ; 2 (j)
ture—Yorkshire: Weaving:	ALGER MAN	e, 111 132 112 3	Day workers Civil engineering	(49½ (summer)	12 (on day rates)
	}48 {	$\frac{1_{\frac{1}{4}}}{(m)}$ ; $\frac{1_{\frac{1}{2}}}{(e)}$	Civil engineering	{ 44½ (winter) }	11; 11 (e); 2 (h)
	The State of the S				The state of the s

[For footnotes, see next page.]

Industry or Occupation.	Normal Full-Time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified) (a).	Overtime Rates on Week-days.  (1\frac{1}{4} = Time and a quarter; 1\frac{1}{2} = Time and a half, etc.)	Industry or Occupation.	Normal Full-Time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified) (a).	Overtime Rates on Week-days.  (1\frac{1}{4} = Time and a quarter; 1\frac{1}{2} = Time and a haif, etc.)
Transport Trades:  Railway service (traffic section):  Day workers	\$\\ \frac{48}{48(l)} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	1\frac{1}{2} \( (v) \)	Public Utility Services:  Electricity supply: Shift workers Day workers Shift workers Day workers Local authorities (non-trading services) Waterworks—England and Wales: Shift workers Day workers Day workers Tramways (see under "Transport").  Miscellaneous Trades: General waste reclamation (k) Brush and broom making (k) Leather tanning and currying Fellmongery Saddlery, harness, portmanteau, bag and fancy leather. India rubber Basket making—Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, London and Midlands Patent fuel manufacture—Swansea, Llanelly and Neath: Shift workers Day workers	8 per shift }  8 per shift 47 44 to 48 44 }  48 48 48 48	1½; 1½ (ë)

(a) Except in cases where the hours per shift are quoted the hours shown are exclusive of meal times.

(b) The hours in respect of which the minimum rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board are payable are 48 in winter and 50 to 54 in summer in some districts generally 50 to 54 all the year round in others, and 48 all the year round in one case. The rates of payment for overtime range from 7½d. to 1s. per hour.

(c) Maximum permissible hours as fixed by the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, in which the length of the shift is defined as the period between the time at which the last man in the shift leaves the surface and the first man in the shift returns to the surface.

(d) In winter the hours are less. (e) After 2 hours. (f) Exclusive of meal times. (g) Calculated on piecework earnings. (h) After 4 hours.

(d) In winter the hours are less. (e) After 2 hours. (f) Exclusive of meal times. (g) Calculated on piecework earnings. (h) After 4 hours.

(d) In winter the hours are less. (e) After 2 hours. (f) Exclusive of meal times. (g) Calculated on piecework earnings. (h) After 4 hours.

(d) In winter the hours are less. (e) After 2 hours. (f) Exclusive of meal times. (g) Calculated on piecework earnings. (h) After 4 hours.

(d) In the eight of the hours are as specified in Trade Board Orders.

(e) Additional 3d, per hour for 2 hours and 3d, after 2 hours, these amounts being subject to cost-of-living wage, etc.—at present 80 per cent.

(a) Additional 3d, per hour for 2 hours and 3d, after 2 hours.

(a) For twist-hands in the levers section the hours are 54 or 55; for embroidery workers, 49½; and for designers and draughtsmen in the levers section, 44.

(e) Additional 3d, per hour, plus bonus of 66½ per cent. (r) Additional 3d, per hour. (s) Additional 4½d, per hour (9d, before 6 a.m. and after 6 p.m.).

(e) In certain occupations the hours are less than 48.

(f) Levels and the section the hours are less than 48.

(g) The hours quoted are those applicable during the statutory summer period, except in districts where i

# DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.\*

THE total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during March, 1925, was 62. Seven deaths were reported during the month, all due to epithelio-matous ulceration. In addition, seven cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home

Office, but notification of these	cases is n	ot obligator	у.		
(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning Among Operatives engage	An	cont. iline Poisoni ronic Benze	ng‡		2
in—	CII				
	L	ng‡ xic Jaundice	The State of the		2000
Plumbing and Soldering	TOTA	L, OTHER	FORMS	OF	
Shipbreaking	DO:	ISONING			3
Printing	l Po.	BUNING			_
Tinning of Metals	. 1	c) CASES OF	ANTHR	AX.	
Other Contact with		ool			4
Molten Lead		andling of H			
White and Red Lead	Ha	andling and			
Works	4 11 02 9 0 00	Hides and S	kins		2
Pottery†	ot Ot	her Industri	es		
Vitreous Enamelling	L				-
Electric Accumulator Works 1	TOTA	L, ANTHRAX			6
Works 1 Paint and Colour Works	2				-
Indiarubber Works	$\vec{1}$ $(d)$ $\vec{0}$	CASES OF ER	PITHELIO	MATO	ous
Coach and Car Painting	3	ULCERA	ATION.		
CT 1 7 17 71		tch			2
Paint used in Other	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	r			2
Industries ··· ·	CONTROL VALUE OF THE PARTY OF T	raffin			2
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1			5
O UNIO I III CARA CARA CARA CARA CARA CARA CAR	The state of the s	L, EPITHE			_
TOTAL OF ABOVE 3	- AND DESCRIPTION	CERATION			11
					_
		(e) CASES C	F CHRON	ME	
HOUSE PAINTING AND		ULCER			
PLUMBING	7 M	anufacture	of Bich	ro-	
(b) Cases of Other Forms of		mates			
Poisoning.	D	veing and Fi	nishing		4
Phosphorus Poisoning	. Ci	rome Tanni	ng		1
Mercurial Poisoning	. 01	ther Industri	ies		
			THE RESERVE		-
Carbon Bisulphide	TOTA	L, CHROME U	LCERATI	ON	5
Poisoning‡	1				-

for Northern Ireland.

† Of the 5 persons affected in the Pottery industry, 4 were females.

‡ These forms of poisoning became notifiable in Great Britain as from 1st February, 1925. In Northern Ireland they become notifiable as from 1st April, 1925.

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

† Excluding 38 men entombed in the Montagu View Colliery.

# 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 March, 1925, was 203†, as compared with 203 in the previous month and with 231 a year ago.

TICS INTERMEDIATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
RAILWAY SERVICE.	(continued):
Brakesmen and Goods	
Guards 3	Boiler Making and Con-
Engine Drivers 4	structional Engineering 3
Firemen 1	Locomotives, Railway and
Guards (Passenger)	Tramway Carriages,
Permanent Way Men 7	Motors Aircraft 5
Porters 2	Other Metal Trades 1
Shunters 1	Other Metal Trades 1 Shipbuilding 7
Mechanics 1	Wood 3
Labourers 1	Gas 2
	Electric Generating Stations
Contractors' Servants	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 4
Contractors Bervantes	Chemicals, etc 5
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 23	Chemicals, etc 5 Food and Drink 5 Paper, Printing, etc 3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 23	Paper, Printing, etc 3
CITIES OFFICE OUT	Tanning, Currying, etc 1
CHILL AUTHORITY OF THE	Rubber Trades
MINES.	Other Non-Textile Indus-
Underground 83† Surface 8	
Surface 8	tries 2
Sullace	
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106.
TOTAL, MINES 91†	PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106,
TOTAL, MINES 91†	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	Docks, Wharves, etc 7
TOTAL, MINES 91†	Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13
TOTAL, MINES 91† QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6	Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway
TOTAL, MINES 91†	Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway
TOTAL, MINES 91† QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton 4	Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway
TOTAL, MINES 91† QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton 4	Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3
TOTAL, MINES 91† QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
TOTAL, MINES 91† QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES
TOTAL, MINES 91† QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
TOTAL, MINES 91† QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES
TOTAL, MINES 91† QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Re-	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106 82
TOTAL, MINES 91†  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 7	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106 82  Use or Working of Tram-
TOTAL, MINES 91†  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 7 Metal Conversion, including	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106 82
TOTAL, MINES 91†  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 7 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106 82  Use or Working of Tram-
TOTAL, MINES 91†  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 7 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106 82  Use or Working of Tramways 1
TOTAL, MINES 91†  QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 7 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 1 Metal Founding 2	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106 82  Use or Working of Tramways 1
TOTAL, MINES 91†  QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 7 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 1 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106 82  Use or Working of Tram-
TOTAL, MINES 91†  QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotten 4 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 7 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 1 Metal Founding 2	FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 7 Buildings 13 Warehouses and Railway Sidings 3  TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106 82  Use or Working of Tramways 1

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns have been received from 129 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the first quarter of 1925. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Local Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1924:—

10 tc : cc	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 129 towns from which returns have been received.						
District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions.	TOTAL.	
	(a) FI	RST QUAR	RTER OF	1925.		S MATEL	
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Northern Counties (874,000)	375,500	26,000	26,000	16,000	121,600	565,10	
Yorkshire (2,334,000) Lancashire and	1,147,400	83,200	177,800	102,900	281,000	1,792,30	
Cheshire (2,677,000) North and West- Midland Counties	1,178,900	140,700	308,500	279,400	242,000	2,149,50	
(1,991,000) South-Midland and Eastern Counties	1,009,400	800,800	116,400	108,900	328,000	2,363,50	
(550,000) Outer London*	604,700	36,200	131,200	33,600	55,000	860,70	
(1,799,000) South - Eastern Counties	2,654,500	163,900	143,100	61,600	228,500	3,251,60	
(898,000) South - Western	787,100	10,400	96,100	51,400	188,200	1,133,20	
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	204,000	8,400	7,700	1,300	46,300	267,70	
(532,000)	336,500	3,800	25,600	19,000	42,700	427,60	
SCOTLAND(2,019,000)	587,800	149,800	39,500	95,900		1,108,80	
Total (14, 107, 000)	8,885,800	1,423,200	1,071,900	770,000	1,769,100	1392000	
OF THE SHEET MAIN	(b) FII	RST QUAR	TER OF 1	924.		u zite se	
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Northern Counties (874,000) Yorkshire	396,800	16,300	37,100	13,400	88,300	551,90	
(2,334,000) Lancashire and Cheshire	1,274,200	104,000	200,800	44,300	308,300	1,931,60	
(2,677,000) North and West- Midland Counties	1,376,800	113,300	464,800	608,500	223,400	2,786,80	
(1,991,000) South-Midland and Eastern Counties	834,500	58,500	54,500	103,200	291,200	1,341,90	
(550,000) Outer London*	723,800	6,300	62,500	16,000	400	935,60	
(1,799,000) South- Eastern Counties	1,837,100	58,800	128,000	81,500	195,300	2,300,70	
(898,000) South - Western	841,400	22,600	157,900	6,000	167,300	1,195,20	
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	426,900	5,100	7,600	4,000	61,400	505,00	
(532,000)	318,300	61,000	35,300	39,500	36,100	490,20	

# ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

SCOTLAND(2,019,000) 773,400 165,600 76,200 82,700 267,100 1,365,000

Total (14,107,000) 8,803,200 611,500 1,224,700 999,100 1,765,400 13403900

The number of assisted passages granted during March, 1925, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act, and the total number of such passages granted from the inception of these schemes, together with the number of departures during the same periods, are shown in the following Table:—

Assisted Passage Schemes.	Assisted Passages Granted	ssages Granted.		Departures	Total Departures.	
STATE OF STATE OF	in Mar., 1925.	1922 to 1924.	Jan Mar., 1925.	Mar., 1925.	1922 to 1924.	Jan Mar., 1925.
To Australia ,, New Zealand ,, Canada:	1,747 523	56,083† 16,515†		1,705 465	55,281 14,575	6,187 2,523
Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario Minor Schemes	1,611	12,169 1,367 3,308	3,517†	2,027 178	11,623 1,356 3,105	2,450 262
Total	4,119	89,442†	11,143†	4,375	85,940	11,422

