

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 8.]

AUGUST, 1924.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

### EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, showed a slight decline during July. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 28th July, 1924, was 9.9, compared with 9.4 at 23rd June, 1924, and with 11.5 in July, 1923. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 7.4 at the end of July, 1924, compared with 7.2 at the end of June, 1924. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th July, 1924, was approximately 1,052,000, of whom 804,000 were men and 185,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 30th June, 1924, the total was 1,015,000, of whom 773,000 were men and 187,000 were women.

Employment was good in the tinplate and steel sheet, silk, jute, carpet and brick trades and with coopers; it was fairly good in the tailoring, felt hat, and brush trades; and fair in coal mining and in the furnishing, coachbuilding and printing trades. In some other large industries, however, including iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, and the cotton trade, it continued slack.

As compared with the previous month there was some improvement in shipbuilding, in the silk trade and in the felt hat trade, but this was more than counterbalanced by a decline in pig iron manufacture and in the woollen and worsted, hosiery, lace, tailoring, dress-making, furnishing, coachbuilding and other trades.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are available, the changes in rates of wages reported in July resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £53,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 820,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate increase of £21,000 in those of about 460,000 workpeople.

There were reductions in the wages of coal miners in Northumberland, Durham and Scotland, varying according to district from about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on current rates. Under the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales there was a reduction of 1s. a week in the wages of a considerable number of railway servants and reductions of varying amounts in those of workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., trades in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland. Other important groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced in July included iron miners and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Cumberland, coal tippers at various ports in England and Scotland, and workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in Lancashire, Cheshire and the West Midlands. There were also reductions, under cost-of-living scales, in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing, paper bag, paper box, and brush and broom trades.

The principal groups of workpeople who received increases in wages in July included coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, whose wages were increased by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on current rates, and workpeople employed in the pottery industry. There were also increases in the wages of coal miners in the Forest of Dean and in the Radstock district, blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and certain classes of workpeople in the ship-repairing trade at the Bristol Channel ports.

During the seven completed months of 1924 the changes reported to the Department have resulted in net increases equivalent to nearly £580,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,600,000 workpeople and in net reductions of nearly £44,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 600,000 workpeople. In addition, the wages of nearly 340,000 workpeople have been changed at various dates, but stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year. In the corresponding period of 1923 there were net reductions of over £490,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 3,300,000 workpeople, and net increases of over £280,000 in the weekly wages of 1,050,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 71 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 70 per cent. a month ago and 71 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding percentage at 1st August was 64, as compared with 62 a month ago and 65 a year ago. The rise in the percentage between 1st July and 1st August was mainly due to increases in the prices of flour, bread, butter and eggs, which, however, were partly counterbalanced by a heavy fall in the prices of potatoes.

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

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 57. In addition, 38 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in July (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) cannot be stated precisely at present, but is provisionally estimated to be not far from 150,000, as compared with 50,000 in the previous month. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during July was about two million-working days, as compared with about 350,000 days in June. The principal dispute occurring in July was that involving building trade operatives throughout Great Britain, which began on 7th July.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1924.

THE Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill received the Royal Assent on the 1st August.

The principal provisions of this Bill were summarised in the April, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE (page 118). The following notice contains a summary of the principal alterations which have been made in the Bill during its progress through Parliament:—

**Period of Benefit.**—Section 1, which lays down the rights of insured persons to unemployment benefit, is limited in duration until the 30th June, 1926.

**Waiting Period and Continuity Rule.**—The waiting period during which benefit is not payable has been reduced from a week to three days of continuous unemployment. The rule governing the continuity of intermittent unemployment has been amended so that it is now possible in certain cases for a claimant to receive benefit, without a fresh waiting period, after a maximum period of employment of six weeks.

**Dependants' Benefit.**—Dependants' benefit is payable, as from the 14th August, 1924, in respect of two classes of dependants not hitherto admitted, viz.:—

(i) to an unmarried man or woman claimant in respect of the claimant's widowed mother who is living with, and is wholly or mainly maintained by, the claimant.

(ii) to a widow or an unmarried woman claimant in respect of a female person who is living with her for the purpose of having the care of the claimant's dependent children and who is being maintained by the claimant.

**Trade Dispute Disqualification.**—The sub-section relating to the trade dispute disqualification has been modified. The disqualification now does not apply where the insured contributor "proves that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work, and that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers members of which are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute, or that the stoppage is due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of any agreement existing between a group of employers where the stoppage takes place, or of a national agreement, to either of which the employers and employees are contracting parties."

**Boys and Girls under 16.**—The Bill, in its original form, proposed to make boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years insurable, on their becoming employed in an insured trade. The clause embodying this proposal has been cut out of the Bill.

**Arrangements with Associations.**—A new section makes certain minor amendments in Section 17 of the principal Act, relating to arrangements with Trade Unions and other Associations which make payment to their members while unemployed.

**Special Schemes of Insurance by Industries.**—The Bill in its original form proposed to abolish altogether the power of the Minister of Labour to approve or make any new "special" schemes (i.e., schemes of insurance by industries). In its final form the Act merely suspends this power until the end of one year from the expiration of the deficiency period.

**Refunds at Age of 60.**—A date of operation, viz., the 7th July, 1924, has been inserted in the Section dealing with this matter. Further, the Minister may admit an application for refund or compensation during an extended period of four years if an applicant shows good cause for failure to make his application within the period of 12 months.

**Courses of Instruction.**—The clause empowering the Minister of Labour, with the consent of the Treasury, to pay certain grants out of the Unemployment Fund towards the cost of courses of instruction provided for the benefit of unemployed persons has been struck out.

**Persons Employed on Night Work.**—A new section empowers the Minister to make regulations with regard to persons employed on night work.

In connection with this Act, the Government Actuary submitted to the Minister of Labour, on the 24th June, a further Report,\* giving his opinion as to the effect on the financial basis of the scheme of the amendments which were made to the financial resolution and to the Bill during its progress through the Standing Committee of the House of Commons.

## SCHEMES FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

A MEMORANDUM† has been issued giving particulars of Government assistance provided in regard to (a) Schemes assisted through the Unemployment Grants Committee; (b) Schemes assisted out of the Road Fund; (c) Miscellaneous Schemes, e.g., Drainage, Forestry, Light Railways, Acceleration of Government Contracts; and (d) Trade Facilities Guaranteed Schemes.

With regard to schemes approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee and assisted by (a) Grants based on wages paid or (b) Grants towards Interest or Interest and Sinking Fund charges on loans, it is shown in the Memorandum that the total of grants paid up to 31st May, 1924, on the basis of 60 per

cent. of the wages cost, amounted to £2,954,968, in respect of schemes estimated to cost £14,562,471. Under head (b) loans to the total of £47,757,979 had at 5th June been approved for grant, and the Exchequer liability (capitalised) in respect of these loans is estimated at £15,700,000 on 12th June, 1924. In addition, schemes promoted by public utility companies have been approved to the extent of £1,734,561 for 1923-24 and £88,592 for 1924-25.

(Further statistics relating to the activities of the Unemployment Grants Committee will be found in the immediately following article, containing a summary of the third Report of that Committee.)

**Unemployment Works Assisted out of the Road Fund.**—In addition to the programmes of 1920-23 and of October, 1923,\* a further programme was authorised in February, 1924, estimated to cost £13,500,000, towards which the Road Fund will contribute a maximum of £10,400,000.

For *miscellaneous drainage, forestry, light railway, etc., schemes*\* provision has been made for further contributions from the Exchequer totalling £430,000 in respect of the year 1924-25. To relieve unemployment during the winter of 1923-24 certain Government Departments were instructed to undertake work and place contracts, etc., at an earlier date than would ordinarily have been necessary, and the total sum thus expended during the financial year ended 31st March, 1924, amounted to approximately £1,750,000.

**Trade Facilities Guaranteed Schemes.\***—The maximum contingent liability of the Exchequer in respect of the Export Credits Scheme is £26,000,000, of which £6,299,000 was in use or earmarked at 2nd June, 1924, leaving £19,701,000 available.

The period of operation and the guarantee limits of the Trade Facilities Acts, 1921 and 1922,\* have been extended by the Act of 1924, and the position at 31st May, 1924, was:—

Exchequer contingent liability	£65,000,000
Total amount in respect of which Treasury had stated their willingness to give guarantees, up to 9th November, 1923	£36,205,645
Additional guarantees in period 10th November, 1923, to 31st May, 1924, which Treasury have stated their willingness to give	£7,518,500

It is pointed out in the Memorandum that information as to the exact extent to which railway companies have put in hand or completed their programmes is not available.

## REPORT OF UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.

THE Unemployment Grants Committee have issued their third interim Report,† covering the period from the 29th June, 1923, to the 23rd June, 1924.

During this period a greater number of schemes were submitted by local authorities and approved by the Committee than in any of the preceding winters, no fewer than 3,560 schemes, of a total value of over £30,000,000, having been dealt with in the period. The Committee also report that the schemes submitted were, on the whole, of greater public utility than in preceding years.

Since December, 1920, the Committee have dealt with nearly 13,000 separate and distinct schemes submitted by local authorities, of which 8,700 have been approved for grant of State assistance. These 8,700 schemes were of a capital value of over £60,000,000, involving over 2,500,000 man-months of direct local employment, and at least as much again in indirect employment, in the manufacture of the materials for the schemes.

The policy and procedure of the Committee have been modified in two respects during the year:—(1) It is no longer necessary that a district should be certified as one in which "serious unemployment not otherwise provided for" exists; this is partly owing to administrative difficulties in carrying out the former regulation, and partly owing to the arrangement made in the summer of 1923,‡ under which the Committee may assist schemes put forward by localities not themselves suffering from unemployment, if they would have the effect of relieving unemployment generally, by causing orders to be placed in industries suffering from unemployment. (2) The rate of wages to be paid to unskilled labour engaged on relief works carried out by direct labour (i.e., not done through contractors) is no longer restricted to 75 (or, in some cases, 87½) per cent. of the local authority's lowest rate, for a probationary period of six months. Local authorities are now allowed to pay a rate of wages up to the local authority's rate to its own workmen on similar classes of work, or the recognised district rate (where such exists) if that is lower.

Grants are made by the Committee on two bases:—(a) 60 per cent. of the wages bill for unemployed men taken on, and (b) the equivalent of a percentage of interest, or of interest and sinking fund charges, on loans raised for works. The terms for works financed by loan differ somewhat, according as the works

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

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

‡ See Second Interim Report, a summary of which appeared in the August, 1923, issue of this GAZETTE, page 277.

are revenue-producing or not; improved terms for revenue-producing works (i.e., gas, water and electricity works, tramways, docks, quays, harbours, etc.) were introduced last year,\* with very satisfactory results.

Grants are also made to public utility companies (such as gas, water, tramway and dock undertakings) on a similar basis to those made to local authorities for revenue-producing works; but this side of the Committee's work has not developed very rapidly. Grants applicable to an expenditure of £1,946,494, in respect of work of a total value of £2,020,642, have been made, covering some 44 schemes. These include dock development work, a light railway, and gas and water supply extension.

The following Tables show the classes of work undertaken by local authorities and approved for grant by the Committee from the commencement of the operation of the particular method of assistance up to and including the 23rd June, 1924:—

### I.—LOAN SCHEMES.

(October, 1921, to June, 1924.)

	Amount of loan approved.
	£
<b>Non-revenue-producing:—</b>	
Roads and footpaths	14,135,834
Sewers and sewage disposal	10,697,926
Parks and recreation grounds	2,070,500
Water (Scottish)	1,865,746
Public institutions	959,335
Sea defence	839,203
Sanitation	94,718
Miscellaneous	343,443
<b>Total, non-revenue-producing</b>	<b>31,006,705</b>
<b>Revenue-producing:—</b>	
Electricity undertakings	4,493,530
Gas undertakings	769,301
Water undertakings	3,174,975
Tramways	2,706,183
Cemeteries	245,747
Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc.	458,394
Conveniences	176,047
Docks	4,433,991
Land development	225,115
Miscellaneous	478,263
<b>Total, revenue-producing</b>	<b>17,161,546</b>
<b>Total, all loan schemes</b>	<b>48,168,251†</b>

The corresponding totals for the period from October, 1921, to June, 1923, were £21,910,672 for non-revenue-producing schemes and £6,927,024 for revenue-producing schemes. There has thus been an increase of over £9,000,000 in the first class of schemes and of over £10,000,000 in the second class; the *proportionate* increase in the revenue-producing schemes was very much higher than in the other class.

### II.—SCHEMES ON THE BASIS OF 60 PER CENT. OF THE WAGES COST. (December, 1920, to June, 1924.)

	Financial Limit of Grant.
	£
Roads	1,268,106
Parks, recreation grounds, cemeteries	1,004,926
Gas, water, sewers and sewage disposal	661,710
Tramways	311,300
Docks, harbours, quays	260,605
Painting	252,181
Land reclamation	96,790
Public institutions	78,154
Electricity	57,296
Miscellaneous	50,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,041,243‡</b>

The corresponding total for the period from December, 1920, to June, 1923, was £3,321,399. The total estimated cost of all the schemes approved for grants on a wages basis up to June, 1924, was £14,386,225.

**Works for Spring and Summer, 1924, and Proposals for Winter, 1924-5.**

The Committee issued a Circular to local authorities in February, 1924, informing them that applications might continue to be submitted for work to be put in hand during the spring and summer of 1924, and that assistance would be granted on the same basis as heretofore for schemes submitted for the winter, 1924-5. The Circular was issued at a much earlier date than in former years, in order to give local authorities ample time to make their arrangements and submit their plans; with the result that over 500 schemes were submitted by local authorities during the period from the 1st April to the 23rd June, 1924. Loan schemes to the number of 261, and to the

\* See Second Interim Report, a summary of which appeared in the August, 1923, issue of this GAZETTE, page 277.

† In addition, conditional approval has been given, or commitments entered into, in respect of further sums amounting to £926,572.

‡ The grants earned in respect of these schemes will, in all probability, not exceed £3,550,000.

value of £2,900,951, have been approved during this period; and other schemes to the number of 114. The total estimated cost of these 114 schemes was £237,494, and the maximum grants allocated thereunder were £85,261.

At the end of June, 1924, the Committee had under consideration schemes of a total value of nearly £3,400,000, which may for the most part be regarded as works for the coming autumn and winter. In addition, it is expected that a number of the schemes approved during the year under review will continue throughout the winter, and some of the schemes already sanctioned will not be started until the autumn. The Committee have also recently issued a further Circular to local authorities (in addition to that of February, 1924, referred to above), inviting them to submit further proposals.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN 1923.

THE Ministry of Transport have issued the Annual Return\* relating to railway accidents in Great Britain during the year 1923.

The following Table shows the total number of persons killed or injured in connection with the working of railways in 1923 and in 1922. All injuries, however slight, to passengers or to "other persons" are included; but reports as regards railway servants are rendered only in cases which cause the injured person to be absent from his work for at least one whole day.

	1923.		1922.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<b>Accidents to trains, rolling stock, and permanent way:—</b>				
Passengers	3	449	5	406
Railway and contractors' servants	9	105	4	83
Other persons	7	12	12	30
<b>Accidents caused by movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of accidents to trains, etc.:—</b>				
Passengers	66	2,262	73	1,870
Railway and contractors' servants	201	3,491	203	2,864
Other persons	382	189	364	184
<b>Accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles:—</b>				
Passengers	9	727	7	571
Railway and contractors' servants	38	15,467	33	13,021
Other persons	28	538	27	433
<b>All Accidents</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>23,240</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>19,462</b>

In "train" accidents, injuries were caused in 1923 to 424 passengers and 88 servants by collisions, 3 and 7 respectively being fatal.

In other accidents caused by the movement of railway vehicles, 4 passengers were killed and 543 were injured by falling on to platforms, ballast, etc., when alighting from trains; and 1,093 were injured (none fatally) by the closing of carriage doors. Of the servants, 43 were killed and 1,996 were injured during shunting operations; 57 were killed and 83 were injured while working on the permanent way, sidings, etc.; 65 were killed and 156 were injured while walking or standing on the line; and 1 was killed and 537 were injured while attending to the machinery, etc., of engines in motion. Of the "other persons," 137 were killed and 59 were injured while trespassing on the line; and 185 committed suicide.

The principal classes of accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles were those occurring to servants while loading or unloading or sheeting wagons, etc., moving goods and luggage in stations or sheds, working on the line or in sidings, or attending to engines at rest, and those caused by falls.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants among whom the largest number of accidents occurred in 1923:—

Class of Service.	"Train" and "Movement" Accidents.		Other Accidents.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Engine drivers and motormen	14	374	4	764	18	1,138
Firemen	13	563	—	1,007	13	1,570
Engine cleaners	3	92	—	778	3	870
Guards (goods and mineral) and brakemen	24	601	—	349	24	950
Porters (goods)	5	182	1	2,589	6	2,771
Shunters, yardsmen, etc.	21	819	—	282	21	1,101
Loaders and sheeters	2	15	1	521	3	536
Checkers	—	27	—	855	—	882
Carriage cleaners	3	10	1	283	4	293
Carters and vanguards	1	5	—	377	1	382
Labourers	7	56	2	913	9	969
Mechanics and artisans	10	54	4	958	14	1,012
Permanent-way men	69	171	12	3,019	81	3,190
Porters (passenger)	6	99	3	847	9	946
Signalmen	4	31	3	260	7	291
All other classes	27	493	5	1,610	32	2,103
<b>Total, railway servants</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15,412</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>19,004</b>
<b>Contractors' servants</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Totals 1923..</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15,467</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>19,063</b>
<b>1922..</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13,021</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>15,968</b>

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net.

