

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 74 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, slk, 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, dressmaking, 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 $\pounds 53,000$ in the weekly fulltime wages of 820,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate increase of $\pounds 21,000$ 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 1½ to 3½ per cent. on mirrent rates. Under the operation of cost-of-living diding scales there was a reduction of 1s. a week in the wages of a considerable number of railway servants and eductions of varying amounts in those of workpeople imployed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., rades in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland. Other mportant groups of workpeople whose wages were reluced in July included iron miners and blastfurnacemen to Cleveland and Cumberland, coal tippers at various Ports in England and Scotland, and workpeople emloyed in the non-trading services of local authorities in ancashire, Cheshire and the West Midlands. There ere also reductions, under cost-of-living scales, in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for 'orkpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing, aper 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 $1\frac{1}{3}$ 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

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 prewar standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, in making the calculations, the changes in the prices of the various items included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of 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. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1924.

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

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 Parlia-

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 le 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.

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 dis-qualification 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 em-ployers where the stoppage takes place, or of a national agree-ment, to either of which the employers and employees are contracting parties." Boys and Girls under 16.—The Bill, in its original form, pro-posed to make boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16

posed 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

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

ployed. 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. 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 hereons has been struck out

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.

on night work. In connection with this Act, the Government Actuary sub-mitted 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 Govern A MEMORANDUM⁺ has been issued giving particulars of Govern-ment 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

* Cmd. 2170. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. † Cmd. 2196. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 6d. net.

cent. of the wages cost, amounted to £2,954,968, in respect of schemes estimated to cost £14,352,471. 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 Un-employment Grants Committee will be found in the imme-diately 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, esti-mated 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 approxi-mately £1,750,000.

Trade Facilities Guaranteed Schemes.*-The maximum con-tingent 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 ... Additional guarantees in period 10th November, 1923, to 31st May, 1924, which Treasury have stated their willingness to give £38,205,645

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 sub-mitted 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 vears.

Since December, 1920, the Committee have dealt with nearly Since December, 1920, the Committee have dealt with hearly 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 $\pounds 60,000,000$, 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 unem-ployment 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 unem-ployment 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, $87\frac{1}{2}$) 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 The policy and procedure of the Committee have been modified 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 the³April, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE, page 119. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. See Second Interim Report, a summary of which appe 3, issue of this GAZETTE, page 277. nary of which appeared in the August, are revenue producing or not; improved terms for revenue-pro-ducing 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 apidly. Grants applicable to an expenditure of £1,946,494, in espect of work of a total value of £2,020,642, have been made, overing 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.)

A	11	10	ur	IT	of	11	20
						1.0	

m-revenue-producing:-			* L	
			£	
Roads and footpaths			14,135,834	
Sewers and sewage disposal	1107-123	1.	10,697,926	
Parks and recreation grounds			2,070,500	
Water (Scottish)			1,865,746	
Public institutions	1011-7		959,335	
Sea defence	12 11 19		839,203	
Sanitation			94,718	
Miscellaneous			747 447	
Total, non-revenue-producing	g		31,006,705	
venue-producing :			C. M. Mall	
Electricity undertakings			4,493,530	
Gas undertakings			769,301	
Water undertakings				
Tramwowe	····· +		3,174,975	
Cemeteries	••••		2,706,183	
Tennis courts howling groons			245,747	

Total, revenue-producing 17,161,546

Conveniences

Miscellaneous

Land development

Docks

Total, all loan schemes 48,168,251+

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

-Schemes on the Basis of 60 Per Cent. of the Wages Cost. (December, 1920, to June, 1924.)

Financial Limit of Grant.

176,047 4,433,991

225,115

478.263

					£
Roads					1,268,106
Parks, recreation	ground	s, ceme	eteries	- 2 2	1,004,926
Gas, water, sewen	s and	sewage	e disp	osal	661,710
Tramways	2612				311,300
Docks, harbours.	quays	9.1. 72	5li)		260,605
Painting	·	S	1.1. 4		252,181
Land reclamation	· · · · · ·	augus and			96,790
Public institutions		10			78,154
Electricity			A 443	S	57,296
Miscellaneous		1.0.0 × 1	0.00	s	50,175
the stands and all the					

Total 4.041.243±

The corresponding total for the period from December, 1920, June, 1923, was £3,321,399. The total estimated cost of all e schemes approved for grants on a wages basis up to June, 24, was £14,386,225.

orks for Spring and Summer, 1924, and Proposals for Winter, 1924-5.

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

es Second Interim Report, a summary of which appeared in the August, Issue of this GAZETTE, page 277. addition, conditional approval has been given, or commitments entered a respect of further sums amounting to £996,572. The grants earned in respect of these schemes will, in all probability, not 13,550,000.

value of $\pounds 2,900,951$, have been approved during this period; and other schemes to the number of 114. The total estimated cost of these 114 schemes was $\pounds 237,494$, and the maximum grants

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 con-sideration 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 Com-mittee have also recently is used a further Cimenter to have mittee 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.

1925. 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.

diaday ye black desiners at all	1923.		1922.		
n policiente se la segura tora	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Accidents to trains, rolling stock, and	R. S. Shine	1309319129			
permanent way :	10 1 23100 3	1008 200		E 01 904 14	
Passengers	3	449	5	406	
Railway and contractors' servants	9	105	4	83	
Other persons	7	12	12	30	
Accidents caused by movement of		1 2 2 7 2	A REAL PROPERTY OF		
railway vehicles, exclusive of accidents	Sugar .	L'astron di		12 10 12 10 10	
to trains, etc. :	the world	with the state		and and in the second	
Passengers	66	2,262	73	1,870	
Railway and contractors' servants	201	3,491	203	2,864	
Other persons	382	189	364	184	
Accidents on railway premises not con	CINE C	22112 6		1	
nected with the movement of railway	in the survey.	and a state		Provide States	
vehicles :		and the second		Contraction of	
Passengers	9	727	7	571	
Railway and contractors' servants	38	15,467	33	13,021	
Other persons	28	538	27	433	
	-	and a second			
	and the second second	The state of the s	17 . A. 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	and the set	
All Accidents	743	23,240	728	19,462	

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

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 shunt-ing operations; 57 were killed and 83 were injured while work-ing 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 move-

185 committed suicide. The principal classes of accidents not connected with the move-ment 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 Accident		ment " Other Accident		Total.	
Ingine drivers and	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Ingine drivers and motormen . . . Viremen . . . Ingine cleaners . . .	$\begin{array}{c}14\\13\\3\end{array}$	$374 \\ 563 \\ 92$	4	764 1,007 778	$\begin{array}{c}18\\13\\3\end{array}$	$1,138 \\ 1,570 \\ 870$		
uards (goods and mineral) and brakes- men	$\begin{array}{c}24\\5\\21\\2\\-\end{array}$	601 182 819 15 27		$349 \\ 2,589 \\ 282 \\ 521 \\ 855$	$\begin{array}{c} 24\\ 6\\ 21\\ 3\\\end{array}$	$950 \\ 2,771 \\ 1,101 \\ 536 \\ 882$		
arriage cleaners arters and vanguards abourers lechanics and artisans ermanent-way men orters (passenger) ignalmen ll other classes	$3 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 69 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 27$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5 \\ 56 \\ 54 \\ 171 \\ 99 \\ 31 \\ 493 \\ \end{array} $		283 377 913 958 3,019 847 260 1,610	4 9 14 81 9 7 32	$\begin{array}{c} 293\\ 382\\ 969\\ 1,012\\ 3,190\\ 946\\ 291\\ 2,103\end{array}$		
Fotal, railway servants	209	3,592	36	15,412	245	19,004		
Contractors' servants	1-	4	2	55	3	59		
Totals 1923 1922	210 207	3,596 2,947	38 <i>33</i>	15,467 <i>13,021</i>	248 240	19,063 15,968		

* 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 brakesmen; lampmen; permanent way men; points-men; shunters, yardsmen, etc.; and signal fitters and telegraph wiremen. The highest rates for all accidents (fatal and non-fatal combined) were those for goods porters (124 per thousand), loaders and sheeters (102 per thousand), horse drivers, shunting, (79 per thousand), engine cleaners (68 per thousand), shunters, yardsmen, etc. (62 per thousand), goods guards and brakesmen (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

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.

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

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

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 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 accord to the curveres actually in payable.

of the subsidy, having regard to the expenses actually incurred and likely to be 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 neigh-bourhood 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 else-where, unless special consent of the Minister is obtained. Sub-section 1 of Section 10 prohibits the Minister from im-posing 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 autho-

the Minister to penalise, by reducing the subsidy, a local autho-rity 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 (Regu-lation) Act, 1924. It does not apply to Scotland or to Northern Ireland

The Act requires the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to 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 agri-cultural 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. 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.

HOURS OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT BILL

A "BILL to Limit the Hours of Work in Industrial Under. takings" in Great Britain was introduced in the House 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 meet-ing 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 undowthings

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 circum stances was described in last month's issue of this GAZETT (pages 237-8). After the issue of the Report of the Court of Inquiry

After the issue of the Report of the Court of Inquiry th 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 organis-tions of employers and operatives, together with representative 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 sui committee was appointed to consider further the whole position The sub-committee met on August 12th, 13th and 14th. Neg-tiations were still proceeding at the time of going to press. iations were still proceeding at the time of going to press.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUN-CILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECON-STRUCTION 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

was discussed, and a sub-committee was appointed to induite 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 Com-mittee for detailed examination. The National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authoritie' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) considered an applica-tion by the Trade Union side of the Lancashire and Cheshire Provincial Council for an advance in basic rates. The Com-mittee reached the conclusion that the super-cit 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

deals exhaustively with all the points raised, and, broadly, findings are that the manufacturers' claim to a 10 per cent. re tion has not been sustained. Some advances have been gra to operatives.

A discussion of the wages problem at the meeting of the Ch A discussion of the wages problem at the meeting of the Chall Sectional Council of the Quarrying Joint Industrial Council die not result in an agreement being reached. The Secretary was in structed to notify the National Quarrying Joint Industria Council of the deadlock, and it was agreed that the current wages agreement should continue to run, any settlement subse-quently 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.

dealt with a claim from the Trade Union side for an increase time-rates and a corresponding increase on piece-work prices After some discussion it was agreed by the employers to call 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 Compoun Cake Manufacturing Industry Joint Industrial Council an apple

August, 1924. August, 1924

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. Recom-mendations 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. 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 25 per cent. For un-skilled labour "real" earnings per week to se 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. reached

The proportion of the total expenditure on wages and salaries^{*} to the total expenses (including taxes), which was $52\cdot5$ per cent. in 1914, rose to $57\cdot3$ in 1918. Thereafter it fell year by year to $51\cdot4$ per cent. in 1922, the latest year for which complete figures are available. It is stated, however, that pre-liminary calculations for 1923 (when an extensive maintenance programme was being carried out) show a proportion of 56 per cent. as reached. The Joint Industrial Council for the *Glove-Making Industry* iscussed payment for overtime, the question of skilled workers and apprentices in the trade, payment for holidays, and the eneral state of the trade in the country. The National Joint Industrial Council for the *Electricity upply Industry*, at a meeting held on the 27th June, decided, a view of an application for a general increase in wages which being dealt with, to suspend the operation of a reduction due wher the Sliding Scale Agreement until after the pext meeting per cent.

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 In-dustry* received an application for an increase of wages. The Council agreed to appoint a Special Joint Committee to con-sider 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 indepen-tent 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 whiches and to show that of a council this Joint Body 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, com-pared 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.

ecided to make representations to the Ministry of Transport ith regard to lights on vehicles and to ask that a deputation light 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, 5,391 men have terminated training.

NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL)

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

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

HE most recent of the series of "Research Reports,"* issued y the National Industrial Conference Board, consists of a 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 pub-lished wages statistics of the Inter-State Commerce Commis-sion. 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 timé 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 1,31,676 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. **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 ap-pointed a Committee to enquire into the question of the organi-sation of public relief works as a means of preventing unem-ployment. The principal matters which are to be the subject of the enquire are as follows of the enquiry are as follows :---

e investigation has shown that the average hourly earnings ll wage-earners in the railway service during the first quarter 1924 amounted to 60 cents, as compared with 25.4 cents in 4, an increase of 136 per cent.

he average weekly earnings at the two periods were found be respectively 29.73 dollars and 15.17 dollars, an increase of per cent. The fact that weekly earnings increased less than rly earnings is due to the reduction of the average work-week from 59.7 to 49.6 hours. Then allowance is made for the higher cost of living in 1924, a found that " real" arrings per week in the first events.

is found that "real" earnings per week in the first quarter 1924 were 20 per cent. greater than in 1914.

Wages, Hours and Employment of Railroad Workers: Research Report mber 70. National Industrial Conference Board, New York. (Published ue, 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 of 4006 hours earners were on the first of the second these of 1926 and the second 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 manufac-turing industries in the last quarter of 1923 (the latest period for which data are available) was 48.1 hours.

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 dif-ference 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

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 earn-ings during part of 1923, the weekly earnings of the manufac-turing wage-earners nearly equalled those of the railway wage-earners.

(1) On what occasions should the State intervene for the alle-viation of employment? (2) In what way should such interven-tion 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 proporton of that spent on wages. *t Wages, Hours and Employment in American Manufacturing Industries, July*, 1914—*January*, 1924; *Research Report Number* 69. National Industrial Conference Board, New York.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A REPORT* has been issued by the Government of Bombay Labour Office containing the results of an inquiry into the annual changes in agricultural wages throughout the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, from 1900 to 1922,⁺ especially from the year

including Sind, from 1900 to 1922,7 especially from the year 1913. For the purpose of the inquiry, agricultural labour was classified in three main groups :--(1) field labour, representing labour of a casual nature, which includes ploughmen, reapers, sowers, weeders and transplanters; (2) ordinary labour, which includes a whole class of labour intermediate between the skilled artisan and the agricultural labourer; and (3) skilled labour, *i.e.*, the village carpenter, blacksmith, mason and leather worker. The numbers of persons engaged in agriculture (including field labourers) were 5,952,000 in 1911 and 5,090,000 in 1921; the numbers of field labourers in these years were respectively 2,531,000 and 1,606,000; those of ordinary labourers, 472,000 and 535,000; of skilled labourers, 161,000 and 157,000; and of factory workers, 237,000 and 353,000. The total population of the Presi-dency, including the Native States, was 27.1 millions in 1911 and 26.8 millions in 1921, a decrease of one per cent. The average daily wages, in annas and pies, received by the three classes of agricultural labour in 1900, 1913 and 1922, are given in the following Table :--

	Average Daily Wages.								
Class of Worker.	U	rban Area	ıs.	Rural Areas.					
	1900	1913	1922	1900	1913	1922			
Field labourers	A. P. 3 -	A. P. 4 9	A. P. 9 -	A. P. 2 6	A. P. 4 3	A. P. 7 3			
Ordinary labourers	4 3	6 3	12 -	3 -	5 3	8 6			
Skilled labourers	10 9	13 9	26 9	9 -	11 9	21 -			

Real wages, *i.e.*, wages as measured by purchasing power, had increased for all classes of labour in 1922, as compared with 1900, as will be seen from the following Table :--

		Index Numbers of Real Wages (July, 1914 = 100).								
Year.		Urban Ar	eas.	a sports	Rural Area	s.				
	Field labour	Ordinary labour.	Skilled labour.	Field labour.	Ordinary labour.	Skilled labour.				
1900	70	79	88	65	64	88				
1921	102	110	104	90	84	98				
1922	105	112	109	94	91	102				

Enquiries were also made regarding the hours of work of agricultural labourers throughout the Presidency, with the general result that, as compared with those prevailing ten years ago, working hours are considerably less. An eight hour day appears to be fairly common. The increase in material prosperity evidenced by the foregoing facts and figures is to be attributed partly to a comparative scarcity of labour brought about by famine and the great influenza epidemic of 1918. There are to-day more fields for employment in the Presidency than there were ten years ago, and better wages can be earned in industrial enterprises and the big cities.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN POLAND.‡

WORKING hours in industrial establishments in Poland are re stricted to 8 per day or 46 per week (*i.e.*, 6 on Saturdays) under the Act of 18th December, 1919. The critical position of the metal, mining and engineering industries in Polish Upper Silesia since the beginning of the present year led the Government to since the beginning of the present year led the Government to appoint a commission of enquiry, one of whose recommendations was that a 10-hour day should be introduced in the iron, lead and zinc industries. In accordance with this proposal the Polish Government has now published a decree authorising, as a tem-porary measure, the introduction of a working day of 10 hours for persons employed in iron and lead foundries. (Provision for such extension under special circumstances is made in the Act of 1010.) of 1919.

of 1919.) The Polish Minister of Labour informed H.M. Commercial Secretary at Warsaw that the principal reason for this step was the adoption of the 10-hour day in German Upper Silesia. It is not contemplated to extend the 10-hour day to other industries, but the Government intend in the autumn to bring in a Bill extending the legal working hours generally from 46 to 48 per work