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

# 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 March, 1925, in the thirty-one selected areas named below, was 708,999, or 1·3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 14·4 per cent. less than in March, 1924. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 398, 404, and 468 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

	Number of Poo	er of Pers r Law Re in Marc	Increas Decrea in rat 10,0	e (+) or se (-)		
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	Popula	tion as
Association as a				Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		() ()	Factor's		# 6/1.5	fore servery
Metropolis.  West District  North District  Central District  East District  South District	9,309 10,609 2,391 10,257 19,672	6,865 18,714 2,741 48,995 68,617	16,174 29,323 5,132 59,252 88,289	196 287 382 918 455	- 5 - 8 - 11 - 18 - 7	- 17 - 40 - 46 - 80 - 68
TOTAL, Metropolis	52,238	145,932	198,170	434	- 8	- 53
West Ham	4,482	66,112	70,594	929	- 51	- 92
Other Districts.  Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,688	22,612	25,300	507	- 7	-111
District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	1,212 4,108 1,786 8,831 10,131 1,792	12,908 7,706 9,806 24,932 44,126 3,904	14,120 11,814 11,592 33,763 54,257 5,696	517 148 258 324 442 153	+ 15 - 2 - 13 - 4 - 5 + 2	-197 - 2 - 23 - 48 - 87 + 2
Halifax and Hudders- field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester	1,344 2,574 912 2,640 1,759 2,242 2,156 1,229	2,970 8,681 7,925 25,139 10,816 5,675 10,259 2,673	4,314 11,255 8,837 27,779 12,575 7,917 12,415 3,902	113 229 271 539 393 190 265 163	- 1 + 1 + 9 + 11 - 14 + 3 + 9	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 7 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 14 \\ - & 214 \\ - & 92 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 19 \\ + & 10 \end{array}$
Wolverhampton District Birmingham Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,353 7,142 2,392 2,469	15,661 20,632 11,548 13,390	19,014 27,774 13,940 15,859	259 293 337 334	+ 2 - 12 - 7 - 5	- 84 -170 - 36 - 15
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	60,760	261,363	322,123	310	- 2	- 62
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales	117,480	473,407	590,887	376	- 6	- 61
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Paisley and Greenock	5,237	72,119	77,356	795	+ 16	-230
District Edinburgh Dundee and Dunferm-	805 1,680	10,565 14,503	11,370 16,183	589 381	- 34 - 5	-126 - 25
line Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	737 544 425	3,009 3,002 5,486	3,746 3,546 5,911	170 222 579	+ 9 - 4 - 5	- 4 - 84 - 12
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,428	108,684	118,112	569	+ 3	-133
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Mar., 1925	126,908	582,091	708,999	398	- 6	- 70

Some particulars as to the numbers of unemployed persons receiving Poor Law Relief are given on page 118.

# COAL MINERS' WAGES, HOURS, PRODUCTION, ETC., IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

THE Secretary for Mines gave the following statistics in answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 31st March. The figures given in each case are the latest available:—

11 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Great Britain.	Germany (Ruhr).	France.	Belgium.
Hours of Labour (below-ground)	Maximum 7 hours per shift.	8 hours per shift.	48 hours per week.	48 hours per week.
Wages paid per shift.	10s. 8½d. (Dec., 1924).	6s. 9d. (Dec., 1924).	5s. 5d. (July-Sept., 1924).	5s. 5d. (Dec., 1923).
Production per Man-shift. Pithead price of Coal per Sta-	17\frac{3}{4} cwts. (Dec., 1924). 18s. 10\frac{1}{4}d. (Commercial	17½ cwts. (Nov., 1924). 17s. 4d. (latter end of	11 cwts. (1923). Not available.	9 cwts. (Nov., 1924). 24s. 8½d. (1923).
tute (English) ton.	Proceeds, Dec., 1924).	1924).	idqinidi -	(2525).

\* Including dependants. The figures exclude casuals, lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only.
† The figures for England and Wales relate to 28th March, and those for Scotland to 15th March.

# RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

# I.—FOOD.

Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices in the Various Countries as compared with July, 1914.\*

uspitalita osestuti	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Rise.	Date	
United Kingdom	Per cent. 120	Per cent. 80	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1925 Apr.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechosłovakia Denmark Finland France (Paris); , (other towns); Holland (The Hague) , (Amsterdam) Italy (Milan) Norway Switzerland United States	9,700† 136 1,178 206 250§ 113 80 406 195 132 110 45	328,600  84 1,005 197 212§ 80 40 392 133 79 57 39	88 868 221	100 916 260	1,622,400 811 115 989 315 340 75 50 524 184 71 68 48	Mar. Feb. Jan. Feb. Jan. Jan. Mar. Mar. Mar. Feb. Feb.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	61 48 74  64 39	48 38 60 85† 44 16	64 37 48 82 42 16	49† 34 51 85 48 17	49 45 53 103 46 20	Feb. Mar Apr. Jan. Feb. Feb.	

#### II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Um adi sa sa	Items on	Percentage Increase as compare with July, 1914.¶					
Country. Comput	which Computa- tion is	July,	July, July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.	
	based.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Rise.	Date.
of the sale of	74 0001 T	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1925.
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	69	70	75	Apr.
Austria (Vienna) Belgium	A,B,C,D A,C,D,E	9,872 279	263600 266	1090200 329	1239000 393 90	1365900 411 91	Mar. Mar. Jan.
Chile Denmark Egypt (Cairo)	A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,D	137 93	99 72	104 52	114	121 73	Jan. Jan.
Finland France (Paris) Germany¶¶	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	195**	V 113.00	990 231**	1,032 267**	1,073 286 36§§	Feb. 1st Qr. Mar.
Greece (Athens) Hungary Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	3,661 394	516 15,579 388	933 225,167 387	412	1,337 1668900 502	Dec.'24 Jan. Mar.
Luxemburg Norway Poland(W'rsaw)	A,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	284 202††	259 155††	340 139††	381 151†† 27§§	421 172 51§§	Feb. Mar. Mar.
Spain (Madrid) ,, (Barcelona)	A,D A,B,C,D,E	84 78 136	79 73 90	72 65 74	82 72 71	89 75 77	Feb. Feb. Apr.
Sweden Switzerland United States	A,C,D A,B,C,D,E	110	63 67††	67 70††	70 69††	70 73	Feb. Dec.'24
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.	not income	AC**	43**	56**	48**	48	4th On
Australia Canada India (Bombay)	A,B,D A,B,C,D	46** 52 77	46 65	46 53	44 57	48 58	4th Qr. Mar. Apr.
Irish Free State South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,D,E	0212	85** 35	80 30	83 32	95 33	Jan. Feb.

\* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), 3rd quarter of 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Amsterdam, South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. † Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figure for August. || A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. ¶ Exceptions to this are: France, Spain, Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Germany, Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913-1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States and Chile, 1913; Poland, January, 1914. \*\* Figure for 3rd Quarter. †† Figure for June. ‡‡ Figure for May. §§ Based on prices calculated on a gold standard. ¶¶ See article on p. 81 of March, 1925, GAZETTE as to change in the basis of the index number.

# 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. 122–123 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of other countries. For details as to the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 7.).]

#### FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in March.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges on 28th March was 13,838 (9,582 men and 4,256 women). At the end of February the corresponding figure was 12,754; in March, 1924, it was 10,129. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 8,254 (4,093 for men and 4,161 for women), as compared with 6,381 at the end of February and 11,980 in March, 1924. During the last week of March the Exchanges succeeded in placing 25,228 persons in situations, including 8,653 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 3,664 foreign immigrants.

#### GERMANY.†

Employment in January and February.—Returns from 40 trade unions, with a total membership of 3,596,465, show that 7·3 per cent. of these were unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 8·1 per cent. at the end of January, and 25·1 per cent. at the end of February, 1924. Other particulars for February were received too late for inclusion in this GAZETTE, and the following paragraphs relate mainly to the month of January.

Returns from 5,043 health insurance societies show an aggregate membership of 12,159,512 on 1st February, as against 12,120,221 on 1st January, an increase of 0·3 per cent. This increase in the number of employed workers under obligation to insure is, it is claimed, typical of conditions prevailing among the working population generally. Similar returns for the preceding month showed a decline of about 1·7 per cent.

Employment Exchanges experienced somewhat increased activity during January. The situations offered by employers rose from 386,362 in December to 474,571 in January, or by 22.8 per cent. In the same period the applications for work increased by about 14 per cent. (from 1.3 million to 1.49 million). As a result there were in January on an average 403 applications for every 100 vacancies for men and 172 for every 100 for women, as compared with 404 and 206 respectively in December. The improvement was still being maintained on 17th. February—the date of the latest reports.

Statistics as to the prevalence of short time show that this form of unemployment was less serious in January than in December. In the 34 unions reporting upon this point, out of about 3 million members, 166,476, or 5.5 per cent., were working short time, as compared with 6.5 per cent. in the preceding month, and 23.4 per cent. in January, 1924.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit throughout Germany was 575,555 at the latest date for which returns are available (15th February); on 15th January the corresponding total was 586,742. These figures do not show the total number of unemployed workers in Germany, but only the number of those who have fulfilled the conditions entitling them to benefit under the regulations of 16th February, 1924.

# SWEDEN.‡

Unemployment in January.—Trade unions with an aggregate membership of 204,456 reported 29,926, or 14.6 per cent., as out of work on the last day of January, as against 15.5 at the end of December last and 13.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1924. The following Table gives particulars for the principal unions included in the returns:—

	Membership	Percent	age Unem	ployed.
Unions.	of Unions reporting on 31st Jan., 1925.	31st Jan., 1925.	31st Dec., 1924.	31st Jan., 1924.
All Unions making Returns	204,456	14.6	15.5	13.6
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Carpenters and joiners	6,191 12,844 3,518 45,377 9,554 6,968 6,491 3,629 16,991 5,907 18,588 9,333 7,423	35·5 13·2 11·4 11·0 4·2 5·0 13·9 2·8 35·1 12·9 6·4 7·1 7·0	31·1 15·9 14·5 10·5 2·8 4·8 17·6 2·3 48·3 8·8 5·9 6·9 6·1	34·2 5·9 14·5 11·0 2·6 6·2 11·1 2·5 24·1 10·9 5·6 4·4 7·5
(trades not specified)	18,403	28.3	26.8	31.0

\* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 3rd April, 1925. Paris. † Reichsarbeitsblatt, 8th March and 1st April, 1925. Berlin; ‡ Sociala Meddelanden, No. 3, 1925. Stockholm.

<sup>\*</sup> Particulars are not available for the London County Council Area, † Revised figures.

#### AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in February.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th March, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 189,801 at the end of February, as compared with 187,103 at the end of the preceding month and 125,783 at the end of February, 1924. In Vienna alone there were 90,656 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of March and 92,159 at the end of February, as against 61,177 at the end of February, 1924.

#### NORWAY.

Unemployment in January.—According to information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, the percentage of members of trade unions unemployed at the end of January was as shown below, where comparative figures are also given for the previous month and for January, 1924:—

	Me	embershi	p.	Percentage Unemployed.			
Unions.	Jan. 31,	Dec. 31,	Jan. 31,	Jan. 31,	Dec. 31,	Jan. 31	
	1925.	1924.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1924.	
Bricklayers and masons (Oslo) Carpenters Painters (Oslo) Metal workers Boot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders (Oslo) Cabinet makers Bakers (Oslo)	768	768	910	29·4	29·4	12.6	
	684	685	768	18·8	18·0	9.0	
	310	359	350	38·7	22·8	20.0	
	7,289	7,409	5,763	6·9	6·2	9.0	
	992	1,100	887	2·5	1·6	8.7	
	2,646	2,569	2,524	9·6	8·1	6.7	
	1,000	991	947	9·3	6·2	10.2	
	582	585	452	7·2	4·6	6.2	
	680	602	590	11·0	11·3	9.2	
TOTAL	14,951	15,068	13,191	10-0	8-8	9.1	

#### DENMARK \*

Unemployment in March.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 261,425 workpeople, 15·1 per cent. were unemployed on 27th March, as against 16·6 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 16·7 per cent. at the end

#### CANADA.

Employment in March.†—For 1st March, 1925, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,696 firms, with

an aggregate of 715,158 upon their pay rolls. On 1st February the same firms reported 708,237 employed, and the total for 1st March thus shows an increase of 6,921 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st March, 1925, is 87.0, as compared with 86.1 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 90.7 on 1st March,

April, 1925.