Fatal accidents among railway servants in 1923 exceeded one per thousand persons employed in the case of capstanmen; goods guards and brakemen; lampmen; permanent way men; pointmen; shunters, yardmen, etc.; and signal fitters and telegraph wiremen. The highest rates for all accidents (fatal and non-fatal combined) were those for goods porters (134 per thousand), loaders and sheeters (102 per thousand), horse drivers, shunting, (79 per thousand), engine cleaners (68 per thousand), shunters, yardmen, etc. (62 per thousand), goods guards and brakemen (59 per thousand), and permanent way men (52 per thousand).

The total of 19,063 non-fatal injuries sustained by railway and contractors' servants included 6,438 contusions, 4,190 sprains, 2,495 cuts or lacerations, 490 fractures, 476 scalds or burns, 391 internal injuries, and 132 dislocations; while 72 were cases of "shock," and 116 were cases necessitating the amputation of arms or legs, hands or feet, fingers or toes. The remaining 4,263 cases were miscellaneous injuries.

## HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1924.

THE Housing (Financial Provisions) Bill, which was introduced into the House of Commons on the 5th June, has passed through all its stages, and received the Royal Assent on the 7th August.

Section 1 of the Act extends the operation of Sections 1 and 3 of the Housing, etc., Act, 1923 (which relate to the building subsidy) to houses completed before the 1st October, 1939, instead of dates in 1925 and 1926, as in last year's Act.

Section 2 of the Act increases the Government building subsidy from £6 a year for twenty years to £9 a year (or in agricultural parishes £12 10s. a year) for forty years. (The classification of a parish as "agricultural" is determined by its rateable value and its population, according to a formula laid down in the Act.) The increased subsidy is payable only where the houses are subject to special conditions, as defined in Section 3. These "special conditions" include *inter alia* the following:—

That the houses shall be let to tenants who intend to reside therein; and that the said tenants shall not part with the possession of the houses, or any part thereof, without the consent of the local authority.

That the rents charged shall not, except in certain specified cases, exceed the total amount of the rents that would be payable if the houses were let at the appropriate normal rents charged in respect of working-class houses erected prior to the 3rd August, 1914.

That reasonable preference is given to large families in letting the houses.

Section 4 empowers the Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health to terminate the housing subsidy in 1927 or in any third succeeding year, in certain circumstances. An order terminating the subsidy may be made (a) if the number of houses completed in the two preceding years, and in respect of which the subsidy is payable, is less than two-thirds of the number assigned to those years in a schedule to the Act; or (b) if the cost of erecting houses, in respect of which the subsidy is payable, has become unreasonable.

Section 5 makes provision for a biennial revision of the amount of the subsidy, having regard to the expenses actually incurred and likely to be incurred.

Section 7 requires local authorities to have regard to any town planning scheme likely to be made in respect of or in the neighbourhood of the area in which the houses are to be provided; and restricts the density for houses built under the Act to eight to an acre in agricultural parishes and twelve to an acre elsewhere, unless special consent of the Minister is obtained.

Sub-section 1 of Section 10 prohibits the Minister from imposing any condition which would prevent the materials for building the houses being purchased in the cheapest market at home or abroad, or which would require the employment of any particular trade; and sub-section 2 of the same section empowers the Minister to penalise, by reducing the subsidy, a local authority which refuses without reasonable cause to adopt a new material or method of construction which would reduce the cost of building the houses without unduly affecting their durability, suitability or appearance.

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES ACT, 1924.

THE Agricultural Wages Bill\* received the Royal Assent on the 7th August, and became law as the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. It does not apply to Scotland or to Northern Ireland.

The Act requires the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to establish an agricultural wages committee for each county (or for a group of combined counties) in England and Wales, and an Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales. The agricultural wages committees are required to fix minimum rates of wages for workers employed in agriculture, for time work, and may also fix minimum rates for piece work. No general minimum rate is fixed by the Act itself, but it is provided that a committee shall, so far as practicable, secure for able-bodied men such wages as are adequate to promote efficiency, and to enable a man to maintain himself and his family in accordance with a reasonable standard of comfort.

If an agricultural wages committee do not within two months of being established fix a minimum rate of wages; or if they fail to fix a minimum rate in substitution for a rate

\* A notice of this Bill, in the form in which it was originally introduced, appeared in the May issue of this GAZETTE, page 159.

which, by cancellation or otherwise, has ceased to operate; or if the representative members of the committee, by resolution, request the Agricultural Wages Board to fix, cancel, or vary a rate, the Agricultural Wages Board may fix, cancel, or vary a rate, as the case may be, themselves.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries may direct an agricultural wages committee to reconsider any minimum rate which has been fixed by them.

## HOURS OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT BILL.

A "BILL to Limit the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings" in Great Britain was introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour on 14th July.

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the provisions of the Draft Convention adopted in November, 1919, at the first meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, establishing the principle of an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week, subject to certain qualifications, in industrial undertakings.

Copies of the Bill (price 6d. net) are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

## NATIONAL BUILDING INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

THE progress of this dispute up to the issue of the Report of the Court of Inquiry which inquired into its causes and circumstances was described in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 237-8).

After the issue of the Report of the Court of Inquiry the Minister of Labour again got into communication with the parties, and arranged a conference at the Ministry of Labour on Monday, July 28th. At this conference it was agreed that the Ministry, acting upon the conclusions of the Court of Inquiry, should invite representatives of the national organisations of employers and operatives, together with representatives of the Liverpool employers and operatives, to a conference. This further conference took place on Wednesday and Thursday, August 6th and 7th. After a prolonged discussion a joint sub-committee was appointed to consider further the whole position. The sub-committee met on August 12th, 13th and 14th. Negotiations were still proceeding at the time of going to press.

## PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES IN JUNE AND JULY.

DURING the eight weeks ended the 26th July, 1924, twenty-three meetings of Joint Industrial Councils were reported to the Ministry of Labour.

At the annual meeting of the Carpet Joint Industrial Council the question of the compulsory disinfection of East India wool was discussed, and a sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the subject. The Factories Bill, 1924, was also referred to the Executive Committee for immediate consideration.

The varying practice as regards payment of overtime rates in the trade was discussed at the quarterly meeting of the Hosiery Trade Joint Industrial Council, and it was decided that normally each day should stand by itself in the calculation of overtime, but that in cases where individual operatives lost time in any week through no fault of the firm concerned, they should not receive overtime until they had made a full 48 hours in that week. The Factories Bill was referred to the Executive Committee for detailed examination.

The National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) considered an application by the Trade Union side of the Lancashire and Cheshire Provincial Council for an advance in basic rates. The Committee reached the conclusion that the super-cut which had been made in the sliding scale bonus should be restored.

The Special Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Industry, which was appointed to consider claims made by employers and operatives on the expiry of the annual wages agreement on the 25th March last, has issued its award. This deals exhaustively with all the points raised, and, broadly, the findings are that the manufacturers' claim to a 10 per cent. reduction has not been sustained. Some advances have been granted to operatives.

A discussion of the wages problem at the meeting of the Chalk Sectional Council of the Quarrying Joint Industrial Council did not result in an agreement being reached. The Secretary was instructed to notify the National Quarrying Joint Industrial Council of the deadlock, and it was agreed that the current wages agreement should continue to run, any settlement subsequently effected to date as from the first full pay week in July.

The British Coir Mat and Matting Joint Industrial Council dealt with a claim from the Trade Union side for an increase on time-rates and a corresponding increase on piece-work prices. After some discussion it was agreed by the employers to call a further meeting to reconsider the whole position. A further joint meeting of the two sides was held, when it was agreed to refer the differences to arbitration.

At the annual meeting of the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Industry Joint Industrial Council an appli-

cation for an increase in wages was discussed, in conjunction with a reduction due under the Cost of Living Sliding Scale Agreement. Both sides will refer the application to the districts for consideration, and the question will be further discussed at the next meeting of the Council. In the meantime an offer to pay a bonus for the ensuing three months was accepted. Recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Council with regard to standard arrangements for working hours for one, two and three shift systems were also discussed, but no decision was reached.

The Joint Industrial Council for the Glove-Making Industry discussed payment for overtime, the question of skilled workers and apprentices in the trade, payment for holidays, and the general state of the trade in the country.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, at a meeting held on the 27th June, decided, in view of an application for a general increase in wages which is being dealt with, to suspend the operation of a reduction due under the Sliding Scale Agreement until after the next meeting. At a later meeting the result of the ballot by the men for an increase of 10s. per week was announced. It showed a majority in favour of a strike policy. The employers announced that they could only repeat their offer of arbitration. The Trade Union side declared, however, that, having regard to the result of the ballot, they could not accept arbitration, and accordingly the question as to future action would be referred by them to the Executive Committees of the respective organisations. It was decided that the reduction due in July under the sliding scale agreement should operate from the 1st of August.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramway Industry received an application for an increase of wages. The Council agreed to appoint a Special Joint Committee to consider the application and any other proposal or proposals, and to report to the Council in due course. As a result, it was referred to a special tribunal with Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C., as Chairman, Sir Allan Smith and Sir William Larke as independent employers' representatives, and Messrs. A. Purcell, M.P. and J. J. Mallon as independent employees' representatives. At the instance of the Midland Area Council this Joint Body decided to make representations to the Ministry of Transport with regard to lights on vehicles and to ask that a deputation might be received.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 29th July, 1924, the number of men in training was 8,007, and the number awaiting training 3,311. Since 1st August, 1919, 85,391 men have terminated training.

### NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

The latest returns show that there are 28,500 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by these firms is approximately 350,000.

## AMERICAN RAILWAYS: WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1914-1924.

THE most recent of the series of "Research Reports,"\* issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, consists of a survey of the wages, hours of labour and employment of railway workers in the United States of America during the period 1914 to 1924. The whole of the data on wages and hours of work presented in the Report have been derived from the published wages statistics of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Until 1920 these statistics were published annually; during 1920 and the first half of 1921 they were published quarterly, and since July, 1921, they have been published monthly. Average weekly earnings and average hours of work have been determined by dividing the annual, quarterly or monthly figure by the number of weeks in the period. For the period since July, 1921, the monthly figures have been averaged over quarters, principally to avoid unnecessary detail, which would make it difficult to follow trends. In computing the wages and hours of all classes of workers, overtime has been included, also time spent by the train and engine staffs in travelling under orders, when no actual service is performed, such time being generally paid for on a mileage basis. The number of workers covered by the investigation ranges from 1,131,676 in the fiscal year 1914-15 to 1,780,665 in the third quarter of 1920. The number for the first quarter of 1924 was 1,349,873.

The investigation has shown that the average hourly earnings of all wage-earners in the railway service during the first quarter of 1924 amounted to 60 cents, as compared with 25.4 cents in 1914, an increase of 136 per cent.

The average weekly earnings at the two periods were found to be respectively 29.73 dollars and 15.17 dollars, an increase of 96 per cent. The fact that weekly earnings increased less than hourly earnings is due to the reduction of the average working week from 59.7 to 49.6 hours.

When allowance is made for the higher cost of living in 1924, it is found that "real" earnings per week in the first quarter of 1924 were 20 per cent. greater than in 1914.

\* Wages, Hours and Employment of Railroad Workers: Research Report Number 70. National Industrial Conference Board, New York. (Published June, 1924).

All grades of railway workers did not benefit equally. It is shown, for example, that for skilled labour in the workshops average money earnings per week rose by 101 per cent. and average "real" earnings per week by 23 per cent. For unskilled labour "real" earnings per week rose by 15 per cent. only. Train and engine staffs benefited least of all: while the weekly money earnings of these more highly paid groups rose by 70 per cent., the purchasing power of their earnings rose by 4 per cent. only.

The proportion of the total expenditure on wages and salaries\* to the total expenses (including taxes), which was 52.5 per cent. in 1914, rose to 57.3 in 1918. Thereafter it fell year by year to 51.4 per cent. in 1922, the latest year for which complete figures are available. It is stated, however, that preliminary calculations for 1923 (when an extensive maintenance programme was being carried out) show a proportion of 56 per cent.

The Report also presents a comparison of wage trends in the railway service with those in manufacturing industries in the United States. The average hourly money earnings of all male wage-earners in 23 industries which have furnished data for a study of wages in manufacturing† were, in 1914, 26 cents, compared with 25.4 cents for all railway wage-earners. In the first quarter of 1924 the average hourly money earnings of all male wage-earners in manufacturing industries were 59.4 cents, and for all railway wage-earners 60 cents. There was, therefore, but little divergence in hourly earnings between the two groups either in 1914 or in 1924.

Average weekly money earnings show a different trend, owing to the difference in length of the average working week. In 1914 all male wage-earners in manufacturing industries received an average of 13.3 dollars for 51.2 hours; all railway wage-earners 15.17 dollars for 59.7 hours. In the first quarter of 1924 weekly money earnings of all railway wage-earners were 29.73 dollars for an average week of 49.6 hours, and those of all male wage-earners in manufacturing industries 28.76 dollars. The average working week of all male wage-earners in manufacturing industries in the last quarter of 1923 (the latest period for which data are available) was 48.1 hours.

During the entire period 1914-1924 the average number of hours per week has been greater for the railway workers than for the manufacturing workers, but the disparity between the two groups has gradually lessened. In 1914 there was a difference amounting to 8.5 hours; in the fourth quarter of 1923 the difference was only 1.3 hours. Similarly the difference between average weekly earnings has been lessened. For the first quarter of 1924 the average weekly earnings of all male wage-earners in manufacturing industries were 116 per cent. greater than in 1914, while those of all railway wage-earners were but 96 per cent. greater. The lessening of the difference in weekly money earnings has been due to the greater decrease in the average hours per week on the railways than in manufacturing industries, hourly earnings having been practically the same for each group both in 1914 and in the first quarter of 1924.

The "real" weekly earnings of railway wage-earners in the first quarter of 1924 were 20 per cent. greater than in the fiscal year 1914-15, and eight points lower than in the corresponding period of 1923. The purchasing power of the weekly earnings of all male wage-earners in manufacturing industries early in 1924 was 32 per cent. greater than in 1914, and somewhat greater than that of the railway wage-earners, and 4 points above what it was in the first quarter of 1923. The manufacturing group, therefore, was in a more advantageous position in the last three quarters of 1923 and the first quarter of 1924 than the railway group, compared with their relative positions in 1914. Working fewer hours per week, and having slightly higher hourly earnings during part of 1923, the weekly earnings of the manufacturing wage-earners nearly equalled those of the railway wage-earners.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN: COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

A DESPATCH from H.M. Representative at Stockholm, dated 30th June last, reports that the Minister for Social Affairs has appointed a Committee to enquire into the question of the organisation of public relief works as a means of preventing unemployment. The principal matters which are to be the subject of the enquiry are as follows:—

(1) On what occasions should the State intervene for the alleviation of employment? (2) In what way should such intervention be organised? (3) What kinds of public works should be utilised for the purpose?

From an introductory statement made by the Minister for Social Affairs, it appears that the object of the enquiry is to ascertain whether State contribution to unemployment insurance societies could not be rendered superfluous by the establishment of a permanent institution for the organisation of relief work.

\* It is stated that the amount spent on salaries is but a very small proportion of that spent on wages.

† Wages, Hours and Employment in American Manufacturing Industries, July, 1914—January, 1924; Research Report Number 69. National Industrial Conference Board, New York.



EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, showed a slight decline during July. There was some improvement in shipbuilding, in the silk trade, and in the felt hat trade, but this was more than counterbalanced by a decline in pig iron manufacture, and in the woollen and worsted, hosiery, lace, tailoring, dressmaking, furnishing, coach-building and other trades. Employment was good in the tinplate and steel sheet, silk, jute, carpet and brick trades, and with coopers; it was fairly good in the tailoring, felt hat and brush trades; and fair in coal mining, and in the furnishing, coachbuilding and printing trades. In some other large industries, however, including iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and the cotton trade it continued slack.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among 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 28th July, 1924, was 9.9, compared with 9.4 at 23rd June, 1924, and 11.5 at the end of July, 1923. For males alone the percentage was 10.5 at 28th July, as compared with 10.0 at 23rd June, 1924; for females the corresponding figures were 8.1 and 7.8. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 7.4 at the end of July, 1924, compared with 7.2 at the end of June and with 11.1 at the end of July, 1923. The number of workpeople registered at 28th July, 1924, at Employment Exchanges as applicants for employment was approximately 1,052,000, of whom men numbered 804,000 and women 185,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 30th June, 1924, was 1,015,000, of whom 773,000 were men and 187,000 were women. (It should be noted that some unemployed persons—e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to unemployment benefit, or who are not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts—do not register at the Employment Exchanges.)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—Employment at coal mines was fair, on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th July was 1,178,266, a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with June, 1924, but an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with July, 1923. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 26th July was 4.61, as compared with 5.07 in the fortnight ended 28th June, 1924, and 4.89 in July, 1923.

At iron mines employment was very bad in the Cleveland district; in Cumberland and Lancashire it was slack, but the re-opening of a large mine which had been closed gave additional employment in July. In other districts employment declined, and was moderate. At the iron mines covered by the returns received there was an increase of 11.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with June, 1924, but a decrease of 1.7 per cent. compared with July, 1923. The average number of days worked by those mines which were working during the fortnight ended 26th July, 1924, was 5.43, an increase of 0.04 days on June, 1924, and of 0.15 days on July, 1923. At shale mines employment continued fair. At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe and Buxton districts employment declined; in the Weardale district it continued moderate. With slate quarries in North Wales employment was generally good. It was fair at granite quarries in the Aberdeen district and at whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland. At china clay quarries in Devon and Cornwall employment was fairly good.

**Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.**—In the pig iron industry employment continued slack, and showed a decline. Of a total of 482 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of July was 175, compared with 185 in June, 1924, and with 206 in July, 1923. At iron and steel works employment continued slack. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades it continued good; at the end of July 541 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 523 in July, 1923.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.**—Employment in the engineering trades continued bad and failed on the whole to maintain the progressive tendency shown in recent months. In general engineering there was a further improvement, but in the motor and cycle section employment, though fairly good, showed a seasonal decline. In textile engineering employment was still depressed, but showed a further slight improvement; in marine engineering it was also depressed, and failed to maintain the improvement reported in June. In railway engineering employment was fair, but showed a decline on the previous month; in electrical engineering it continued fairly good. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment continued very bad, but showed a further slight improvement. Employment in the other metal trades was moderate to fair on the whole, and showed little general change as compared with June. It was fairly good in the hollow-ware and edge tool trades; fair in the sheet metal, metallic bedstead, brass, cutlery, file, stove and grate, tube and spring trades; moderate in the wire, and in the saddle and harness furniture trades;

and slack or bad in the chain, anchor, needle, fishing tackle, nut, bolt, nail, lock, latch, key and jewellery and plated ware trades.

**Textile Trades.**—In the cotton trade employment showed little change. It continued very slack in the spinning branch, except with those engaged in spinning Egyptian cotton, who were well employed. It continued slack in the manufacturing branches except on fine and fancy cloths. Employment in the woollen and worsted trades continued to decline, particularly in the worsted trade.

Employment in the hosiery trade was bad, and worse than in the previous month. It was also bad in the lace trade, with much unemployment and short time; in the curtain branch a further decline was reported. In the silk trade employment was good on the whole, and showed a further improvement, but at Macclesfield some short time was reported. Employment in the jute and carpet trades continued good. In the Irish linen trade employment was good on the whole; in Scotland it declined, and was fairly good. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued slack on the whole, but with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton it was still fairly good.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade continued fairly good in most districts, but there was a seasonal decline at some centres, and in the West End of London it was slack. In the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches it was fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades it was fairly good, but showed a seasonal decline. Employment in the corset trade declined, and was slack; in the shirt and collar trade it was fair. In the felt hat trade employment continued to improve, and was fairly good, but some short time was still reported. In the boot and shoe trade employment continued moderate.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment in the tanning and currying section continued fair; it was also fair with portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather workers. With saddlery and harness makers it continued bad.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—Employment in the building trades was affected by the national dispute. (See page 278.) In the brick trade it continued good generally, and very good in the Peterborough, Leicester and Nottingham districts.

In the furnishing trades employment declined, and was moderate, except with upholsterers, with whom it was fairly good. With millswayers it was fairly good, but showed a decline owing to the building trade dispute. With coachbuilders employment declined and was fair; with coopers it improved, and was good except at Belfast, where it was bad. With basket makers it was bad in Lancashire and Cheshire, but fairly good elsewhere. With brushmakers employment was still fairly good, but showed a decline; with packing case makers it also declined and was slack.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—Employment in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers in London it continued fair, and with electrotypers and stereotypers it continued very good. In the provinces it continued fair, on the whole, but at Derby, Cardiff and Belfast it was good. In the lithographic trade employment continued fair; in the bookbinding trade it was moderate.

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

**Agriculture and Fishing.**—In agriculture the supply of skilled labour was generally equal to the demand, but there was some shortage of temporary labour for haymaking and hoeing; in the fishing industry employment continued fair on the whole.

**Dock Labour and Fishing.**—Employment among dock labourers continued moderate; with seamen employment was moderate, and the supply of men was generally sufficient to meet requirements. The following Table shows the percentages unemployed (a) among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, and (b) among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland month by month, since July, 1923:—

Date. (End of Month.)	Percentages unemployed among			
	Trade Unions making Returns.	Insured Workpeople.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1923.				
July .. .. .	11.1	12.2	9.5	11.6
August .. .. .	11.4	12.4	10.1	11.8
September .. .. .	11.3	12.3	10.0	11.7
October .. .. .	10.9	12.4	9.8	11.7
November .. .. .	10.5	12.1	9.7	11.6
December .. .. .	9.7	11.2	9.1	10.7
1924.				
January .. .. .	8.9	12.5	10.2	11.9
February .. .. .	8.1	11.1	9.5	10.7
March .. .. .	7.8	10.3	8.8	9.9
April .. .. .	7.5	10.2	8.4	9.7
May .. .. .	7.0	9.9	8.1	9.5
June .. .. .	7.2	10.0	7.8	9.4
July .. .. .	7.4	10.5	8.1	9.9

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 979,146 in branches covered by the returns received reported 72,571 (or 7.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of July, 1924, compared with 7.2 per cent. at the end of June, 1924, and 11.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1923.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting at end of July, 1924.	Unemployed at end of July, 1924.*		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent-age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining .. .. .	145,039	7,109	4.9	+ 2.7	+ 3.4
Engineering and Ship- building .. .. .	356,735	46,086	12.9	- 1.3†	- 9.3
Miscellaneous Metal .. .. .	48,073	2,841	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Textiles:—					
Cotton .. .. .	59,424	3,877‡	6.5	- 0.1	- 3.1
Woollen and Worsted .. .. .	12,129	432	3.6	+ 0.6	- 2.2
Other .. .. .	58,314	1,161	2.0	..	- 2.0
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper .. .. .	98,801	3,449	3.5	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Furnishing .. .. .	25,181	1,662	6.6	+ 1.0	- 0.8
Woodworking .. .. .	39,600	1,581	4.0	+ 0.9	- 1.1
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe .. .. .	78,105	2,592	3.3	+ 0.2	- 1.9
Other Clothing .. .. .	46,186	217	0.5	- 6.8	- 1.8
Leather .. .. .	5,731	415	7.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Glass .. .. .	1,196	48	4.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.0
Pottery .. .. .	4,632	1,101	23.8	- 1.6	- 2.9
Tobacco§ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total   .. .. .	979,146	72,571	7.4	+ 0.2	- 3.7

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 9.9 per cent. (males 10.5 per cent., females 8.1 per cent.) at 28th July, 1924, as compared with 9.4 per cent. (males 10.0 per cent., females 7.8 per cent.) at 23rd June, 1924, and 11.5 per cent. (males 12.2 per cent., females 9.5 per cent.) at 23rd July, 1923. Tables showing the numbers unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 290 and 291.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in July, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 284 to 289.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1924.	July, 1924.		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a	
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining .. .. .	1,178,266	4.61	- 0.46	- 0.28	- 0.23
Iron .. .. .	7,519	5.43	+ 0.04	+ 0.15	+ 0.15
Shale .. .. .	4,145	5.66	- 0.34	- 0.23	- 0.23
Pig Iron .. .. .	—	Furnaces in Blast 175	Number.	Number.	
			- 10	- 31	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	Mills Working 541	- 5	+ 18	
Iron and Steel .. .. .	66,806	Shifts Worked (one week). 354,131	Per cent.	Per cent.	
			- 2.4	- 5.2	

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 26th July, 1924.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 26th July, 1924.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
Textiles:—				
Cotton .. .. .	86,717	+ 0.7	£ 154,812	+ 1.8
Woollen .. .. .	15,348	- 0.0	31,819	- 0.7
Worsted .. .. .	29,463	- 1.0	54,610	- 3.4
Boot and Shoe .. .. .	48,382	+ 1.2	113,727	+ 2.1
Pottery .. .. .	12,226	- 0.5	22,468	+ 1.3
Brick .. .. .	7,594	+ 0.9	19,236	- 3.0
Total .. .. .	199,780	+ 0.4	396,672	+ 0.7

\* 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."  
‡ Comparative figures for July, 1924, June, 1924, and July, 1923, are not at present available.  
§ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.  
|| In these figures building is excluded in July, 1924, and included in June, 1924, and July, 1923. If building is excluded throughout, the percentage decrease is 0.3 compared with June, 1924, and 4.3 compared with July, 1923.  
¶ Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

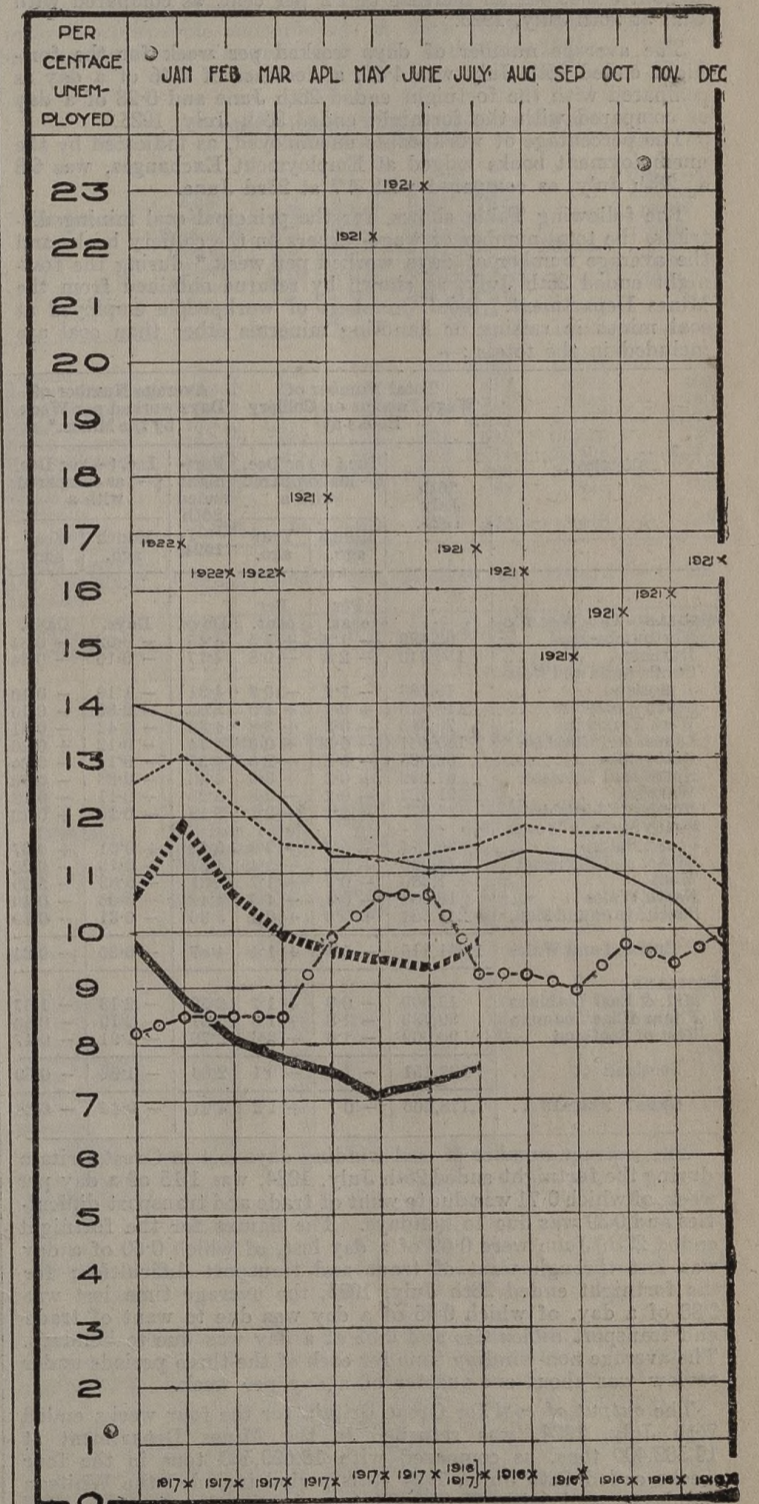
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—

Thick Curve ————— 1924.  
Thin Curve ————— 1923.  
Chain Curve -o-o-o-o- Mean of 1919-23.

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

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

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



NOTE.

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail on pages 290 and 291.

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.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry during July was fair or the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 26th July showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with that at 28th June, but an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with that at 28th July, 1923.

The average number of days worked per week for the fortnight ended 26th July was 4.61, a decrease of 0.46 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th June and 0.23 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th July, 1923.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.8 at 28th July, as compared with 4.7 at 23rd June.

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 26th July, as shown by returns obtained from the Mines Department.

Table showing employment in coal mining districts. Columns include Districts, Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at 26th July 1924, and Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.\*

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th July, 1924, was 1.15 of a day per week, of which 0.71 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.39 was due to holidays.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th July, 1924, was returned to the Mines Department at 19,382,400 tons, as compared with 18,699,300 tons in the four weeks ended 28th June, 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 7,392,803 tons in July, compared with 6,518,279 tons in June.

\* 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.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

In the Cleveland district employment remained very bad. In Cumberland and Lancashire there was a considerable increase in the numbers employed, due to the re-opening of a large mine which had been closed down during the previous month, but employment generally remained slack.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.6 at 28th July, as compared with 21.3 at 23rd June.

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

Table showing employment in iron and shale mining. Columns include Districts, Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns, and Average No. of Days\* worked per week by the Mines.

Shale Mining.

At shale mines employment was fair on the whole. At mines employing 4,145 workpeople during the fortnight ended 26th July, there was no change in the numbers employed as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 4.1 per cent. compared with July, 1923.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued slack, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.5 at 28th July, 1924, compared with 13.5 at 23rd June, 1924.

Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms employing 20,965 workpeople at the end of July showed a decrease of 5.0 per cent. compared with June and a decrease of 3.9 per cent. compared with July, 1923.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of July as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 176, compared with 185 at the end of June and 206 at the end of July, 1923.

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

Table showing the number of furnaces in blast at the end of July. Columns include District, Total Number of Furnaces, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July on a Month ago.

\* See note \* in previous column.

The production of pig iron in July amounted to 615,600 tons, as compared with 607,800 tons in June and 655,100 tons in July, 1923.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the iron and steel trades continued slack, on the whole, during July. Most works in Scotland were closed in the week ended 26th July on account of holidays, and in some cases the holiday period was extended.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.7 on 26th July, as compared with 18.7 on 23rd June.

According to returns from firms employing 66,806 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 26th July (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case) decreased by 2.4 per cent. as compared with June and by 5.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

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

Table showing employment in iron and steel works. Columns include DEPARTMENTS, No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, and Aggregate number of Shifts\*.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 693,300 tons in July, as compared with 651,500 tons in June and 624,300 tons in July, 1923.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during June, though there was a slight reduction in the number of mills in operation. At the end of the month 541 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 546† in June and 523 at the end of July, 1923.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 2.6 on 28th July, compared with 2.7 on 23rd June.

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

Table showing the number of mills in operation. Columns include Works, Number of Works Open, and Number of Mills in Operation.

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

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1924, amounted to 103,975 tons, or 2,348 tons more than in June, 1924, and 23,455 tons more than in July, 1923.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad during July, and on the whole failed to maintain the marked progressive tendency shown in recent months. In general engineering there was a continued improvement, but in the motor and cycle section employment, though still fairly good, showed a seasonal decline, and in marine engineering the improvement shown in June was not maintained.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 28th July, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd June, 1924:—

Table showing the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 28th July, 1924. Columns include Divisions, Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 28th July, 1924, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd June, 1924.

Table showing the percentage unemployed at 28th July, 1924. Columns include Divisions, Percentage Unemployed at 28th July, 1924, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 23rd June, 1924.

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad. It showed a continued tendency towards improvement in general engineering, but in marine engineering the improvement noted in the previous month was not maintained; in electrical and locomotive engineering employment continued fair.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained bad, but conditions in general engineering improved perceptibly, and the slight upward tendency in the textile machinery section continued, though this section was still very depressed.







UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 28th July, 1924. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 28th July, 1924, were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," "furloughed," or on short time, and whose unemployment books were lodged at Exchanges, are counted in the statistics as "unemployed."

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

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

Every insured person claiming unemployment benefit must

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

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

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

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

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1923, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 28TH JULY, 1924, PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 28TH JULY, 1924, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 23RD JUNE, 1924. Includes categories like Fishing, Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Brick, Glass, Metal Manufacture, etc.

\* A new insurance year began on the 7th July, 1924, and unemployment books began to be exchanged on that date. The results of the current unemployment books exchanged, however, are not yet available.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.—continued.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1923, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 28TH JULY, 1924, PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 28TH JULY, 1924, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 23RD JUNE, 1924. Includes categories like Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Metal Trades, Textile Trades, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing Trades, Printing and Paper Trades, etc.

\* See footnote \* on page 290.



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £53,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 820,000 workpeople and in an increase of £21,000 in the weekly wages of about 460,000 workpeople.

It is understood that a number of building trade operatives in certain districts received increases in rates of wages during the month, but statistics as to the number affected are not yet available, and the effects of the increases are not, therefore, included in the figures quoted above or in the following Table, which shows the groups of industries principally affected by the changes recorded in July:—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	370,000	354,000	£ 14,300	£ 26,750
Metal .. .. .	21,000	22,000	1,550	1,550
Textile .. .. .	3,500	91,500	300	2,950
Clothing .. .. .	—	50,000	—	5,000
Transport .. .. .	—	209,000	—	11,100
Public Utility Services ..	3,000	41,000	350	2,300
Other .. .. .	63,500	52,500	4,500	3,550
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>461,000</b>	<b>820,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>53,200</b>

The wages of coal miners were increased by about 1½ per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire and the East Midlands area, by nearly 2 per cent. on current rates in Radstock, and by nearly 8 per cent. on current rates in the Forest of Dean, and were reduced by amounts varying according to district from about 1½ to 3½ per cent. on current rates in Northumberland, Durham and Scotland. Iron ore miners in Cumberland and ironstone miners in Cleveland also had their wages reduced.