Report on an Enquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency.
 By G. Findlay Shirras, Director of the Labour Office Government of Bombay.
 Bombay, 1924. Price Rs. 2-9-0.
 † Wages in 1923 will be dealt with in a subsequent volume.
 ‡ Despatch from H.M. Representative at Warsaw, dated 22nd July.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN SWEDEN, 1913-23. IN October, 1918, the Swedish Department for Social Affairs began an investigation into wages in various industries for the purpose of ascertaining what increase had taken place during the war period. This has been continued annually, the results being published in *Sociala Meddelanden*, the journal of the above De-partment. The field of observation was subsequently widened until all groups of wage and salary earners are now included, with the exception of those employed in agriculture and forestry, domestic service and hotel and restaurant service, as to which separate enquiries are made periodically. The following par-ticulars, which, as regards the year 1923, are of a preliminary nature, are extracted from the issue of the *Meddelanden* for June last. They are based on information supplied by employers, and relate to two groups of workers : (a) non-manual or salaried employees, such as technical or office staffs and shop assistants, and (b) wage-earners in manufacturing industries, transport, com-munication and commerce. WAGES AND SALARIES IN SWEDEN, 1913-23

and (b) wage-earners in manufacturing industries, transport, com-munication and commerce. The first of the two Tables below, based on returns relating to 36,078 non-manual workers, shows the average salaries paid in 1913, 1921 (in which year salaries reached their highest level) and 1923, and the percentage rise since 1913 :--

and to threat set and the formation	Average yearly salary.			Increase as compared with 1913.		
ray or the second states and the second s	1913.	1921.	1923.	1921.	1923.	
	Kronor.	Kronor.	Kronor.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Technical Staff : Men Women Both sexes	$3,131 \\ 1,204 \\ 3,025$	6,716 2,981 6,584	5,721 2,958 5,630	115 148 118	83 146 86	
Office Staff : Men Women Both sexes	$2,309 \\ 1,257 \\ 2,064$	5,417 3,300 4,807	4,570 2,869 4,039	135 163 133	98 128 96	
Shop Assistants : Men Women Both sexes	1,314 881 1,163	3,495 2,455 2,937	3,006 2,165 2,543	166 179 153	129 146 119	
Total : Men Women Both sexes	2,346 1,135 2,049	5,625 3,085 4,950	4,659 2,654 4,043	140 172 142	99 134 97	

From the above it appears that salaries of non-manual workers in 1923 were 97 per cent. higher than in 1913. The greatest relative increase in any one group (119 per cent.) took place among shop assistants; clerical staffs came next with 96 per cent.; while technical employees gained least advantage—86 per cent. In all three groups the increase was greater for women than for men than for men

than for men. The next Table, which relates to the average earnings of manual workers, is based on returns covering 146,800 persons. A distinction is here made between those employed at estab-lishments working throughout the entire year and those employed in establishments which worked not less than 250 days during the year. Eighty-four per cent. of all the workpeople included were employed in the latter group of establishments.

were emplo	oyea in	the la	tter gr	oup ou	L estab	insumen	us.	and the second	
		erage yea earnings		Incre 1913–1		Average earni			
	Second Second	19	23.	1910-1	1020.		-	In- crease	
	1913.	Esta	blishmen	ts worl	ring	1913.	1913. 1923.		
	. 1913.	All the year round.	Not less than 250 days.	All the year round.	250	1010.	1020.	1923.	
	Kronor.	Kronor.	Kronor.		Per	Kronor.	Kronor.	Per cent.	
Men over 18 Women ,, Juveniles	$1,241 \\ 651 \\ 485$	2,527 1,501 931	2,673 1,526 951	cent. 104 131 92	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.}\\ 115\\ 134\\ 96 \end{array}$	$4.32 \\ 2.34 \\ 1.76$	9·24 5·55 3·61	$ \begin{array}{c} 114\\ 137\\ 105 \end{array} $	
Total	1,093	2,272	2,375	108	117	3.83	8.35	118	
Sex not stated	1,079	1,855	1,874	72	74	3.72	*		
All workers combined	1,091	2,264	2,363	108	117	3-82	8-35	119	

It thus appears that average yearly earnings per worker in undertakings working throughout the year 1923 increased by 108 per cent. as compared with 1913, while those of the workers, in per cent. as compared with 1913, while those of the workers in establishments which were active for at least 250 days in the year rose by 117 per cent. The earnings of women in this class, as with the salaried staffs, showed a larger proportionate increase than those of men during the same period. The above figures relate to changes in the level of money wages only. When allowance is made for the rise in the cost of living, which was 77 per cent. higher in 1923 than in 1913, it is found that *real* wages in 1923 were higher than in 1913 in approximately the following proportions :--*Percentage*

Percentage Increa

- Von-manual workers (both sexes) : yearly salary 11 Manual workers :---
- Yearly earnings in establishments working all the vear
- Yearly earnings in establishments working not less than 250 days 23 Daily earnings 24
- * Information not available

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

mmary: Average Ind	creases	since	July,	1914.
All Items included			7	1 %
Food only			64	1%

FOOD.

BETWEEN 1st July and 1st August there were advances in the prices of flour and bread in the majority of towns, the average retail prices increasing by between $\frac{1}{2}d$. and $\frac{3}{4}d$. per $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of flour and per 4 lbs. of bread. The average price of butter rose by about $\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., and that of eggs by over $\frac{1}{4}d$. each. These and other less important increases in prices were largely offset by a heavy fall in the prices of potatoes, but, as a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics rose to over the per cent, at 1st August as compared with about 62 per 64 per cent. at 1st August, as compared with about 62 per at 1st July.

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Aug., 1924, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st July, 1924.	1st Aug., 1924.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1924.
Beef, British— Bibs	s. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 5 ² 0 10	s. d. 1 5 2 0 10	s. d. + 0 7 ³ + 0 3 ¹ / ₂	s. d.
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 41 0 101	0 10 0 5ł	0 10 0 51	$+ 0 2\frac{3}{12}$ + 0 0 $\frac{1}{12}$ + 0 9 $\frac{3}{12}$	= + 0 01
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast	0 6 ¹ / ₂ 0 6 ¹ / ₂ 0 4	$ \begin{array}{c} \bar{0} & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 0\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	1 81 0 111 1 01 0 51	$+ 0 4\frac{3}{4} + 0 5\frac{1}{4} + 0 1\frac{1}{4}$	
Bacon (streaky)* Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Ita	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 41 1 31 1 31	1 4 ¹ / ₁ 1 4 ¹ / ₁ 2 3 ¹ / ₁ 3 ¹ /	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 6\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2} \\ + + 0 & 9\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4} \\ + + 0 & 2\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 \\ - & - \end{array}$
Buter— Fresh Salt Messet Margarine Kgg (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2287 1 2288 0 7 1484 0 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 9^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ + & 0 & 9 & 9 \\ + & + & 0 & 0 & 4^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ + & - & + & 0 & 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ - & - & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$

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

	1st Aug	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Aug., 1924, as compared with July, 1914.					
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	sponding figure for 1st July, 1924.			
ef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Ribs Thin Flank Chilled or Frozen—	82 52	76 52	79 52	78 49			
Ribs Thin Flank ton British—	39 9	39 15	39 12	38 12			
Legs Breast ton, Frozen—	94 75	94 69	94 72	93 71			
Legs Breast on (streaky)*	80 23 49 111	$74 \\ 28 \\ 45 \\ 92$	77 25 47 101	$77 \\ 26 \\ 45 \\ 102$			
d	$53 \\ 61 \\ 46 \\ 132 \\ 52$	57 58 51 118	$55 \\ 60 \\ 48 \\ 125 \\ co$	43 50 46 125			
ter Fresh	56 64 64	63 66 63	60 65 64	58 54 53			
eset garine S (fresh)	$-50 \\ -574$	$-{52 \over 7}{67}$	$-{51 \atop -{6 \atop 71}}$	$-{}^{49}_{6}_{42}$			
above articles of Food)	133	112	122	199			
(Weighted Percentage Increase).	65	62	64	62			

in a locality, the returns quote the price ⁸ kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price kind locally representative. escription of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of

December

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st August, 1924, was approxi-mately 47 per cent. Of the total increase, about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges, and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

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

In the *fuel and light* group the average retail price of coal at 1st August remained at about 95 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent., and that of candles about 80 per cent. above the pre-war level. The prices of lamp oil and matches showed no appreciable change between 1st July and 1st August. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st August, as com-pared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st August is approximately 71 per cent.* over the pre-war level, as compared with 70 per cent. a month earlier.

pre-war level, as compared with 70 per cent. a month earlier. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken for 1924 as for 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE : 1915 TO 1924.

	(100	a, rei	nt, cl	othing,	iuel a	na II	gnt,	&c.)		
Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
anuary ebruary larch pril lay une	$10-15 \\ 15 \\ 15-20 \\ 15-20 \\ 20 \\ 25$	$35 \\ 35-40 \\ 35-40 \\ 40-45$	70-75	90 90-95 95-100	$120 \\ 120 \\ 115 \\ 110 \\ 105 \\ 105$	$125 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 132 \\ 141 \\ 150$	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69	77 79 78 73 71 69
uly eptember ctober ovember ecember	25	50-55	80 80-85	110		$152 \\ 155 \\ 161 \\ 164 \\ 176 \\ 169$	$119\\122\\120\\110\\103\\99$	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75 77	70 71

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914.—All Items.

NOTE.

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

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

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 tailor-ing, 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 manu-facture, engineering, shipbuilding and the cotton trade it con-tinued slack. EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, showed a slight decline during

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in prac-tically 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 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 preon the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the pre-vious 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 addi-tional 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 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 lime-stone quarries in the Clitheroe and Buxton districts employment declined; in the Weardale district it continued moderate. With At iron mines employment was very bad in the Cleveland stone quarries in the Chitheroe and Buxton districts employment declined; in the Weardale district it continued moderate. With slate quarrymen 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 quar-ries in Devon and Cornwall employment was fairly good.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Timplate.—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 timplate and steel sheet trades it con-tinued good; at the end of July 541 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 523 in July, 1923. Engineering Shinhuilding and other Matta Trades. England

in operation, as compared with 523 in July, 1923. Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.—Employ-ment 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 improve-ment, 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 im-provement; in marine engineering it was also depressed, and failed to maintain the improvement reported in June. In rail-way 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. Employment in the other metal trades was moderate to fair on 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

August, 1924.

August, 1924.

TRADE

Textile Trades.-In the cotton trade employment showed little *Textue 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 worsted trade.

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 de-clined, 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. still fairly good.

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 shee trade employment continued moderate. Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning and currying sec-tion continued fair; it was also fair with portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather workers. With saddlery and harness makers it continued bad.

it continued bad.

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 millsawyers 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, but showed a decline; with packing case makers it also declined and was slack. was slack.

and was slack. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employme in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole. Wi letterpress printers in London it continued fair, and with ele trotypers and stereotypers it continued very good. In the privinces vinces it continued fair, on the whole, but at Derby, Card and Belfast it was good. In the lithographic trade employme continued fair; in the bookbinding trade it was moderate. In the pr

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade employment con tinued slack, on the whole, in the china and earthenware sec tion, but was good in the sanitary earthenware and freela 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 labour

continued moderate; with seamen employment among dock labour 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 Unemploy ment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland month by menth size July 1007. month by month, since July, 1923

	Percentages	Percentages unemployed among							
Date. (End of Month.)	Trade Unions	Insured Workpeople.							
	making Returns.	Males.		Total.					
August September October December Determber January February March April June	· 11.3 · 10.9 · 10.5 · 9.7 · 8.9 · 8.1 · 7.9	12·2 12·4 12·3 12·4 12·1 11·2 12·5 11·1 10·3 10·2 9·9 10·0 10·5	9.5 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.7 9.1 10.2 9.5 8.8 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.1 7.8 8.1	11.5 11.8 11.7 11.7 11.5 10.7 11.9 10.7 9.9 9.7 9.5 9.4 9.9					

		ENTAGES			
Jnions wit	h a net	membership	of	979,146 in	branches
by the re	turns re	ceived repor		72,571 (or	7.4 per

compared with 7.2 per cent. at the end of June, 1924, and per cent. at the end of July, 1923.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unempl at end July 1924	l of	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	at end of July, 1924. Num- ber. Per- cent- age.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Coal Mining and Shin	145,039	7,109	4.9	+ 2.7	+ 3.4	
building	$356,735 \\ 48,073$	$46,086 \\ 2,841$	$12.9 \\ 5.9$	-1.3] + 0.1	-9.3 -2.9	
Textiles :	$59,424 \\ 12,129 \\ 58,314$	$3,877 \\ 432 \\ 1,161$	6·5 3·6 2·0	- 0.1 + 0.6	-3.1 -0.2 -2.0	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	98,801 25,181 39,600	$3,449 \\ 1,662 \\ 1,581$	$3.5 \\ 6.6 \\ 4.0$	+ 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.9	-0.9 -0.8 -1.1	
Clothing : Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather	78,10546,1865,7311,196	2,592 217 415 48	$3^{\cdot}3$ $0^{\cdot}5$ $7^{\cdot}2$ $4^{\cdot}0$	+ 0.2 - 6.8 + 0.3 + 1.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ -1.8 \\ -1.2 \\ +2.0 \end{array} $	
Glass Pottery‡ Tobacco§	4,632	1,101	23.8	- 1.6	- 2.9	
Totall	979,146	72,571	7.41	$+ 0.2 \ $	- 3.7	

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

HE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the memployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern employment instrance Acts in Great Britain and Voltient land was 9'9 per cent. (males 10'5 per cent., females 8'1 per t.) at 28th July, 1924, as compared with 9'4 per cent. (males 0 per cent., females 7'8 per cent.) at 23rd June, 1924, and 5 per cent. (males 12'2 per cent., females 9'5 per cent.) at d July, 1923. Tables showing the numbers unemployed in e principal industries appear on pages 290 and 291.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain indus-tries 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.	included July, as com			or Dec. $(-)$ bared with a	
Haue.	Returns for July, 1924.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron ., Shale .,	1,178,266 7,519 4,145	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.61 5.43 5.66	Days. - 0.46 + 0.04 - 0.34	Days. - 0 [.] 28 + 0 [.] 15 - 0 [.] 23	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel		Furnaces in Blast 175 Mills Working 541 Shifts Worked (one week). 354,131	Number. - 10 - 5 Per cent. - 2'4	Number. - 31 + 18 Per cent. - 5.2	

	He fine	(0)	OTHER	IRADES	•			
		Numbe	r of Wor Employed	kpeople	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.	.viu	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 26th	+) or -) on a		
	26th July, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1924.	Month ago.¶	Year ago.¶		
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick		86,717 15,348 29,463 48,382 12,226 7,594	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.0 \\ - & 1.0 \\ + & 1.2 \\ - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 6 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 4 \cdot 1 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 5 \\ + \ 5 \cdot 4 \\ + \ 4 \cdot 6 \\ + 17 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	£ 154,812 31,819 54,610 113,727 22,468 19,236	Per cent. + 1.8 - 0.7 - 3.4 + 2.1 + 1.3 - 3.0	Per cent. +11.0 + 9.9 + 1.4 +14.9 + 3.8 +27.7	

.. 199,730 + 0.4 + 4.9 396,672 + 0.7 +10.8

Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by t-time working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded. In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number he members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or rate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit." Comparative figures for July, 1924, June, 1924, and July, 1923, are not at ent available.

The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are

ly eigar makers. In these figures building is excluded in July, 1924, and included in June, and July, 1923. If building is excluded throughout, the percentage ase 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.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

283

Mean of 1919-23.

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

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

Chain Curve -0-0-0-0

× 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.

PFR CENTAG JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEP OCT UNEM-PLOYED 3 23 22 21 20 19 18 1921 × 17 × ISBI 19228 1922 1921 16 1921 15 14 13 12 11 10 ITREE BERRE 9 8 7 8 5 4 3 2 1017 × 1917 × 1917 × 1917 × 1917 × 1918 × 1918 × 1918 × 1918

NOTE.

-0

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 pravious column previous column.

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

Average No. of Days[•] worked per week by the Mines.

Month

ago

Days.

+ 0.20

- 0:30

- 0.01

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com pared with a

Year ago.

Davs.

+ 0.2

- 0.05

+ 0.14

+ 0.10

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July on a

Month Year ago. ago.

+ 2 -

-1 -

-+1 +

- 4

- 4 - 17

- 6 - 14

-10 - 31

Fort-night ended

July, 1924.

Days.

5.16

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. In other districts employ-ment, taken as a whole, showed a slight falling off as compared with June and was moderate only.

with June, and was moderate only. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in iron-ore and iron.

stone 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

Number of Work-people employed at Mines included in

Month ago.

Per cent. + 1.2

ALL DISTRICTS 7,519 + 11.3 - 1.7 5.43 + 0.04

Shale Mining.

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. com-pared with July, 1923. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 5.66 in July, 1924; 6.00 in June, 1924; and 5.89 in July, 1923.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued slack, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The percentage of work-people 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 blact at the end of July

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of July as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 175, 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:-

July, 1924.

45

11

16

42 15

10

7

146

29

175

Total Number of

Furnace

111

47

35

73 23

60

32

381

101

482

Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of

43

12

16

41 15

14

150

35

185

9

June, July, 1924. 1923.

47

12

17

39 19

19

10

163

43

206

Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as com-pared with a

Year ago.

Per cent. + 1.1

+ 44.5 - 2.6 5.62

those employers who furnished returns :-

Fort-night ended 26th July, 1924.

3.508

2,625

Other Districts .. 1,386 - 5.8 - 6.8 5.74

••

Districts.

Cleveland ... Cumberland and Lancashire ...