Trade Union Unemployment in February.\*—On 28th February 9.5 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 10.2 per cent. at the end of January, and 7.8 per cent. in February, 1924.

#### UNITED STATES.+

Employment in February.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in February, based on returns from 8,755 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, covering 2,765,058 workpeople, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments in January reported 2,722,124 persons employed, and the February figures consequently indicate a net increase of 1.6 per cent. The aggregate wages paid show for February an increase of 6.6 per cent., and the average weekly earnings an increase of 4.9 per cent. Forty-five of the 52 industries record increases in the number cent. Forty-five of the 52 industries record increases in the number of workpeople employed in February, the increases generally being substantial ones; in cane sugar refining and stoves they amounted to 23·2 per cent. and 15·9 per cent. respectively. The greatest decrease shown was in the slaughtering and meat packing industry (5·1 per cent.), which, however, was of a seasonal character, following the high point of employment regularly attained at the end of each

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1924, returns from 7,228 establishments in the 52 industries show a net decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the number the 52 industries show a net decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the number of persons employed, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. in aggregate wages, and one of 0.3 per cent. in average weekly earnings. Twelve of the 52 industries show increases in the number of persons employed (automobile tyres 14 per cent., design and finishing textiles 6 per cent., and silk 3 per cent.), and 40 show decreases, the decrease exceeding 10 per cent in five cases.

exceeding 10 per cent. in five cases.

Index Number of Employment in February.—If the monthly average index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding index number for February, 1925, is 91.6, as compared with 90.0 in the preceding month, and 96.6 in February, 1924.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, | defective material had already been paid, but no such increase was

1920-24.

# DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following are recent decisions of general interest:-

Case No. 220/25, Section 8 (1) of Principal Act and 4 (1) of No. 2
Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute—Alleged Breach of Agreement—
Weavers Struck Work owing to Non-payment of Increased
Wages as Compensation for Decreased Earnings caused by
Defective Materials—Employers refused to Discuss Matter

The applicants, who were employed as weavers, became unemployed on the 29th November, 1924, in circumstances which were held to constitute a stoppage of work owing to a trade dispute, and their claims for unemployment benefit were thereupon disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act.

It appeared that previous to the stoppage of work a number of weavers complained to their Association that the material which they were weaving was of defective quality, and as a result it was they were weaving was of defective quality, and as a result is was stated that they were unable to earn a reasonable weekly wage. Their earnings were stated to have fallen from a weekly average of 14s. per loom to approximately 7s. per loom. In the case of the overlookers an increase in wages to make good the loss caused by

\* Statistiske Efterretninger, 8th April, 1925. Copenhagen.
† The March Employment Situation, 1925. Ottawa.
† Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.
Decisions given after March, 1922, are not published in volume form, but summarles of the cases are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All applications should be made to His Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

given to the weavers.

The Association having investigated the complaint at the mill

was satisfied that there was just cause for the complaint, and proceeded to deal with the matter in accordance with a code of Joint Rules for the settlement of Trade Disputes made between the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association (of which the applicants' late employers were members) and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, to which the applicants belonged. A test of work, at which both parties were represented, took place at the mill on the 13th November. It was agreed that the material was defective, but the parties could not agree upon the amount of compensation that should be paid to the weavers for the loss of wages.

that should be paid to the weavers for the loss of wages.

The matter was subsequently referred to a Local Joint Committee of representatives of the Employers' and Operatives' Associations (in accordance with the Joint Rules referred to) and the applicants' late employers were summoned to attend. It was essential owing to the nature of the dispute that they should be present at the meeting, but they failed to take any further part in the negotiations. Owing to the employers' attitude the Joint Committee could not proceed any further in the matter. The Operatives' Association then considered that they were free to take independent action with a view to settling the dispute. The matter was accordingly submitted to the Executive Committee of their Federation, who arranged a mass meeting of operatives at which it was unanimously decided mass meeting of operatives at which it was unanimously decided that the weavers should cease work on the 29th November. The applicants accordingly contended that the employers had committed a breach of the Joint Rules, and had therefore acted in such a manner

a breach of the Joint Kules, and had therefore acted in such a manner as to contravene the terms of a group agreement to which they were contracting parties: they were, therefore, entitled to unemployment benefit under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act of 1924.

The applicants' trade union representative attended at the hearing of the case before the Court of Referees. He pointed out that the employers had been lately compelled through the Employers' Association to pay Trade Union rates to a particular worker, whom they subsequently dismissed and then paid lower rates to the substitute.

This incident was quoted merely to show the employers' recombilities. This incident was quoted merely to show the employers' recognition of the Association of which they were members and their subsequent disregard for the agreed rules. A further incident was given in which a complaint regarding bad material was investigated under the Joint Rules and the employer increased the earnings by 7½ per cent. Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be allowed under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act, 1924. They were of the opinion that the stoppage of work at the mill was due to the employer acting so as to contravene the terms or provisions of an agreement existing between a group of employers where the stoppage took place, to which the employers and employees were contracting parties.

The Insurance Officer declined to agree with the Court's recommendation. The projected out that it had been playing that the

mendation. He pointed out that it had been claimed that the Employers' Association would not in any way support the firm and that this had been given as evidence of breach of the agreement, but the observations of the Employers' Association had not been obtained

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

for benefit should be allowed.

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. "I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. The Joint Rules for the settlement of Trade Disputes made between the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association (of which the applicants' late employers were members) and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association (to which the applicants belonged) were made with the object of securing the consideration and settlement of Trade Disputes in their early stages and thereby preserving good feeling between employers and operatives. This is the governing object of the Rules and they must be construed so as to give effect to it.

A dispute having arisen with regard to a claim for compensation for bad weaving, the applicants in accordance with the Rules brought it before a Local Joint Committee of Representatives of Employers and Operatives held on November 21st. The nature of the dispute and Operatives held on November 21st. The nature of the dispute was such that it was impossible to settle it in the absence of the was such that it was impossible to settle it in the absence of the applicants' late employers, but though summoned to the meeting they did not attend, and refused to take any steps to effect a settlement. The minutes of the Joint Meeting state that "the firm had, in effect, taken the matter out of the hands of the Committee by not appearing at the meeting, and would have to settle up for themselves"

"I am of opinion that under the Agreement contained in the Rules there is an implied duty on the part of each of the parties to a dispute to do what is reasonably necessary to enable the Local Joint Committee to consider and settle a dispute which is brought before them. If it were otherwise the object of the Rules would be defeated. This is a term of the Agreement which must be implied from its objects. And I am further of opinion that the employers by failing to attend the meeting did not do what was reasonably necessary to enable

the meeting did not do what was reasonably necessary to enable the committee to settle the dispute, and accordingly that they acted in a manner so as to contravene the terms of the agreement.

"It is possible that at this stage a stoppage of work might have been avoided by bringing the matter before a Joint Meeting of the Associations at Manchester, but this does not seem to have been the view of the Local Joint Committee, who apparently considered that the applicants and their employees must be left to settle the that the applicants and their employers must be left to settle the dispute between themselves.

"Although it is not suggested that the dispute originally had reference to any breach of agreement by the employers, I think the stoppage was by reason of their contravening the Rules for the settlement of disputes."

Case No. 281/25, Section 8 (1) of Principal Act and 4 (1) of No. 2
Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute—Alleged Contravention of Agreement—Colliery Employers failed to Pay Minimum Wage—
Miners alleged Employers thus Contravened National Wages
Agreement—Employers not bound by Agreement to make
Tonnage Rates up to Minimum—Contravention not Established.

Tonnage Rates up to Minimum—Contravention not Established.

The applicants were miners who had lost employment on the 9th November, 1924, owing to a trade dispute. They alleged that the employers had failed to pay the minimum wage of 9s. 4d. per day and had thus contravened the terms of the National Mining Wages Agreement of the 18th June, 1924.

It appeared that until about three weeks before the men stopped work, the particular section in which they were employed was double shifted and the men employed there received 4d. extra per ton on that account. Their average earnings at this particular work were 10s. 2d. per day and when the double shift work was subsequently withdrawn, their average earnings fell, until immediately prior to the stoppage of work they were stated to be below the standard minimum of 9s. 4d. per day. The applicants contended that the employers, by failing to make their wages up to the minimum, contravened the terms of the National Wages Agreement to which they and the applicants were contracting parties, and that the contravened the terms of the National Wages Agreement to which they and the applicants were contracting parties, and that the applicants were therefore entitled to benefit under Section 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act, 1924. A statement, confirmed by the Colliery Company, of average wages received by the men immediately prior to the stoppage revealed the fact that the applicants' average earnings were then under the Admer day.

The employers stated that since the double shift work in abnormal places had been withdrawn, the average tonnage output of the applicants fell from 3 tons 9 cwts. to 2 tons 2 cwts. per man. Their average earnings consequently decreased. The colliery officials were, however, of the opinion that the men could have done much better, but were holding back so that they might get a higher tonnage rate. In the circumstances they would not agree to make their earnings up

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims should be allowed. They considered the statement of wages submitted by the Association and were of the opinion that the statement showed that the applicants received lower wages than 9s. 4d. per shift.

The Insurance Officer declined to agree with the Court's recommendation. He stated that the Court apparently recommended

allowance on the ground that the men had just cause for leaving the employment. There was, however, a trade dispute over wages, and in his opinion Section 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act, 1924, could not be held to apply.

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

"The applicants lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute, but they contend that they are entitled to receive benefit during the stoppage of work on the ground that their late employers were acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of the National Wages Agreement of 18th June, 1924, to which they and the applicants were contracting parties.

"The cause of the stoppage was a refusal on behalf of the employer to make up the wages of the applicants and some other men to the amount of the National Minimum, as it is alleged they were bound to do in accordance with the terms of the National Wages

I cannot find anything in the National Wages Agreement which binds employers to make up the wages of particular men to the National Minimum.

'I was referred to clause 5, which provides that in no district shall wages be paid at lower rates than standard wages plus one third thereof. This clause, as I understand it, is one of the group of clauses for ascertaining the rate of wages to be paid to various classes of workers in each district. It does not bind an employer to make up the tonnage rate earnings of particular men to any minimum. That is provided for by the Minimum Wages Act. The dispute here was not as to what was the district rate, but as to whether the

applicants were working in abnormal places so as to be entitled to be paid something more than the district tonnage rates.

"Whether the employers were right or wrong in their contention they do not seem to me to have contravened the terms of the National

Case No. 355/25, Section 7 (1) (iv) (as amended).—Not Genuinely Seeking Work and Suitable Employment, unable to Obtain—Married Woman refused Offer as Hotel General 85 miles from her Home—Unable to leave Two Young Children unattended—Desired Work only when Husband Unemployed.

The applicant, a married woman, whose usual occupation was

The applicant, a married woman, whose usual occupation was that of a machine barker, was in receipt of unemployment benefit as a result of a claim lodged on the 19th September, 1924. On the 7th January, 1925, she refused an offer of employment as a hotel general servant 85 miles from her home. The work was expected to be permanent and the wages offered were 10s. per week all found. Her claim for benefit was thereupon disallowed under the provisions of Section 7 (1) (iv) (as amended).

The applicant contended that the wages offered were too small and that she could not have made arrangements for anybody to look after her two children if she had accepted the employment.