In the metal group, blastfurnace workers sustained reductions of nearly 5 per cent. on current rates in Cleveland and of about 1½ and 1 per cent. respectively in Cumberland and North Staffordshire; similar classes of workpeople in South Staffordshire and South Wales and Monmouthshire received slight increases in wages, as did also iron and steel workers in the latter district. There was an increase in the wages of brass workers in Yorkshire and of certain classes of men employed in ship repairing yards at the Bristol Channel ports.

The principal changes in the textile trades were reductions under cost of living sliding scales in the wages of bleachers, dyers, finishers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland.

In the clothing group there were reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople in the boot and shoe repairing trade.

In the transport group of trades there was a reduction under a cost of living sliding scale of 1s. per week in the wages of a considerable number of railway servants.

In the public utility services there were reductions under cost of living scales in the wages of men employed in the non-trading services of a number of local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire, the West and South Midlands and the South-Western counties. There were also various changes in the wages of men employed at waterworks undertakings in certain districts. In other trades the principal increases affected workpeople employed

in the pottery trade, furniture trade operatives at High Wycombe, and wholesale textile warehouse workers in London.

The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced in the case of workpeople employed in the paper bag, the paper box and the brush and broom trades in Great Britain.

Of the decreases operating in July, 18, amounting to £27,150 per week, took effect under sliding scales based on the selling prices of manufactured products or on the proceeds of the industry; 71, amounting to £24,750 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales; 5, amounting to £7,500 per week, took effect under Trade Board Orders (nearly the whole under cost of living sliding scales incorporated above); 17, amounting to £2,550 per week, were arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople (all of which except £50 took effect under cost of living sliding scales, incorporated above); 3, amounting to £400 per week, were arranged by arbitration or mediation; while the remaining 4 cases, amounting to £825 per week, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. In one case, involving £350 per week, the decrease was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work. Of the increases, 8, amounting to nearly £14,400, took effect under sliding scales based on the selling prices of manufactured products or on the proceeds of the industry; 4, amounting to £2,750 per week, were arranged by arbitration or mediation; 4, amounting to over £400 per week, were arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; 1, amounting to nearly £250 per week, took effect under a cost of living sliding scale; while the remaining 19 cases, amounting to over £3,200 per week, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. In three cases, involving just over £150 per week, the increases were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

## Summary of Changes in January—July, 1924.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	969,000	250,000	£ 298,100	£ 16,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	219,000	200	34,000	25
Iron and Steel .. .. .	81,000	31,500	8,350	3,800
Engineering and Ship-building .. .. .	153,000	8,000	30,500	1,750
Other Metal .. .. .	59,500	13,000	9,750	1,300
Textile .. .. .	15,500	141,000	1,000	8,150
Clothing .. .. .	3,000	62,000	600	6,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco	58,000	5,000	10,500	800
Woodworking .. .. .	38,500	7,500	6,850	650
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	1,500	27,000	150	2,000
Building and Allied Trades	471,000	300	49,800	50
Transport .. .. .	288,000	14,500	92,000	1,250
Public Utility Services ..	203,000	11,500	28,400	375
Other .. .. .	58,000	27,500	8,500	1,350
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,618,000</b>	<b>599,000</b>	<b>578,500</b>	<b>43,800</b>

In the corresponding seven months of 1923 there were net reductions of over £490,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 3,300,000 workpeople and net increases of £280,000 in the weekly wages of 1,050,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in July.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>				
Agriculture	Devonshire	28 June	Male agricultural labourers	Rates previously in operation extended up to 29 September—viz., for a week of 51 hours, 30s. for adult workers, and for juveniles varying from 11s. at 14 to 15 years to 27s. at 20 to 21 years.
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>				
Coal Mining	Northumberland	1 July	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 3.56 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages 121.63 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 7s. 7.69d. per day.†
	Durham			Decrease of 8.55 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages 120.12 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men (21 years and over) receiving a subsistence wage of 7s. 6.56d. per day.†

\* 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 nearly 340,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ In accordance with the terms of the National Agreement of June, 1924, the above changes were subject to the condition that the wages of an adult able-bodied 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 workman in the district.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).</b>				
Coal Mining (cont'd.)	Yorkshire and East Midland Area*	1 July		Increase of 2.39 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1911, making wages 79.83 per cent.† above the standard of 1911.‡
	Radstock	26 June		Increase of 2.94 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1918, making wages 58.02 per cent. above the standard of 1918.
	Forest of Dean	1 July	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 12.92 per cent. on the standard rates of 1919, making wages 76.66 per cent. above the standard of 1919.§
	Scotland	1 July		Decrease of 6.72 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1888, leaving wages 151.27 per cent. above the standard of 1888, subject to a subsistence allowance for surface workers (amounting in the case of men 18 years and over to 1s. 13d. per shift worked, but gross daily wage not to exceed 7s. 10½d.).‡
Coke and By-products Manufacture	Durham	1 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 8.55 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages 120.12 per cent. above the standard, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 7s. 6.56d. per day.
	South Yorkshire			Increase of 2.39 per cent. on standard base rates, making wages 79.83 per cent. above the standard.
	North Staffordshire	1st full week in Feb.		Adoption of new base rates as follows:—gas regulators, coke loaders, ram drivers, 5s. 10d. per shift; valve-men, daubers, doormen, 5s. 7d.; crude benzol men, 5s. 4d.; labourers and pug-mill men, 4s. 9d.‡
	Cumberland	21 July	Iron ore miners	Decrease of 2d. per shift in the bargain price (10s. 1d. to 9s. 11d.); and of 2d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. 5d. to 7s. 3d.).‡
Iron Mining			Winding enginemen	Decrease of 1½d. per shift (8s. 9½d. to 8s. 8d.).
			Other underground and surface workers	Decrease of 1d. per shift for men, and of ½d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: underground 1st class or leading labourers, 6s. 4d. per shift; joiners, 9s. 1d. per shift plus 6d. per shift tool money; blacksmiths, 9s. 1d. per shift.
	Furness District	14 July	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements)	Decrease of 2d. per shift in the bargain price (9s. 1d. to 8s. 11d.); of 2d. per shift in the minimum wage (8s. 4d. to 8s. 2d.); of 1½d. per shift for surfacemen; and of ½d. per shift for boys under 16 years.
	Cleveland	23 July	Ironstone miners	Decrease of 7 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 78 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: labourers—underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; plus 78 per cent. in each case.
Quarrying	South and West Durham	23 July	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of 7 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 78 per cent. above the standard.
	West Cumberland	14 July	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of 1d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of 1½d. per shift for other men and of ½d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: knobblers, 8s. 6½d.; haulage enginemen, 8s. 2½d.; blacksmiths and joiners, 8s. 7d.; day borers, 1st class, 8s. 0½d.; day labourers, 7s. 4½d.; ruddmen, 6s. 10½d. per shift.
	Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, and Trevor	1st full pay after 14 July	Granite blockers and sett makers	Increase of 5 per cent. (See I. C. Decision No. 948 on p. 308.)
	Yorkshire	4 July	Freestone quarrymen (excluding labourers)	Increase of 1d. per hour on time rates, and an equivalent increase on piece rates. Rates after change: delvers, hewers, etc., grade A, 1s. 7½d.; B, 1s. 6d.; C, 1s. 4½d.; bottom delvers, getters, etc., grade A, 1s. 6d.; B, 1s. 4½d.; C, 1s. 3d.; saw frame feeders, grade A, 1s. 4½d.; B, 1s. 3d.; C, 1s. 1½d. per hour.**
South-West of England	1st pay day in July	Roadstone quarrymen	Decrease, under a cost of living sliding scale, of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 11d. per hour.	
<b>BRICK, POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICAL, ETC., TRADES.</b>				
Brick Making	Sheffield	Pay day in week ending 18 July	Male workers	Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Aggregate minimum rate after change for men 21 and over, 1s. 1½d.
			Female workers	Increases for timeworkers of ½d. per hour for those 18 and over, and of ¼d. per hour for those under 18, and proportionate increases for pieceworkers.
	Bridgwater	3 July	Brick, tile and cement workers: Dayworkers	Increase of 1s. per week for adult male workers (4s. to 4s.), and of 6d. or 1s. per week for youths and women.
White Marl			Pieceworkers	Increase of 2½ per cent. on present rates.
	North Staffordshire	11 July	Workpeople employed in the white marl industry	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for men 21 and over, 1s. 0½d.
Pottery Manufacture			Warehouse women and potters' attendants 18 years and over	Increases of from 8d. to 11d. per week in minimum base rates, the new rates being subject to a bonus of 50 per cent., making total increases of from 1s. to 1s. 4½d. per week. Total rates after change: 18 years, 19s.; 19 years, 21s.; 20 years, 23s.; 21 years and over, 25s.
			Decorators (enamellers, gilders, and litho transferers)	Minimum daywork rates adopted for journeywomen of 5d. per hour for enamellers and gilders, and of 4½d. per hour for litho transferers, such rates to be subject to a bonus of 50 per cent.; piece rates to yield not less than the minimum time rates.
			Sanitary casters and pressers employed in the sanitary earthenware section, and tile pressers (male and female) employed in the tile section	Increase of 7½ per cent. on gross wages, making wages 61½ per cent. above pre-war rates.
			Male workers employed in the general earthenware section as handlers, saucer makers, cup and bowl makers, hollow ware pressers and casters	Increase of 5 per cent. on gross wages, making wages 57½ per cent. above pre-war rates.
			Women workers 18 years and over employed in the electrical fittings section as pressers, fitters, dippers, cleaners, printers, decorators, transferers and warehouse workers	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, resulting in increases in some cases of from 53d. to 1s. 4½d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 18 years, 19s.; 19 years, 21s.; 20 years, 23s. 1d.; 21 and over, 25s. 3½d.

(Continued on p. 296.)

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

† In West Yorkshire, the surface workers' percentage addition to standard was 78.17 in the Eastern Area and 74.83 in the Western Area.

‡ See note † on p. 294.

§ This change took effect under an arrangement made by the Forest of Dean Colliery Owners' Association, to which the Trade Union concerned was not a party.

\*\* The base rates quoted are subject to a percentage addition of 45.5. Future percentage additions are to vary quarterly with the price of coke.

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

\*\*\*\* Grade A: Huddersfield, Bradford, Thornton, Halifax, Keighley, Brighouse and District. Grade B: Shepley and District. Grade C: Pateley and District.

\*\*\*\*\* Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy and Bo'ness.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>BRICK, POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICAL, ETC., TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Pottery Manufacture (contd.)	Various districts in England and Scotland*	Beginning of pay period in respect of which payment is made on 18 July	Enginemmen and stokers 21 years and over	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: engine-men, 54s.; stokers, 49s.
			Labourers 21 years and over	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in minimum rate (42s. 6d. to 45s.).
Glass Bottle Manufacture	London	14 July	Workpeople (other than those stated above and on p. 295) employed in the following sections of the trade:— General earthenware (including fine china) and jet and rockingham Sanitary earthenware, sanitary fireclay and tiles Porcelain electrical fittings section	Increase of 2½ per cent. on gross wages, making wages 53½ per cent. above pre-war rates.
			Glass bottle makers and blowers	Increase of 5 per cent. on gross wages, making wages 57½ per cent. above pre-war rates. Piece prices fixed at such amounts as will yield to an ordinary worker not less than 10 per cent. above the corresponding time rates applicable to such worker.
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.</b>				
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham	6 July	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Decrease† of 6.25 per cent. on standard rates of 1919, leaving wages 21.75 per cent. above the standard (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for scale labourers at blastfurnaces, 6s. per shift plus 21.75 per cent.
	Tees-side ... ..	6 July	Coke men and by-product workers	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 37½ per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus. Minimum rates after change: general labourers, 4s. 10d., plus 37½ per cent.; shift labourers, 5s. per shift plus 37½ per cent.
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland and North Lancashire	2nd full pay day in July	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 79 per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate made-up payment (varying according to tonnage output) for keepers, helpers and slaggers. Minimum rate after change for yard labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 79 per cent.
	North Staffordshire	1st making up day in July	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Increase† of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 34 per cent. above the standard of July, 1922. Rates after change: general labourers, 5s. 1d. per shift, plus 34 per cent.; by-turn labourers, 5s. 3d. per shift, plus 34 per cent.
Pig Iron Manufacture	South Staffordshire	1st full pay after 14 July	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Increase† of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 61½ per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift, plus 61½ per cent.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 July	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Increase† of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 61½ per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift, plus 61½ per cent.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 July	Men employed in steel melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills	Increase† of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 61½ per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift, plus 61½ per cent.
			Engineers and other skilled craftsmen employed in iron and steel works	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Dowlais-Cardiff Works, 69s. 2d.; other works, 67s. 6d. per week.
<b>ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.</b>				
Engineering, etc.	Great Britain	23 Mar.†	Workpeople employed in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty Establishments:— Plasterers ... ..	Increase of 1s. per week in base rates. Rates after change:—hired men, 48s., plus 10s. war advance; established men, 46s., plus 10s. war advance.
		20 July	Leather hosemakers ... ..	Increase of 2s. per week in base rate. Rate after change, 46s., plus 10s. war advance.
		27 July	Ropemakers ... ..	Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Time rates after change:—hired men, 47s., plus 10s. war advance; established men, 45s., plus 10s. war advance. (See I.C. Decision No. 958, on p. 303.)
			Mates of tugs ... ..	Base rates increased from 6s., rising to 6s. 9d. per day, to 6s. 3d., rising to 7s. 3d. per day. A war bonus of 17s. 6d. per week is paid in addition. (See I.C. Decision No. 960, on p. 308.)
Engineering, etc.	London	1st full pay day in Feb.‡	Adult semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed by the War Department who are in receipt of engineering war advances	Increase of 5s. per week in the war advances, the special advances already granted with effect from the same date (varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week) to be merged into the above increase. Minimum rate after change, 49s.
	Tyne, Wear and Blyth District	23 June	Boiler scalers and coverers, chippers and painters	Increase of 3s. per week.
Ship-building and Ship-repairing	Mersey District ...	1 May	Scalers, casual trimmers and donkeymen	Increase of 10s. per week. Rate after change for scalers, 9s. 2d. per day.
		1st full pay after 7 July	Scalers, casual trimmers, donkeymen and boys	Rates fixed for week-days as follows:—scalers, 9s. 6d. per day; casual trimmers, 14s. per day; donkeymen, 14s. 6d. per day; boys, 1914 rates, plus 50 per cent.; resulting in increases of 4d. per day for scalers and of varying amounts for other workers. Payments in respect of Saturday work to be <i>pro rata</i> . (See I.C. Decision No. 953, on p. 308.)
Ship-building and Ship-repairing	Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Sharpness, Avonmouth and Bristol	1 July	Plumbers, decorative painters, joiners, woodcutting machinists, electricians, platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up, drillers, rivet warmers, platers' helpers, smiths' hammermen, riggers, chippers and painters, crane-men, engine-men, furnacemen, pumpmen, boiler-men, fitters' helpers, general labourers, etc. in the ship-repairing industry.	Bonus of 2s. 6d. per week granted.† Time rates after change:—woodcutting machinists, decorative painters, electricians, plumbers, and platers' helpers, 65s.; riggers, 58s.; chippers and painters, 52s.; fitters' helpers and general labourers, 49s.; crane-men, 53s.; engine-men, boiler-men, furnacemen, pumpmen, lorry drivers and chauffeurs, pre-war rates, plus 20s. per week; plus, in each case, a bonus of 2s. 6d. per week. At Bristol the rates are 2s. per week less than the above.
			Dundee	29 June