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

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

WENT in the iron and steel trades continued slack, on whole, during July. Most works in Scotland were closed he week ended 26th July on account of holidays, and in some

whole, during 5 dry, intose works in boomand more denote e week ended 26th July on account of holidays, and in some the holiday period was extended. e percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by anemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was on 28th July, as compared with 187 on 23rd June. cording to returns from firms employing 66,306 workpeople, volume of employment during the week ended 26th July indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each s, combined with the number of shifts during which work carried on in each case) decreased by 2.4 per cent. as com-d with June and by 5.2 per cent. as compared with a year The average number of shifts during which the works open was 5.3 in the week ended 26th July, as compared with n the week ended 28th June and with 5.4 a year ago. e following Table summarises the information received from overs who furnished returns for the three periods under w :--

review .				No. Constanting of	a subscription of the			
	emple	f Workpo byed by f king retu	irms	Aggrega	gregate number of Shifts*			
	Week ended 26th July, 1924.	Inc. (- Dec. (- compa with	-) as ared	Week ended 26th July,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
		Month ago.	Year ago.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Pudding Forges Soling Mills Forging and Pressing Other Departments Wetcharics, Labourers	8,463 3,004 23,372 3,357 8,035 6,922 13,653	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ + 2.2 \\ - 2.3 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 1.8 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 2.1 \\ + 1.2 \\ - 5.3 \\ + - 5.5 \\ - 5.3 \\ - 5.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 48,164\\ 13,782\\ 115,062\\ 17,096\\ 44,840\\ 37,867\\ 77,320\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.1 \\ + & 4.9 \\ - & 4.1 \\ - & 3.1 \\ - & 2.6 \\ - & 2.2 \\ - & 2.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 7 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 8 \cdot 0 \\ - & 6 \cdot 7 \end{array}$		
TOTAL	66,806	- 1.4	- 3.9	354,131	- 2:4	- 5.2		
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother- ham	13,796 19,222	-1.2 -2.1	-13.5 - 0.7	77,389 98,964	- 1.6 - 3.7	-11.7 - 3.3 - 7.3		
Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	2,288 6,464 8,008 4,299 9,226	$\begin{vmatrix} - 7.0 \\ - 4.1 \\ + 3.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 1.2 \end{vmatrix}$	$-7.3 \\ -16.0 \\ -1.9 \\ +5.0 \\ +3.7$	$\begin{array}{c c} 12,317\\ 34,000\\ 41,544\\ 22,854\\ 50,202\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.1 \\ - 1.6 \\ + 3.7 \\ + 1.2 \\ - 1.3 \end{array} $	-14.8 -4.0 +4.3 +2.3		
Total, England and Wales Scotland	63,303 3,503	- 1·4 - 1·7	-5.0 +22.5	337,270 16,861	-1.6 -16.5	-5.7 + 4.7		
TOTAL	66,806	- 1.4	- 3.9	354,131	- 2.4	- 5.2		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the Vational Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted 0 693,300 tons in July, as compared with 651,500 tons in June nd 624,300 tons in July, 1923.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

MPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during June, though here was a slight reduction in the number of mills in operation. It the end of the month 541 tinplate and steel sheet mills were aported to be in operation at the works for which information is vailable, as compared with 546† in June and 523 at the end of by 1027 1923.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by The unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6 on 28th July, compared with 2.7 on 23rd June. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation t the works covered by the returns received :--

T SALES	Numbe	r of Work	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
Works. At end of July, 1924.		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July,	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	78 13		$^{+3}_{+1}$	417 124	$- 6^{\dagger}$ + 1	$^{+12}_{+6}$	
TOTAL	91	232 : 1 4 5	+ 4	541	- 5†	+ 18	

The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the wo peration, allowance being made for the numbers of men employ unt is taken of the time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, not implied that the number of shifts shown were actually we he men employed.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry during July was fair on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The smaller demand for house coal and the decrease in the export trade continued to affect the industry adversely. Employment was slack in the northern counties of England, but the decline in all Scottish areas in the number of days worked was principally due to holidays.

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 fort-night ended 26th July was 4.61, a decrease of 0.46 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th June and 0.28 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 dis-tricts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week * during the fort-night ended 26th July, as shown by returns obtained from the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals :--

	Wage Ear	Number mers on (Books at		Days v	Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*		
Districts.	26th July	(-)as co) or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended 26th	Inc. $(+)$ (-) as co with	mpared	
	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs., † Worcs. and Salop Glouc. and Somerset Kent North Wales North Wales and Mon.	63,499 170,310 10,783 116,518 70,368 105,481 66,065 67,229 21,523 35,977 36,274 15,036 1,5036 1,880 18,591	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -1^{12} \\ -2^{28} \\ -7^{2} \\ +0^{4} \\ -0^{3} \\ -0^{3} \\ -0^{2} \\ +0^{2} \\ +0^{2} \\ -$	Per cent. + 1 ⁵ 5 - 0 ⁸ + 4 ³ 5 + 0 ⁹ + 2 ⁰ 0 + 3 ² 0 + 3 ² + 2 ² 6 + 1 ¹⁴ + 1 ¹⁷ + 4 ³ 3	Days. 4:45 4:77 4:31 5:03 4:33 4:74 4:55 4:48 5:25 5:18 5:20 4:91 Nil 4:42	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days.} \\ - 0.02 \\ - 0.16 \\ - 0.39 \\ - 0.42 \\ - 0.12 \\ - 0.12 \\ - 0.12 \\ - 0.28 \\ - 0.11 \\ - 0.20 \\ + 0.01 \\ - 0.13 \\ - 5.63 \\ - 0.96 \\ - 0.91 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Days.} \\ - & 0.84 \\ - & 0.24 \\ - & 0.10 \\ - & 0.11 \\ + & 0.26 \\ - & 0.24 \\ - & 0.10 \\ - & 0.13 \\ + & 0.13 \\ + & 0.13 \\ + & 0.67 \\ - & 0.22 \\ - & 5.69 \\ - & 5.69 \\ - & 0.40 \end{array}$	
England and Wales	241,581 1,041,115	+0.3 -0.6	+ 0.4 + 1.4	5·36 4·87	$\frac{-0.31}{-0.26}$	-0.39 -0.24	
BOOTLAND : Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland Scotland	15,809 30,733 90,609 137,151	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.9 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 1.6 \\ \end{array} $	+ 1.7 + 1.5 - 0.6 + 0.1	2·59 2·27 2·76 2·63	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.13 \\ -2.10 \\ -1.91 \\ \hline -1.98 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.37 \\ -0.53 \\ -0.47 \\ \hline -0.59 \\ \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN	1,178,266	- 0.7	+ 1.2	4.61	- 0.46	- 0.28	

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 difficul-ties and 0.39 was due to holidays. The figures for the fortnight ended 28th June were 0.69 of a day lost, of which 0.60 of a day was lost through want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 28th July, 1923, the average time lost was 0.88 of a day, of which 0.45 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.35 of a day was due to holidays. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-quarter of a day per week.

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 (this period included the Whitsun holidays), and with 20,060,400 tons in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1923.

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

...... * See note * in previous column

District:

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.

Lancs. Other parts of Lancs. and Y or ks. (including Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants. Lincolnshire

Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-

South Wales and Mon-

Total, England and Wales

SCOTLAND

Total

284

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 de-cline, and in marine engineering the improvement shown in June was not maintained. In textile engineering there was a further slight improvement, though this section, like marine engineering, remained very depressed. In railway engineering employment was fair, but showed a decline, and at some centres work was suspended on Saturdays. In electrical engineering employment remained fairly good.

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:---

	Numbe	r of Ins at	ured Wo 28th Ju	rkpeop 11y, 19	le Unem 24.	ployed	Inc. (+)
Divisions.	Engi- neering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Found- ing.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineer- ing and Marine Boiler Making.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Dec. (-) as com- pared with 23rd June, 1924.
London Jouth Eastern Jidlands Vorth Eastern Vorth Western Ecotland Vales Vorthern Ireland	8,980 3,452 2,083 10,812 19,142 26,768 16,976 809 1,810	409 235 54 1,252 483 807 183 29 14	119 91 465 47 5,704 365 2,499 8 1,453	$ \begin{array}{r} 117\\ 46\\ 34\\ 584\\ 859\\ 102\\ 1,054\\ 14\\ 15\\ \end{array} $	1,464 908 85	$11,564 \\ 4,674 \\ 3,352 \\ 22,077 \\ 26,813 \\ 29,506 \\ 21,620 \\ 945 \\ 3,468$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 273 \\ - & 404 \\ - & 100 \\ + & 2,128 \\ - & 728 \\ - & 2,593 \\ + & 1,430 \\ + & 182 \\ + & 63 \end{array}$
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN RELAND.	} 90,832	3,466	10,751	2,825	16,145	124,019	- 295
Males Females	88,920 1,912	2,819 647	10,707 44	2.787		120,134 3,885	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 398 \\ + & 103 \end{array}$

And the second	Percent	tage T	Jnemploye	ed at 2	8th July	, 1924.	Inc. (or	
Divisions.	Engi- neering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engi- neering and Marine Boiler Making.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Dec. in p cents as co pare wit 23r Jun 192	er- ed h d
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	$9.5 \\ 8.0 \\ 5.8 \\ 11.6 \\ 13.4 \\ 17.2 \\ 18.3 \\ 10.3 \\ 21.9$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.0 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 8.4 \\ 5.1 \\ 9.0 \\ 8.3 \\ 12.7 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 23.3 \\ 2.6 \\ 7.4 \\ 2.7 \\ 19.8 \\ 13.5 \\ 14.3 \\ 16.0 \\ 25.0 \end{array}$	$7.0 \\ 5.8 \\ 6.3 \\ 10.5 \\ 12.5 \\ 5.6 \\ 17.2 \\ 3.7 \\ 75.0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.0\\ 3.9\\ 4.6\\ 11.0\\ 6.3\\ 8.5\\ 9.9\\ 4.5\\ 12.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 8.5 \\ 6.1 \\ 5.5 \\ 10.7 \\ 13.8 \\ 15.3 \\ 16.9 \\ 9.0 \\ 22.2 \end{array}$	111+11+++ +	0.2 0.5 0.2 1.0 0.4 1.3 1.1 1.7 0.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.	} 13.5	5.6	16.1	11.9	8.3	12.1	-	0.1
Males Females	14·0 4·8	5.6 5.5		$ \begin{array}{c c} 12 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	8·5 6·3	12·7 5·3	+	0.1

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad. It 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 York-shire conditions still tended to improve, but employment was only moderate on the whole, and slack at Leeds, though good with patternmakers at Sheffield and Halifax and printing machinery makers at Otley. Employment remained bad at the principal centres in Lincolnshire, but showed a further improvement; at Peterborough conditions remained fairly good.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained bad, but conditions in general engineering improved perceptibly, and the slight upward tendency in the textile machinery section con-tinued, though this section was still very depressed. Electrical engineers and makers of machine tools and printing machinery were well employed, but in the motor industry a certain amount

August, 1924.

of slackness was experienced, and in railway engineering there was a decline, short time being introduced at important centres. Patternmakers in this district were fairly well employed at nearly

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor and cycle industry showed a seasonal decline in most sections. In general engineering employment was still very moderate, with short time on heavy engineering work; in the electrical section it remained fairly good. At Notingham motor and cycle makers continued busy, but in general engineering employment was still bad, and a decline was reported in hosiery machine building. At Derby employ-ment was still fair on the whole, but short time was in operation in railway shops. At Leicester and Newark employment con-tinued fair.

In the Eastern Counties employment maintained a progressive tendency, and was moderate at most centres, though still bad at Colchester. In London and the Southern Counties it was still moderate, and continued to improve; the motor, aircraft, electrical and railway sections remained fairly busy. In South Wales employment was slack on the whole, but fair at Swansea.

In Scotland employment remained bad, no improvement of note being recorded either in the Glasgow district or on the East Coast, and some decline being shown on the whole. At Belfast conditions were still very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries remained very bad during July, but it again showed a slight improvement

On the North-East Coast employment on shipbuilding work continued bad in most branches, though fair with joiners and shipwrights on the Tyne; on repair work it was fair. On the East Coast a further improvement was reported. On the Thames employment continued bad, but showed a slight improvement during the month. On the South Coast it remained moderate; at Southampton there was an improvement. On repair work at the Bristol Channel ports employment fluctuated con-siderably and was bad on the whole, but at Swansea the improve-ment previously reported was maintained. A decline in employ. ment was reported at Liverpool, but at Swansea the improve-ment was reported at Liverpool, but improvement continued at Birkenhead and Barrow. In Scotland employment remained bad generally, though it was good with joiners and blacksmiths on the Clyde, and it continued fairly good on the whole at Dundee. At Belfast it remained very bad.

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 :--

Divisions.	Total number of insured workpeople unemployed at 28th July, 1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with 23rd June, 1924.	Percentage Unemployed at 28th July, 1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage as compared with 23rd June, 1924.
London	3,937 1,266 3,429 109 22,795 8,742 18,627 3,889 9,218	$\begin{array}{r} - & 246 \\ + & 249 \\ - & 538 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 782 \\ - & 1,265 \\ + & 715 \\ - & 7 \\ + & 40 \end{array}$	27.8 13.4 11.0 21.8 31.5 24.4 26.0 30.5 37.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 1.7 \\ + & 2.6 \\ - & 1.8 \\ - & 2.2 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 3.5 \\ + & 1.0 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELANI	72,012	- 1,845	26.4	- 0.7
Males	71,832	- 1,805	26.8	- 0.6
Females	180	- 40	4.5	- 1.0

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In this trade employment showed little change as compared with a month earlier. In the spinning department it continued very slack, except with operatives engaged in the Egyptian spinning section, who were well employed. In the weaving department also employment was very depressed, except with those engaged in the manufacture of fine and fancy cloths.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $15\cdot 8$ on the 28th July, as compared with $15\cdot 2$ on the 23rd June.

In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employmen with spinners continued bad; organised curtailment of produc-tion to the extent of three days a week, or its equivalent, con-tinued in the American section. In the manufacturing section in the Oldham district employment also continued bad, with much short time. At Bolton, Leigh and Chorley employmen-remained good with spinners; weavers in the Bolton distric reported employment as fair, and as about the same as a mont earlier. In the Rochdale and Bury districts employment with spinners continued bad. spinners continued bad.

In the principal weaving districts employment continued slack In the principal weaving districts employment continued slack and irregular, except with operatives employed in weaving fine and fancy goods. At Preston operatives engaged on "jacquards" and fancy goods were reported to be working full time. At Great Harwood employment was reported as fair. At Blackburn it was reported that the weavers who were work-ing at all had, on the average, 25 per cent. of their looms idle curing to shortage of orders owing to shortage of orders.

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

provins manie		Number (Vorkpeop		Total all	Wages p Workpeoj	aid to ple.	
In (+)	Week ended 26th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
a allow and a second se	July, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	11,826 22,523 33,966 8,369 10,033	Per cent. + 1.5 + 0.6 + 0.8 + 0.7 - 0.4	Per cent. + 6.6 + 6.8 + 5.8 + 5.8 + 5.4 + 5.1	£ 18,833 38,689 59,380 19,502 18,408	Per cent. + 0.7 + 0.8 + 3.2 + 1.6 + 0.9	Per cent. + 13 [.] 8 + 14 [.] 3 + 10 [.] 9 + 8 [.] 1 + 4 [.] 9	
Total	86,717	+ 0.7	+ 6.1	154,812	+ 1.8	+ 11.0	
DISTRICTS.	3,766	Per cent.	Per cent. - 2.6	£ 6,389	Per cent.	Per cent. + 0.7	
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	7,023 11,024 15,772	+ 4.0 + 1.6 + 0.7	+15.5 + 8.4 + 3.7	11,947 18,303 26,961	+ 7.6 + 2.8 - 2.5	+ 17.9 + 19.5 + 4.6	
Walsden, and Todmor- den	7,937 5,222 5,903	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2.0 \\ - & 1.2 \\ + & 0.4 \end{array} $	$+ 2.9 \\ - 2.5 \\ + 10.4$	11,616 9,603 10,671	$+ \frac{1.7}{+ 4.5}$ + 2.2	+ 6.2 + 9.0 + 16.5	
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	9,327 11,303 2,952 4,280 2,208	$\begin{array}{r} + 1.1 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 9.2 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.6 \end{array}$	+ 22.7 + 1.3 - 9.2 + 10.1 + 3.3	18,027 24,554 5,029 7,816 3,896	$\begin{array}{r} + 3.8 \\ + 3.2 \\ + 3.6 \\ - 1.2 \\ + 0.6 \end{array}$	+ 18.7 + 84 - 8.5 + 24.0 + 13.6	
Total	86,717	+ 0.7	+ 6.1	154,812	+ 1.8	+ 13 0	

Returns from firms employing about 72,600 workpeople showed that 23 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time to the extent of nearly 20 hours on the average in the week ended 26th July.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Ex-changes at 7th July, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 92 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the centre, the work excitated is employment in the cotton trade were registered :

Department,	for H	er of App Employme h July, 1	ent at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with 2nd June, 1924.		
AND A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Card & Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Warping and	2,328 11,722	11,416 9,943	$13,744 \\ 21,665$	$\left \begin{array}{c} + & 422 \\ + & 2,359 \end{array} \right $	+ 2,040 + 484	+2,462 + 2,843
Winding Weaving Other Processes	2,476 4,075 959	$10,800 \\ 11,859 \\ 556$	$13,276 \\ 15,934 \\ 1,515$	+ 388 + 842 + 167	+ 773 + 3,232 + 55	$^{+1,161}_{+4,074}_{+222}$
Total	21,560	44,574	66,134	+ 4,178	+ 6,584	+10,762

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 64,387,000 lbs. in July, 1924, compared with 56,666,700 lbs. in the previous month and with 35,385,500 lbs. in July, 1923.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 12,665,000 lbs. in July, 1924, compared with 15,090,000 lbs. in June, 1924, and 9,514,400 lbs. in July, 1923.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 383,760,900 square yards, as compared with 346,762,100 square yards in the previous month and with 316,083,600 square yards in July, 1923.