The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange reported that the applicant's usual occupation of machine barker was obsolete in the district, and that when interviewed by a Rota Panel of the Local Employment Committee in October and advised to seek alternative employment, she had stated that she would be quite available for any alternative job as her mother would take care of the children. At the hearing of her case before the Court of Referees she stated that when her husband, who was a fitter and turner, became unemployed in 1921, she obtained three months' work in domestic service but subsequently during the two years he was employed at a local pulp works, she did not become again employed until he went to sea at the end of 1923. She then took up employment at the pulp works, where she remained until March 1924. Her husband became unemployed in August, 1924. employed until he went to sea at the end of 1925. She then took up employment at the pulp works, where she remained until March, 1924. Her husband became unemployed in August, 1924. She stated she was available for day work locally, and admitted that although she had been unemployed since March, 1924, she had not made any efforts on her own behalf to obtain employment until advised to do so in October, 1924, by the Rota Committee. Since that date she had endeavoured, without success, to obtain employment at three different places. The Chairman of the Court pointed out that 16 employers had advertised in a recent issue of the local paper, but she stated that she had not applied for any vacancies in the local paper.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for ber should be allowed. They were of the opinion that the applicant's domestic circumstances were sufficiently strong to provide an incentive to the applicant in seeking employment, although they doubted whether she had made all the efforts she might have done to secure employment.

The Insurance Officer declined to agree with the Court's recom-

mendation. He admitted that the work offered on the 7th January, 1925, was unsuitable, but the recommendation that the applicant was genuinely seeking work was not consistent with the finding that she did not make sufficient efforts to get work.

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

"On a question whether an applicant is genuinely seeking work I hesitate to differ from a Court of Referees who have seen the applicant and know the local conditions. But in this case the vidence is tolerably clear.

"The applicant seems generally to have wanted work when her husband was unemployed but not when he was at work. He became unemployed in August, and on the 19th of September the applicant made a claim for benefit. She made no efforts to find work until in October the Rota Committee advised her to do so, nor did she make any efforts during the six weeks preceding the 7th of January.

Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour. † Employment in Selected Industries in February, 1925. U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington.

when the Insurance Officer suspended payment of benefit. Between that date and the hearing of her case by the Court of Referees on the 4th of February, she applied for work at three places; but she answered no advertisements at any time, although many employers were advertising in the local paper.

"The Court of Referees were of opinion that the applicant had a strong incentive to find work. I am not sure that she had not at least as strong an incentive to remain in receipt of benefit.

"In my opinion an applicant who was genuinely seeking work would be able to show that she had done more than the applicant

Case No. 385/25, Section 7 (1) (iv) (as amended).—Not Genuinely Seeking Work and Suitable Employment, unable to Obtain—Salmon Fisher, normally employed during Local Fishing Season—Made no serious effort to secure Alternative Employment outside Season—Not Registered for Alternative Occupation.

The applicant's usual occupation was that of a salmon fisher, and for some years he had been employed in that capacity during the season, which commenced about the first week in February and ended in September in each year. His claim for unemployment benefit lodged on the 22nd November, 1924, was disallowed for six weeks on the ground that he did not satisfy the statutory condition that he was genuinely seeking work, but unable to obtain suitable employment. On the 5th January, 1925, he again lodged a claim for benefit which was disallowed for the same reason.

It appeared that outside the salmon fishing season he was occaemployed as a labourer and also as a fish curer and that prior to lodging his claim for benefit on the 22nd November, 1924, he was employed in the latter capacity. He contended that he was genuinely seeking work but was unable to obtain suitable employment, and as proof of his endeavours to obtain employment he stated that he had visited all the local employers in his district but without avail. In 1920 during the "off season" he worked for a few weeks as road labourer. During the same period in 1921 he was unfit for work as he was suffering from a poisoned hand. In the years 1922–23–24 he had not performed any work during the close season, and he admitted that he had made no efforts to obtain work

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. They were of the opinion that the applicant was a seasonal worker, and that he was not therefore entitled to claim benefit during the period when he did not normally follow an occupation. The applicant was given leave to appeal to the Umpire.

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

"The applicant is a salmon fisher who for the last 5 or 6 years

has been employed in each year from the first week in February to the end of September, in that occupation.

"When not so employed he has sometimes worked as a fish curer

or as a road labourer for a few weeks.

"He is a seasonal worker in the sense that work in his main occupation is only available at certain seasons, but there is very little ground for doubting that he desires work and is available for work at other seasons.

"He finished his last spell of work as a fish curer on the 21st of November, and benefit was suspended by the Insurance Officer as from the 22nd, the date of his claim. At that time he could have had very little opportunity of seeking work and there would seem to have been no ground for saying that he was not genuinely seeking it, except the fact that he had not registered for some alternative occupation in which there would be a prospect of employment being found for him. The Court of Referees recommended disallowance as from 22nd November on the ground that he was a seasonal worker and could not claim benefit in the period in which he did not normally follow an occupation. This in itself is not a ground for disallowing benefit. There is, however, no appeal from that recommendation.

"The Insurance Officer again suspended benefit on the 3rd of January and the Court of Referees recommended disallowance on the ground that the applicant was not genuinely seeking work.

"The Court of Referees no doubt took into consideration the local conditions and the ways of getting work, and I must assume that they were of opinion that, if the applicant had been genuinely seeking work, he would have been able to show that he had made some efforts to find work beyond merely registering as a salmon fisher and signing the unemployed register. He had, it seems, actually sought work only on one day since the 22nd of November, namely, on the 13th of December, when he applied for work at three places.

"I suppose that it is quite impossible to get work as a salmon fisher except in the fishing season, and if the applicant desired other work he should not only have himself looked for work but also have registered for some alternative occupation in which work might have

"I agree, therefore, with the recommendation of the Court of Referees, but I suggest that the applicant's claim should be reviewed at an early date with a view to considering whether since the last suspension the applicant had made reasonably adequate efforts to

#### POSTAL WORKERS' INCLUSION ORDER, 1925.

April, 1925.

The Unemployment Insurance (Postal Workers') Inclusion Order, 1925, dated February 27, 1925, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

WHEREAS by a Special Order called the National Health Insurance WHEREAS by a Special Order called the National Health Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order, 1924, made under subsection 2 of Section 1 of, and paragraph (i) of Part II of the First Schedule to, the National Health Insurance Act 1911, the classes of employments set forth in the First Schedule thereto are specified as being of such a nature that they are ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employments only and not as the principal means of

And whereas by an Order called the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) under paragraph (j) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), the employments of the classes specified in the said Special Order were declared by the Minister to be employments of such a nature that they are ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employments only and not as the principal means of livelihood, and the said Special Order was thereby declared by the Minister to apply for the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1924, and employment of the classes so specified thereby became excepted employment for the purposes of

And whereas it is desirable that certain persons engaged in the said classes of employment should notwithstanding the Special Order and Order hereinbefore referred to continue to be included among the persons employed within the meaning of the Unemploy ment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1924:

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 4 of the Act, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf with the approval of the Treasury hereby makes the following Order :-

1. The persons engaged in the classes of employments set out in the First Schedule hereto under the conditions set out in the Second Schedule hereto shall be included among the

persons employed within the meaning of the Act.
2. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Postal Workers') Inclusion Order, 1925, and shall be deemed to have had effect from the seventh day of August, 1924.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this twenty-seventh day of February, 1925.

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

#### FIRST SCHEDULE.

CLASSES OF EMPLOYMENT SPECIFIED AS BEING OF SUCH A NATURE THAT THEY ARE ORDINARILY ADOPTED AS SUB-SIDIARY EMPLOYMENTS ONLY AND NOT AS THE PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Employment under the Postmaster-General.

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

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

Employment as an auxiliary postman. Employment as an auxiliary sorter.

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

# SECOND SCHEDULE.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CLASSES OF EMPLOYMENT SPECIFIED IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE ARE INCLUDED AMONGST THE PERSONS EMPLOYED WITHIN THE

Any person employed as a telephone exchange attendant who is mainly dependent for his livelihood on the earnings derived by him from such employment or from any one or more part-time employments under the Postmaster-General.

Any person employed as a part-time telephonist (day or night), auxiliary postman, auxiliary sorter or part-time indoor assistant for postal and telegraph business, who renders on the average, eighteen or more hours' service weekly, in any one or more part-time employments of any kind whatsoever, under the Postmaster-Ceneral

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

# Recent Proceedings.

# (A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT, FARNBOROUGH.—The Trade Union Side v. The Official Side of the Engineering Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—Application for an increase of 4s. per week in bonus. Decision.—The cost of living advance of the men concerned shall be increased by 4s. per week. The Decision is without prejudice to any steps the Air Ministry or the parties may think proper to take in respect to rates other than cost of living advance. The parties have themselves agreed the date when the Decision shall become effective. Issued 4th March, 1925. (1039.)

April, 1925.

DYE AND COLOUR MANUFACTURERS AND DRY SALTERS-AGREE-MENT—OPERATION OF WAGE REDUCTIONS.—Messrs. Wm. Burton and Sons v. The National Drug and Chemical Union. Difference.—The Firm claim to be justified in making a reduction in wages to The Firm claim to be justified in making a reduction in wages to the extent of 5s. per grade, if considered expedient. *Decision.*—A reduction in the wages of the Firm's employees of 5s. per week or any other sum is not authorised under the arrangement which the Firm have with the Union to adopt the standard rates of pay agreed to in the Drug and Fine Chemical Trade. Issued 6th March, 1925. (1040.)

PROPAGATORS AND LABOURERS—ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS—BASE RATE OF PAY—PAYMENT OF LONDON RATES AT OUTER LONDON PARKS.—The Royal Parks Employees' Union v. His Majesty's Office of Works. Difference.—That the basic rate of wages for Labourers employed in Royal Parks and Gardens be raised to £3 2s. 1d., including bonus. That a proportionate increase in the weekly wage be paid to the Leading Men, Propagators and Assistant Propagators. That the London rate of wages be paid to the workmen at Richmond and Bushey Parks and Hampton Court Gardens. Decision.—The rates paid to the different classes should be Labourers (London), 30s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; Outer London, 28s. and 29s. per week. Assistant Propagators (London), 31s. 6d. should be Labourers (London), 30s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; Outer London, 28s. and 29s. per week. Assistant Propagators (London), 31s. 6d. and 32s. 6d.; Outer London, 29s. and 30s. per week. Loading Hands (London), 33s. 6d.; Outer London, 31s. per week. The wages of Propagators should be further considered by the parties, having regard to the rates now fixed for the other classes. Effective as from the first full pay following the date of the Decision. Issued 6th March, 1925. (1041.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—SIGNAL FITTER, LEYTON.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—Claim for meal allowance under condition 9 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728. Decision.—The Court decide against the claim put forward by the employee in question. Issued 9th March, 1925. (1043.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-MOULDERS AND COREMAKERS.-The National Union of Foundry Workers, The National Union of Railwaymen and the Workers' Union v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—Rates of pay. Decision.—The Court set out standard time rates of pay per normal week for moulders and coremakers, the rates for coremakers being without prejudice to moulders who may be employed on coremaking. The parties agreed that the rates awarded shall apply as from 2nd March, 1925. Issued 10th March, 1925. (1044 and 1045.)

RAILWAY STORES DEPARTMENT STAFF—STORES ISSUERS AND STORESMEN.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—The proper classification of stores issuers and storesmen as laid down by Decision No. 914. Decision.—The Court determined the proper classification of the men concerned. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following the date of the Decision. Issued 23rd March, 1925. (1047.)