\* See note †† on p. 295.  
 † The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.  
 ‡ The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemmen, etc. is 74½ in the Worthington Area and 69½ in the Furness Area.  
 § This increase was the result of an arrangement made in July, with retrospective effect from the date shown.  
 ¶ This increase was the result of an Arbitration Award dated 29th July, with retrospective effect from the date shown.  
 ¶ A further increase of 2s. 6d., making the bonus 5s. per week, is to take effect from 1st October.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>OTHER METAL TRADES.</b>				
Brass-founding, etc.	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax, Brigg-house and Dewsbury Districts	2nd pay day in June	Male workers employed in the brass-founding and finishing trade	Increase in bonus of 1d. per hour or 3s. 11d. per week for adult dayworkers and pieceworkers, and of 1d. per hour or 1s. 11½d. per week for piecework apprentices and youths 18 to 21 years of age. Rates after change, for adult timeworkers:—moulders, 40s.; machine moulders and coremakers (qualified), 34s.; coremakers (not qualified), fettlers and dressers, 28s.; furnacemen, finishers (not qualified) and turret and capstan (setting up), 32s.; patternmakers, 39s.; finishers (qualified), buffers and polishers, 36s.; turret and capstan (not setting up), shapers, millers, etc., 30s.; plus, in each case, a bonus of 24s. 1½d. per week.
	England and Wales		Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttlemakers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn	Decrease* of 1s. per week for men and of 6d. per week for women. Rates after change:—higher skilled men, 63s. 6d.; lesser skilled men, 54s.; labourers, 44s.; women, 25s. 6d.
Textile Machinery fittings	Lancashire	1st pay day in July	Shuttlemaker†	Addition to basis rates of 58 per cent. previously paid reduced to 55 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour plus 55 per cent. (or 1s. 6½d. per hour).
	Yorkshire		Shuttlemakers	Addition to basis rates of 58 per cent. previously paid reduced to 55 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 10½d. per hour plus 55 per cent. (or 1s. 4.275d. per hour).
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and other Small-ware	Birmingham and District	Pay day following 7 July	Male timeworkers over 21 years of age	Decrease* of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 78s. and 68s. 6d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 58s. 6d.; charge hands, 70s. 6d. or 62s. 6d.; others, 48s.
			Female dayworkers and learners	Decrease* of amounts, varying according to age, from 2d. to 9d. per week.
Typofounding	London	7 June	Male timeworkers under 21 years and apprentices	Decrease* of amounts, varying according to age, from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for day-workers 18 years of age and over, 24s. 3d. per week.
			Female pieceworkers	Decrease* of 5d. per week in the basic piecework rate (26s. 2d. to 25s. 9d.).
Woollen and Worsted	Leicester	5 July	Casters, dressers, machinists, mixers, etc.	Increase of 5s. per week. Rate after change for journeymen, 70s. per week.
	West of England‡	1st full pay following 29 July	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry	Decreases* in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for men and 6d. or 1s. per week for women, with corresponding decreases for pieceworkers and juniors. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over: woollers with not less than 5 years' experience and other men in Class A with not less than 4 years' experience, 51s. 6d.; Class B, with not less than 3 years' experience, 48s. 6d.; Class C, with not less than 1 year's experience, 42s. 6d.; Class D, 39s.; women 18 years and over: woollers with not less than 5 years' experience and others in Class A with not less than 4 years' experience, 26s. 6d.; Class B, with not less than 3 years' experience, 25s.; Class C, 23s. 6d.
Asbestos Manufacture	Great Britain§	Day following 1st "making up" day in July	Workpeople employed in the asbestos trade	Increase in the minimum rates of 1d. and 1d. per hour for men and women respectively. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 0½d.; women, 8½d.
	Yorkshire (mainly) and certain firms in Lancashire¶		Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades	"Cost of living" wage decreased* from 77½ per cent. to 74½ per cent. for timeworkers, from 61½ per cent. to 59½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 46½ per cent. to 44½ per cent. for pressers. Minimum rates after change: Timeworkers, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 years and over, 28s. plus 8 per cent. plus 74½ per cent.; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. plus 74½ per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. plus 74½ per cent.
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	Lancashire and certain firms in Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire; also Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engineers, mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant)	MALES: "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 23s. 4d. to 22s. 7d. in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, for workers 21 years of age and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21. Minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over: England 28s., Scotland 25s., plus in each case 22s. 7d.
	West Riding of Yorkshire		Mechanics employed in dye-works	FEMALES: "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 13s. 11d. to 13s. 5d. per week for workers 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, and for workers 21 years and over in Scotland, and by smaller amounts for workers under these age limits in the respective districts. Minimum time rates after change for women 18 and over: England 18s., Scotland 15s., plus in each case 13s. 5d.
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	Bolton and Bury Districts		Mechanics employed in textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry	Decrease* of 9d. per week. Rates after change: Bradford, Leeds, and Shipley, 62s. 10d.; other towns, 61s. 10d.
	Certain towns in Lancashire**		Mechanics employed in calico print works	"Cost of living" wage decreased* from 23s. 4d. to 22s. 7d. per week. Total rate after change, 60s. 7d.

\* This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.  
 † Excluding workpeople employed by certain firms at Blackburn and Garston.  
 ‡ Including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipiping Norton, Wellington, Witney, South Devon and North Tawton.  
 § The increases took effect under an arrangement made by the National Joint Industrial Council of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry.  
 ¶ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers' and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet, and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers' and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation, the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).  
 \*\* The change applied to workpeople employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above): for pieceworkers the "cost of living" wage was reduced from 66 to 64 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 60 to 58 per cent. for hand cutters, from 50 to 49 per cent. for menders, and from 57 to 55 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.  
 \*\*\* Including Tottington, Whitefield, Radcliffe, Walmersley, Entwistle, Ramsbottom, Accrington and Westhoughton.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. (contd.)	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Aug.	<b>TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).</b> Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works:— Engravers ... .. Turners, polishers and varnishers Engravers employed in engraving works	"Cost of living" wage decreased* from 31s. 11d. to 31s. per week. "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 23s. 4d. to 22s. 7d. per week. "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 28s. 11d. to 28s. per week for men, and by 6d. or 7d. per week for women and youths.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast	2nd pay day in July	Lace dippers and stainers ... Workpeople employed in the lace dressing and finishing trades	Decrease* of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 60s. Decrease* for timeworkers of 1d. per hour for men and 1d. per hour for boys, women and girls, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change: men 21 years and over, 11d.; women 18 years and over, 7d.; women takers-off and takers-down, 7d.
	Nottingham ...	1st pay day in July	Lace dyers Lace bleachers' dollymen and labourers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d.). Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: dollymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain ...	1 July	<b>CLOTHING TRADES.</b> Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade:— Male and female workers wholly or mainly employed in making bespoke hand-sewn leather footwear (including bespoke handsewn surgical work) Male learners (other than male indentured apprentices); also female learners employed on benching and/or finishing Male workers 21 years and over employed in operating power sole-stitchers, and Blake or other sole-sewing machines on the Blake principle	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See p. 271 of July GAZETTE):— Decrease* of 3s. per week (65s. to 62s.). Decrease* of 1s. per week for those 14 and under 17, and of 2s. per week for those 17 and under 21 years. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 14, increasing to 41s. at 20. Decrease* of 2s. per week for those employed in operating power sole-stitchers or in operating both power sole-stitchers and Blake or other sole-sewing machines on the Blake principle (74s. to 72s.), and of 3s. per week for those employed in operating Blake or other sole-sewing machines on the Blake principle (70s. to 67s.). Decrease* of 3s. per week (70s. to 67s.).
			Male workers employed as pressmen who are responsible for cutting and costing Male and female workers employed as foremen and managers All other male workers ... Female workers employed on benching and/or finishing in the repairing of leather footwear All other female workers ...	Decrease* of 2s. per week (74s. to 72s.). Decrease* of 3s. per week (60s. to 57s.). Decrease* of 3s. per week (60s. to 57s.).
			Male indentured apprentices Pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease* of 1s. per week for those under 17, and of 2s. for those 17 years and over. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 14, increasing to 40s. at 21 and over. Decreases* varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on piece prices for bespoke hand sewn, bespoke hand sewn surgical, bespoke pegged and bespoke rivetted work and certain classes of surgical repair work, leaving wages 7½ per cent. below list prices, and of 5 per cent. for repairing (including surgical repair work other than the above), leaving wages 12½ per cent. below list prices.
Baking and Confectionery	Bradford and District†	Pay day in week beginning 2 June	<b>FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.</b> Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades by co-operative societies	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, and of 9d. per week for youths and female workers. Rates after change for adult male workers: foremen, chargemen, singlehands, 69s.; doughmixers, ovenmen, and 2nd hands, 64s.; tablehands, 59s.; allied workers, 51s.
	South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire, with Grimsby	Pay day in week beginning 7 July		Decrease* of 1s. per week for adults and of 9d. per week for juniors. Rates after change for adult male workers: foremen, chargemen and singlehands, 68s. 6d.; doughmixers, ovenmen and 2nd hands, 63s. 6d.; tablehands, 58s. 6d.; allied workers, 50s. 6d.
	Certain districts in North Staffordshire and Cheshire‡	1st pay day in July		Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for men and 1s. per week for women, with proportionate decreases for youths and girls. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 68s. 6d. or 71s. 6d.; singlehands, machinemakers, etc., 66s. 6d.; secondhands, 64s. 6d.; tablehands, 62s. 6d.; women, 37s.
Fishery Coopering	Douglas and Ramsey Glasgow¶	21 June 1st pay day in July	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: forehands, 71s.; tablehands, 65s. Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 73s. 6d.
	Aberdeen, Buckie, Fraserburgh, Lerwick, Peterhead, Stornoway, and Wick	2 June	Fishery coopers:— Working at fishing stations... Barrel making ... ..	Increase of 5s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: home fishing, 65s.; when sent from home and staying in bothies where fire, light, and cook are supplied, 70s.; when sent from home and in lodgings, 80s. New list of piece prices adopted, resulting in increases of from 16 to 20 per cent. on the rates previously paid; also increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.) for those engaged on time work.

\* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.  
† Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Keighley, and Wakefield.  
‡ Including Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Pontefract.  
§ Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach, and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton, and Tunstall).  
¶ The change took effect under the terms of an agreement made between certain firms and the Scottish Union of Bakers and Confectioners, by which wages were to be regulated in accordance with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices. The decrease did not apply to workpeople employed by firms who are members of the Associated Wholesale Bread Bakers (Glasgow), in whose case a minimum of 78s. is paid (see p. 180 of the May GAZETTE).

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Brewing	Bristol ... ..	1st pay day in July	<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO TRADES—(continued).</b> Male workers ... ..	Increase of 2s. per week for adult workers employed on mechanical vehicles, and of 1s. per week for adult indoor workers, horse draymen, and youths of 15 to 20 years. Rates after change: draymen, 62s. and 66s.; steam and petrol wagon drivers, 72s. and 77s.; loaders, 62s. and 66s.; inside workers 21 and over, 59s.; boys and youths, 20s. at 15 years, increasing to 51s. at 20 years.
			Female workers ... ..	Increase of 1s. per week for those of 18 years and over, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged. Rates after change: 17s. at 15 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.
			<b>WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE TRADES.</b> Labourers ... ..	Increase of 3d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 11d.
Mill Sawing	Glasgow and District	Pay day in week ending 5 July		
	North-East Coast*	1 July		
Furniture Manufacture	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 26 July	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers ... ..	Decrease† of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 6d.; others, 1s. 6½d. plus 1d. per hour "tool" money.
			Journeymen ... ..	Increase† of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: those engaged on skilled processes, 1s. 6d.; Windsor, cane and cheap rush-bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 5½d.
Wall Paper Manufacture	Darwen, Derby, Doncaster, Golbourne, Holmes Chapel, Hull, Leeds, Little Lever, London, Blackburn, Manchester and Oldham	7 June	Apprentices ... ..	Increase† of from 3d. to 10d. per week.
			<b>PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.</b> Adult male workers employed in the wall paper industry	Special bonus of 2s. per week granted to men receiving less than 70s. per week, except to those receiving 69s., to whom a bonus of 1s. per week was granted. Minimum rate after change: unskilled men, 40s. per week (1d. per hour more in London) plus bonus in most cases of 5s. to 7s. per week.
			Workpeople employed in the paper bag making trade:— Male workers:— Machine tacklers, paper bag cutters, hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers, 21 and over Other workers (except learners) ... .. Female timeworkers: Other than learners ... .. Learners ... .. Female pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See p. 271 of July GAZETTE):— Decrease† of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week (55s. to 52s. 6d.). Decrease† of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Decrease† of 1s. 6d. per week (30s. 6d. to 29s.). Decrease† of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Decrease† in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per week (32s. to 31s.). Decrease† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See p. 271 of July GAZETTE):— Decrease† of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 18 and under 19, 31s., increasing to 48s. at 21 to 22, and to 66s. at 23 and over.
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain ...	1 July	Other workers (except learners) ... .. Learners ... .. Female timeworkers: Other than learners ... .. Learners ... .. Female pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease† of 2s. per week (51s. to 49s.). Decrease† of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Decrease† in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 3s. per week (57s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.). Decrease† of 1s. per week (30s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.). New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, resulting in decrease† of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Decrease† in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per week (32s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.).
Paper Box Making	Great Britain ...	1 July	Male workers:— Machine tacklers, paper bag cutters, hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers, 21 and over Other workers (except learners) ... .. Learners ... .. Male pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease† of 2s. per week (51s. to 49s.). Decrease† of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Decrease† in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 3s. per week (57s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.).
			Female timeworkers: Other than learners ... .. Learners ... .. Female pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease† of 1s. per week (30s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.). New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, resulting in decrease† of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Decrease† in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per week (32s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.).
Railway Service	Great Britain ...	1 July	<b>TRANSPORT TRADES</b> Certain classes of railway servants in traffic grades:— Male workers 20 years of age and over§ Female workers ... ..	Decrease† of 1s. per week or of such smaller amount as will reduce wages to the agreed standard basis rate.¶ Decrease† of 1s. per week for women and 6d. per week for girls.
			Certain other classes of workers employed by Railway Companies:— Men in receipt of a war wage of 28s. per week (canal workers, etc.) Female part-timers (charwomen, cleaners, etc.)	Decrease† of 1s. per week. Bonuses, previously paid, decreased by 6d. per week on base rates up to 9s. 11d., and by 9d. per week on base rates of 10s. and over, subject to maximum bonuses, varying with base rates from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per week.
			Gatekeepers (wives of companies' servants)	War wage decreased from 3s. 6d. to 3s. per week. (Continued on p. 300.)

\* Including Newcastle, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Gateshead, Middlesbrough, Stockton, West Hartlepool, and Darlington.  
† The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.  
‡ Except in the case of those starting at 14 years, for whom there was no change during the first six months of employment.  
§ The full decrease of 1s. per week applied to a majority of the workpeople, other than engine drivers and firemen, shunters and passenger and goods guards, and included all the lower rated men (porters, permanent way men, labourers, etc.). Other classes besides those mentioned above, to whom the decrease did not apply on account of there being no residuary bonus, included shed enginemakers and their mates, ticket and excess luggage collectors, station and yard foremen, traffic regulators, carriage and wagon examiners, hydraulic enginemakers and chargemen cleaners in loco sheds, motor bus drivers, horse and motor bus conductors and fire brigade men.  
¶ It was also provided that, under the terms of the arrangements made in 1922 by which the increases granted under the National Wages Board Award of June, 1920, were to be withdrawn gradually by doubling the amount of each reduction under the sliding scale, a further reduction up to 1s. per week should apply to such classes as were still in receipt of amounts under the National Wages Board Award. The classes in the traffic grades affected by this provision included signalmen, leading motor bus drivers, Class I, and chief linesmen in Industrial Areas. The whole of the National Wages Board advances (with the exception of those remaining to a limited number of signalmen) have now been withdrawn in the case of traffic grades; in the case of dock, etc., staff, amounts varying from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week remain to be deducted for certain classes of men employed on dredgers and steam hoppers.

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

Table with columns: Industry, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Transport Trades (Railway Service, Road Transport, Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour) and Public Utility Services.

\* The full decrease of 1s. per week applied in the great majority of cases; the principal classes to whom it did not apply included mooring men at docks, engineers on small tugs, and engineers, enginemen, boatswains and leading seamen on small passenger steamers, etc.
† This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.

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

Table with columns: Industry, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Public Utility Services (Highways and Bridges, Able-bodied manual workers, etc.) and Miscellaneous Trades (Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade, etc.).

\* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
† The decreases due under the sliding scale ranged from 1s. 3d. per week for Zone A1 to 10d. per week for Zone C2, but it was agreed by the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities to make an allowance of from 1s. 0d. per week for Zone A1 to 8d. per week for Zone C2, these amounts being half the "super-cut" reductions made in March, 1923.

(Continued on p. 302.)



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.\*

Table showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries from July 1920 to July 1923, compared with July 1914. Includes categories like United Kingdom, Foreign Countries, and British Dominions.

\* 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 August. ‡ Figure for August.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Table showing percentage increase in all items (food, house-rent, clothing, fuel, light, etc.) for various countries from July 1920 to July 1923, compared with July 1914.

Table showing percentage increase in all items for British Dominions and other regions like Australia, Canada, India, etc.

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

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES

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

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

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

Table showing index numbers of comparative real wages for various occupations across different cities like London, Amsterdam, Berlin, etc., in June 1924.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper has been issued\* which states that His Majesty's Government propose shortly to inform the League of Nations that they are prepared, in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to accept a recommendation of the International Labour Conference "concerning the general principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of workers."

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWISS FACTORIES.

H.M. MINISTER at Berne has forwarded a copy of an Order issued by the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, dated 16th June, 1924, which authorises further extensions of the normal working hours to 52 a week in certain branches of the embroidery trade, the cotton trade, and hat and cap making.

\* Cmd. 2190. Published by H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. † See this GAZETTE for February, 1923, p. 49, and for August, 1922, p. 326.

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. 282-283 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7.)]

FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in July.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges on 26th July was 8,592 (5,875 men and 2,717 women). At the end of June the corresponding total was 8,606, and in July, 1923, 8,775. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 10,791 (6,564 for men and 4,227 for women), as compared with 13,474 at the end of June and 11,378 in July, 1923. During the last week of July the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,372 persons in situations, including 10,628 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 3,114 foreign immigrants.

The latest returns show that five departmental and 19 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 31st July, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit through their agency being 490 (439 men and 51 women). The corresponding total for the preceding month was 827 and that for July, 1923, 2,238. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully represent the number of persons out of employment, since some localities are without unemployment funds, and, where they do exist, their record of unemployed persons is not complete.

GERMANY.†

Employment in June.—The labour market suffered an unmistakable decline in June. The indications of this downward tendency, which were reported in May for a certain number of industries, now become general. In nearly all branches, with the exception of agriculture and in part the building trades, there were fewer opportunities of employment. In the Silesian metal and engineering trades and coal mining the number of people unemployed exceeded the total number discharged owing to depressed trade. This is explained as being an after effect of the strike movement which took place in May.

The statistics of 5,425 health insurance societies give an aggregate membership on 1st July of 11,652,535, as against 11,774,316 on 1st June—a decline of about 1 per cent. Usually the tendency in this summer month is in the other direction. (Members are those who are under obligation to pay insurance premiums, and are hence assumed to be in work.) The trade union statistics for June also point to a worsening in the industrial situation. At the end of the month returns from 35 organisations, with an aggregate membership of 3,262,358, showed 340,774 unemployed; this gives a proportion of 10.4 per cent. as against 8.6 in the previous month and 4.1 per cent. in June, 1923.

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

Table showing membership and percentage unemployed for various unions in June 1924, May 1924, and June 1923.