August, 1924.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

and July employment showed a further decline in these les, the decline being mainly in the worsted trade. The entage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was on 28th July, as compared with 5.8 on 23rd June.

ith woolsorters employment in July was described as bad worse than a month earlier. In the woolcombing depart-With woolsoriers employment in July was described as pad d worse than a month earlier. In the woolcombing depart-ents in the Bradford district employment was bad and again owed a decline. In the crossbred combing section the posi-in was slightly better than in the merino section; but actically all the mills were working short time, and only about dif the machinery was reported to be running. In the worsted iming section depression was reported from a number of neres in the West Riding area, notably Bradford and Hali-x. With woollen spinners there was little change as com-red with the previous month. In the Huddersfield district applyment was worse than in June, but the woollen trade, in hich some overtime was reported, was less affected than the sted trade. A slight depression was reported in the shoddy de at Batley, while at Dewsbury there was no improvement, d systematic short time was said to be on the increase at the of July. In the Rochdale district employment with flannel orkers was slack and showed no signs of improvement. At owbridge employment continued fairly good.

Scotland employment showed little change; it continued at Galashiels, and fairly good at Hawick.

The following Table summarises the information received from ase employers who furnished returns as to the numbers of orkpeople employed and the total amount of wages paid in the eriods under review :

		Number o Vorkpeopl			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
-	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week Inc. (+) ended Dec. (-) o			
26th July, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th July, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

		and the second s	A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC			
ments.	497 3,747 5,728 4,394 982	Per cent. + 0.4 + 0.1 - 0.5 + 0.9 - 1.7	Per cent. +11 ^{.4} + 5 ^{.9} + 4 ^{.4} + 3 ^{.8} - 4 ^{.8}	£ 987 7,676 10,720 10,255 2,181	Per cent. - 0.8 - 0.1 - 2.3 + 0.7 - 0.8	Per cent. + 5.4 + 12.6 + 12.4 + 9.3 - 4.1
AL	15,348	- 0.0	+ 4.1	31,819	- 0.7	+ 9.9
icts. Id District rict and Bat- ict s of West st Riding ricts	1,584 1,619 1,252 2,066 6,521 3,740 5,087	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2^{\cdot 5} \\ + 2^{\cdot 0} \\ - 1^{\cdot 5} \\ - 1^{\cdot 6} \\ \hline \\ - 0^{\cdot 9} \\ - 0^{\cdot 1} \\ + 1^{\cdot 2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 5.4 \\ + 10.1 \\ + 3.6 \\ - 0.5 \\ \hline + 4.2 \\ + 6.3 \\ + 2.6 \end{array}$	£ 3,947 3,806 2,916 4,882 15,551 7,806 8,462	Per cent. - 3 ^{.8} + 1 ^{.3} + 1 ^{.2} + 1 ^{.2} + 1 ^{.3} - 0 ^{.1} - 1 ^{.0} - 1 ^{.5}	Per cent. + 12·5 + 22·6 + 13·5 + 10·6 + 14·4 + 19·2 - 3·9
••	15,348	- 0.0	+ 4.1	31,819	- 0.7	+ 9.9

WORSTED INDUSTRY.

Contraction of the local division of the loc	A CONTRACTOR OF			123 Martine and a		
Departments. al Sorting and combing ming wing tr Departments Specified TOTAL	4,216 15,017 5,300 3,205 1,725 29,463	Per cent. - 0.6 - 1.2 - 0.6 - 0.6 - 1.7 - 1.0	Per cent. + 2:1 - 2:0 + 5:0 - 5:0 - 15:1 - 1:5	£ 10,094 22,945 10,988 7,611 2,972 54,610	Per cent. - 2'9 - 3'9 - 1'9 - 3'6 - 5'4 - 3'4	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4^{\circ} \\ - 0^{\circ} \\ + 9^{\circ} \\ - 16^{\circ} \\ + 1^{\circ} \end{array} $
Districts. didod District aley District fax District dersfield District er Parts of West ding	14,577 5,098 2,532 2,557 2,777	Per cent. - 1 [.] 3. + 0 [.] 4 - 0 [.] 6 - 3 [.] 0 - 0 [.] 2	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 4.1 \\ + 5.9 \\ - 4.7 \\ - 4.6 \\ + 5.0 \end{array}$	£ 27,887 9,802 4,274 4,680 5,035	Per cent. - 4 ^{.8} + 0 ^{.5} - 0 ^{.3} - 5 ^{.9} - 0 ^{.8}	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 4^{\circ} \\ + 12^{\circ} \\ + 3^{\circ} \\ + 2^{\circ} \\ + 2^{\circ} \\ + 16^{\circ} \end{array}$
al, West Riding er Districts	27,541 1,922	-1.0 -0.6	-1.6 + 0.8	51,678 2,932	-3.2 -6.0	+ 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1
TOTAL	29,463	- 1.0	- 1.5	54,610	- 3.4	+ 1.

rns from firms in the *woollen* section, employing 14,282 ople, showed that about 29 per cent. of these workpeople a short time in the week ended 26th July to the extent, average, of eleven hours. In the *worsted* section, returns firms employing 27,717 workpeople in the same week

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

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

showed that about 22 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time to the extent of about eleven hours on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Ex-changes at 7th July, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 70 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were registered

Department.	for E	er of Appl Imployment July, 19	nt at	as c	(+) or Decrease(-) compared with nd June, 1924.			
entre production de la constance de la constance La constance de la constance de La constance de la constance de	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
ool Sorting ool Washing and	396	3	399	+ 271	- 2	+ 269		
Preparing	569 849 582 155	$ \begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 819 \\ 65 \\ 78 \end{array} $	714 1,668 647 233	+ 126 + 338 + 212	+ 54 + 337 + 12 + 12	+ 180 + 675 + 224		
pristed Drawing and Spinning Collen Winding and Warping	191	1,656	1,847	+ 35 + 57	+ 19 + 868	+ 54 + 925		
Warping	64 71 152	$\begin{array}{r} 72\\ 415\\ 516\end{array}$	136 486 668	-21 + 26 - 13	+ 17 + 230 + 156	- 4 + 256 + 143		
her Processes	91 615	875 137	966 752	+ 11 + 38	$+ 309 \\ - 13$	+ 320 + 25		
TOTAL	3,735	4,781	8,516	+1080	+1987	+3067		

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs') were 26,191,700 lbs. in July, 1924, compared with 25,152,600 lbs. in June, 1924, and 10,709,000 lbs. in July, 1923.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,642,800 lbs., compared with 4,762,700 lbs. in June, 1924, and 3,796,200 lbs. in July, 1923.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 26,643,600 square yards, compared with 19,113,800 square yards in June, 1924, and 20,236,600 square yards in July, 1923.

The exports of blankets were 172,195 pairs, 201,386 pairs and 88,443 pairs in July, 1924, June, 1924, and July, 1923, respec-

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July remained, on the whole, moderate. It was, however, distinctly better than a year ago. A good deal of short time was still worked in various centres.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.5 on the 28th July, as compared with 7.7 on the 23rd June.

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

· ···	Number of Work- people.					Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week		Inc. (ec. (-			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	26th July, 1924.		onth go.		Zear Igo.	26th July, 1924.		onth igo.	Year ago.	The second second
and and Wales :	2,067 7,291		Per ent. 1.0 4.0		er ent. 9.9 1.8	£ 4,768 18,300	C +	Per ent. • 0.7 6.0	Per Cent. + 14 [.] 4 + 20 [.] 9	
bicester Country Dis- trict	2,444 6,489 7,570	+++++	0.6 0.1 1.3	++++++	3·4 2·2 5·4	5,613 16,862	+	0.8 0.4	+ 13.3 + 9.4	
ettering afford and District orwich and District istol, Kingswood and	2,650 2,473 3,828	+++	0.9 0.6 3.0	++	2·2 8·0 20·3	$\begin{array}{c} 17,558 \\ 6,717 \\ 5,533 \\ 8,520 \end{array}$	+++ +	3·8 4·6 2·9 1·8	+ 12.9 + 2.5 + 16.4 + 41.9	
District eds and District ncashire (mainly	2,135 2,026	+	0.7 0.2	11415	2.8 14.1	4,529 4,399	+	0:3 1:3	+ 7.9 + 14.2	
Rossendale Valley) rmingham and Dis- trict her parts of England	4,6 88 972	++	0·2 0·7	++	5·7 8·0	11,001 2,110	++	2·7 3·8	+ 14.2 + 16.1	
and Wales England and Wales	1,188		1.6	+	6.1	2,432	+	4.0	+ 22.8	-
and	2,561		1·2 0·3	+ +	5·5 4·1	108,342 5,385	+	2·3	$+15^{\circ}2$ + 8^{\circ}4	-
Great Britain	48,382	+	1.2		5.4	113,727	+	2.1	+ 14.9	-
1. 2. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	en et for	-	and the second		1200 3	A CONTRACTOR				

Returns from firms employing nearly 38,000 workpeople in the week ended 26th July showed that about 29 per cent. of these workpeople worked short time in that week to the extent of about eight hours each on an average.

Employment in London showed little change. At Leicester employment was generally quiet, with some factories working short time; but it was much better than in July of last year. At Northampton employment was reported as fairly good, especially during the last week of the month, in preparation for the trade holidays in August. At Kettering employment was poor, though in this centre also there was an improvement at the end of the month. Employment at Wellingborough re-mained quiet, and half of the factories in this district were work-ing short time; but in the Higham and Rushden districts employment was fair, and most of the factories ran full time. Employment was reported as bad at Hinckley. The heavy boot factories at Leeds remained slack, with much short time, but operatives producing light footwear were again busy. Only a little short time was worked at Stafford; but employment, although fair, was not so good as in the previous month. Em-ployment in the slipper trade remained good at Rawtenstall. There was little change at Norwich; employment was good.

There was little change at Norwich; employment was good, full time being usually worked, and some overtime. There was a further slight improvement at Bristol and Kingswood, but a good deal of short time was still worked, and employment was only fair. At Street it was good, and better than in June.

Employment remained fairly good at Kilmarnock and quiet at Glasgow. It was fair at Maybole, slack at Edinburgh, and very bad at Arbroath.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Ex-changes at 7th July, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 71 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered :—

	Number of Applicants for Employment at 7th July, 1924.			Inc. (as co 2nd	c.(-) with 24.	
Department.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Finishing Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work.	107 350 665 29 1,972 1,080 280 45 691	25 6 8 658 32 233 141 1 4	1323566736872,0041,31342146695	$ \begin{array}{r} + 15 \\ + 37 \\ + 79 \\ + 2 \\ - 50 \\ + 49 \\ - 63 \\ - 7 \\ - 97 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -21 \\ +1 \\ -3 \\ -106 \\ -13 \\ +28 \\ -70 \\ \cdots \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - & 6 \\ + & 38 \\ + & 76 \\ - & 104 \\ - & 63 \\ + & 77 \\ - & 133 \\ - & 7 \\ - & 97 \end{array}$
Total	5,219	1,108	6,327	- 35	-184	-219

The *export* of boots and shoes in July, 1924, amounted to 151,005 dozen pairs, or 61,561 dozen pairs more than in June, 1924, and 53,598 dozen pairs more than in July, 1923.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole. Full time was fairly general in some districts, but in a few the mills were only working intermittently through a shortage of orders. Employment was reported as bad in the wrapping paper section.

With letterpress printers in London employment was generally fair, and showed a further slight improvement on the whole. With proof readers and electrotypers and stereotypers it was again reported as very good. In the provinces employment remained fair on the whole, and at Derby, Cardiff and Belfast it was reported as good. There was a slight decline, however, at a few centres, including Hull, Leeds, Manchester and Leicester.

In the lithographic printing trade employment was fair and showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with the previous month. In the bookbinding trade employment continued moderate; some short time was worked, and employment was generally slack at Leeds and Manchester.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 4.9 at 28th July, 1924, compared with 5.1 at 23rd June, 1924. In the paper and paper board making industry the percentage was 6.6 at 28th July, compared with 7.2 at 23rd June. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery trades the percentage was 6.6 at 28th July, compared with 6.9 at 23rd June.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

	No. of Members of Unions	P Unemp	ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of July, 1924.	July, 1924.	June, 1924.	July, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing Bookbinding	77,153 14,913	2·7 4·3	2.7 4.1	4:0 5:7	+ 0.5	$-\frac{1\cdot3}{-1\cdot4}$

BUILDING TRADE.

August.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade at the beginning of July remained good generally with skilled operatives and slack with unskilled workers; since 5th July, however, it has been ad versely affected in nearly all districts by a national dispute between the Trade Unions and the federated employers.

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate per centages* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insur-ance Acts registered as unemployed at 28th July, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 23rd June; but it should be noted that insured persons who had lost their employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which they were employed were not generally eligible for benefit, and such persons are not, therefore, included in the figures :--

Occupations.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 28th July, 1924.	Approximate Percentage* Unemployed.	Increase (+) Decrease (-) percentage a compared wi 23rd June, 1924.
Carpenters Bricklayers Blaters Plasterers Planters Plumbers Labourers of above All other occupations	$\begin{array}{r} 3,666\\ 1,338\\ 563\\ 316\\ 511\\ 10,387\\ 2,278\\ 28,032\\ 24,115\end{array}$	2.9 2.3 2.5 6.1 3.2 9.7 6.6 11.0 25.2	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.9 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 1.9 \\ + & 3.3 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 3.5 \end{array}$
Total	71,206	9.9	+ 1.7
Divisions. London	$\begin{array}{c} 21,245\\ 6,982\\ 6,355\\ 7,476\\ 7,233\\ 10,783\\ 5,537\\ 2,541\\ 3,054\end{array}$	$13^{\circ}2$ 6'4 7'3 9'6 8'5 11'5 8'4 9'7 23'9	$\begin{array}{c} + 3:0 \\ + 1:2 \\ + 1:0 \\ + 1:2 \\ + 1:0 \\ + 1:9 \\ + 2:2 \\ + 2:3 \end{array}$
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	71,206	9.9	+ 1.7
Males Females	71,032 174	10·0 2·1	+ 1.7 - 0.2

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS from Local Authorities in 143 of the principal up areas in Great Britain (except the London County Com area), with a total population of 16,214,000, show that in Jul 1924, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost £5,486,100, as compared with £3,905,300 in June, 1924, at £4,444,300 in July, 1923. Of the total for July, 1924, dwellan houses accounted for £3,486,200; factories and workshops b £565,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premi for £458,600; and other buildings, and additions and alteration to existing buildings, for £975,800.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPROYMENT in the brick trade in July continued good, a showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with previous month; it was much better than a year ago; th was very little short time working. In some areas a decline reported owing to the building trade dispute, but in Pet borough, Leicester and Nottingham employment was very go

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, p tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lod at Employment Exchanges on 28th July, was 6.4, as compa with 5.9 on 23rd June.

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

* Figures are not available as to the exact numbers of insured workper in each of the occupations shown in the first column of the Table, in building industry. For the purpose of computing the percentages gives the third column, the total numbers insured, in each occupation, have is estimated by applying ratios obtained from the exchange of unemploy books which took place in 1922 to the total number of insured work engaged in the building industry as shown by the 1923 exchange of be The estimated numbers so arrived at were given on page 20 of the Jam issue of this GAZETTE. In view of the possibility that some changes may taken place, since 1922, in the ratios referred to, the percentages of un ployed, as given in the third column, should be regarded as only approxim

1924	August,
924	and the second sec

1924.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	Week ended 26th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		Week ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on				
a dialami ana T La anana ana 1	July, 1924.	Month ago.	A year ago.	July, 1924.	Month ago.*	A year ago.*		
Counties, York-	and the	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Lancashire and	1,850	- 0.2	+ 21.2	4,621	- 4.0	+ 30.2		
and Eastern	4,360	+ 1.6	+ 16.5	10,937	- 3.8	+ 27.4		
and South-West es and Wales	1,203	+ 0.8	+ 14.0	3,197	+ 1.0	+ 27.4		
	181	- 1.6	+ 9.0	481	- 0.4	+ 13.7		
Total	7,594	+ 0.8	+ 17.0	19,236	- 3.0	+ 27.7		

POTTERY TRADES.

PLOYMENT in the pottery industry continued slack, on the ole, in the china and earthenware section, and good in the tile, pitary earthenware and fireclay sections. In the stoneware anch in Scotland it continued fair and showed an improve-

nployment was good at Bristol and in porcelain works at cester; fair in the Derbyshire district, and bad at Glasgow. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the employment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, at 28th uly, 1924, was 11.6, as compared with 10.7 at 23rd June,

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

	Ţ	Number Vorkpeoj	of ple.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week ended 26th	Inc. Dec.	(+) or (-) on	Week ended 26th	Inc. (Dec.	(+) or (-) on		
	July, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1924.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*		
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
ha Manufacture thenware Manufacture ber Branches (including	1,440 8,986	- 4.6 - 0.3	+ 0.7 + 5.2	2,861 16,175	- 4.9 + 1.6	- 0.6 + 3.2		
mspecified)	1,800	+ 1.7	+ 4.5	3,432	+ 6.0	+ 10.8		
Total	12,226	- 0.2	+ 4.6	22,468	+ 1.3	+ 3.8		
DISTRICTS. tterles	9,441 2,785	-1.0 +1.3	+ 3.1 + 9.7	16,668 5,800	+ 1.4 + 1.1	+ 1.6 + 10.6		
Total	12,226	- 0.2	+ 4.6	22,468	+ 1.3	+ 3.8		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed hat of 11,174 workpeople employed 2,101, or 19 per cent., were wrking on an average 17 hours less than full time in the week aded 26th July, 1924.