THAN CRAFTSMAN'S RATE—EMPLOYMENT ON WORK NOT CALLING FOR SKILL OF FULLY QUALIFIED CRAFTSMAN.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. Difference.—Grading. Decision.—The man's present grading should not be disturbed while employed on his present class of work. Issued 25th March, 1925. (1049.) RAILWAY SHOPMEN—BLACKSMITH—ENGAGEMENT AT RATE LOWER

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—STAYERS, DARLINGTON.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—Classification. Decision.—The men are properly classified as "stayers (not being skilled platers or riveters)." Issued 26th March, 1925. (1054.)

Sugar Refining—Abolition of Bonus on Output—Increase in Base Rate in lieu thereof—Guaranteed Week's Pay.—The National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers, the Workers' Union v. Messrs. Tate and Lyle, Ltd. Difference.—The counter-claim put forward by the Unions during recent negotiations for an increase of 3s. per week upon existing basic rates of pay in lieu of a bonus on output. Decision.—The existing basic rates of pay shall be advanced by 1s. 3d. per week, making the normal weekly basic rate of 66s. per week; the increased rates to come into operation as from the beginning of the first full pay following the date of the Decision. Issued 27th March, 1925. (1055.) SUGAR REFINING-ABOLITION OF BONUS ON OUTPUT-INCREASE

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

IRON AND STEEL TRADE: SOUTH WALES.—Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation v. The South Wales Siemens Steel Association. Difference.—Claim that the wages of the graters in the melting shop of the Briton Ferry Steel Works of the Briton Ferry Steel Company, Limited, be fixed at 7s. 6d. per shift, base, plus the sliding scale and bonus applying to the wages of men employed in the Steel Trade governed by the Joint Board of the parties. Board of Arbitration appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, consisting of Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E. (Chairman),

Mr. W. T. Griffiths (Workpeople's Representative), and Mr. W. Simons (Employers' Representative). The Board decided at the outset that, in the event of their failing to agree, the determination of the matters in issue should be left to the decision of the Chairman as Umpire. Award.—The members of the Board found themselves unable to agree upon a decision, and Mr. Addington Willis decided, and so awarded, that the Claim of the Confederation as presented had not been established. Issued 7th March, 1925.

CIVIL ENGINEERING: LEICESTER.—Constructional Engineering Union v. Messrs. James Allan, Senior and Son, Limited (in liquidation), Lambhill Iron Works, Glasgow. Difference.—Whether on the Leicester Contract of Messrs. James Allan, Senior and Son, Limited (in liquidation) the hourly rate of 1s. 5½d. should apply to Glasgow men who are now receiving 1s. 2½d. per hour, plus outworking allowance, travelling fares and travelling time. Board of Arbitration, consisting of Mr. C. E. Dyer, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. James Fullerton, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative), and the Right Hon. John Hodge (Workpeople's Representative), appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Award.—It was held that the hourly rate of 1s. 5½d. should apply to the Glasgow men, and that the adjustment should date back to the 14th November, 1924. Issued 14th March, 1925.

LEAD MINERS: Co. DURHAM.—Weardale Lead Company, Limited, Wearhead, Co. Durham v. National Union of General and Municipal Workers. Difference.—The company claimed that (a) where considered necessary the system of one man per rock drill be enforced; sidered necessary the system of one man per rock drill be enforced; (b) the base rate of wages for surface labourers at Allendale be 6s. 3d. per shift; and (c) the sliding scale be amended to operate from £30 per ton for lead instead of £26, pending the return to a normal production of 250 tons of concentrates per month from Boltsburn Mine. Alternatively the Company offered to advance basis rates by 1s. per shift, boys 6d. per shift, the sliding scale to be withdrawn entirely. This advance not to apply to the Allendale surface labourers, whose present rate of 7s. 3d. per shift would continue. Arbitrator.—Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Award.—It was decided that the Company are entitled, if and where they consider it necessary, and subject to certain provisions and limitations, to introduce into their mines the system of one man per Rock Drill; the basis rates of the Allendale surface labourers be reduced by two instalments to 6s. 3d. per shift, and the present sliding scale of instalments to 6s. 3d. per shift, and the present sliding scale of 5 per cent. bonus to continue to operate on prices for lead from £26 to £31 per ton, but on the excess over £31 per ton to be reduced to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Issued 21st March, 1925.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE: DOWLAIS, GLAM.—Workers' Union v. Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Limited, Dowlais Works, Dowlais. Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Limited, Dowlais Works, Dowlais. Difference.—As to the amount to be paid to locomotive men for working during recognised meal-times. The Board of Arbitration appointed to determine whether, or not, the locomotive men should be paid for working during recognised meal-times, decided in favour of the workpeople and remitted the question of the amount thereof to the parties for settlement.\* The parties were unable to agree as to the amount and the Board re-assembled to determine the point. Award.—Men in question to be paid at the rate of two and a half hours' pay for every two hours of recognised meal-times worked per week, and for a shorter time at a proportionate rate. The Award to be retrospective to the 10th May, 1924. Issued 23rd March. 1925. 23rd March, 1925.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE: GENERAL.—The two sides of the Joint Standing Committee in connection with the Government Boot and Shoe Contractors. Difference.—As to the price to be paid for sewing the welts in hand-sewn boots when done in connection with work under Government Contracts. Arbitrator.—Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Award.—The prices to be paid for sewing in welts by hand in execution of work under Government Contracts shall be ...

For Kip Bluchers, Army and Navy type, unlined, and whether with or without side linings, 1s. 3½d. per pair.

Extras to the above:—
On all chrome leathers, 1d. per pair.
For boots with a lining (linen or leather) and puff, 2d. per pair.
For boots with a cap, 1d. per pair. Issued 28th March, 1925.

#### (C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

TEXTILE WORKERS: SADDLEWORTH, YORKSHIRE.—Saddleworth Weavers' Association v. Messrs. D. Butterworth & Company, Woollen Manufacturers, Andrew Mill, Greenfield, Near Saddleworth. Difference.—(a) Dismissal of workman, and (b) non-observance of general agreement in the wool (and allied textile) industry.

Agreement.—Question of dismissed workman to be dealt with by firm: agreement reached on questions of overtime, rates of wages and manner of working special looms. Agreed, 26th February, 1925.

FERRO-CONCRETE WORKERS: BRADFORD.—Amalgamated So of Woodworkers and United Patternmakers' Society v. P. Fulcher, Bradford. Difference.—(a) Dismissal of certain workmen; (b) alleged employment of labourers on craftsmen's jobs. Agreement.—Settlement arrived at with regard to overtime and employment of timbermen on craftsmen's work.

SUGAR REFINERS: LONDON.-National Union of General and Municipal Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers and Workers' Union v. Messrs Tate and Lyle, Limited, Sugar Refiners, Silvertown.

\* See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1925, page 109.

April, 1925.

Difference.—Claim for increase in basic rates to compensate for abolition of bonus. Agreement.—Case submitted to the Industrial Court for settlement. Signed 20th March, 1925.

FURNITURE TRADE: BRIDGETON.—Amalgamated Society of Wood Workers v. Messrs. B. Hurwich & Co., Furniture Makers, Bridgeton. Difference.—Proposed reduction in piece-prices. Agreement.—Firm undertook to conform to all conditions laid down by the Furniture Trades Federation and to restart former employees as soon as convenient. Agreed 24th March, 1925.

BUILDING INDUSTRY: FROME, SOMERSET.—National Federation of Building Trade Operatives v. Frome Master Builders' Association. Difference.—Claim for increased rates to conform to the up-grading of the district from C1 to B3 by the National Wages and Council for the Building Industry. Employers contended that they had broken away from the Federation. Agreement.—Certain increases granted immediately and rates corresponding to Grade B3 to operate as from 31st July, 1925. Signed 26th March, 1925.

TAR MACADAM MANUFACTURERS: MIDDLESBROUGH,-United Order of General Labourers v. Messrs. G. Hodsman and Sons, Ltd., Middlesbrough. Difference.—Claim for increased rates. Agreement.— Certain increases granted. Signed, 27th March, 1925.

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL RECENTLY ISSUED.

# Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H. (21), dated 13th March, 1925, to vary general minimum time-rates for certain classes of female spinners, and to vary the general minimum piece-rates for male workers employed on weaving canvas. Increases ranging from 3 per cent. to 10 per cent. (approximately) are involved.

#### Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal M.D.S. (9), dated 14th March, 1925, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers. The variations involve slight increases, averaging  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but no change is proposed in the rates for juveniles generally.

# Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal S. (10), dated 21st March, 1925, to vary minimum rates of wages for female workers. Proposed general minimum time rate for adult workers, 7d. per hour. Proposed piece-work basis time rate, 8d. per hour, an increase in both cases of ½d. per hour. Consequential increases in the rates for juvenile workers are

# Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain). Proposals R.M. (22) and (23), dated 2nd April, 1925, to vary

minimum rates of wages for male and female workers. Increases

in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time-rates of 1d. per hour for all grades of male workers, and of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for female workers. Consequential increases in the rates for juvenile workers are also involved.

#### Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposals W.M. (21) and (22), dated 2nd April, 1925, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers. The proposals are identical with those issued by the Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) as summarised

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

FOOD PRICES.—Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Food Prices: Seventeenth and Eighteenth Days. (S.O. publications; price 1s. 6d. each.)

MINING.—(1) More recent accidents in and about mines which MINING.—(1) More recent accidents in and about mines which could have been avoided had "Safety first" principles been observed.

S.F. Pamphlet No. 2. (S.O. publication; price 1d.) (2) Regulations and Orders relating to mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, 1924 edition. (Including Orders up to 31st December, 1924.) (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (3) Miners' Welfare Fund. Third Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to allocate the Fund. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.) (See page 118.)

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—National Health Insurance Fund accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1923. Exchequer and Audit Department. (H.C. 44; price 9d.)

POLICE SERVICE.—Report of the Sub-Committee of the Police Council appointed to consider and report upon the desirability of a model or standard set of conditions of service . . . . for the police. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1924, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 118.)

SAFETY.—Safety devices for woodworking machinery, Great Britain and Switzerland. Studies and Reports, Series F, Second Section (Safety) No. 2. (International Labour Office, Geneva; price

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Fund Account, 1923-4. Exchequer and Audit Department. (H.C. 65; price

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION .- International Labour Conference, seventh session, Geneva, May, 1925. Report on Workmen's Compensation. (International Labour Office, Geneva; price 2s.)

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

#### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1925.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Plymouth: R.N Hospital—Heating Quarters for Sick Berth Staff (Mess Portion): Lewis Hill, Liverpool.—Rosyth: Residence for Principal Officer: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh.—H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad—Paint Materials: Hall, Dunbar & Co.,

#### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor and Spare Parts: W. Mackie & Co., London, Alternators, Motor and Spare Parts: W. Mackle & Co., London, S.E.; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Ammeters: Everett Edgeumbe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Bells, etc.: D. H. Bonnella & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.; Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle, Lancs.; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., Wimbledon; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Rigningham; W. B. Sykes Interlocking Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Ltd., Clapham.—Belting, Balata: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; British Balata Belting Co., Ltd., Govan. Boats (34 ft. Cutters and 36 ft. Pinnaces: repairing and preparing for installation of machinery): F. C. Aldridge & Co., Burnham-on-Crouch.—Boats (34 ft. Cutters, repairing, etc.): Clare Lallow, East Cowes, I. of W.—(34 ft. Cutters: repairing, etc.): Wood's Motor Works, Whitstable.—(36 ft. Pinnaces: repairing, etc.): Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes, I. of W.—Boilers, Cylindrical: R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. cal: R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—
Boilers, Vertical Cross Tube: Abbott & Co. (Newark), Ltd., Newarkon-Trent.—Bolts and Nuts, Bright Steel.—E. Mercer, Ltd., Hollinwood; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Steel Nut & J.
J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Boots: John Horrell & Son,
Ltd., Raunds.—Boots, Half: John Horrell & Son, Ltd.,
Raunds; Owen, Smith, Raunds.—Boots, Sea, Leather: John
Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; St. Crispin
Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds.—Boxes (Electrical, various):
Basebe, Sadler & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Edison Swan Electric Co.,

Ltd., Ponders End; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; L. Weekes, Ltd., Luton.—Brass Bars, H.T.: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Brass Gromets, etc.: Bodill, Parker (1922), Ltd., Birmingham; North British Eyelet Co., Ltd., Merefield, Rochdale; H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Paper Fasteners, Eyelets and Metal Smallwares, Ltd., Birmingham.—Brooms and Brushes: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse. Brooms and Brushes: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; A. Reid & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Smith & Co., London, Glos.; A. Reid & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Smith & Co., Dondon, S.E.; Vale & Bradnack, Ltd., Walsall.—Cans and Drums: L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; B. Noakes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Canvas Sailcloth: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Castings and Forgings, Coaming and Covers: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Castings, Rudder Frame: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cells: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Clips, Mild Steel: J. Birch & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; R. & F. Keates, Willenhall; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., mingham; R. & F. Keates, Willenhall; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham—Cloth, American, Leather and Cloth, Leather, White: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cloth, Duck, White: The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar.—Collars, White, Stiff: S. M. Kennedy & Co., Londonderry; Moore's (Derry), Ltd., Londonderry.—Components for Torpedo Warhead Boxes: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Deck Tubes, Bulkhead Glands, etc.: Bowen & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; The Fairless Engineering Supplies, Ltd., London, S.W.—Deck Tubes, Bulknead Glands, etc.: Bowen & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; The Fairless Engineering Supplies, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube and Conduit Co. (1923), Ltd., Birmingham.—Explosion Vessels: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Firing Gear, Electro Mechanical: Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.—Flour: W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. Marriage & Sons, Ltd., Felixstowe.