The above figures refer to persons totally unemployed. In addition, out of 3,147,744 trade union members 19.4 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 8.2 per cent. in May.

\* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st August, 1924. Paris. † Reichsarbeitsblatt, 1st August, 1924. Berlin.

Short time was more prevalent among women members of the trade unions than among the men.

The number of totally unemployed in receipt of out-of-work benefit increased week by week. On 1st June the figure was 208,258, on 15th June 213,257, on 1st July 239,500, and on 15th July, 275,948. These totals are for the unoccupied areas of Germany only.

During June the number of applications for work at employment exchanges was somewhat less than in May, but the decline in vacancies offered by employers was still greater. As a result there were on an average 359 applications for every 100 situations for men and 171 for every 100 for women. In May the corresponding figures were 289 for men and 143 for women.

BELGIUM.\*

Unemployment in June.—The latest figures available relate to June, but are provisional only. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,448 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 653,728, show that 6,657 of these (1.0 per cent.) were totally unemployed and 15,254 partially so at the end of the month. The total days lost through unemployment in June numbered 294,373, or 1.50 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.55 and in June, 1923, 1.22.

During June, 13,177 applications for employment were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 13,259 in the preceding month. Vacancies notified by employers in June numbered 10,869, as against 11,603 in May. There were thus on an average 121 applicants for each 100 situations registered as vacant, as compared with 114 in May.

SWITZERLAND.†

Unemployment in June.—According to figures compiled by the Swiss Federal Labour Office, the number of applicants for work on the "live register" at the end of June was 10,938, as compared with 13,618 at the end of the preceding month and 25,583 at the end of June, 1923. Of these 4,147 were employed on relief works, leaving 6,791 entirely without employment. The 10,938 applicants included 1,360 normally engaged in the building trades, 1,215 in the textile trades and 1,010 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades. In addition to the foregoing persons who were entirely without work, 2,943 were reported as partially unemployed, including 1,576 in the textile trades and 703 in the chemical industry.

Taking June as a whole there were on an average 143 applications for each 100 vacancies for men and 57 for each 100 for women. In May the corresponding figures were 152 and 61 respectively.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in June.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th July, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 63,083 at the end of June, as compared with 69,045 at the end of the preceding month and 92,738 at the end of June, 1923. In Vienna alone there were 37,986 in receipt of benefit at the end of June, 39,712 at the end of May, and 64,785 at the end of June, 1923.

NORWAY.

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

Table showing membership and percentage unemployed for various unions in Norway for May 1924, April 1924, May 1923, April 1923, and May 1923.

There is some degree of uncertainty in the figures for April and May, 1924, owing to the general lock-out in progress during these months.

DENMARK.‡

Unemployment in July.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 261,898 workpeople covered by the returns 5.3 per cent. were unemployed on 25th July last, as compared with 5.1 per cent. on 27th June and with 7.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1923.

\* Revue du Travail, 31st July, 1924. Brussels. † Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th July, 1924. Berne. ‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th August, 1924. Copenhagen.



## SWEDEN.\*

*Unemployment in May.*—Trade unions with an aggregate membership of 192,467 reported 14,438, or 7.5 per cent., as out of work on the last day of May, as against 11.5 per cent. at the end of April, and 10.7 per cent. at the end of May, 1923. The following Table gives particulars for the principal unions included in the returns:—

Unions.	Membership reporting on 31st May, 1924.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		31st May, 1924.	30th April, 1924.	31st May, 1923.
All Unions making Returns ..	192,467	7.5	11.5	10.7
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Carpenters and joiners ..	5,502	11.7	25.4	9.8
Iron and steel ..	12,176	8.3	7.5	13.6
Foundry workers ..	3,710	10.9	15.0	13.6
Engineering ..	42,189	7.7	9.0	15.6
Textile ..	8,318	1.7	1.4	3.6
Clothing ..	3,673	2.5	3.3	3.8
Boot, shoe and leather ..	8,436	5.4	6.4	12.7
Food preparation ..	7,480	8.7	9.2	6.7
Sawmilling ..	17,066	15.3	31.8	9.4
Woodworking trades ..	4,724	6.5	8.5	16.4
Paper and pulp ..	14,728	4.3	6.5	3.5
Municipal workers ..	9,985	1.2	2.5	1.8
Commercial employees ..	6,731	6.8	6.4	8.0
General and factory workers ..	17,362	13.2	22.3	15.0
(trades not specified)				

## HOLLAND.

*Unemployment in June.*—The issue of *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (the journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office) for 31st July publishes figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 256,466 members of unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th June, 14,600 (5.7 per cent.) were unemployed for six days in the week, and 3,625 (1.4 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 31st May) the percentages were respectively 5.9 and 1.4, and in the week ended 30th June, 1923, 8.6 and 2.2.

## ITALY.

*Unemployment in May.*—According to a report received from H.M. Commercial Secretary at Rome 155,935 workpeople were reported to be totally unemployed on 31st May, as compared with 176,859 at the end of April last and 243,928 on 31st May, 1923. In addition 22,619 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 45,586 on 30th April and 57,715 on 31st May, 1923. On 31st May, 1924, the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit was 29,957, as compared with 33,440 on 30th April and 64,517 on 31st May, 1923.

\* *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 7, 1924. Stockholm.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES, &amp;c.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Cases after No. 2,000 are not published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, for an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., payable in advance. All applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

**CASE NO. 7279, SECTION 8 (1).—TRADE DISPUTE—WORK OF PATTERNMAKERS IN PIPE FOUNDRY, COMMONLY A SEPARATE BUSINESS IN SEPARATE PREMISES FROM WORK OF MOULDERS—ALL CLASSES OF PATTERN MAKING CONSTITUTE A DISTINCTIVE CRAFT FROM FOUNDRY WORK.**

The employers, a firm of cast-iron pipe manufacturers, reported that the applicants, who were employed as patternmakers, were suspended on 2nd November, 1923, owing to a stoppage of work caused by a strike of the moulders in the connection shop. The strike began on 26th October, 1923.

The applicants' claims through their Association for payment in lieu of benefit were accordingly disallowed under Section 8 (1), but the Association appealed to the Court of Referees. They contended that pattern making, in relation to iron-founding, was governed by the second paragraph of Section 8 (1).

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims should be disallowed under Section 8 (1). The Court held that the applicants' work was not commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises from the work of the men on strike.

The Association appealed to the Umpire and submitted that the case was governed by the decisions on Cases Nos. 212 and 213 (Benefit 1911 Act).

Decision.—“On the facts before me my decision is that if the above-named employed persons had made claims for unemployment benefit the claims would have been allowed.”

## UNITED STATES.\*

*Employment in June.*—Preliminary figures relating to the volume of employment in June, based on returns from 8,627 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, covering 2,524,657 workpeople, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments in May reported 2,624,141 persons employed, and the June figures consequently indicate a net decrease of 3.8 per cent. in numbers employed. The aggregate wages paid show for the same period a decrease of 6.7 per cent., and the average weekly earnings a decrease of 3 per cent. Ten of the 52 industries show increases in the number of workpeople employed in June, the largest recorded—brought about by seasonal activity—being in the men's clothing industry (8.5 per cent.). The iron and steel industry showed a decrease of 7 per cent. in numbers employed, and vehicles and stamped ware decreases of 7.2 per cent.

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1923, returns from 5,982 establishments in the 52 industries show a decrease of 12.9 per cent. in the number of persons employed and a decrease of 16.8 per cent. in aggregate wages. Five industries only show increases in the number employed, while 47 record a decline.

## CANADA.†

*Employment in July.*—The index number of employment for 1st July was 95.9, as compared with 95.2 for 1st June and 99.5 for 1st July, 1923. In computing these indexes the number of workpeople employed in the week ended 17th January, 1920, is taken as equal to 100.

*Trade Union Unemployment at End of June.*—At the end of June, 5.9 per cent. of the membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 7.4 per cent. at the end of May and 3.4 per cent. on 30th June, 1922.

## AUSTRALIA.‡

*Unemployment in the 2nd Quarter, 1924.*—The percentage of members of trade unions unemployed in the second quarter of 1924 was 8.3, as compared with 7.6 in the preceding quarter and 7.1 in the second quarter of 1923.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.  
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Commonwealth High Commissioner in London.

“The applicants, who were patternmakers employed at a pipe foundry, lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute which directly affected the foundry workers at the foundry at which they were employed.”

“It has been held, in connection with some kinds of foundry work, that pattern making is a branch of work which is commonly carried on as a separate business from moulding, inasmuch as patterns are made to a considerable extent by engineering firms who have no foundries, and are sent by them to the foundry.”

“Pipe-founding, however, is a special application of iron foundry work. Patterns for pipe-founding are to a large extent made in the pattern shops of foundries, and if the question were considered solely with reference to this kind of iron founding, it is at least doubtful whether pattern making is commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises from pipe moulding.”

“I think, however, that the question cannot be decided in this way. I am of opinion that iron founding in its several applications must be regarded as a whole as constituting one branch of work, and pattern making, which is a distinctive craft, must be regarded as a whole as constituting one branch of work. It has been held that pattern making is a separate branch of work commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises from foundry work for engineering castings, and I think accordingly that it must be regarded as a separate branch of work commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises from all kinds of foundry work as a whole, including the work of a pipe foundry.”

“The decision on Case No. 322 (Benefit 1911 Act), so far as it is inconsistent with this decision, is not to be followed.”

“It is not disputed that in this case the pattern shop in which the applicants worked is a separate department from that in which the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute occurred, and accordingly the benefit will be allowed.”

**CASE NO. 7300, SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT, REFUSAL OF—WIDOW WITHOUT DEPENDENTS REFUSED WORK 25 MILES AWAY—SHOULD MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE HER TO TAKE WORK AWAY FROM HOME AFTER BEING UNEMPLOYED ELEVEN MONTHS.**

The applicant, a jam parcher, living in London, became unemployed on 3rd March, 1923, and on 2nd February, 1924, was offered work, for the season, as a jam finisher with a firm

situated about 25 miles from her home. The cost of the return journey from the applicant's home to the site of the work was 2s. 3d., and the standard rate of wages, viz., 1s. 4d. per hour, would have been paid.

The applicant, a widow, refused the work on the ground that it was too far from her home. She stated that she had her home to look after, and that after the journey, which would take two hours each way, she would find the housework too much for her. She also considered that her expenses would be too heavy.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court considered that the applicant was justified in refusing a job so far from her home, but suggested that she should be offered work nearer her home at the earliest opportunity.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recommendation. He agreed that the journey from the applicant's home to the work was difficult, and the fare heavy, but he considered that, as the applicant was a widow with no children, and had been unemployed for nearly a year, she should have been prepared to move temporarily nearer the work offered in order to take up the employment.

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

“The applicant is a widow with no dependents and has been unemployed a very long time; she should make arrangements which will enable her to take work away from home rather than remain longer unemployed.”

**CASE NO. 7356, SECTION 8 (1).—TRADE DISPUTE—RULLEYMEN UNEMPLOYED OWING TO STRIKE OF RAILWAY ENGINEMEN—WORK OF COLLECTING AND DELIVERING GOODS FROM AND TO GOODS YARD NOT COMMONLY A SEPARATE BUSINESS IN SEPARATE PREMISES FROM GENERAL WORK OF GOODS YARD.**

The applicants had been employed as rulleymen by a railway company, and they were discharged on 19th January, 1924, owing to a stoppage of work caused by a strike of the locomotive engine drivers and firemen. The employers stated that the men were employed on a part-time basis, and that if the dispute had not taken place they would have been employed on all days from 21st to 29th January, 1924, the period during which the strike lasted.

The applicants stated that they were employed on a purely casual basis and that they were not parties to the dispute. Their work consisted of transporting goods between the warehouse and the various shops in the town, and they were engaged for the work as occasion demanded.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed under Section 8 (1).

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recommendation. In view of the information showing that the applicants were carters employed in transporting goods to and from the goods yard, he thought the claims should be allowed under the second paragraph of Section 8 (1).

The Umpire made further enquiries and ascertained from the employers that the applicants were graded as casual porters to supplement the permanent cartage staff, and that they would have been fully employed if there had been no strike. Although probably the majority of the applicants' time would be spent on the public roads, delivering and collecting goods, a substantial proportion of their time was spent at the Company's yard loading and unloading road vehicles. Normally they would not be employed in loading or unloading railway wagons. Their work was not regarded as a separate department from railway goods work in general, and it was under the control of the same officers as goods work on rail, both centrally and locally. The Company's charges in the case of goods collected and delivered were inclusive, covering transport by rail and delivery by road, and the wages of the cartage staff formed part of the wages bill of the goods department. Cartage was a normal function of the goods department.

Decision.—“On the facts before me my decision is that the claims for benefit should be disallowed.”

“I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees.”

“These applicants were employed by a railway company in the work of collecting goods for carriage by rail or delivering goods from the goods yards to the consignees. The collection and delivery of goods is work of a kind which is commonly carried on as part of the business of a railway company. Though in some cases customers make their own arrangements for taking or giving delivery on the company's premises, collection and delivery by road at the customer's address is an important part of the ordinary business of a railway company, and is in many cases necessary to complete the contract of carriage of goods. It is done usually by the servants of the railway company, though in some cases it may be done by sub-contractors acting as their agents. Moreover, an essential and substantial part of the work must necessarily be done on the premises of the railway company to or from which the goods are carted.”

“I cannot, therefore, regard this work as a branch of work which is commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises from the general work of the goods department of a railway company.”

“Further, it is not clear that in the case of the railway company in question the work of collecting and delivering goods is

carried on in a separate department from that of the carriage of goods by railway.”

**CASE NO. 7461, SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT, REFUSAL OF—REFUSED TO TRAVEL AT ONCE TO WORK AS CHAMBERMAID IN HOTEL—NOT UNREASONABLE TO ASK FOR LONGER NOTICE THAN A FEW HOURS IN WHICH TO PREPARE CLOTHING.**

The applicant, a chambermaid, had been unemployed since 9th February, 1924, when on 27th February she was offered work in her usual occupation at a distance of 25 miles from her home. The work would have been permanent, and the wages and conditions offered were stated to be very good. The order was very urgent, and it was desired that the applicant should be prepared to travel that afternoon.

The applicant refused the offer, stating that she was not prepared to travel by the afternoon train; she was, however, quite willing to go on the following day.

On appeal, the applicant stated that she had no money, nor had she clothes ready to take away. She admitted, however, that she could have had additional clothing sent on to her.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were of opinion that the applicant should have had more than three hours in which to get ready, but, having regard to a recent decision by the Umpire, they felt bound to disallow.

The applicant, who had been given leave, appealed to the Umpire.

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

“The applicant was offered employment which necessitated going to live away from home at an hotel, where she would have to be well dressed. It was not unreasonable that she should ask for more than a few hours' notice.”

**CASE NO. 7523, SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT, NOT UNABLE TO OBTAIN—WORKMAN HAD NO MONEY TO PAY FARE TO PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYER'S WORKS FOR INTERVIEW—WORK NOT MORE THAN FIVE MILES DISTANT AND FARE WAS ONLY 5D. RETURN.**

The applicant, a painter, living at Liverpool, and claiming payment in lieu of benefit from his Association, had been unemployed for nearly two months, when, on 6th March, 1924, he failed to proceed to Birkenhead, where, he was informed, a certain firm had a vacancy for a ship's painter at the standard rates of wages. The best means of travelling to the work was by a ferry at a cost of 5d. for the return journey.

The Association stated that the applicant was willing to go to the firm for an interview, but he was unable to do so because he had no money to pay the fare. The existence of the vacancy was made known to the applicant on a Thursday, when his resources were very slender. He tried to borrow the money, but was unsuccessful, and his Union could not advance his fare unless he had been definitely accepted for the job.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed on the ground that the applicant had not refused an offer of suitable employment. The Court held that the applicant did not refuse the offer, but was unable to proceed for interview through no fault of his own.

The Insurance Officer declined, in view of previous decisions by the Umpire, to accept the Court's recommendation, and accordingly the case was submitted to the Umpire.

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

“An insured contributor who is in receipt of unemployment benefit ought to take care to have by him at all times sufficient money for the small expense commonly required to go to a place in his own district where employment is obtainable.”

“The sum required to enable the applicant to proceed to the employment offered and return again after his day's work was only five pence, which is not more than would be necessary to enable him to take up any job unless he was fortunate enough to find one close to his home. If he had had the foresight to keep a few pence in hand he could have secured the job, and in my opinion he does not show that he was unable to find suitable employment.”

## APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY UMPIRE.

MR. W. ADDINGTON WILLIS, C.B.E., has been appointed by His Majesty to be Deputy Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Scheme. The functions of the Umpire and Deputy Umpire are to determine disputed claims to unemployment benefit on final appeal.

Mr. Willis has acted on a number of occasions as an arbitrator in connection with industrial disputes and is an Appointed Member and Chairman of Trade Boards.

## CONSCIENCE MONEY.

THE Minister of Labour acknowledges the receipt of eight pounds ten shillings, sent anonymously on account of arrears of unemployment insurance contributions.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

**COACH FINISHERS—GRADING—MEN WHO SERVED AN APPRENTICESHIP.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. This case concerned four men, three employed in the coach finishing main shop and the fourth in the lifting shop. *Decision.*—The three men in the coach finishing shop are entitled to be placed in Grade I., but the claim is not established in respect of the man in the lifting shop. Issued 1st July, 1924. (940.)

**BLACKSMITH IN SIGNAL DEPARTMENT—GRADING—SKILLED WORKMAN ACCEPTING LESS THAN SKILLED RATE.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. *Decision.*—The man concerned should properly be placed in Grade II. Issued 1st July, 1924. (941.)