SEAMEN.

NG July employment with seamen continued moderate on vhole. At almost all ports the supply of men was sufficient eet requirements. Among insured workpeople in the ship-service the percentage unemployed at 28th July was 18.2, bared with 16.3 at 23rd June.

ared with 16.3 at 23rd June. e demand for men on the Thames was good, but declined in atter part of July. On the Tyne the demand improved, and described as moderate at the end of the month. Employ-was generally moderate on the Wear and quiet on the Tees. as very good at Hull early in July, but declined somewhat wards. The demand at Southampton fluctuated, and showed nsiderable improvement at the end of the month. At Avon-th and at Bristol it was moderate on the whole. Employ-at Newport declined until the middle of July, and improved equently, being reported as moderate at the end of the month. Cardiff it was generally fair. The demand at Swansea was during July, but fell off a little during the third week. In foreign-going trade on the Mersey there was a falling off emand towards the middle of the month, but it increased . At Manchester the demand was fair on the whole. apployment was generally fair on the Clyde and at Leith, but

loyment was generally fair on the Clyde and at Leith, but ad at the end of the month. At Belfast it was poor on the

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

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

Wee

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Aver

Ave

Coast ports generally employment was fair. Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment re-mained slack with coal trimmers, but was fair with other classes of workers and a little better than in the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clear-ing houses under the Liverpool docks scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th July was 14,914, compared with 14,578 in the five weeks ended 30th June and with 14,788 in July, 1923. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £41,003 in the four weeks ended 28th July, compared with £39,029 in the five weeks ended 30th June. At Manchester employment remained fair. At the South Wales ports employment was moderate and some-what better than in June. At Southampton and at Plymouth and other South-Western ports it was fairly good.

	Numb	er of Sea	men* Ship shown.	pped at th	e Ports
Principal Ports.	July,		(+) or -) on a		months
and a state of the second s	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1924.	July, 1923.
NGLAND & WALES: Liverpool Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardifit Swansea	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 309 \\ - & 156 \\ + & 1,918 \\ - & 2,185 \\ + & 693 \\ + & 138 \\ + & 636 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 4 \\ + & 482 \\ + & 782 \\ + & 638 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -1,714\\ +239\\ +5,518\\ -1,495\\ +899\\ -12\\ +442\\ +1,285\\ +1,285\\ +31\\ +31\\ +21\\ +21\\ +156\end{array}$	78,979 5,438 57,750 55,756 12,015 1,339 3,087 10,781 136 6,305 6,013 20,538 5,553	82,340 4,891 49,002 63,241 8,811 1,236 2,548 9,548 79 6,981 7,031 19,979 5,696
OTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil ar Grangemouth Glasgow	419 604 3,703	- 11 + 276 - 234	+ 1 + 188 + 184	2,491 1,964 21,316	2,643 1,839 19,525
Belfast	··· 314 ··· 48,846	+ 72 + 3,445	+ 51 + 5,984	1,531 290,992	1,531 286,921

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DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during July continued only moderate on the average. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service, 25.0 per cent. were un-employed at 28th July, compared with 25.3 per cent. at 23rd June.

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

	Average Da Docks an	ily Numb nd at Prin	er of La cipal W	bourers em harves in L	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
ek ended— 5th July, 1924 2th , 9th , 6th ,,	5,220 5,194 4,617 4,457	2,377 2,130 2,352 2,293	7,597 7,324 6,969 6,750	7,387 7,497 7,400 7,127	14,984 14,821 14,369 13,877
arage for 4 weeks nded 26th July, 924	· } 4,872	, 2,288	7,160	7,353	14,513
rage for June, 1924	4,290	2,743	7,033	7,756	14,789
rage for July, 1923	3,286	401	3,687	3,534	7,221

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in July was 754, as compared with 967 in the previous month and with 943 in July, 1923.

East Coast.—With coal trimmers on the Tyne and Wear employment was moderate and somewhat worse than in June. With other classes of workers it was fair on the Tyne and at Blyth, and better than in the previous month, but on the Wear it continued slack. At Hull and Middlesbrough and at other East Coast ports generally employment was fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Glasgow and Leith. At Aberdeen it was good and better than in June. but at Dundee it remained slack. At Belfast it declined to

• It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, and not of separate individuals. † Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

August, 1924.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES,—continued. lodge his unemployment book at an Employment Exchange whe making a claim. It is possible therefore to obtain from a coun of the lodged books a record of unemployment in insured trades ESTIMATED NUMB INSURED PERSON JULY, 1923. The figures given of numbers unemployed are not, howev confined to persons in receipt of benefit. They include :--(GREAT BRITAL NORTHERN IREL (a) Insured persons unemployed and in receipt of benefit (b) Insured persons not in receipt of benefit, but know to be unemployed by reason of their maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange or otherwise; INDUSTRY. (c) Insured persons who are not in receipt of benefit an are not maintaining registration, but whose unemployme books remain lodged at Employment Exchanges. Provid there is no definite evidence of employment these are count Males. Females. in the statistics for two months after the insured person last attendance at an Exchange. Concurrently with the exchange of insurance books in the middle of July, 1923, opportunity was taken to revise the classifier tion of insured workpeople so as to bring it, so far as practicab tion of insured workpeople so as to bring it, so far as practically into conformity with the industrial grouping adopted in connec-tion with the 1921 census of population. At the same time the industrial classification was amended. Previously it had no been on a strictly industrial basis, but in some cases had to lowed an occupational grouping. At the last exchange of boo all unemployment books were classified according to the indust 268,520 ilding and Ship Repairing.. 4,010 .. ectrical Wiring and Contracting ... 11,010 860 cal Cable, whe and Electric p Manufacture Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. 48,480 22,760 24,360 7,340 17,510 12,730 of the employer, or, in the case of unemployed persons, of the last employer. As the composition of the several industri groups has undergone modification the statistics subsequent and Allied Metal Wares Manu-20,450 5,340 $12,000 \\ 420$ and Ventilating Engineering s, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., June, 1923, are not strictly comparable with those prior to th 29,380 107,180 $20,450 \\ 60,310$ Metal Industries date. Insured persons who have lost their employment owing to stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at whi tile Trades :---211,010 119,630 14,320 365,280 153,700 -23,820 and Worsted. they were employed (who are not generally eligible for benef 56,370 27,340 25,70014,190 pinning and Weaving, Rope, Twine, etc., Making 7,620 19,990 9,330 11,220 13,480 $\begin{array}{c} 12,540 \\ 71,380 \\ 12,240 \\ 14,540 \\ 29,940 \end{array}$ Manufacture Textile Industries Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, 85,560 31,400 nd Leather Goods :— ng, Currying and Leather Dress-33,230 8,590 Harness and other Leather Manufacture. 16,800 12,550 g Trades :---120,300 65,910 and Mantle Making and 12,250 104,160 and Cap (including Straw Plait) 13,810 20,830 Shirts, Collars, Underclothng, etc., Making her Dress Industries ot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades **Drink and Tobacco**:— ead, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making. 6,640 12,470 93,620 60,880 20,470 50,230 $\substack{104,290\\26,460\\25,040}$ 54,840 3,100 45,740 Chocolate and Sugar Confecood Industries 49,070 81,500 49,220 20,850

Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff

lanufacture ... illing, Furniture and Woodwork :--rmilling and Machined Woodwork tood Box and Packing Case Making miture Making, Upholstering, etc.

ng and Paper Trades :— er and Paper Board Making dboard Boxes, Paper Bags and

Paper Making and Paper

ery and Typewriting Requisites

Water, and Electricity Supply

River, Dock and Harbour

Transport and Communication

Frades Banking, Insurance and

trainments and Sports A Boarding House, Club Services dries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning r Industries and Services

onal Services

ort and Communication :--

ay and Omnibus Service Road Transport

14,960

54,700 10,710 76,540 20,610

40,440

19,740

3,510

1,950 150,870

708,640 126,900

 $33,140 \\ 10,440 \\ 4,930$

 $11,270 \\ 16,430$

6,580

168,940

 $182,240 \\ 105,810$

142,770112,050

191,790

23.450

143,410

228,000 65,300 38,740 93,220 20,290 78,230

756,430 505,150 91,020 52,600

30,360

3,300 2,020 17,810 6,840

16,120

35,900

1,270

 $2,850 \\ 80,140$

8,480 860

 $24,760 \\ 1,880 \\ 4,060$

6,520 3,330

5,640

6,760

10,540

4,470 5,850

1,850

2,850

 $\begin{array}{r} 37,820\\ 18,370\\ 42,770\\ 20,550\\ 161,520\\ 86,990\\ 28,650\end{array}$

the subscription of the second s			and the set			NUMBERS	S AND P	ERCENTA	GES UNI	EMPLOYE	D.		
INDUSTRY	INSUR J (GRE	ATED NUME EED PERSON JULY, 1923 AT BRITAIN HERN IREL	AND	MENT E J 28TH (GREA	R OF UNE OOKS REM LODGED AT JULY, 14 T BRITAIN HERN IREL	AINING E 924. AND			NEMPLOY LY, 1924		COMPAR JU (GREAT	ASE (+) EASE (-) ED WITH NE, 1924 BRITAIN ERN IREL	
INDUSTRY.	C. Barrelly								Tot	tal.			
Antonio an antonio antonio ant	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.	Great Britain only.	Males.	Females	
fishing	23,600	530	24,130	2,591	99	2,690	11.0	18.7	11.1	11.2	-0.1	+6.1	
Mining:	1,258,650	8,200	1,266,850	85 485	829	86,314	6.8	10.1	6.8	6.8	+2.1	+ 3.6	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	$19,670 \\ 5,000 \\ 32,060 \\ 8,000 \\ 24,960 \\ 12,520$	$50 \\ 70 \\ 270 \\ 20 \\ 1,580 \\ 170$	$19,720 \\ 5,070 \\ 32,330 \\ 8,020 \\ 26,540 \\ 12,690$	3,473 812 1,480 80 1,058 483	2 1 8 	3,475 813 1,488 80 1,230 504	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 10 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 3.7 \\ + 1.3 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -2.0 \\ -4.3 \\ +1.5 \\ -5.0 \\ +1.2 \\ -1.7 \end{array}$	
Digging ton-Metalliferous Mining Products :— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	15,070 10,090	200 660	15,270 10,750	$1,155 \\ 1,489$	29 61	1,184 1,550	7.7 14.8	14·5 9·2	7·8 14·4	7·8 14·4	+1.0 + 0.9	$+5.5 \\ -1.9$	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	$16,080 \\ 54,340 \\ 35,750$	620 7,500 36,380	$\begin{array}{r} 16,700 \\ 61,840 \\ 72,130 \end{array}$	1,205 3,133 3,382	34 830 5,004	1,239 3,963 8,386	7·5 5·8 9·5	$5.5 \\ 11.1 \\ 13.8$	7·4 6·4 11·6	$7 \cdot 4$ $6 \cdot 2$ $11 \cdot 6$	+ 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.6	+ 0.5 + 0.5 + 1.2	
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals,	22,880 14,950	4,990 1,650	27,870 16,600	3,061 2,804	424 106	3,485 2,910	13·4 18·8	8.5 6.4	12·5 17·5	12·5 17·4	$\left \begin{array}{c} +1.1\\ +0.8\end{array}\right $	+ 0.1 - 0.4	
etc. :— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	80,430 13,960	24,940 5,120	105,370 19,080	7,873 1,143	$1,403 \\ 374$	9,276 1,517	9.8 8.2	5·6 7·3	8.8 8.0	8.7 7.9	$+ 0.1 \\ - 1.7$	-0.5 -0.4	
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	10,920	2,950	13,870	503	154	657	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.7	- 0.2	- 0.3	
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Metal Manufacture and Secondary Pro-	57,530	21,620	79,150	4,644	1,422	6,066	8.1	6.6	7.7	7.6	+ 0.9	- 0.4	
cosses : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	29,310	240	29,550	4,246	28	4,274	14.5	11.7	14.5	14.4	+ 1.0	+ 6.7	
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	210,150	4,480	214,630	41,863	315	42,178	19.9	7.0	19.7	19.6	+ 1.0	-	
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	38,510 25,860 23,900	4,000 4,330 1,450	42,510 30,190 25,350	$4,276 \\ 647 \\ 3,185$	327 141 191	4,603 788 3,376	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \end{array}$		$ \begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 2.6 \\ 13.3 \end{array} $	10.9 2.6 13.3	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ +1.4 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.0 \\ +0.2 \\ +1.3 \end{array} $	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture.	20,650	3,940	24,590	2,533	433	2,966	12.3	11.0	12.1	12.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	
Engineering and Ironfounding :	635,260	39,660	674,920	88,920	1,912	90,832	14.0	4.8	13.5	13.4	- 0.6	- 0.3	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making	79,020 50,570 65,760	6,890 11,710 1,110	85,910 62,280 66,870	8,253 2,819 10,707	706 647 44	8,959 3,466 10,751	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.4 \\ 5.6 \\ 16.3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 10.2 \\ 5.5 \\ 4.0 \end{array}$	$10.4 \\ 5.6 \\ 16.1$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.7 \\ +0.3 \\ +1.2 \end{array} $	+ 0.8	
Boiler Making	22,940	840	23,780	2,787	38	2,825	12.1	4.5	11.9	. 11.8	- 0.2		
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	174,590	and the second second	194,420	14,901	1,244	16,145	8.5	6·3 8·6	8·3	8·3	+1.3 + 0.8		
Carts, etc. Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	25,540	2,400	27,940	2,773	206	2,979	10.9				The second		
car Building	50,560		51.840	2,752	22	2.774	5.4	1.7			+ 0.5	s of the c	l

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 unemploy-ment. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme, may, in certain circumstances, be excepted. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum are excepted, as are also juveniles under sixteen years of age.

The statistics take account only of persons insured under the 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 In arriving at the estimated number of current books July.* 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,

* A new insurance year began on the 7th July, 1924, and unemployment books began to be unemployment books exchanged, however, are not yet available,