—Fuseboards: Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Fuseholders: L. Weekes, Ltd., Luton; Wholesale Electrical Co. (1922), Ltd., Weybridge.—Hack Saw Blades: Sheffield and Hallamshire Hack Saw Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Hair Felt: G. Butterworth & Sons, Leeds; Mitchells, Ashworth & Stansfield, & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: Eli Heyworth & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn.—Hoses, Flexible Metallic: Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Iron Plate Workers' Wares: W. B. Bawn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Cockburns, Ltd., Glasgow; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; Lancaster & Co. (Bow), Ltd., London, E.; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Keys and Spares: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lamps, Incandescent: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Edison Incandescent: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens & English Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., London, S.W.—Lead Ingots: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Lead Sheet and Pipe and Leads: Cookson Lead and Antimony Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. D. Foulkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Leather Suction W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Leather Suction Hose: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Glasgow; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; M. W. Swinburne & Sons, Ltd., Wallsend.—Life Buoys: J. Wilson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow; Steedman & McAlister, Glasgow.—Lime Juice: L. Rose & Co., London, E.C.—Linen Goods: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; The Broadway Damask Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; C. Gallen & Co., Balbriggan; J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Thomas McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Ulster Wassing Co. Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Lockers, Kit: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Locks and Lock furniture: Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; H. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; R. & F. Keates, Willenhall; H. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; R. & F. Keates, Willenhall; A. Marston & Co., Ltd., Willenhall; J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; Walsall Locks and Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—Manganese Bronze Ingots: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Medicines: John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., London, S.E.—Medicines: John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., London, S.E.—Mooring Chain and Fittings: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—Motors, Starters, Fans and Spares: Berkeley & Young, Ltd., Birmingham.—Mustard: J. Farrow & Co., Ltd., Peterborough. Ltd., Birmingham.—Mustard: J. Farrow & Co., Ltd., Peterborough.—Nails, Iron and Steel: D. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Guest, —Nails, Iron and Steel: D. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich; Harrison & Cook, Birmingham; Kynoch, Ltd., Birmingham; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Withymoor, Dudley; D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Oil, Insulating: W. B. Dick & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Oil, Light Shale: Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—Oil, Mineral Lighting: Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—Oil, Rapessed: John L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Oils, Linseed: Dixon & Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; John L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull; Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—Petroleum Spirit: Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.; Carless, Capel & Leonard, London, E.; Glico Petroleum, Ltd., London, W.C.; Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pig Iron: W. Baird & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Summerlee Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Westoby & Rawstron, Ltd., Manchester.—Plates, Steel Boiler: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Plating, Perforated Steel: W. Barns & Son, London, N.—Red Lead: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Resistance Units: Zenith Mfg. Co., London, N.W.—Resistances: Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Screws: Barwells, Ltd., Birmingham; Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Chuett, Keon, & Control of the Control of Wells, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
—Screws, Phosphor Bronze: T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
—Screws, Phosphor Bronze: T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.—Scuttles, Side, etc.: J. Roby, Ltd., Liverpool; J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Liverpool.—Sheets, Steel, Non-tensile tested: Baldwins, Ltd., Newport; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow—Shirts, White: John Desmond & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; John James & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Salisbury Mfg. Co., Manor Park.—Shovels: W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Birmingham; Isaac Nash & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Silver Solder: E. W. Oakes & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Split Pins: Birmingham Wirework Co., Birmingham; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. P. Hawkins, Ltd., Birmingham.—Socks and Stockings: J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Solder: E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; E. Cowles, Hounslow; J. Ratcliff & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Spanners: H. Williams & Son, London, E.; J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Angular-Hole Drilling & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Willenhall.—Suits, Bluett Combination: T. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Telephone Receivers: S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—Telephone Spares: A. Graham & Co., London, S.E.—Thrust Blocks: Michell Bearings, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Tools: J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tools, Pneumatic: Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London, W.—Tube Expanders, etc.: C. Wicksteed & Co. (1920), Ltd., Kettering; J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Wm. Thomson

& Co., (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow.—Upholstery Work: Brew & Co., London; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, E.C.—Ventilators: Small Electric Motors Ltd., London, S.E.—Vests, Gellular: Salisbury Manufacturing Co., Manor Park; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Wire: Bruntons, Musselburgh; Kynoch, Ltd., Birmingham; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Rigby & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire Work: H. W. Carter & James, Ltd., Birmingham; T. P. Hawkins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; H. A. Joyner, London, S.E.; J. Nicholls & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Procter Bros. (Wireworks), Ltd., Leeds; S. Ramsey & Co., London, E.C.—Wood Goods, Manufactured: Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Nicholls & Sons, Wolverhampton; J. Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., Thatcham, Berks.; J. H. Ellis & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newbury; R. Charnley & Sons, Ulverston, Lance; Stephen Pinnock, Thatcham Berks.; C. White, London, S.E.; Stayeley Wood Turning R. Charnley & Sons, Ulverston, Lanes; Stephen Pinnock, Thatcham, Berks; C. White, London, S.E.; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley, nr. Kendal; Kendal Handle Co., Ltd., Kendal; Co., Staveley, nr. Kendal; Kendal Handle Co., Ltd., Kendal; Sundt, Sundt & Co., London, S.E.; Dyne & Evens, London, E.; Wm. Sheppherd & Sons (Kendal), Ltd., Kendal; Bamber & Calder, Burscough Junction, Lancs; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.— W/T Fittings: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.

#### WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Bags, Kit, Universal: Thomas Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—Barrows, Wheel: J. Edwards & Sons, Ltd., Inhpen, Berks.—Boots, Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—Brushes, Polishing: A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Vale & Bradnack, London, S.E.—Gaps, Glengarry: M. & A. Currie, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Caps, Service Dress: J. Compton & Sons and Webb, Ltd., London, E.C.; L. Silberston, London, E.—Cases, Wood: J. F. Farwig & Co., London, E.C.; Lawson & Co., Glasgow.—Chassis, 3 cut.: Arthur E. Gould, Ltd., London, W.—Gloth, all Wool, Thin: W. A. & F. Priestley, Ltd., Haworth, Yorks.—Gloth, Blue No. 2: P. Womersley & Sons, Padesy, nr. Leeds.—Dampocurse: Engert & Roffe, Ltd., London, E.—Distemper: Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking, Essex.—Dowlas, Tan: T. McLaren & Sons, Krikcaldy.—Drill, Blue: Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire.—Elastic: Luke Turner & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Fittings, Electric, Porcelain, Various: The Metro-Vickers Supplies, Ltd., Hanley.—Fuel Oil, Heavy and Gas Oil: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Gearboxes: Elm Street Engineering Co., Ltd., Essex.—Domon & Co., New-eastle; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Essex J. Hammond & Co., New-eastle; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Essex J. Hammond & Co., New-eastle; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Essex; J. Hammond & Co., New-eastle; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Essex; J. Hammond & Co., New-eastle; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Essex; J. Hammond & Co., New-eastle; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Braintree; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, W.C.; Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—Lead, Pig: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—Lead, Sheet: Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—Cas, Sheet: Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—Cas, Sheet: Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Machine, Purching and Shearing; Scott Bros., Ltd., Halfax.—Manganese Bronze Rod: The Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London, N.E.—Haltings, Surface, Ltd., London, N.C., Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow, Irish American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Shell Mex, Ltd., London,

Brompton Barracks Cookhouse: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. Catterick, reconstruction of: A. & S. Wheater, Ltd., London, W.C.

Aircraft: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Handley Page, Ltd., Hendon; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft, Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft, Long Floats for and Fitting: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft, Modifications to: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft, Planes for: Handley Page, Ltd., Cricklewood.—Aircraft, Preparation of Modifications to: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil, Aircraft Paccaditioning of: Cloucestarshire Aircraft Co. Ltd. Aircraft, Reconditioning of: Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft, Repairs to: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft, Experimental Undercarriage for: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Aircraft Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston on Thamas: English Electric Co. Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; English Electric Co., Ltd., Preston; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Blackburn Aero-Ltd., Preston; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Airscrew, Variable Pitch: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Bearings, Ball and Roller: Rudge Whitworth, Ltd., Birmingham; Ransome & Marles, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—Benzol: National Benzole Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Puildings and Works Services and Morkey Services. Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—Benzol: National Benzole Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Buildings and Works Services: Alternators and Switch Panels (Watford, Hawkinge & Sarafand): English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Ammeters and Voltmeters (Various Stations): Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W. Battery Booster (Tangmere): Prichett & Gold, London S.W.; (Wittering): D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., London. S.W. Cranes, Overhead (Various Stations): Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. External Services, Married Quarters (Worthy Down): Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolyeshampton. External Services (Tangmere): Sons, Ltd., Married Quarters (Worthy Down): Wilson Lovatt & Bolls, Married Quarters (Worthy Down): Wilson Lovatt & Bolls, Wolverhampton. External Services (Tangmere): H. G. Ross, Netley Abbey. Generators and A.C. Motors (Netheravon): Electric Wolverhampton. Grinding Machines, Netley Abbey. Generators and A.C. Motors (Netheravon): Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Grinding Machines, (Middle East): Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester. Internal Wiring of Buildings (Tangmere): Malcolm & Allan, Ltd., London, W.C. Heating Swimming Bath, etc. (Halton): Brightside Foundry Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Milling Machine (Martlesham Heath): Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Pump House, etc. (Northolt): A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Reservoir (Biggin Hill): L. & J. Speight, Ltd., London, W.C. Sanitary Fittings (Tangmere): J. Duckett & Son, Ltd., Burnley. Underground Mains (Netheravon): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Watt Horn Meters (Various Stations): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Wiring of Buildings (Wittering): Cox. Walker Ltd., London, W.C. Wiring of Buildings (Wittering): Cox, Walker & Partners, Darlington.—Cable, Wire: Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cars, Motor, Hire of: F. Kidner & Son, London, W.—Cars and Vans, Trojan: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Cotton Fabric: Eli Heyworth & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Dynamometer: Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Engines, —Dynamometer: Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Engines, Aircraft: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Burney & Blackburne, Ltd., Bookham; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine, Aircraft, Development Test on: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine, Aircraft, Spares: Aircraft Disposal Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Test on: E.L.S. Engines, Ltd., London, S.W.—Gloves, Worsted, Blue: Allen & Bastick, Leicester.—Indicators, Turning: Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Installation of Lights at Croydon Aerodrome: Neon Lights (1923), Ltd., London, W.—Magnetos and Spares: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Paraffin: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Petrol, Aviation: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, S.W.; Shell-Mex, Tansport: National Benzole Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Shell-Mex, London, E.C.; Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.—Petrol, Mechanical Transport: National Benzole Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.—Receivers, T.F., Modified: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Serge, Cloth, Blue: James Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Silver Spruce (Aircraft): Louis Bamberger & Sons, London, E.C.—Soaps: J. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Sparking Plugs: Robinhood Engineering Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—Transmitters and Controls: Gambrell & Sons, London, S.W.—Tyres, Solid: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Vapourisers, Liquid Oxygen: W. M. Still & Sons, London, E.C.

# POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham, Kent; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Radio, Phonopore & Electricals, Ltd., Southall, Middlesex; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., Kew Gardens, Surrey; T. Watson, Luton, Beds.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London E., or New Southgate.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co.. Southgate.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.—Battery Stores: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, Manchester; Fullers United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex; Oldham & Sons, Ltd., Denton, Manchester; Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; C. A. Vandervell & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Bearers, Cable: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Boots: Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingboro'; S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants.—Cabinets, Telephone: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.,

London, S.E.—Cable, various: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Capping, Steel: R. A. Skelton & Co., (W. Wesson & Co., Ltd.), Wednesbury.—Coils, Loading: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Couplings: Bradley & Turton, Ltd., Kidderminster; Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge; Wycliffe Foundry Co., Ltd. Lutterworth.—Ducts: Geo. Jennings, Parkstone; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley and Smethwick.—Freighter: Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth.—Handcarts: W. Goodyear & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Kiosks, Concrete: Croft Granite Brick & Concrete Co., Ltd., Croft, Leicester.—Line, Sash: J. T. Davis, Ltd., London, E.—Machines, Stamping—Motors for: M. W. Woods, Colchester.—Material, Reinforcing: Indented Bar & Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd. (Robert Heath & Low Moor, Ltd.), Stoke-on-Trent.—Rods, Stay, various: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Sleeves, Jointing: Dugard Bros. Ltd. Birmingham—Sleeves Lead: G. Farmiloe & Co., Ltd. (Robert Heath & Low Moor, Ltd.), Stoke-on-Trent.—
Rods, Stay, various: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Sleeves, Jointing:
Dugard Bros, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sleeves, Lead: G. Farmiloe &
Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Tents, Jointers': John Smith & Co.
(London, E), Ltd., Hainault.—Vans, Motor: Aylesbury Motor
Co., Ltd., London, N.; W. H. Perry, London, N.; Stewart &
Ardern, Ltd., Cowley and London, W.—Vans (Motor), Bodies for:
Bonallack & Sons, London, E.—Vans (Motor), Chassis for: A. E.
Gould, Ltd., London, W.—Wallboards: Henry Brown & Sons,
Luton

Conveyance of Mails: Knee Bros., Bristol. Band Conveyors: Manchester Parcel Sorting Office: Spencer Melksham), Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.—Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Melksham), Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.—Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Taunton Repeater Station—Taunton P.O.: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Wimbledon—Malden Junction: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Conduits—Laying: Newport (Mon.): H. Smith, Newport, Mon. Clitheroe (Lancs.): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool. Chinley (Derbyshire): Norwest Construction Co, Bootle, Liverpool. Chatburn (Lancs.): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool. East—Walthamstow Junction: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Lewisham—Blackheath: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Old Street, E.C. (Holborn—Clissold Junction): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Holborn-Clissold Junction): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Purley (Selsdon Park): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Upton Park (Green Street) and Leytonstone Road (East-Wanstead-Woodford Junction): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Dalston-Clapton: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Primrose Hill-Speedwell Junction: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Holborn Primrose Hill Lunction: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Holborn Primrose Hill Lunction: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Holborn-Primrose Hill Junction: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Holborn-Primrose Hill Junction: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Victoria (Sloane-City Junction): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Upwell (Norfolk): F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C. Walthamstow (Higham Hill): F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C. Primrose Hill Temporary Exchange Area: F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C. Castle Eden and Wingate (Co. Durham): H. Cox-London, E.C. Castle Eden and Wingate (Co. Durnam): H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Lenham (Kent): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Seven Kings (High Road-Longbridge Road): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Mansfield (Notts): C. S. Tomlinson, South Normanton, nr. Alfreton. Lerwick: W. Dobson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Blackfriars Road S.E. (Holborn-New Cross Junction) and Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. (Holborn-Streatham Junction): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Holborn-North Junction: Greig Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Holborn-North Junction: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Purton (Wilts): E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Harlow (Essex): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Leighton Buzzard (Beds.): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Warborough (Oxon.): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. New Cross-Greenwich Junction: H. Farrow, London, N.W. Lee Green-Eltham: H. Farrow, London, N.W. Willesden, N.W. (Edgware Road): H. Farrow, London, N.W. Stillington Street, S.W. (Holborn-Victoria Junction): Kinnear, Moodie & Co., London, S.W. Whalley (Lancs): S. Jowett & Sons, Ormskirk, Lancs. Pontardulais (Glam.): Barnes, Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff Wolverhampton-Whaley (Lanes): S. Jowett & Sons, Ormskirk, Lanes. Pontardulais (Glam.): Barnes, Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Wolverhampton—Tettenhall Junction, Tettenhall and Wolverhampton (Chapel Ash—Finchfield and Wednesfield): Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick. Kentish Town, N.W.: Muirhead, Macdonald Wilson & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Holborn—Richmond Junction: Muirhead, Macdonald Wilson & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cranleigh (Surrey): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Littlestone and New Romney (Kent): J. A. London, S.W. Holborn-Richmond Junction: Muirhead, Macdonald Wilson & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cranleigh (Surrey): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Littlestone and New Romney (Kent): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Camberwell New Road, S.E.: J. A Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Burdett Road, E. (East-Wanstead-Woodford Junction): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Huddersfield: A. Graham & Sons, Huddersfield. Betchworth (Surrey): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Hunton (Kent): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Hunton (Kent): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Newcastle-on-Tyne (East): Fordyce Bros., Middlesbrough. Old Colwyn (Denbighshire): Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch (Salop). Peterborough: Kettle & Son, Peterborough.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Coventry: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Machines. Rossendale: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Barnsley: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Barnsley: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Murrayfield (Edinburgh): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Newington (Edinburgh): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Newington (Edinburgh): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines: Stockport: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Camberley: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Stockport: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Camberley: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. London, S.E. Gravesend: British L. M. Eriesson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Bedford: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby, for Charging Machines; Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Slough: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Ravensbourne: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Upton (Liverpool): Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. London Wall: Automatic Telephone Mrg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. London Wall: Automatic Telephone Mrg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Shell Mex, Ltd. (Ipswich): Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Langs Bread Co., Ltd. (Glasgow): Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Advertisements, Contracts for Insertion in: (a) Certain Departmental Handbooks; (b) Authorised Guide to the Tower of London: Walter Judd, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bands, Elastic: Perry & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bookbinding Material: C. Fox, London, W.C.—Carbonic Paper: Caribonum, Ltd., London, E.—Cloth, Tracing: D. Ltd., London, E.—Cloth, Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Copier Composition: Gyp Commodity Co., London, E.—Cord: London Spinning Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—"Developine": Crusader J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—"Developine": Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.—Envelopes: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Pirie, Appleton & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Files, Springback Portfolio: Setten & Durward, Ltd., Hockley.—Ink, Drawing: Winsor & Newton, Ltd., London, N.W.—Knives, Desk: Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield.—Millboards: Jackson's Millboard & Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.—Pads for Indiarubber Stamps: W. Jones & Co., London, W.C.—Paper of Various Descriptions: J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; J Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Bushbridge & Co. (1919), Ltd., East Malling; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., King's Langley; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Stoneclough; Ford Paper Works (1923), Ltd., Hylton; P. Garnett & Son, Ltd., Otley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Grove Mill Paper Co., K. Co., Itd., Iaimworth; R. Fletcher & Son, Itd., Stoneblough; Ford Paper Works (1923), Ltd., Hylton; P. Garnett & Son, Itd., Otley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Grove Mill Paper Co., Itd., New Mills, Nr. Stockport; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Itd., Guard Bridge; Hendon Paper Works Co., Itd., Sunderland; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; W. Howard & Son, Itd., Chartham Mills, Nr. Canterbury; Imperial Paper Mills, Itd., Gravesend; Inveresk Paper Co., Itd., Musselburgh; Iping Paper Mills, Itd., Iping; W. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills Co., Itd., Dartford; A. E. Mallandain, Itd., Park Royal Mills; Receiver and Manager for C. Marsden & Sons, Itd., Tamworth & Barnsley; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Itd., Northfleet; Olive & Partington, Glossop; Olives Paper Mills Co., Itd., Bury; Packing Materials Association, Itd., Manchester; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Itd., Ramsbottom; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Itd., Ripponden; Sanitas Co., Itd., London, E.; T. H. Saunders & Co., Itd., High Wycombe; R. Sommerville & Co., Itd., Creech St. Michael; Spicers, Itd., London, S.E.; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Itd., St. Neots; Star Paper Mills Co. (1920), Itd., Feniscowles; Thomas & Green, Itd., Wooburn Green; Ulverston Paper Co., Itd., Ulverston; Ltd., Wooburn Green; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Watsons of Bullionfield, Ltd., Bullionfield; J. & A. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie; Wiggins Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley, Dover and Bucksburn.—Pencils: British Pens, Ltd., Keswick; F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., Stapleford; Eagle Pencil Co., London, N.; G. Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Pens: British Pens, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pins, Drawing: Setten & Durward, Ltd., Hockley.—Pins: T. Phipson & Sons, Birmingham.— Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Contract for Group 61 (1925) Midwives Roll": The Crypt House Press, Ltd., Gloucester. Bdg. 1919 copies Telephone Directory, Vol. 2, March 1925 Issue: J. Adams, London, E.C. Bdg. 640 (approx.) Books of Certificates: The Advertiser Press, Ltd., Huddersfield. 10,000 A.B. 130, 12,500 A.B. 129: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Bdg. Covers for Admiralty Codes; ditto (Recovered): Eyre & Spottis-Covers for Admiralty Codes; ditto (Recovered): Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. 255,000 White Cloth Labels: Fisher Clark & Co., Boston. Bdg. 4,000 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925 Issue: C. J. Forward & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. 5,000,000 Form No. 3D: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 3,000,000 Form L.T. Ex. 28: H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, E. 54,000 Form No. 36; 54,000 Form B. 2; 54,000 Form No. 37: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Bdg. 7,500 copies O.U. 5317 Electrical Drill Book; Bdg. 12,000 copies Express Delivery Rules R.G. 48: North Herts Co-operative Binding Works, Ltd., Letchworth. 1,500,000 Telegram Forms AS/M.; 1,000 Books S. 252; 1,500 Books S. 249: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 7,500 A.B. 108: The Rutland Printing & Binding Works, Ltd., London. E.C. 1,350 Books U. 27; 137,500 Loose Forms; 250 each of 10 sorts—Stock Statements: Tee & Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. Bdg. 4,200 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925 sorts—Stock Statements: Tee & Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. Bdg. 4,200 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925 Issue; Bdg. 4,235 copies Admiralty List of Wireless Signals: A. F. Walker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 1,000 Red Files: A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N. 600 Books, U. 27; 200,000 Army Form N. 3085D; 12,500 A.B. 129; 100,000 Pads S. 1320B., Admiralty; 1,000 Packs Form 1477; 5,000 Packs S. 542(a), 160,000 Files N. 3085D; 12,500 A.B. 129; 100,000 Pads S. 1320B., Admiralty; 1,000 Books Form 1473; 5,000 Books S. 548(a); 160,000 File Covers—Pensions: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 3,000 Map Covers: T. J. Weeks & Sons, London, E. 20,000 Public Carriage Licence Cases; 45,000 Books Form 714: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Range Record Paper: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Sealing Wax: G. Waterston & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Skewer Binders: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, E.—Skewer Binder Metals: Turner Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Straps, Web: E. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Nr. Loughborough.—Strawboards: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