**BLACKSMITH IN SIGNAL DEPARTMENT AT WAKEFIELD—GRADING.**—The Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company. *Decision.*—The man concerned is not by his training and experience a first-grade blacksmith within the meaning of Decision No. 723. Issued 2nd July, 1924. (942.)

**CRANE FITTER—GRADING—MAN ACCEPTING EMPLOYMENT IN TRADE OTHER THAN THAT TO WHICH HE WAS APPRENTICED.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. *Decision.*—The Court are not warranted in disturbing the present grading of the man concerned. Issued 7th July, 1924. (943.)

**BRICKLAYER—GRADING—DECISION NO. 723, SCHEDULE B.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. *Decision.*—The man's qualifications bring him within Grade II. Issued 7th July, 1924. (944.)

**PAINTER—GRADING—DECISION NO. 723, SCHEDULE B.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London and North Eastern Railway. *Decision.*—The man's present grading (Grade II.) should be continued. Issued 7th July, 1924. (945.)

**SMITHS AND STRIKERS, COWLAIRS—PIECE PRICES—RELATION TO TIME OR DAY RATES—DECISION NO. 723, PARAGRAPH 41, AND CONDITION 12 OF SCHEDULE F.**—The Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society v. The London and North Eastern Railway. *Decision.*—It will be appreciated that Decision No. 723 does not direct that piece prices shall be reduced in order to yield 33½ per cent. on time or day rates. All that Decision No. 723 did in regard to piece prices was to give a guarantee of a minimum. If in any particular instance piece prices are in fact too low, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it is open to the men's representatives to take the usual steps to secure a revision. On the present reference the Court are confined solely to the interpretation of the Decision, and can therefore express no opinion as to the merits of the piece prices in question. Issued 10th July, 1924. (946.)

**BREWERY WORKERS—STRAFFORD-ON-AVON—APPLICATION FOR WAGES ADVANCE—STATE OF TRADE—LOCAL LABOUR CONDITIONS.**—The Workers' Union v. Messrs. Flower and Sons, Ltd. *Decision.*—An advance of 3s. per week should be given on the present minimum weekly rate for adult male labour, the same increase should be given to men at present on rates above the minimum, and the wages of the youths, women and girls should be increased proportionately. These rates to apply only to able-bodied workers. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period in June, 1924. Issued 14th July, 1924. (947.)

**APPLICATION FOR WAGES ADVANCE—STATE OF TRADE—SPECIAL CONDITIONS AT COMPANY'S QUARRIES.**—The Amalgamated National Union of Quarryworkers and Settmakers v. The Penmaenmawr and Welsh Granite Co., Ltd. *Decision.*—An advance of 5 per cent. shall be given to blockers and settmakers, but as regards other classes no change shall be made. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 14th July, 1924. (948.)

**BRICKLAYERS, BLETCHLEY—GRADING—DECISION NO. 723.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Decision.*—The men concerned are properly placed in Grade II. Issued 14th July, 1924. (949.)

**BLACKSMITHS AND PLUMBER—WALSALL—GRADING—DECISION NO. 723.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Decision.*—Blacksmiths. The men's present grading should not be disturbed. Plumber: The man concerned should be placed in Grade I. Issued 16th July, 1924. (950.)

**CARPENTERS AND PAINTER, BIRMINGHAM—GRADING—DECISION NO. 723.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Decision.*—Carpenters: A case has been established for placing the three men concerned in Grade I. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following the date of the Decision. Painter: This man has been classified by the company as Painter, Grade II. The Union claimed that he should be transferred to Grade I. The Court decided that he is not entitled to the higher grading claimed. Issued 16th July, 1924. (951.)

**WHEELWRIGHTS AND WHEELWRIGHT SMITHS—ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS DEPOTS, HILSEA AND DEVONPORT—BASIS OF WAGES—PRACTICE OF ENGINEERING TRADE—CRAFT RATES—PRACTICE OF WAR OFFICE.**—The Trade Union Side of the Mis-

cellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. The Trade Union Side claimed 1d. per hour above the standard minimum rate paid to fitters in the establishment, or, alternatively, the minimum district rate as fixed for wheelwrights, etc., by the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board for the Vehicle Building Trade. *Decision.*—The claim has not been established. Issued 16th July, 1924. (952.)

**BOILER AND SHIP SCALERS—RIVER MERSEY—RATES OF PAY—ALLOWANCES.**—The Transport and General Workers' Union v. The Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation. *Decision.*—The Court issued new rates of pay and allowances to the men concerned. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 7th July, 1924. Issued 18th July, 1924. (953.)

**HYDRAULIC FITTERS, BIRMINGHAM—"EXCEPTIONALLY DIRTY" WORK—CONDITION 11 OF SCHEDULE F. TO DECISION NO. 723.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Decision.*—The men occasionally get exceptionally wet in the course of their work, arising from bursting of pipes, etc. The expression "exceptionally dirty" includes such a condition as exceptionally wet, and where a workman in the course of the work gets exceptionally wet he is entitled to an extra payment, the amount of such payment being determined, as directed by Condition 11, on a consideration of the merits. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the decision. Issued 18th July, 1924. (954.)

**WOMEN MACHINISTS, ROPERY WORKERS, SEAMSTRESSES AND LAUNDRY WORKERS—H.M. DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS—APPLICATION FOR INCREASE OF WAGES.**—The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. *Decision.*—The claim has not been established. Issued 21st July, 1924. (955.)

**PAINTERS' ASSISTANTS—H.M. DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS—APPLICATION FOR INCREASE OF BASIC RATE OF PAY.**—The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. *Decision.*—The general claim has not been established. It appears, however, that there is considerable variation in the nature of the work the men concerned are required to undertake, and the Court would recommend that the Admiralty should examine the cases of any men who are called upon to perform a substantial amount of the better class work—that is, work on which the painter and assistant-painter are interchangeable—with a view to such assistant painters being rated at an appropriate level within the existing range of rates. Any revision of rates resulting from the Decision should operate as from the beginning of the first full pay following its date. Issued 21st July, 1924. (956.)

**TAILORS, ROYAL AIR FORCE STORES DEPOT, KIDBROOKE—TAILORS ALTERING SURPLUS STORES—RATES OF PAY.**—The Trade Union Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. *Decision.*—The rates of pay of the men concerned shall be advanced by 2d. per hour. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 22nd July, 1924. (957.)

**ROPEWORKERS—ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS—APPLICATION FOR INCREASE OF BASIC RATE OF PAY.**—The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. *Decision.*—The basic rate of the men concerned shall be advanced by 1s. per week, effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 23rd July, 1924. (958.)

**CRANE DRIVERS, LOCO. DRIVERS, ETC.—H.M. DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS—APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN BASIC RATES OF PAY.**—The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. *Decision.*—The existing maximum of 44s. per week (apart from 10s. per week war bonus) should be continued. The Court also directed that the parties should meet in order to determine which of the classes of workpeople concerned could be taken out of the general description of skilled labourers, and what should be the appropriate rating of each of such classes, having regard to the varying degrees of skill required, and to the maintenance of the existing maximum rate. Issued 23rd July, 1924. (959.)

**MATES OF TUGS—ROYAL DOCKYARDS—APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN BASIC RATE OF PAY.**—The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. *Decision.*—As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision, the basic scale of pay for mates of tugs working under the Captain of the Dockyard, shall, instead of the present scale, be 6s. 3d. per day, rising, by triennial increments of 4d. per day, to 7s. 3d. per day. In addition, the war bonus of 17s. 6d. per week and allowances as heretofore, will continue to be paid. Issued 24th July, 1924. (960.)

**SHIPWRIGHTS—ALLOWANCES FOR DIRTY AND DANGEROUS WORK AT GOOLE—DECISION NO. 723, CLAUSE 11, SCHEDULE F.**—The Shipbuilders' and Shipwrights' Association v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Decision.*—The men concerned are from time to time employed on work which may be regarded as of an "exceptionally dirty character" within the meaning of Clause 11 of Schedule F, to Decision No. 723, and in order to avoid repeated questions arising as to the sums properly payable

under that Clause, the Court assess a general sum, and decide that the men concerned should receive an extra payment of 6d. per day, or part of a day, when working on repair work on board ship. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 28th July, 1924. (961.)

**LABOURERS—ARMY COUNCIL, ALDERSHOT—APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.**—The Trade Union Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. *Decision.*—The rate now paid should be increased to 45s. per week. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision. Issued 28th July, 1924. (962.)

**MORTAR GRINDER, LANCASTER—RATE OF PAY UNDER DECISION NO. 723.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The company have rated the man concerned as a Grade I. labourer. *Decision.*—The Court decide not to interfere with the present grading. Issued 31st July, 1924. (963.)

**DETERMINATION OF RATES.**—The Trade Union Side of the Metropolitan Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry v. The Metropolitan Water Board. In Decision No. 936, the Court referred the claim to the Metropolitan District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry, for consideration and settlement in the light of observations contained in the Decision. As no settlement was reached the Court were requested to determine the claim. After hearing the parties the Court issued a Decision with a schedule of rates for the various classes of workers. Issued 31st July, 1924. (964.)

**CHARGE HANDS AND BOILER EXAMINERS IN RUNNING SHEDS—RATES OF PAY.**—The Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Decision.*—A case has not been made out for interfering with the present rate of the leading hand; as regards the boiler examiners, as the work for which an allowance was paid previously to these workers is not now being performed by them, the claim for the renewal or continuance of the payment of such an allowance has not been established. Issued 31st July, 1924. (965.)

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

**LOCAL AUTHORITIES' ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFFS.**—The British Medical Association and the National Association of Local Government Officers v. The Bedfordshire County Council. *Difference:* Whether any, and if so what, reduction should be made in the remuneration paid to the members of the administrative, technical and clerical staffs of the Council. Arbitrator, Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. *Award:* It was held that no reduction should be made. Issued 14th July, 1924. (I.R. 872/2/1924.)

**SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS OR LABOURERS IN THE LONDON AREA, WALTHAM AND ENFIELD.**—The National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Workers' Union, the National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers, Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society and the Army Clothing Employees' Union v. the War Department. *Difference:* Claim made on behalf of members of the above named societies that those of their adult members who are working under the War Department as semi-skilled workers or as labourers in the London area, Waltham and Enfield, and whose rates of wages take into account the engineering war advances, shall have restored to them the last two 5s. 6d. cuts in those advances, less the amounts already received by reason of the special advances given, with effect from February of this year to those classes. It was further claimed that the award should take effect from the first full pay day in February. Board of Arbitration, Mr. Harold Morris, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. J. Gregorson (employers' representative), and Mr. Robert Williams (workpeople's representative). *Award:* 1. That the sum of 2s. 6d. in each of the said cuts of 5s. 6d., making a total of 5s., be restored, less the amounts already received by reason of the special advances given, with effect from February of this year. 2. That this award shall take effect from the first full pay day in February. Issued 29th July, 1924. (I.R. 217/9/1924.)

**BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.**—The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives v. Messrs. Gregg and Company, boot and slipper manufacturers of Manchester. *Difference:* To fix piece prices for certain operations in connection with the machining of uppers for shoes and slippers. Board of Arbitration, Mr. W. Addison Willis, C.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. Owen Parker, C.B.E. (employers' representative), and Mr. George Sedgewick, J.P. (workpeople's representative). *Award:* 1. That the piece-rates to be paid by Messrs. Gregg and Co. for the operations specified in the schedule shall be those stated in the said schedule. 2. That the piece-rates in the said schedule set forth are fixed with regard to the conditions at present prevailing in Messrs. Gregg and Co.'s factory, and generally in Manchester, namely, that the closing is done throughout by the operative and that the system of production there is different from that which obtains in other districts where agreed piece-work statements already exist. 3. That this award shall come into operation on and including the 1st day of August, 1924. Issued 25th July, 1924. (I.R. 628/3/1924.)

## AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

**CLAY WORKERS, NEAR BRISTOL.**—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Cattybrook Brick and Tile Co. *Difference:* Claim by the Union for increase of wages due to boys under 18 years of age under paragraph 5 (d) of Industrial Court Award No. 923. *Agreement:* It was agreed that putters down and the press boys shall receive an advance of 1s. 6d. per week and the pallet boys an advance of 2s. per week. Agreed 4th July, 1924. (I.R. 1219/1924.)

**GLASS WORKERS, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.**—Pressed Glass Makers' Society v. Messrs. Sowerby's Ellison Glass Works, Ltd. *Difference:* Claim by the Society that as piece-workers are paid solely on output there should be no restrictions as to the time worked within the limits of the particular shift times. *Agreement:* The firm agreed to allow piece-workers to leave work within the last hour of the shift provided that they had earned 16s. plus 25 per cent. bonus. Agreed 25th July, 1924. (I.R. 1303/1924.)

**ENGINEERS, HAVERFORDWEST.**—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. G. Llewellyn and Sons, dairy engineers. *Difference:* Claim by the Union for an increase in wages for piece-work. *Agreement:* The firm agreed to make piece-work prices equivalent to time rates. Agreed 3rd July, 1924. (I.R. 1152/1924.)

**TRANSPORT WORKERS, NEWBRIDGE, MON.**—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Lewis and James, Ltd. *Difference:* Claim by the Union for increased rates for mechanics, greasers and cleaners. *Agreement:* It was agreed that mechanics be paid 1s. 4d. per hour on a 48-hour week, overtime for the first two hours at time and a-quarter and time and a-half thereafter. Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight at double time. That greasers and cleaners be paid a flat rate of £3 per week of 56 hours. Overtime above 56 hours to be paid at time and a-quarter for the first two hours and time and a-half thereafter. Agreed 1st July, 1924. (I.R. 565/1924.)

**SHOP ASSISTANTS, LONDON.**—National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. The World's Stores, Bishopsgate, E.C. *Difference:* Claim by the Union for the reinstatement of an employee whose discharge was stated to be due to victimisation. *Agreement:* It was decided to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Union and to drop the idea of victimisation. Agreed 26th July, 1924. (I.R. 1354/1924.)

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### REGULATIONS.

#### Grocery and Provisions Trade.

The Trade Boards (Grocery and Provisions Trade, England and Wales) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1924, and the Trade Boards (Grocery and Provisions Trade, Scotland) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1924, referred to on page 189 of the May, 1924, issue of this Gazette, have been amended by Regulations\* dated July 28th, 1924, whereby Paragraph 13 of the original Regulations has been amplified in each case by the addition of a clause providing for voting by "sides" if at least three-quarters of either the representatives of employers or workers present request such procedure.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade.

The Trade Board established in Great Britain under and by virtue of the Trade Boards (Tailoring) Order, 1919, for the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade, is dissolved by the Minister of Labour (by virtue of his powers under paragraph 15 of the Regulations, dated 12th December, 1919, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade (Great Britain)), as from 1st October, 1924, and the aforementioned Regulations, dated 12th December, 1919, are revoked as from 1st October, 1924, by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour, and dated 6th August, 1924. By further Regulations separate Trade Boards are established as from 1st October, 1924, for the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade in England and Wales and Scotland.

The new Regulations may be cited as the Trade Boards (Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade, Great Britain) (Revocation) Regulations, 1924, the Trade Boards (Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade, England and Wales) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1924, and the Trade Boards (Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade, Scotland) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1924, respectively. Copies can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

\* S. R. & O., 1924, No. 789, and S. R. & O., 1924, No. 790/S. 60. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. each net.

## SPECIAL ORDERS.

## Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Trade.

The Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware) Order, 1924. Special Order, dated 6th August, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, altering the description of the Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware) Order, 1919.

Whereas the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, have been applied to the Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware Trade by the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware) Order, 1919;

And whereas it is provided by sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order;

And whereas the Minister of Labour is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware) Order, 1919, with a view to correcting the description of the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Order;

And whereas the Minister of Labour is further of opinion that it is desirable to vary the Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919, in so far as it may apply to any operations or processes specified in the Appendix to this Order;

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers in him vested, as before recited, does hereby make a Special Order that from and after the eleventh day of August, 1924, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):—

Article 1.—The description of the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware) Order, 1919, is hereby varied by the substitution thereof of the description set out in the Appendix to this Order.

Article 2.—The Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919, is hereby varied by the exclusion therefrom of any operations and processes comprised therein which may be included in the Appendix to this Order.