TOTAL 8,526,900 2,975,900

August, 1924.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

BER OF NS AT N AND AND.)*	MENT 28T (GRE	ER OF UND BOOKS RE LODGED PH JULY, AT BRITAN PHERN IRE	MAINING AT 1924. IN AND			UNEMPI ULY, 193		INOREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 23RD JUNE, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			
		En Lane.	a supremente	AL SOLA	1	То	tal.		10000 g	Auto,	
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.	Great Britain only.	Males.	Females	Total.	
272,530	TO DE	180	72,012	26.8	4.5	26.4	25.3	- 0.6	-1.0	0.7	
11,870 72,840	E Stands	16	1,197 5,246	10·7 7·3	1·9 7·0	10·1 7·2	10.0 7.2	+1.5	-1.0	+1.3	
30,100	3,120	1,027	4,147	13.7	14.0	13.8	13.8	+0.4 - 1.4	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.7 \\ +1.3 \end{vmatrix}$	- 0.7	
30,240 32,450	3,062	1,631 1,832	3,538 4,894	10·9 15·0	12·8 15·3	$\frac{11\cdot7}{15\cdot1}$	11.7 15.1	+ 0.3 + 0.2	$\begin{vmatrix} +0.3\\ -0.2 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 0.3	
5,760 49,830	19 10 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	9 2,019	258	4·7 13·3	2·1 9·9	4·5 11·9	4.5 11.9	- 0:2	-2.4	- 0.4	
167,490	10,598	8,041	18,639	9.9	13.3	11.1	11.1	-1.5 + 0.4	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.5 \\ +0.8 \end{vmatrix}$	-1.1 + 0.5	
576,290 273,330 38,140 82,070 41,530	8,283 559 3,996	$\begin{array}{c} 61,021 \\ 10,923 \\ 1,056 \\ 5,875 \\ 2,281 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 91,061 \\ 19,206 \\ 1,615 \\ 9,871 \\ 3,816 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.2 \\ 6.9 \\ 3.9 \\ 15.5 \\ 10.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16.7 \\ 7.1 \\ 4.4 \\ 10.4 \\ 8.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	+ 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.7	+ 0.9 + 1.8 + 1.4 + 0.2	+ 0.6 + 1.2 - 0.1 + 1.0 - 0.3	
$\begin{array}{r} 20,160\\91,370\\21,570\\25,760\\43,420\end{array}$	975 1,329 2,068 549 1,061	$\begin{array}{c} 1,825\\ 4,027\\ 1,739\\ 1,141\\ 3,632 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,800 \\ 5,356 \\ 3,807 \\ 1,690 \\ 4,693 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 12.8 \\ 6.6 \\ 22.2 \\ 4.9 \\ 7.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 14.6 \\ 5.6 \\ 14.2 \\ 7.8 \\ 12.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ 0.5 + 2.1 - 0.3 + 0.3 - 1.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.9 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.5 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.3 \end{array} $	-1.6 +1.0 +0.1 -0.2	
116,960	10,537	3,682	14,219	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.6	- 0.4	- 0.4	-0.3	
41,820	3,318	1,091	4,409	10.0	12.7	10.5	10.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	
29,350	1,620	1,323	2,943	9.6	10.2	10.0	9.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	
186,210 116,410	5,416	6,522 5,333	11,938 6,152	8·2 6·7	5·4 5·1	6·4 5·3	6·4 5·1	+2.0	+1.6	+1.8	
34,640	967	1,896	2,863	7-0	9.1	8.3	8.3	+ 0.1 - 1.2	+ 0.9 + 2.0	+ 0.8 + 0.7	
67,520 32,940	357 900	3,491 1,967	3,848 2,867 10,727	5·4 7·2	5·7 9·6	5·7 8·7	5·1 8·7	$+ 0.2 \\ - 0.9$	$^{+ 0.1}_{+ 1.2}$	+ 0.1 + 0.4	
143,850 159,130 29,560 70,780	8,501 9,247 1,368 1,822	2,226 3,438 222 4,226	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,727 \\ 12,685 \\ 1,590 \\ 6,048 \end{array} $	9·1 8·9 5·2 7·3	4·4 6·3 7·2 9·2	7·5 8·0 5·4 8·5	7.3 7.8 5.2 8.5	-0.2 -0.9 -0.7 -0.2	-0.2 -0.9 -0.1 -0.7	-0.2 -0.9 -0.6 -0.5	
98,290 102,350	4,050 4,781	5,220 2,088	9,270 6,869	8·3 5·9	10.6 10.0	9·4 6·7	9·3 • 6·3	+ 0.6	-2.4 + 0.3	-1.0	
45,320	1,114	2,322	3,436	7.4	7.6	7.6	6.9	-0.3	-0.6	- 0.4	
58.000 12,730 94,350 27,450	4,940 1,446 5,483 2,214	259 220 1,147 1,041	5,199 1,666 6,630 3,255	$9.0 \\ 13.5 \\ 7.2 \\ 10.7$	$7.8 \\ 10.9 \\ 6.4 \\ 15.2$	$9.0 \\ 13.1 \\ 7.0 \\ 11.9$	8.7 12.7 6.9 11.6	-0.1 - 0.4 + 0.9 + 1.5	+ 0.7 + 0.4 - 0.1 + 1.0	-0.3 + 0.7 + 1.5	
56,560	2,770	985	3,755	6.8	6.1	6.6	6.6	- 0.4	-1.0	- 0.6	
55,640 4,780	1,159	2,487	3,646 187	5·9 3·5	6·9 5·1	6·6 3·9	6·4 3·9	-0.1 -0.5	-0.5 -0.7	- 0.3	
4,800 231,010	98 7,113	115 4,286	213 11,399	5·0 4·7	4.0	4.4	4.4	in ires	- 0.4	-0.6 -0.2	
231,010 717,120 127,760	71,032 21,311	174 22	71,206 21,333	4.7 10.0 16.8	5·3 2·1 2·6	4·9 9·9 16·7_	$4 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 7$ $16 \cdot 5$	-0.2 +1.7 +0.9	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.2 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	-0.2 + 1.7 + 0.9	
57,900 12,320 8,990	3,263 690 548	2,300 96 535	5,563 786 1,083	9.8 6.6 11.1	$9.3 \\ 5.1 \\ 13.2$	$9.6 \\ 6.4 \\ 12.0$	9.6 6.3 11.7	$- \frac{0.2}{- 2.7} + 2.2$	-0.6 - 1.5 + 4.5	$- \frac{0 \cdot 3}{- 2 \cdot 5} + 3 \cdot 2$	
17,790 19,760	567 1,954	$\begin{array}{c} 213\\ 336\end{array}$	780 2,290	$5 \cdot 0$ $11 \cdot 9$	3·3 10·1	4·4 11·6	$\begin{array}{c} 4\cdot 3\\ 11\cdot 6\end{array}$	- 0.5	$\begin{array}{c} + 0.1 \\ + 2.1 \end{array}$	-0.1	
12,220 175,700	569 9,763	510 171	1,079	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.9	- 1:1	-1.1	- 1.1	
192,780 110,360 147,240	8,940 2,903 21,841	$208 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121$	9,934 9,148 3,024 21,962	5.8 4.9 2.7 15.3	2·5 2·0 2·7 2·7	5.7 4.7 2.7 14.9	5.5 4.6 2.7 14.7	-0.3 - 0.2 + 0.3	$ \begin{array}{c c} - 0.2 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 0.1 \end{array} $	-0.4 -0.2 +0.3	
117,900 193,640	21,067 48,346	365 120	21,432 48,466	18·8 25·2	6·2 6·5	18·2 25·0	18·1 24·9	+1.9 -0.3	$+ \overline{0.4}$ + 0.3	+ 1.9	
26,300	3,756	303	4,059	16.0	10.6	15.4	15.3	- 0.6	+0.3 -0.9	-0.3 -0.7	
,261,580 143,620	53,046 4,655	24,222 1,056	77,268 5,711	7·0 5·1	4·8 2·0	6·1 4·0	6.0 3.9	-0.1 -0.4	- 0.2	-0.1 -0.3	
$181,230 \\ 246,370 \\ 108,070 \\ 59,290 \\ 254,740$	$13,117 \\ 15,565 \\ 2,990 \\ 5,274 \\ 0,580$	$1,443 \\ 469 \\ 1,100 \\ 2,375$	$14,560 \\ 16,034 \\ 4,090 \\ 7,649$	9.1 6.8 4.6 13.6	3.8 2.6 2.6 11.6	8.0 6.5 3.8 12.9	8.1 6.3 3.7 12.8	-0.5 + 0.5 + 0.4	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	-0.6 + 0.5 + 0.3	
254,740 107,280 106,880	9,589 1,102 26,318	$14,489 \\ 4,646 \\ 2,417 \\ \dots$	24,078 5,748 28,735	$10\cdot3$ $5\cdot4$ $33\cdot6$	9.0 5.3 8.4	9.5 5.4 26.9	9.4 5.3 26.5	$\begin{array}{c} - 0.6 \\ + 0.2 \end{array}$	$+0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.3$	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	
1,502,800	894,687	240,664	1,135,351	10.5	8.1	9.9	9.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	

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MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT **EXCHANGES.***

THE number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland -i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from work-people—at 28th July, 1924, was 1,052,457, of whom 804,301 were men, 34,060 boys, 185,128 women, and 28,968 girls. Com-pared with 30th June there was an increase of 37,077. In the men's and women's departments there were increases of 31,253 and 7,520 respectively, while in the case of juveniles there was a decrease of 1,696.

During the four weeks ended 28th July the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 95,413, of which 45,318 were for men, 24,047 for women, and 16,048 for juveniles. The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 28th July, 1924 :---

	Applica-	Vacancies	Applications ing at end	outstand- of week.	
Week ended	tions from Employers.	Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Reg'r.)	From Employers.	
30th June, 1924	29,017	23,650	1,015,380	28,258	
7th July, 1924 . . 14th ,, , . 21st ,, . . 28th ,, . .	24,559 23,893	$\begin{array}{r} 23,351 \\ 21,131 \\ 20,113 \\ 20,818 \end{array}$	$1,032,104 \\ 1,034,653 \\ 1,044,200 \\ 1,052,457$	26,905 25,749 24,918 23,704	
Total (4 weeks) .	99,552	85,413	-		

The figures above include casual occupations, such as dock labourers and coal porters. In the following paragraphs statistics of these occupations are not included. A detailed analysis of the figures above is not yet available, but statistics for the five weeks ended 7th July are dealt with

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of 920,114 applications from workpeople during the five weeks ended 7th July showed a daily average of 32,861. Of this daily average, men accounted for 21,580, women for 8,740, and juveniles for 2,541. In the preceding month the corresponding averages were :—Men, 19,385; women, 7,964; juveniles, 2,569.

Vacancies Notified.—During the five weeks ended 7th July there were 127,266 vacancies notified, representing a daily aver-age of 4,545. Of this daily average, 2,267 were for men, 1,426 for women, and 852 for juveniles, compared with a daily average during the previous month of 2,268 men, 1,207 women, and 891 inventiles. juveniles.

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 106,269, a daily average of 3,795, as compared with 3,608 for the preceding statistical month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 2,042, women for 1,079, and juveniles for 674. The corresponding figures for the previous month were :—Men, 2,028; women, 858; and juveniles, 722.

month were :- Men, 2,023; women, 833; and juveniles, 122. Juveniles.-During the period, 39,119 applications were re-ceived from boys and 34,049 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 13,009 and 10,496 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls, 10,833 vacancies were notified and 8,393 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 17.0 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

Statistics relating to Building Trades (men), and to Domestic Service occupations (women), for the five weeks ended 7th July, have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below.

In the building trades 8,148 vacancies were notified for men and 6,961 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations con-cerned were :--Carpenters, 2,007 vacancies notified and 1,656 filled; bricklayers, 857 vacancies notified and 496 filled; painters, 2,238 vacancies notified and 2,102 filled; and builders' labourers, 1 301 recompiler antified and 1,09 placings 1,391 vacancies notified and 1,308 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 50,338 at 7th July, compared with 46,118 at 2nd June.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the five weeks ended 7th July was 19,919. Of this number, 7,334 were for resident domestic servants, 4,383 for non-resident domestic servants, 3,892 for charwomen, and 2,918 for waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for 1,392.

Of the 14,060 vacancies filled, 3,782 were placings in resi-dent domestic service, 3,160 as non-resident, 3,614 as char-women, and 2,439 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 7th July for work in domestic service was 26,834, compared with 30,239 on 2nd June.

* The figures exclude workpeople on systematic short time, but include workpeople "suspended" or "stood off." For Great Britain alone the figures, as published in the Press, show that on 28th July, 1924, there were on the Registers 794,100 men, 189,100 women, and 64,800 juveniles, as compared with 947,000 men, 267,000 women, and 72,000 juveniles at 31st December, 1923. These figures include 35,300 persons on 28th July, 1924, and 35,500 on 31st December, 1923, who were employed on a basis of systematic short time, but were not actually at work on the date in question.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons remaining on the "Live Registers "at the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th July, 1924. In certain cases-e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

	And the second second second	the second s		Contraction of the local sectors of the	
	Number Live R	er of Perso egisters at	ons remaini 28th July	ng on , 1924.	Inc.(+) Dec.(- compar
Area.	Men.	Women. J	fuveniles.	Total.	with 30th Ju 1924.
London Division	121,825	25,036	10,059	156,920	+ 3,
South Eastern Division Brighton Chatham Ipswich Norwich Rest of South Eastern	36,265 1,737 2,674 2,222 2,329 27,303	5,800 318 278 352 240 4,612	2,837 92 516 140 73 2,016	44,902 2,147 3,468 2,714 2,642 33,931	+ 2, + + + + + + + 2,
South Western Division Bristol Plymouth Reading Southampton Swindon Rest of South Western	44,791 10,374 4,501 5,449 1,250 3,783 266 19,168	7,640 2,411 450 614 142 352 58 3,613	3,952 878 356 437 255 512 93 1,421	56,383 13,663 5,307 6,500 1,647 4,647 417 24,202	1+111++
Midlands Division Birmingham Coventry Cradley Heath Derby Leicester Notthampton Nottingham Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands	$\begin{array}{c} 100,061\\ 22,640\\ 2,941\\ 3,340\\ 1,216\\ 2,011\\ 1,130\\ 7,770\\ 2,951\\ 6,036\\ 4,107\\ 2,265\\ 4,034\\ 39,620\\ \end{array}$	28,914 7,737 217 910 317 799 223 1,591 974 3,973 844 424 1,788 9,117	$\begin{array}{r} 7,923\\ 3,524\\ 64\\ 154\\ 99\\ 48\\ 45\\ 430\\ 167\\ 294\\ 301\\ 112\\ 136\\ 2,549\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 136,898\\ 33,901\\ 3,222\\ 4,404\\ 1,632\\ 2,858\\ 1,398\\ 9,791\\ 4,092\\ 10,303\\ 5,252\\ 2,801\\ 5,958\\ 51,286\end{array}$	++++ +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
North Eastern Division Bradford Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby Halifax Hartlepools Huddersfield Lincoln Newcastle Newcastle Sheffield Stockton-on-Tees Studerland York Rest of North Eastern	$\begin{array}{c} 154,857\\813\\4,843\\1,649\\591\\178\\5,560\\1,949\\1,430\\4,822\\1,586\\2,136\\2,136\\9,128\\2,136\\9,128\\2,136\\9,128\\4,941\\4,383\\9,789\\9,1,405\\48,324\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,024\\ 46\\ 3,054\\ 110\\ 152\\ 96\\ 577\\ 213\\ 754\\ 144\\ 1,392\\ 671\\ 1,508\\ 244\\ 982\\ 190\\ 2,427\\ 322\\ 125\\ 669\\ 320\\ 5,694 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,608\\ 19\\ 192\\ 143\\ 51\\ 159\\ 536\\ 375\\ 41\\ 213\\ 175\\ 818\\ 186\\ 289\\ 649\\ 1,667\\ 179\\ 1,316\\ 646\\ 3,564\\ 354\\ 3,262 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 186,489\\ 878\\ 8,029\\ 794\\ 433\\ 6,673\\ 2,537\\ 2,225\\ 5,179\\ 3,154\\ 9,351\\ 10,822\\ 2,759\\ 10,130\\ 18,106\\ 1,684\\ 21,201\\ 5,506\\ 4,663\\ 11,104\\ 2,079\\ 57,280\end{array}$	11111
North Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	$\begin{array}{c} 159,869\\ 1,624\\ 2,012\\ 3,430\\ 3,839\\ 2,833\\ 505\\ 4,430\\ 0,769\\ 1,596\\ 881\\ 43,189\\ 18,851\\ 785\\ 13,903\\ 3,121\\ 4,580\\ 1,748\\ 6,909\\ 2,818\\ 2,449\\ 3,166\\ 834,431\\ 118,952\\ 3,648\\ 1,825\\ 5,281\\ 9,111\\ 50,356\\ 4,855\\ 2,257\\ 3,877\\ 37,742 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 66,770\\756\\1,423\\384\\373\\1,778\\1,563\\310\\7,78\\310\\5,155\\6,996\\306\\2,026\\3,462\\2,212\\3,567\\2,094\\2,229\\3,550\\19,366\\2,026\\2,400\\1,916\\1,681\\9,542\\3,602\\1,9542\\3,602\\6,026\\1,681\\783\\6,026\\\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \ 1779 \\ 91 \\ 86 \\ 40 \\ 322 \\ 293 \\ 327 \\ 323 \\ 162 \\ 67 \\ 3,842 \\ 1,533 \\ 14 \\ 1,533 \\ 14 \\ 1,537 \\ 165 \\ 410 \\ 157 \\ 1,258 \\ 187 \\ 132 \\ 708 \\ 3,642 \\ 8,364 \\ 97 \\ 57 \\ 148 \\ 3,915 \\ 338 \\ 114 \\ 408 \\ 2,819 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 241,818\\ 2,471\\ 3,521\\ 3,521\\ 4,534\\ 4,904\\ 4,904\\ 4,904\\ 6,298\\ 5,939\\ 3,321\\ 1,258\\ 52,186\\ 27,380\\ 1,105\\ 23,906\\ 5,312\\ 8,452\\ 2,117\\ 111,734\\ 4,509\\ 2,810\\ 7,484\\ 5,7,439\\ 149,180\\ 4,397\\ 2,122\\ 7,345\\ 11,260\\ 63,813\\ 6,056\\ 2,532\\ 5,068\\ 46,587\\ \end{array}$	
Wales DivisionCardiffLlanellyNewportSwanseaRest of Wales	35,968 3,272 452 1,984 2,725 27,535	2,167 607 50 160 200 1,150	2,217 502 28 173 185 1,329	40,352 4,381 530 2,317 3,110 30,014	111++
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Newry Rest of Northern	31,713 22,967 1,853 223 423 858	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,913 \\ 4,951 \\ 440 \\ 69 \\ 74 \\ 142 \\ 1,927 \\ \end{array} $	889 648 70 4 10 7	39,515 28,566 2,363 296 507 1,007 6,776	T
Ireland Total, Gt. Britain and	5,389	1,237	63,028	1,052,457	+ 37
Northern Ireland	304,301	100,128	00,028	1,000,101	1

August, 1924 August, 1924.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade dis-putes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 57, as compared with 57 in the previous month and 37 in July, 1923. In addition, 38 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes in July was thus 95. Information as to the total number of workpeople involved in the principal dispute, affecting large numbers of building trade operatives in all the principal centres and in many smaller towns, is not at present available, but it is provisionally estimated that the number of workpeople who went on strike or were locked out or were thrown out of work at establishments where disputes cocurred, in consequence of the disputes, in all the 95 disputes in progress in July was not far from 150,000, and that the aggregate number of working days lost in all the dis-putes during the month was about 2,000,000. The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in ly in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of

industries and indica the establishments of	concerne	d and t	the app	roximate		Second Endorseller	Jan	uary to Ju	ly, 1923.	Jan	uary to Ju	ıly, 1924.				
And constants of the	progress in July of Work- Durati		aber of Disputes in Number of Work- pogress in July of Work- Duration		Number of Disputes in Number of Work- progress in July of Work- Duration Groups of Industries.		utes in of Work- uly. people in-		- Aggregate Industries. Industries.		of Work- Durati No. of people in Wor Dis- involved ing Da putes. in all of all		in Work- ing Days of all	No. of Dis- putes.	involved in all	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st	Started	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in				Disputes in pro- gress.	Disputes in pro- gress.		Disputes in pro- gress.	Disputes in pro- gress.				
	July.	July.	ab sul a	July.	in July.	Agriculture Mining & Quarrying	5 92	9,000 128,000	247,000 906,000	123	93,000	1,031,000				
					105 000	Brick, Glass, Pot-	10	1,000	39,000	17	3,000	56,000				
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Glass, Pottery, etc. Metal, Engineering and	8 3 7	$\begin{array}{c} 16\\ 5\\ 17\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24\\8\\24\end{array}$	17,000 3,000 6,000	$\begin{array}{c} 187,000 \\ 14,000 \\ 73,000 \end{array}$	tery, etc. Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array} $	2,000 36,000	19,000 2,045,000	18 27 39	10,000 32,000	73,000 508,000				
Shipbuilding Textile Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc.	2 2	4 2	6 4	1,000 †	27,000 †	Textile Clothing Food, Drink and	18 14 17	$\begin{array}{r} 4,000\\ 34,000\\ 4,000\\ 9,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 52,000\\ 1,207,000\\ 27,000\\ 154,000\end{array}$	25 21 10	$\begin{array}{c} 11,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 3,000 \\ 4,000 \end{array}$	132,000 109,000 22,000 21,000				
Other	16	13	29	7,000	49,000	Tobacco	Section 1	ad the state	anter a lange	a state	and the set	Art Same				
Total, July, 1924	38	57	95	(†)	†	Woodworking and Furnishing Paper, Printing, etc.	13 11	1,000	32,000 168,000	14	2,000	67,000				
						Building, Decorating,	37	18,000	328,000	32	· · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Total, June, 1924	35	57	92	50,000	356,000	Contracting, etc. Transport Public Administra-	33 20	54,000	758,000	45 16	236,000	1,413,000 107,000				
Total, July, 1923	37	37	74	95,000‡	1,665,000‡	tion Services Other	39	4,000	56,000 27,000	30	4,000	54,000				
CausesOf the 57 of demands for advan	dispute	es beginn	ning in	July, 17	arose out	Total	371	314,000	6,065,000	417	†	20 . t				

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING JULY, 1924.