—Tags, India: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester; G. Hughes & Co., London, N.—Tapa: J. North Hardy & Son, Ltd., Manchester, J. Taverner & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth.—Typewriter Ribbons: International Ink Ribbon Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Wax Stencil Paper: P. & J. Arnold, Ltd., London, N.; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

#### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Bath P.O., etc.—Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Beaconsfield P.O., etc.—Steelwork: Painter Bros., Hereford. Brentwood Telephone Exchange—Tar Paving: Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Brighouse P.O.—Alterations, etc.: Fred Barraclough, Brighouse. Burslem Telephone Exchange—Asphalte: The Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W. Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Chesterfield P.O., etc.—Painter: F. Naylor, Ltd., Sheffield. Plasterer: Hudson & Doré, Sheffield. Slater: William Proctor & Co., Sheffield. Dartford P.O., etc.—Erection: J. W. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford. Dollis Hill P.O. Research Station—Steelwork: Thos. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield. Doncaster—Maintenance Work: J. H. Metcalf, Doncaster, Finnieston (Glasgow) Employment Exchange—Erection: J. Laidlaw & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. Gillingham (Kent) P.O., etc.—Portland Stonework: A. Burslem & Son, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells. Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Gloucester—Maintenance Work: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. G.P.O. (South), E.C.—Floor strengthening: Joseph Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E. Harrow. 1. Menons, Ltd., Glodester. G.F.O. (South), E.C.—Floor strengthening: Joseph Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E. Harro-gate P.O., etc.—Excavator, Smith, etc.: O. Atkinson & Sons, Harrogate. Painter, etc.: J. W. Gill, Harrogate. Plasterer: G. W. Hebbron, Harrogate. Plumber and Glazier: Thomas Cartman, Harrogate. Slater and Tiler: J. Shepherd, Harrogate. Hoylake P.O.—Plastering: F. Mathews, Hereford. Ilminster P.O.—Altera-P.O.—Plastering: F. Mathews, Heretord. Himinster P.O.—Alterations, etc.: Spiller & Browne, Taunton. Kettleness Coastguard Cottages—Erection: J. Thompson, Loftus. King George V. Dock Customs Office—Joinery: Wm. Duncan Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London, N. "Langham" Telephone Exchange, W.—Erection: Galbraith Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co. Ltd. London, S.W. Stonewark: Trallege & College Ltd. Gaibraith Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Stonework: Trollope & Colls, Ltd., London, E.C. London Wall Telephone Exchange—Foundations: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, S.W. Ludlow P.O., etc.—Asphalte Damp Course: Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London, E. Lydney P.O.—Joinery: The Twyver Joinery Works, Gloucester. Natural History Museum—Tar Paving: A.C. W. Hobman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Nettingham Courte Revolucing Englement Englement Freehouse Distance. Museum—Tar Paving: A. C. W. Hobman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Nottingham, Castle Boulevard Employment Exchange—Distempering: J. Collinson & Sons, Nottingham. Oldham Sorting Office Garage, etc.—Bituminous Roofing: W.E.F. Flat Roofing Co., Ltd., Manchester. Plymouth Employment Exchange—Stonework: F. J. Moore, Ltd., Plymouth. York Stone Cills, etc.: S. Roach, Plymouth. Richmond Park—Completion of Conveniences: Limpus & Son, Kingston. Rochester P.O.—Extension: C. E. Skinner & Son, Ltd., Chatham. Portland Stonework: A. Burslem & Son, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells. bridge Wells. Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Rugby Wireless Station—Asphalter: Birmingham & Midland Counties Val de Travers Paving Co., Ltd., Birmingham. St. Andrew's P.O.—Alterations, etc.: James Fisher, Methil. Excavator, Andrew's P.O.—Alterations, etc.: James Fisher, Methil. Excavator, etc.: James P. Thomson, St. Monance. Glazier: John Haxton & Co., Kirkcaldy. Painter: J. C. Rolland, Ltd., Edinburgh. Plastere: David T. Smith, Leven. Plumber: William Nicol & Sons, Ltd., Buckhaven. Smith: R. Hamilton & Sons, St. Andrew's. Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Steelwork: Redpath, Property Smiths (Posserters) Ltd. Central Telephone Exchange—Painter: Smiths (Decorators), Ltd., Sheffield. Torquay P.O. Annexe—Alterations, etc.: R. F. Yeo & Sheffield. Torquay P.O. Annexe—Alterations, etc.: R. F. Yeo & Sons, Torquay. Victoria and Albert Museum—Stone Steps; Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E. "Western" Telephone Exchange—Joinery: P. H. Barker & Son, Hitchin. Plumbing: John Knight & Son, London, S.W. Engineering Services: Birmingham P.O. Stores Factory—Fire Services: W. A. Bennett, Coventry. Bishopsgate Telephone Exchange, E.C.—Fire Services: The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Patent Office, W.C.—Wiring: A. Dean & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Painting: W. A. Campbell & Sons, Edinburgh; Campbell, Smith & Co., Ltd., London, W.; A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Miscellaneous: Casements (Metal): Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Man-Casements (Metal): Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Manchester; Williams & Williams, Ltd., Chester. Chimney Sweeping: chester; Williams & Williams, Ltd., Chester. Chimney Sweeping: T. L. Freebody, Senior, London, W.; F. Harding, London, N.; James Hutchins, London, N.W.; Phillips & Lewis, London, S.W.; The Westminster Chimney Sweeping Co., London, S.W. Footmats: J. Templeton & Co., London, E.C. Horse and Cart Hire: Chas. H. Abrahams, London, N. Kerosene: The Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow. Lockers (Steel): Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C. Railings, Gates, etc.: Lockers (Steel): Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C. Railings, Gates, etc.: The Birmingham Guild, Ltd., Birmingham. Road Materials: Pearson Bros. (Poplar), London, E.; The Penlee Quarries, Ltd., Bristol; H. Sabey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Roads, Paths, etc. (Repairs): John Wainwright & Co., London, N.W. Spirit (Mechanical Transport): Shell Mex, Ltd., London, W.C. Tables (Writing): Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton. Window Cleaning: The County Window Cleaning and Steam Carpet Beating Co., Watford; Curzon Window Cleaning Service, Ltd., London, W.; Great Metropolitan Cleaning Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

# CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Air Compressor: Alley & Maclellan, Ltd., Polmadie, Glasgow.—Blankets: Hepworth & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Boiler, Loco.: The Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Boots: Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingboro.—Bridge: The Brandon Bridge-Building Co., Ltd.,

Motherwell.—Bridges, Girder: Head Wrightson, Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—Canvas: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Carriage Stock, etc.: The Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Carts, Ox: The Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick.—Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W. - Cloth: J. The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cloth: J. Watkinson & Sons, Holmfirth; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Clothing: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Morley & Sons, Leicester; Compton, Sons & Webb, London, E.; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.—Concrete Mixers: The Ransome Machinery Co. (1920) Ltd., London, S.W.—Cotton Yarn: Andrew & Bramall, Ltd., Ancoats, Manchester.—Cranes, Steel, Derrick: T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley, Nr. Leeds—Drill: Fothergill & Harvey Manchester.—E. Spinner & Nr. Leeds.—Drill: Fothergill & Harvey, Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drills, etc.: The Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Dynamite: Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Electric Headlights for Locomotives: The Baldwin Locomotive Works, London, S.W.-Electric Light Fittings: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Electric Light Fittings, etc.: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., London, S.W.—Engine, Portable, Steam, & Boiler: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.— Fencing, Unclimbable: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Flannel: Bradbury & Co., Uppermill, Yorks.—Foundry Cupola: Thwaites Bros., Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.—Greatcoats: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Hats: Vero & Everitt, Ltd., Atherstone, Warwickshire.—Haulage Gears, etc.: Beckett & Anderson, Ltd., Glasgow.—Iron: J. Bradley & Co. (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stourbridge.—Iron and Steel, etc.: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Ironworks, etc.: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Kerosene: F. & A. Swanzy, Ltd., London, W.C.—Laboratory Apparatus: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Lathes, Stud and Bolt, etc.: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Linseed Oil: Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Ltd., Rotherhithe.—Locomotives, etc.: The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.—Machine, Grank Shaping: The Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Machine, Drilling: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Nr. Manchester; Wm. Asquith (1920), Ltd., Halifax.—Machinery for Carpenters Shop: Thos. Robinson & Fencing, Unclimbable: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C. Ltd., Halifax.-Machinery for Carpenters Shop: Thos. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—Machinery, Scientific Research: Vosper & Co. Ltd., Portsmouth.—Magnetic Instruments: The Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Metal, expanded: Wm. Jacks & Company, London, E.C.—Motor Car: Wolseley Motors, Ltd., Adderley Park, Birmingham; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., London, W.—Motor Launch, etc.: The Bergius Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Motor Van Spares: The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun.—Pails, Night Soil: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Scotstoun.—Pails, Night Soil: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—
Faint: Red Hand Composition, Ltd., London, E.C.; Torbay Paint
Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Picks, etc.: V. & R. Blakemore, London,
E.C.—Pipes, Cast Iron: The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nr
Nottingham; Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.—
Pipes, Cast Iron, etc.: The Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Nr.
Chesterfield.—Pipe, Lead: Quirk, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.
—Pipes, Wrought Iron: T. Piggott & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—
Piping, G.I.: J. Russell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Press, Hydraulic
Wheel: Henry Berry & Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds.—Printing Machines Wheel: Henry Berry & Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds.—Printing Machines and Spares: F. Ulmer, Ltd., London, E.C.—Printing Press: Furnival & Co., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Rails, Steel, and Fishplates, etc.: The Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Theakston, Ltd., London, S.W.—Roller, Steam, Road: Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—Saddlery: F. R. Pardow & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Serge: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Nr. Huddersfield; Co-operative Wholes. sale Society, Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon.-Shackles and Chains: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Sheets, Ashestos, etc.: Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Sheets, Corrugated, "Eternit" Pietra Artificiale (London), Ltd., London, E.C. Sheets, Steel, etc.: The Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd.,

Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—Shirts: G. Cooper & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Pryce Jones, Ltd., Newton, North Wales.—Signalling Material: The Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Sleeper, Steel, etc.: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London, E.C.—Spares for Dredgers: Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scotland; Fleming & Furguson, Ltd., Paisley; Hadfields, Ltd., Tinsley, Sheffield.—Springs and Buckles: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Nr. Sheffield.—Stationery: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel and Ironwork: W. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.—Steelwork for Roof: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Switchboard, Cable: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Switchboard, Gable: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchboard Jacks: The Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Tanks, Water, Steel, etc.—Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tar: Gas Light & Coke Company, London, E.C.—Telephone Cable, etc.: The British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; The Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Telephone Materials: The British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Tubing, Water, G.W.I.: Edward Smith, Ltd., Wednesburg.—Turbo-Generator Plant: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Vaccine: Lister Institute, Marazion, Cornwall.—Wagons, Bogie, etc.: The Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham; The Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Wash Basins: J. Beresford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Water Tubing, etc.: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Wharfage Material: The Horsley Bridge & Engineering Co., Tipton, Staffs. Wheels and Axles: Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Wire and Shackles: Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

#### H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Supply of Coal for Customs Launches on Thames: Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

# BOARD OF CONTROL (ENGLAND).

Fish: R. Pearson, Grimsby.—Meat: British & Argentine Meat Co. (1923), Ltd., Leeds.

# NOTICE.

The "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" is published on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription (post free) is 7s.

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and branches, see Cover).

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.