Article 3.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware) Order, 1924.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour, this sixth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

(Signed) H. J. WILSON, Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

## APPENDIX.

The Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware Trade, that is to say:—

- (1) the manufacture from metal in sheet or strip form by cold stamping or cold pressing of articles known in the trade as metal small wares;
- (2) the cutting, shearing, annealing and hardening of metal in an establishment in which the metal is used for such manufacture;
- (3) the covering of corset steels prior to capping or tipping in an establishment in which the steels are capped or tipped;
- (4) finishing (including dipping, nickeling, plating, tinning, japanning, stove-enamelling, lacquering, bronzing, colouring, painting, varnishing, barrelling, burnishing, grinding, planishing, polishing, and the capping, counting, lopping, studding, or tipping of corset busks or steels) and similar operations when done in conjunction with such manufacture;
- (5) viewing, inspecting, testing, sorting, boxing, carding, carrying, delivering, despatching, labelling, packaging, portering, warehousing, weighing and similar processes or operations when done in conjunction with such manufacture;
- (6) the assembling of the above-mentioned wares, or parts thereof, whether the things assembled are made inside or outside Great Britain; and
- (7) any process or operation which is included in the Button-making Trade, as defined for the purposes of the Trade Boards Acts, when carried on in an establishment mainly engaged in any of the processes or operations defined in the preceding paragraphs hereof;

Excluding:—

- (i) the production by the processes and operations defined in paragraphs (1) to (6) above of any article or part of any article in an establishment in which such article or part is incorporated with or fitted to any other article made in that establishment or part of any other article made in that establishment, unless

(a) such other article or part is wholly or mainly made by the processes or operations specified in paragraphs (1) to (4) above, or

(b) the establishment is mainly engaged in the processes or operations specified in paragraphs (1) to (7) above;

- (ii) any processes or operations included in the following Orders or any amendments or variations thereof:—

the Trade Boards (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order, 1919;

the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware) Order, 1915;

the Trade Boards (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1919;

the Trade Boards (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) Order, 1919;

the Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920;

- (iii) (a) the manufacture of articles known in the trade as real or imitation jewellery, and (b) the manufacture of any article or part of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of such jewellery;
- (iv) (a) the manufacture of steel and base metal pens and loose leaf metals, and (b) the manufacture of any article or part of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of such pens or metals;
- (v) (a) the manufacture of locks and latches (other than locks which are parts of fittings of bags or cases), and (b) the manufacture of any article or part of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of such locks and latches;
- (vi) the manufacture of any article or part of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any electrical machinery appliances, apparatus or accessories other than small electric light fittings;
- (vii) the manufacture of any article or part of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of cast iron hollow-ware;
- (viii) any operation done in an establishment mainly engaged in work known in the trade as the work of an establishment of an outplater to the trade;
- (ix) (a) the manufacture of the component parts of cycles, motor cars and motor cycles, and (b) the manufacture of any article or part of any article when made in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of cycles, motor cars or motor cycles, or of component parts of cycles, motor cars or motor cycles;
- (x) the manufacture of accessories or parts thereof primarily intended for use on motor cars;
- (xi) the manufacture of any article or part of any article known in the trade as electro plate and articles of similar character if manufactured of Britannia metal or nickel or similar white alloys;
- (xii) the manufacture of any article or part of any article from precious metals, or base metals covered when in sheet or strip form wholly or partially by any process or operation with precious metals;
- (xiii) the manufacture of any article or part of any article from wire, either round, flat or shaped;
- (xiv) the manufacture of lamps, medals, iron and steel hinges, harness furniture, driving chains, ammunition, domestic kitchen utensils or parts of such articles;
- (xv) processes or operations specified in paragraphs (1) to (6) above, when performed in an establishment mainly engaged in any process or operation which is included in the Button-making Trade as defined for the purposes of the Trade Boards Acts.

## Button-making Trade.

The Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1924. Special Order, dated 6th August, 1924, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, altering the description of the Button-making Trade contained in the Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919.

Whereas the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, have been applied to the Button-making Trade by the Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919;

And whereas it is provided by sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order;

And whereas by the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware) Order, 1924, the Minister of Labour varied the said Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919;

And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable further to vary the said Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919, with a view to correcting the description of the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Order;

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers in him vested, as before recited, does hereby make a Special Order that from and after the eleventh day of August, 1924, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):—

Article 1.—The description of the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919, is hereby varied by the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware) Order, 1924, is hereby further varied by the substitution thereof of the description set out in the Appendix to this Order.

Article 2.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1924.

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Labour this sixth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

(Signed) H. J. WILSON,  
Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

## APPENDIX.

The Button-making Trade, that is to say:—

The manufacture of buttons, button moulds, upholsterers' buttons or upholsterers' button-headed nails (excluding the shanks), from any material by the processes of cutting, sawing, stamping, pressing, turning, drilling, fancying, grinding, barrelling, polishing, japanning, lacquering, dyeing, colouring, painting, varnishing, sewing, crocheting, or the covering of button moulds, including:—

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ACCIDENTS.—Returns of accidents and casualties as reported by the several railway companies in Great Britain during the year ending 31st December, 1923. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) (See page 277.)

BUILDING DISPUTE.—Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning the dispute in the building industry, 1924. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2192: price 6d.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(1) Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1922. Part C. Trade unions. (S.O. publication: price 4s. 6d.) (2) Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1923. Part A. General report. (H.C. 62: price 2s.)

HOUSING.—Inter-departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's report for month of June, 1924. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 2180: price 6d.)

LABOUR STATISTICS.—Economic barometers. (Report submitted to the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.) Studies and Reports, Series N. (Statistics.) No. 5. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1924: price 1s. 3d.)

MINING.—(1) List of Parliamentary and other official publications relating to the mining industry, June, 1924. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication: price 2d.) (2) Safety in Mines Research Board. Second annual report, 1923. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication: price 9d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—(1) Provision of work for relief of unemployment. Memorandum. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2196: price 6d.) (See page 276.) (2) Unemployment Grants Committee. Third (interim) report of proceedings from 29th June, 1923, to 23rd June, 1924. Treasury. (S.O. publication: price 6d.) (See page 276.) (3) Unemployment in its national and international aspects. Report of a conference, organised by the League of Nations Union of Great Britain, and held in London, 25-27 March, 1924. Studies and Reports, Series C. (Unemployment.) No. 9. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1924: price 1s.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1924.

## ADMIRALTY.

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

Devonport: Creosoted Timber, etc.: Plymouth & Oreston Timber Co., Plymouth.—Forton, Gosport: Expanded Metal: The Expanded Metal Co., London, S.W.—Plymouth: Works—Quarters for Sick Berth Staff, R.N. Hospital: Wakeham Bros., Plymouth.—Portsmouth District: Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Priddy's Hard, Portsmouth: Creosoted Pitch Pine: W. Crundall & Co., Dover.—Lizard W/T Station: Additional Houses: Carkeek & Son, Redruth, Cornwall.—H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paint Materials: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Bars: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough.

## (Contract and Purchase Department).

Air Compressors: P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Ammeters and Voltmeters: Everett, Edgecombe & Co., Ltd., Hendon.—Boards: Westminster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Bolts, Forged Steel: Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Boots (Boys): Adams Bros., Raunds.—Boots, Half: Dorr & Jackson, Kettering; John Horrell & Son, Raunds; C. E. Nichols, Ltd., Raunds; Rodborough Boot Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Guildford; Owen Smith, Raunds; Stephen Walker, Wallgrave.—Braces and Pouches: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., Tottenham.—Brass and Copper Sheets, Bars, etc.: The British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.; The Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Vivian & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Williams, Foster & Co., & Pascoe Grenfell & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Canvas Sailcloth: Francis, Webster & Sons, Barroath.—Cast Iron Wedges: Alexander Foundry Co., Ltd., Barroath.—Cast Steel Liners: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Chain Cable: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Chain, Mooring and Gear: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney, Chester.—Coats, Waterproof: Green & Emanuel, Ltd., Manchester.—Compasses, Aircraft: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Dent & Co., & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, near Paisley; H. Hughes & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., London, S.E.—Conduit Fittings: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Barton & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; H. R. Bloor & Co., Birmingham; Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eureka Conduits & Fittings Co.,

Walsall.—Cooking Apparatus: Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Cranes, Steam Travelling: Cowan, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cranes, Electric Travelling: Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.—Cutlery (Ordinary): A. Boswell, Son & Naylor, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Templeborough.—Diesel Engine: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Dismounting Gear: Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—Drying Room, Continuous: Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., London.—Earthenware, Seamen's Plates: W. Adams & Sons, Tunstall; Bishop & Stonier, Ltd., Hanley; W. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Myott, Son & Co., Cobridge.—Earthenware, Miscellaneous: W. Adams & Sons, Tunstall; Bishop & Stonier, Ltd., Hanley; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Myott, Son & Co., Cobridge.—Electric Lamps: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Fearnought Jackets and Trousers: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Feed Apparatus, Automatic: Aster Engineering Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Feed Heaters: Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Felts and Sheets for Laundry Machines: Thos. Hardman & Sons, Ltd., Bury, Lancs; Jas. Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury, Lancs.—Flour: W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wingent & Kimmins, Ltd., Chatham.—Glasses, Lamp, Glass Shades, Illuminators, etc.: Ackroyd & Best, Ltd., Morley, near Leeds; Burtles, Tate, Ltd., Manchester; Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester; New English Glass Manufacturers, Ltd., Tipton; J. Price & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gunmetal Steam Cocks and Torpedo Fittings: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks.; Hayward, Taylor & Co., Ltd., London; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Notts.; C. S. Madan & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Ingots, New Lead: W. R. Locke, Lancaster & Co., London.—Jam, Strawberry: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; Lipton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Jib and Structure for Crane: Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Lathes: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, Glasgow.—Linoleum: The New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Hookey Hill, Manchester.—Machinery, Evaporating and Distilling: J. Kirkaldy, Ltd., Burnt Mill, Essex; Caird & Rayner, London, E.—Machinery and Feed Heaters: Caird & Rayner, London, E.—Machines, Gear Cutting: J. Holroyd & Company, Limited, Milnrow, Rochdale.—Machines, Hydraulic Joggling: Hugh Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Machines, Worm Wheel Cutting: J. Holroyd & Company, Ltd., Milnrow, Rochdale.—Manganese, Bronze Ingots: The Manganese Bronze & Brass Co.,



## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Works:** Aberdare Post Office, etc.—Erection: W. F. Drew, Ltd., Stroud. Asphalte Damp-courses: Ernest H. Bird, Bristol. Abertillery Post Office—Asphalte Damp-courses: Ernest H. Bird, Bristol. Accrington—Maintenance Work: J. W. Hodgson, Accrington. Barton-on-Humber—Alterations, etc., to Premises in Burgate: Stamp & Son, Barton-on-Humber. Bath Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Demolition Work, etc.: E. Chancellor & Sons, Bath. Birmingham Post Office Stores—Relaying Roadway: J. E. Harper & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Bognor Post Office, etc.—Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Bootle Employment Exchange—Alterations, etc.: Henry T. Collin & Son, Liverpool. Bury—Maintenance Work: Chesters & Co., Bury. Colwyn Bay Post Office, etc.—Erection: William Bowers & Co., Hereford. Dartford Employment Exchange—Erection: Fred. & T. Thorne, London, E. Glasgow, Bridgeton Employment Exchange—Erection: John McDonald (Contractors), Ltd., Glasgow. Hoyle Post Office, etc.—Portland Stonework: Walter Davis, Hereford. Kirkcaldy Telephone Exchange—Glazing: John Haxton & Co., Kirkcaldy. Joinery: Rodger & Grieve, Kirkcaldy. Painting: Tait & Jeffries, Kirkcaldy. Plumbing: H. Hutchison & Sons, Kirkcaldy. Structural Steelwork: Anderson, Brown & Co., Ltd., Leith. Llangefni Post Office—Erection: William Griffith, Anglesey. Longton Telephone Exchange—Erection: Tompkinson & Bettelley, Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle (Staffs.) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Stephen Heath & Son, Newcastle (Staffs.). Newport (Mon.) Telephone Repeater Station—Plumbing: Beaven & Sons, Ltd., Newport (Mon.). Newquay—Erection of Coastguard Cottages: Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth. Palmers Green Telephone Exchange—Plumbing: T. B. Cochrane, London, N. Roof Filling: Stirling & Johnson, Ltd., London, W.C. Rampton State Institution—Extensions, etc.: Bernard Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough. Sheffield, Attercliffe Employment Exchange—Alterations, etc.: Abbott & Bannister, Ltd., Sheffield. Sheffield, Sharrow Telephone Exchange—Erection: Thos. Wilkinson & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Sheffield. Shrewsbury Station Sorting Office—Extension of Roof: William Bowers & Co., Hereford. South Kensington—Erection of "Western" Telephone Exchange: Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Stoke-on-Trent Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. Thomas & Son, Hanley. Asphalte Damp-courses: The Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Constructional Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Teddington, National Physical Laboratory—Erection of High Voltage Laboratory: Chessums, Ltd., London, N. Tilbury Telephone Exchange—Glazing: Smith & Owen, Beckenham. Whitley Bay Post Office, etc.—Plastering: Peter Harle, Sunderland. Wimbledon, Merton Road Employment Exchange—Erection: John Alfred Hunt (Hoddesdon), Ltd., Hoddesdon. Fencing: H. J. Ford, London, N.W. Slating: J. J. Etridge, Jr., Ltd., London, E. Tar Paving: A. C. W. Hobman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Painting:** James Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W.; Dillway & Co., London, W.; Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Miscellaneous:** Benches and Racks: W. B. & F. T. Archer, Birmingham. Cabinets (Card Index): Thomas Bradford & Co., Manchester. Casements (Steel), etc.: Williams & Williams, Ltd., Chester. Clocks (Bracket): F. W. Elliott, Ltd., London, E.C. Clothing: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; G. & A. Miller, London, S.E. Cloths (Sponge): Charles E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Fire Extinguishers, etc.: Mather & Platt, Ltd., London, S.W. Flannels (House): Wm. Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Cleckheaton. Furniture: Kingfisher, Ltd., West Bromwich; L. Paris, London, E.C.; J. Read, High Wycombe; Simpson & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton; John Walsh, Ltd., Sheffield. Presses (Stores): Thomas Bradford & Co., Manchester; Robert Young's Construction Co., Ltd., London, N. Road Materials: Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Rugs: Brintons, Ltd., Kidderminster; Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster. James Templeton & Co., London, E.C. Sash Line, etc.: Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester; The Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C. Tricycles (Rotary-driven): Frank Hough (Southport), Ltd., Southport. Window Blind Work: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Apparatus:** Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Axleboxes:** The Patent Axlebox & Foundry Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Boiler Tubes:** The Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—**Boiler:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boots:** S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants.—**Brake Spares:** The Consolidated Brake & Engineering Co., London, S.W.—**Buoy:** The Gas Accumulator Co., Brentford, Middlesex.—**Capes:** Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carriages:** The Midland Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Washwood Heath, Birmingham.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C.; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Clothing:** T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Cloth:** J. Dickinson & Co., London, E.C.; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley, Leeds.—**Compressed Air Outfit, Portable:** Ingersoll, Rand & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Concrete Mixers:** The Ransome Machinery Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cotton Wool:** Vernon & Co., Preston.—**Cranes:** Grafton & Co., Bedford.—**Dressings:** Vernon & Co., Preston.—**Drill:** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Manchester; Hampson, Hughes & Co., Manchester; E. Spinner &

Co., Manchester.—**Drugs:** Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—**Electric Lighting Plant:** The Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Envelopes:** E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., Bristol.—**Equipment:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fencing and Gates:** Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.—**Fishplates:** Bolekow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Flannel:** J. Haxby, London, N.; J. Bradbury & Co., Ltd., near Oldham, Yorks; J. Schofield & Son, Rochdale.—**Furniture:** J. Daymond & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Generating Plant:** Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, near Stockport.—**Jerseys:** D. Payne & Son, Hinckley.—**Light Railway Track:** Light Railways, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lint:** Vernon & Co., Preston.—**Lorries:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Lorries, etc.:** The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—**Lorries, Chassis and Spares:** Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—**Locomotive Engines and Tenders:** The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.—**Locomotive Parts:** The Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Motor Trailer Pumps and Accessories:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Neokharsivan:** Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—**Novarsenobillon:** May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oil:** F. & A. Swanzy, Ltd., London, W.C.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.; Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—**Oleum Ricini:** Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Paper:** North of Ireland Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Petrol Engines:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Walton, Peterborough.—**Pipes:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—**Pipes, Sockets, etc., Galvanised:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pipes, Cast Iron, etc.:** Cochran & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.—**Planing Machine:** The Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Pump, Centrifugal:** Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Puttees:** Fox Bros. & Co., Wellington, Somerset.—**Railway Track:** The United Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Road Rollers:** Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester; Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Roofing Felt:** D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Running Shed:** Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**School Materials:** Philip & Tacey, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Serge:** J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; T. & J. Tinker, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; Fox Bros. & Co., Wellington, Somerset.—**Serum:** The Lister Institute, London, S.W.—**Sheets, Galvanised Corrugated:** The Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—**Shirts:** Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; Midland Mfg. Co., Ardwick; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Sleeper Bolts and Clips:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London, E.C.—**Sleepers and Keys:** Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steam Tug:** Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.—**Steel Rails and Fishplates:** F. Theakston, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steel Plates, etc.:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Frames for Bungalows:** H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Steelwork:** The Brandon Bridge Building Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Stone Crushers:** Robey & Co., Lincoln.—**Stoves:** The Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Stoves, Locks, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Tablet Instruments:** Tyer & Co., London, E.—**Tank, Cast Iron Octagonal:** The Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire.—**Tar Spraying Machines:** The Phoenix Engg. Co., Ltd., Chard.—**Telegraph Instruments, Poles, Material, etc.:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephones, etc.:** The British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., London, W.C.—**Textile Fabrics:** Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Timber:** C. Lear & Co., London, E.C.—**Train Lighting Spares:** The Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Typewriters and Ribbons:** Remington Typewriter Co., London, E.C.—**Types:** R. H. Stevens & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tyres:** Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Sheffield.—**Wagons:** The Metropolitan Carr. Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wheels, etc.:** Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, N.B.—**Wireless Apparatus:** Marconi's Wireless Tele. Co., London, W.C.; Radio Communication Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Woodworking Machinery:** T. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

**Accoutrements, 1924-5, Supply of:** W. Jenkinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cloth, 1924, Supply of:** Elworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.—**Coal and Coke, 1924-25, Supply of:** J. H. Beattie & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Charrington, Gardner, Locket & Co., London, E.C.; C. L. Kinneir & Co., London, N.W.; Spencer, Whatley, Ltd., London, W.; E. A. Shadrack, London, E.; Thorpe, Head & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Saddlery, 1924-25, Supply of:** Eldrid, Ottaway & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Waste Paper, 1924-25, Purchase of:** A. Jacob & Co., London, S.E.

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

**Gauging Rods:** Dring & Fage, London, S.E.—**Overall Clothing:** D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.

## NOTICE.

The price of the "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" is 6d. The annual subscription (post free) is 7s. 6d.

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

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY WYMAN & SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.