	Appro Number people I		Date who	en Dispute		A Contraction of the second
Occupations and Locality.	Directly.	Indi- rectly.	Began.	Ended.	Cause or Object.	Result.
MINING AND QUARRYING : Coal miners, etcWakefield (near)	2,0	15	1923. 4 Dec.	1924.	Dispute respecting wages, alleged victimisation and other grievances.	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, etc.—East Kent	1,734	••	1924. 7 July		Refusal of employers to pay advance in wages agreed upon nationally.	Settlement effected at one colliery about 31 July, involving gradua adoption of the advance; at the other colliery no settlemen reported.
BRICK, GLASS, POTTERY, ETC. : Marl getters, loaders, brickyard and transport workers, bricklayers, etc. North Staffordshire.	1,0	00	7 July	10 July	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour: employers offering ¹ / ₂ d. per hour, further advances to be conditional upon increased pro- duction.	Employers' offer, with some modi fication, accepted. (See also page 295.)
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING :			and the second	and the second	uuction.	
Rivetters, platers, caulkers, etc., and assistants-Barrow-in-Furness.	617	455	1 July	8 July	Dissatisfaction at breakdown of negotiations as to piece-work	Work resumed pending furthen negotiations.
Gas enginemen, electricians, fitters, etc., and steel workers—Bilston, Staffs.	480	1,698	12 July		prices for certain rivetting work. Dispute arising out of demand for advance in wages.	No settlement reported.
BUILDING, DECORATING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :			and the second		Wing-	The second s
bricklayers, masons, tilers, wood- workers, plasterers, plumbers, <i>labourers, etc.</i> —Liverpool, Birken- head and District.	3,00	00¶ {	2 June** 23 June†† 30 June‡‡	}	Local Employers'Association having rejoined National Employers' Federation, men refused to accept gradual application of terms of National Agreement,	No settlement reported.
Building trades operatives—Great Britain. OTHER INDUSTRIES :—	Not availa		7 July	Mining (involving local reduction in wages. (See articles on pages 237-8 of GAZETTE for July.)	No settlement reported.
Furnishing trades operat ves—Liver- pool and District.	1,2	POO	6 May		For advance in wages of 11d. per	No settlement reported.
Dock workers—Birkenhead	2,500		23-25 July	25 July	hour. Refusal of men to work slings of iron sheets of a weight exceeding 12 cwt.	Maximum lift to be 12 cwt. when man-handling in the ship is necessary, and 2 tons in other circumstances.
Life insurance agents and collectors —Various districts.	600		27 June		Against payment of new entrants on salary system, alleged to involve reduction in earnings.	No settlement reported.

Triticulars are not yet available as regards the numbers of workpeople involved in the general dispute in the building industry. Wo disputes (one involving about 30,000 boilermakers, etc., in Federated shipyards and the other involving about 40,000 dock workers in various ports and and Wales) accounted for most of the loss of time in July, 1923. ^{making} up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople I in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals : the extent of such duplication is, however, very slight. ^{the occupations} printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. ^{stimated} number. ** Bricklayers, masons and tilers. †† Woodworkers and plasterers. ‡‡ Plumbers.

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6 on details of working arrangements, 9 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 9 on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 27 new dis-putes, directly involving 12,000 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 3,000 work-people, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1923 AND 1924.§

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

August, 1924.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.			
1701 CECEPTION	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Mining and Quarrying Metal Textile Clothing Transport Public Utility Services Other	370,000 21,000 3,500 	354,000 22,000 91,500 50.000 209 0 30 41,000 52,500	$\begin{array}{c} & \pounds \\ 14,300 \\ 1,550 \\ 300 \\ \\ 350 \\ 4,500 \end{array}$	£ 26,750 1,550 2,950 5,000 11,100 2,300 3,550		
Total	461,000	820,000	21,000	53,200		

The wages of coal miners were increased by about $1\frac{1}{3}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ 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 11 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 W_{V} . combe, 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 $\pounds 27,150$ 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 body 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 join standing bodies of employers and workpeople; 1, amounting nearly £250 per week, took effect under a cost of living slid 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.	Approx Number peop affected	of Work- ole†	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
			£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	969,000	250,000	298,100	16,000	
Chemical, etc.	219,000	200	34,000	25	
Iron and Steel	81,000	31,500	8,350	3,800	
Engineering and Ship-	「あったけ」にあったがあ	1013/217-511-5275		0,000	
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	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	$3,000 \\ 58,000$	$62,000 \\ 5,000$	600	6,300	
Woodworking	38,500	7,500	$10,500 \\ 6,850$	800	
Paper, Printing, etc.	1,500	27,000	150	$650 \\ 2,000$	
Building and Allied Trades	471,000	300	49,800	2,000	
Fransport	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	
Total	2,618,000	599,000	578,500	43,800	

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.)
	an trainitie and the	and provide the states	AGRICULTURE.	
Agriculture	Devonshire	28 June	Male agricultural labourers	Rates previously in operation extended up to 29 Septem- ber-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.
			MINING AND QUARRYING.	
Coal Mining	Northumberland Durham	} 1 July	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regu- lated 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. [‡] 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. [‡]

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 if the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of nearly 340,000 workpeople, whose wages 'I naccordance 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 district.

lustry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			MINING AND QUARRYING-(d	ontinued).
	Yorkshire and East Midland Area*	1July		Increase of 2.39 per cent. on the standard base rates o
	Radstock	26 June	the search sero beer and the	1911, making wages 79.83 per cent.† above th standard of 1911.‡ Increase of 2.94 per cent. on the standard base rates of
	Forest of Dean	l Ju'y	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other	1918, making wages 58.02 per cent. above the standar of 1918. Increase of 12.92 per cent. on the standard rates of
ing	0		than those whose wages are regulated by movements in	of 1919.§
d.)	Scotland	1 July	other industries	Decrease of 6.72 per cent. on the standard base rate of 1888, leaving wages 151.27 per cent. above th
miller	invite water to the		Cart Sherry and Sherry Strength	standard of 1888, subject to a subsistence allowanc for surface workers (amounting in the case of men 1 years and over to 1s. 12d, per shift worked, but gros
(Durham			Decrease of 855 mon comt on standard have
and	i of subjective interior	1 July	Cokemen and by-product	leaving wages 120-12 per cent. above the standard subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 7s. 6.56d. per day. Increase of 2.39 per cent. on standard base rates making wages 79.83 per cent. on standard base rates
ducts (South Yorkshire)	workers	
re	North Stafford-	1st full week in	TULANNA ONLOHITARE	Adoption of new base rates as follows: gas regulator: coke loaders, ram drivers, 5s. 10d. per shift; valve men, daubers, doormen, 5s. 7d.; crude benzol men 5s. dd. laberrow do. 5s. 7d.; crude benzol men
	livelants des	Feb.	Iron ore miners	becrease¶ of 2d. per shift in the bargain price (10s. 1d
	to the state of the state of	1935 Junio 1	States and the second sec	(7s, 5d, to 7s, 3d)
1000	Cumberland	21 July	Winding enginemen	Decrease of 12d. per shift (8s. 92d. to 8s. 8d.). Decrease of 1d per shift for men and of 1d per shift
n	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OFTA CONTRACTOR OFTA CONTRACTOR OFTA CONTRACTOR O	an August		for boys under 16 years. Rates after change under ground 1st class or leading labourers, 6s. 4d. pe shift; joiners, 9s. 1d. per shift nus 6d. ner shift to
ing {	Furness District	14 July	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters	shift; joiners, 9s. 1d. per shift plus 6d. per shift too money; blacksmiths, 9s. 1d. per shift. Decreaseff of 2d. per shift in the bargain price (9s. 1d
C. Start		CAL ST LONG	by sliding scale arrange-	to 8s. 11d.); of 2d. per shift in the onlyan price (se. 11 (sec. 11); of 2d. per shift in the minimum wag (8s. 4d. to 8s. 2d.); of 12d. per shift for surfacemen and of 2d. per shift for boys under 16 years.
2114 V81	Cleveland	28 July	ments) Ironstone miners	Decrease of 7 per cent, on standard rates leaving mage
	hashtala po duon hashtala polit mada			labourers-underground 38 4d to 38 8d sourtage
	South and West Durham West Cumberland	28 July 14 July	Limestone quarrymen	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., plus 78 per cent. in each case. Decrease of 7 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wage 78 per cent. above the standard.
100 A	ness cumbertand	IT UIT	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of 1d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiner of 1dd. per shift for other men and of 3d per shift for
	institution of the			boys under 16 years. Rates after change: knobbler 8s. 63d.; haulage enginemen, 8s. 23d.; blacksmiths an joiners, 8s. 7d.; day borers, 1st class, 8s. 03d.; da
ry-	Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan,	1st full pay atter	Granite blockers and sett makers	Increase of 5 per cent. (See I. C. Decision No. 948 of
g i	and Trevor Yorkshire	14 July 4 July	Freestone quarrymen (exclud	p. 308.) Increase of 1d. per hour on time rates, and an equiva
		-	ing labourers)	delvers hewers etc. crates. Rates after change
		intra.	gan-gane , and , ameanulatio	18. 6d · B 18 4id · C 18 id · com from grade A
	South - West of England	lst pay day in July	Roadstone quarrymen	Decrease, under a cost of living sliding scale, of td. per hour. Minimum rate atter change to
	anter pert at the		POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICAL,	labourers, 11d. per hour.
(and the play inter	(Male workers	ETC., TRADES. Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for timeworkers and of pro
1.27 44	Sheffield	Pay day in week		portionate amounts for pieceworkers. Aggregati minimum rate after change for men 21 and over
ck	and the second second	ending 18 July	Female workers	Increases for timeworkers of 1d per hour for these 1
ing	Distance restore to be		Brick, tile and cement workers:	and over, and of ad, per hour for those under 18, an proportionate increases for pieceworkers.
1-262	Bridgwater	3 July	Dayworkers	Increase of 1s. per week for adult male workers (43: to 44s.), and of 6d. or 1s. per week for youths an
ite	North Staffordshire	1	Pieceworkers	Note that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on present rates.
rl	Lioren Stanordshife	11 July	Workpeople employed in the white marl industry Warehouse women and potters'	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change for men 2 and over. 1s. 01d.
			attendants 18 years and over	Increases of from 8d. to 11d. per week in minimum bas rates, the new rates being subject to a bonus of 5 per cent, making total increases of from to to 10 to 10
1915	and Ento after	need all	Descenter	per cent., making total increases of from 1s. to 1s. 420 per week. Total rates after change: 18 years, 19s.; 1 years, 21s.; 20 years, 23s.; 21 years and over, 25s.
e e tris	inne - sending and	inert a little Santesiner and	Decorators (enamellers, gilders, and litho transferers)	of 5d per hour for enamellers and gilders and of 4d
2 001 2 001	and and an office	i ann an	in the second	to a bonus of 50 per cent.; piece rates to yield not less than the minimum time rates
No cardi	and the second second	Begin- ning of	Sanitary casters and pressers employed in the sanitary earthenware section, and tile	Increase of 7½ per cent. on gross wages, making wage 61¼ per cent. above pre-war rates.
ery ifac-	Various districts in England and	pay period in respect	pressers (male and female) employed in the tile section	
e.	Scotland [†]	of which payment	Male workers employed in the general earthenware section	Increase of 5 per cent. on gross wages, making wage 57 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above pre-war rates.
NUCLER R	The second s	is made on 18 July	as handlers, saucer makers, cup and bowl makers, hollow ware pressers and casters	
1.1.2	2 to share a star	And at a	Women workers 18 years and	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, resulting in increases in some cases of from 53d, to 1s. 44d, per
			cal fittings section as pressers, fettlers, dippers, cleaners, printers, decorators, trans-	week. Minimum rates after change: 18 years, 19s.; 19 years, 21s.; 20 years, 23s. 1d.; 21 and over, 25s. 32d.
	and the start is		ferers and warehouse workers	(Continued on p. 296.)

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.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY 1924-(continued)

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

August, 1924.

August, 1924.

		Date from				Constitue.	Date from which	Carles a meridian	Particulars of change.
Industry.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	(Decreases in italics.)
								OTHER METAL TRADES.	
Pottery anufacture (contd.)	Various districts I in England and	Begin- ning of pay period in	and over Labourers 21 years and over Workpeople (other than those stated above and on p. 295) employed in the following	 ADES—(continued). ~ Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: enginemen, 54s.; stokers, 49s. Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in minimum rate (42s. 6d. to 45s.). Increase of 2¹/₂ per cent. on gross wages, making wages 53³/₄ per cent, above pre-war rates. 	Brase- founding, etc.	Rotherham, Shef- field, Doncaster, Halifax, Brig- house and Dews- bury Districts	2nd pay day in June	Male workers employed in the brassfounding and finishing trade	Increase in bonus of 1d. per hour or 3s. 11d. per wee for adult dayworkers and pieceworkers, and of ic per hour or 1s. 11id. per week for piecework appren- tices and youths 18 to 21 years of age. Bates afte 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 an capstan (setting up), 32s.; patternmakers, 39s. finishers (qualified), buffers and polishers, 36s.; turred and capstan (not setting up), shapers, millers, etc
and a start		payment is made on 18 July	Comitory conthemant	533 per cent, above pre-war rates. Increase of 5 per cent. on gross wages, making wages 573 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.		England and Wales Lancashire		Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry: also shuttlemakers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn	30s.; plus, in each case, a bonus of 24s. 12d. per weel Decrease* of 1s. per week for men, and of 6d. per week for women. Rates after change:—higher skille men, 63s. 6d.; lesser skilled men, 54s.; labourers, 44s. women, 25s. 6d.
lass Bottle Manufac- ture	London	14 July	A. CONTRACTORY	Increase of 5 per cent. on total earnings.	Textile Machinery Fittings	Yorkshire	lst pay day in July	Shuttlemakerst	 Addition to basis rates of 58 per cent. previously pair reduced to 55 per cent. Minimum daywork rat after change: 1s. per hour plus 55 per cent. (constant of the second second
		IRON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND M	ANUFACTURE.		TOTAMITO		Shuttlemakers	reduced to 55 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 101d. per hour plus 55 per cent. (or 1s. 4:275
	Cleveland and Dur- ham Tees-side	6 July 6 July	Blastfurnacemen Cokemen and by-product	Decreaset 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, for mer shift plus 21.75 per cent	Manufac- ture of Steel	following amounts y. (See n. All of Jul week (See tg off.).	to to oso t lessospectes lat. 5 to t	Male timeworkers over 21 years of age	per hour). Decrease ⁶ of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men an charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rate after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 78 and 68s. 6d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 58s. 6d charge hands, 70s. 6d. or 62s. 6d.; others, 48s. Decrease ⁶ of amounts, varying according to age, fro 2d. to 9d. per week.
	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire	2nd full pay day in July	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces	Decreaset of 21 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 3711 per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus. Minimum rates after change: general labourers, 4s. 10d., plus 371 per cent.; shift	and Metal Pens and other Small- ware	Birmingham and District	Pay day following 7 July	Male timeworkers under 21 years and apprentices Female dayworkers and learners	charge hands, 70s. 6d. or 62s. 6d.; others, 48s. Decrease* of amounts, varying according to age, fro 2d. to 9d. per week. Decrease* of amounts, varying according to age, fro
Pig Iron anufac- ture	North Staffordshire	ls ^{t,} making up day in July	Blastfurnacemen	 Decreaset 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. Decreaset of 24 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 3741 per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus. Minimum rates after change: general labourers, 4s. 10d., plus 374 per cent.; shift labourers, 5s. per shift plus 374 per cent. Decreaset of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 79 per cent. above the standard, plus a fat rate made-up payment (varying according to tonnage output) for keepers, helpers and slaggers. Minimum rates after change for yard labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 79 per cent. 	Typefounding	London	7 June	Female pieceworkers Casters, dressers, machinists, mixers, etc.	 2a. 10 Su. per week. Decrease⁴ 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. Decrease⁴ of 5d. per week in the basic piecework ra (26s. 2d. to 25s. 9d.). Increase of 5s. per week. Rate after change for jour neymen, 70s. per week.
	South Staffordshire	lst full pay after 14 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.	an in the outer and the car in the car is a man of the car and the car is	Leicester	5 July	TEXTILE TRADES. Workpeople employed in lambs' wool and worsted yarn spin-	Bonus reduced [*] from 4d. to 3 ¹ / ₂ d. in the shilling of earnings. Minimum rates after change:-timeworke
•••	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 July	Blastfurnacemen Men employed in steel melting	Increase [†] of ³ / ₄ per cent., making wages 61 [‡] per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5 [‡] d. per shift, plus 61 [‡] per cent. Increase [†] of ³ / ₄ per cent. on standard rates, making	a subscription of the	West of England‡	lst full pay follow-	ning industry (excluding workpeople such as engineers belonging to unions other than the Workers' Union) Workpeople employed in the	rates. Decreases [*] in the minimum time and piecework bas
ron and Steel lanufac- ture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 July	shops and iron and steel roll- ing mills Engineers and other skilled craftsmen employed in iron and steel works	wages 614 per cent. On standard rates, making rate after change for labourers, 4s. 52d. per shift, plus 614 per cent. Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Dowlais-Cardiff Works, 69s. 2d.; other works, 67s. 6d. per week.	Woollen and Worsted	anosk (596. to 578.). anosk (596. to 578.). anosk (598. to 578.).	ing 29 July	woollen and worsted industry	time rates of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for men ar 6d. or 1s. per week for women, with correspondir decreases for pieceworkers and juniors. Minimu time rates after change: men 21 years and over woolsorters with not less than 5 years' experien and other men in Class A with not less than 4 year experience, 51s, 6d.; Class B, with not less than
		ENGJ	NEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND	SHIP-REPAIRING.	der 17, und 1940 rates 14 21 and co	r area for thate un are and arer. Minity , trarvaria in 462, cr	of 14, p.		years' experience, 48s. 6d.; Class C, with not less the 1 year's experience, 42s. 6d.; Class D, 39s.; women years and over: woolsorters with not less than
		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.	Asbestos Manufac- ture	Great Britain§	Day follow- ing first "making up " day	Workpeople employed in the asbestos trade	years' experience and others in Class A with not le than 4 years' experience, 26s. 6d.; Class B, with n less than 3 years' experience, 25s.; Class C, 23s. 6d. Increases in the minimum rates of ½d. and ½d. p hour for men and women respectively. Minimu rates after change: men, 1s. 0½d.; women, 8½d.
Engi- neering, etc.	Great Britain 🤇	20 July 27 July	Leather hosemakers Ropemakers	Increase of 2s. per week in base rate. Rate after change, 46s., plus 10s. war advance. Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Time rates after change:—hired men, 47s., plus 10s. war advance; estab- lished men, 45s., plus 10s. war advance. (See I.C. Decision No. 958, on p. 308.)	ati the a -	Yorkshire (mainly) and certain firms in Lancashire	up [°] day in July	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades	"Cost of living" wage decreased* from 771 per cer to 743 per cent, for timeworkers, from 613 per cer to 593 per cent, for pieceworkers (except presser and from 461 per cent, to 442 per cent, for presser Minimum rates after change 1 Timeworkers, The Bra
	London	1st full	Mates of tugs Adult semi-skilled and unskilled	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.) Increase of 5s. per week in the war advances, the	Antis and a second	eek for youths and o for adult mala wi hands, 694, daughn e, whishands, 596.	the part	standarden and the standard and be	ford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 years and over 28s. plus 8 per cent. plus 74% per cent.; other firms men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. plus 74% per cent., women and over, 18s. plus 74% per cent. MALES: "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 23s.
in The	London	pay day in Feb.	workers employed by the War Department who are in re- ceipt of engineering war advances	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.	Textile Bleaching, Printing,	L a n c a s h i r e (mainly) a n d certain firms in Yorkshire, Che- shire and Derby- shire¶; also Scot-	Pay preced-	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, en- gineers, mechanics, etc., em-	to 22s. 7d. in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire a Scotland. for workers 21 years of age and over, a by smaller amounts for those under 21. Minimu time rates after change for men 21 and over: Er land 28s. Scotland 25s. plus in each case 29s. 7d
	Tyne, Wear and Blyth District	1 May 1st full	donkeymen Scalers, casual trimmers,	Increase of 3s. per week. Increase of 10s. per week Rate after change for scalers, 9s. 2d. per day. Rates fixed for week-days as follows :scalers, 9s. 6d. per	Dyeing, etc.	land	ing 1st pay day in Aug.	ployed in repair and mainten- ance of plant)	FEMALES: "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 13s. 11d. to 13s. 5d. per week for workers 18 and ou in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, and workers 21 years and over in Scotland, and by small amounts for workers under these age limits in the respective districts. Minimum time rates after chan
Ship-	Mersey District {	pay after 7 July	donkeymen and boys	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 pro rata. (See I.C.	disative line	West Riding of Yorkshire	149. 152 149. 152 138. 00	Mechanics employed in dye- works	for women 18 and over: England 18s., Scotland 15 plus in each case 13s. 5d. Decrease* of 9d. per week. Rates after change: Brd ford, Leeds, and Shipley, 62s. 10d.: other tow
Ship- epairing	Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Pen- arth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Sharp- ness, Avonmouth and Bristol	1 July	Plumbers, decorative painters, ioiners, woodcutting machin- ists, electricians, platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up, drillers, rivet warmers,	Decision No. 953, on p. 308.) Bonus of 2s. 6d. per week granted.¶ Time rates after change:—woodcutting machinists, decorative pain- ters, electricians, plumbers, and platers' helpers. 65s.; riggers, 58s.; chippers and painters, 52s.; fitters helpers and general labourers, 49s.; cranemen, 55s.;	time Minimum Andre Strate State Andre Strate State Andre State State Andre State State Andre State State Andre State State Andre State State State State Andre State State State State Andre State State State State Andre State State State State State Andre State State State State State State State Andre State State State State State State State State Andre State Sta	Bolton and Bury Districts Certain towns in Lancashire**		Mechanics employed in textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., indus- try Mechanics employed in calico print works	22s. 7d. per week. Total rate after change, 60s. 7d
		annin an an ann an an an ganaiste an ganaiste	platers' helpers, smiths' ham- mermen, riggers, chippers and painters, cranemen, engine- men, furnacemen, numpmen, boilermen, fitters' helpers, gen- eral labourers, etc., in the	enginemen, boilermen, furnacemen, pumpmen. lorry drivers and chauffeurs, pre-war rates, plus 20s. per week; plus, in each case, a bonus of 23, 6d, per week. At Bristol the rates are 2s. per week less than the above.	7 Excluding 1 Including 5 The increa	workpeople employed Stroud, Trowbridge, Fro ses took effect under an	me, Westbur arrangemen	rms at Blackburn and Garston. y, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norto t made by the National Joint Industr	dence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail pric n, Wellington, Witney, South Devon and North Tawton. ial Council of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry. otton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), t
1713 13 12	Dundee	29 June	ship-repairing industry. Sailmakers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.).	Ltd., the Hudde	l Finishers' Federation, 1 rsfield and District Ma Bradford Dyers' Associa	the Yorkshir ster Dyers' ation. Ltd., a	e Indigo, Scarlet, and Colour Dyers, Lt Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Fe nd the Employers' Federation of Cott	d., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers' and Finishers' Association deration, the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dye un Yarn Bleachers Dyers and Sizers (certain furne)
See note †† The change	took effect under an arra	angement wi	hereby wages fluctuate in corresponden keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, et	ce with selling prices.	Finishers, the En Bridge the decre	e applied to workpeople nployers' Federation of ases for timeworkers we	Bleachers, and re similar to	d the Employers' Federation of Cotto those in Lancashire (see above): for	ation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers a n Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms): At Hebd pieceworkers the "cost of living" wage was reduced from 66 9 per cent. for menders, and from 57 to 55 per cent. for all oth

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
OTHER METAL TRADES.	
le workers employed in the rassfounding and finishing rade	Increase in bonus of 1d. per hour or 3s. 11d. per week for adult dayworkers and pieceworkers, and of ½d. per hour or 1s. 11½d. per week for piecework appren- tices 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.
orkpeople employed in the obbin-making industry; also huttlemakers employed by ertain 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.
uttlemakerst	Addition to basis rates of 58 per cent. previously paid reduced to 55 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: is. per hour plus 55 per cent. (or is. 66d. per hour). Addition to basis rates of 58 per cent. previously paid
le timeworkers over 21 years	reduced to 55 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 104d. per hour plus 55 per cent. (or 1s. 4275d. per hour). Decrease ^o of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and
f age	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.
ale timeworkers under 21 rears and apprentices male dayworkers and learners	2d. to 9d. per week. 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.
male pieceworkers sters, dressers, machinists, nixers, etc.	Decrease* of 5d. per week in the basic piecework rate (26s. 2d. to 25s. 9d.). Increase of 5s. per week. Rate after change for jour- neymen, 70s. per week.
TEXTILE TRADES.	action, ros. per week.
orkpeople employed in lambs' vool and worsted yarn spin- ning industry (excluding vorkpeople such as engineers belonging to unions other than he Workers' Union) orkpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry orkpeople employed in the asbestos trade	 Bonus reduced[®] from 4d. to 34d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change:-timeworkers -men 42s. 6d. plus 34d. in 1s., women 25s. 6d. plus 34d. in 1s.; pieceworkers, 25 per cent. above time rates. 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: woolsorters 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 5 years' experience, 42s. 6d.; Class C, with not less than 5 years' experience, 42s. 6d.; Class C, with not less than 5 years' experience, 42s. 6d.; Class C, with not less than 5 years' experience, and others in Class A with not less than 5 years' experience and others in Class A with not less than 5 years' experience, 26s. 6d.; Class B, with not less than 5 years' experience and others in Class A with not less than 5 years' experience, 26s. 6d.; Class B, with not less than 5 years' experience, 26s. 6d.; Class C, 23s. 6d. Increases in the minimum rates of 2d. and 2d. per hour for men and women respectively. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 02d.; women, 8dd.
orkpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades	"Cost of living" wage decreased [*] from 774 per cent. to 743 per cent. for timeworkers, from 613 per cent. to 593 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 464 per cent. to 443 per cent. for pressers. Minimum rates after change i Timeworkers, The Brad- ford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 years and over, 28s. plus 8 per cent. plus 743 per cent.; other firms— men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. plus 744 per cent., women 18 and over, 18s. plus 743 per cent. MALES: "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 23s. 4d.
orkpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, en- gineers, mechanics, etc., em- ployed in repair and mainten- ance of plant)	to 228. 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: Eng- land 28s., Scotland 25s., plus in each case 22s. 7d. 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.
echanics employed in dye- works echanics employed in textile	Decrease* of 9d. per week. Rates after change: Brad- ford, Leeds, and Shipley, 62s. 10d.; other towns, 61s. 10d. "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 23s. 4d. to
dyeing, bleaching, etc., indus- try echanics employed in calico	"Cost of living" wage decreased* from 23s 4d to
print works	22s. 7d. per week. Total rate after change, 60s. 7d.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpecyle.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	which change took effect.	
			ALGANT ANTHA SH				F00D,	D M
112. 112 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Lancashire, Che-)	TEXTILE TRADES—(continued). Engravers, etc., employed in	Harrison Bartin Start Bart The Part of the Start	A LAND AND AND A LAND AND AND A LAND AND A LAND AND AND A LAND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	States of the second		
Mantila	shire, Derbyshire and Scotland Lancashire, Che-	Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in	calico print works:- Engravers Turners, polishers and var- nishers Engravers employed in engrav-	"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.	Brewing	Bristol	1st pay day in July	I
Textile eaching, rinting,	shire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Bel- fast	Aug.	ing works	per week for men, and by 6a. or 7a. per week for women and youths.	a proprieta a			
Dyeing, etc. (contd.)	Nottingham	2nd pay day in	Lace dippers and stainers Workpeople employed in the lace dressing and finishing trades	and ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for boys, women and girls, and of 5 per cent for nieceworkers Bates after changed	Mill Sawing	Glasgow and Dis- trict	Pay day in week	W
CANA VILLE		July	Lace dyers Lace bleachers' dollymen and labourers	men 21 years and over, 111d., women 18 years and over, 74d.; women takers-off and takers-down, 74d. Decrease* of 2d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 24d.). Decrease* of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: dolly. men, 1s. 34d.; labourers, 1s. 24d.	Furniture	North-East Coast*	ending 5 July 1 July	0
i the part drops			CLOTHING TRADES. Workpeople employed in the	Democrat in the minimum and a find and a 11 m	Manu- facture	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending	
			boot and shoe repairing trade: Male and female workers wholly or mainly em- ployed in making bespoke	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.).			26 July	P.
a to and a	Annald sha an		hand-sewn leather foot- wear (including bespoke handsewn surgical work) Male learners (other than male indentured appren-	Decrease* of 1s. per week for those 14 and under 17,	Wall Paper Manufacture	Darwen, Derby, Doncaster, Gol- bourne, Holmes Chapel, Hull, Leeds, Little	7 June	-
			tices); also female learners employed on benching and/or finishing Male workers 21 years and	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 operat.	The second second	Lever, London, Blackburn, Manchester and Oldham		
cathala ad			over employed in operat- ing power sole-stitchers, and Blake or other sole- sewing machines on the Blake principle	ing 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	ing from 20	and amounts was		
loot and Shoe lepairing	Great Britain	1 July (Male workers employed as pressmen who are respon- sible for cutting and cost- ing	678.). Decrease* of 38. per week (708. to 678.).	Paper Bag Making	Great Britain	1 July	
and a second of a		107 202	Male and female workers employed as foremen and managers	Decrease* of 2s. per week (74s. to 72s.).		areas the mean wine	to she to	
a dia ana ana ana ana ana	and the second s		All other male workers Female workers employed on benching and/or finish- ing in the repairing of leather footwear	Decrease* of 3s. per week (60s. to 57s.). Decrease* of 3s. per week (60s. to 57s.).	arta La Cartana 1940 - Nialana 1940 - Santa 1940 - Santana	18 of our and a light		1
			All other female workers Male indentured apprentices	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.	in states a second s	the second secon		
and the second s	and a state of the		Pieceworkers	Decrease* of 22 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 72 per cent. below list prices, and of 5 per cent. for repairing (in- cluding surgical repair work other than the above), leaving wages 122 per cent. below list prices.	Paper Box Making	Great Britain	1 July <	
n City ner na City ner neeps gare	tor procession for the	Anna Contractor Anna Contractor Anna Contractor	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	TRADES.		ore week the fill be	1.00 .810 00 .00 .8 - 50	1000
in a star	Bradford and District†	Pay day in week begin- ning 2 June	Workpeople employed in the	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.; twilehands, 59s.; allied workers.	na Si ta Si ta na makia nde ta dati tanga	abut (1144, 10 1140) au distributed (1 a. Scheduled minist	all of the to	
king and	South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire, with Grimsby	begin- ning	baking and confectionery trades by co-operative socie- ties	51s. 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, ovensmen and 2nd hands,	no B Ale Se	0 ac de 169, 186, 2 nair D. 873, 104 ; 20		(
Con- Con- ectionery	Certain districts in North Staf- fordshire and Cheshire§	7 July lst pay day in July	ananazitas eta em paratizita nalatua linuta la	63s. 6d.; tablehands, 58s. 6d.; allied workers, 50s. 6d. 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, machinemen, etc. 66s. 6d.; secondhands, 64s. 6d.; tablehands, 62s. 6d.;	Andreas. Andreas Is the	the second by an an and a second s	to takin	A COLOR
da technist da technist hannlosd a	Douglas and Ram- sey Glasgow !!	21 June 1st pay day in	Bakers and confectioners	66s. 6d.; secondhands, 64s. 6d.; tablehands, 62s. 6d.; women, 37s. Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: fore- hands, 71s.; tablehands, 65s. Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 73s. 6d.	Railway Service	Great Britain	1 July	
1 01 10 10 10 10	Aberdeen, Buckie,	July	Fishery coopers: Working at fishing stations	Increase of 5s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum			Industrial a	
Fishery Coopering	Fraserburgh, Lerwick, Peter- head, Storno- way, and Wick	2 June	Barrel making	home and staying in bothes 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.)	* Including	Newcastle, North and S e took effect under an a	South Shield	ks, s whe , for najo

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

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).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

299 PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1924—(continued). Particulars of change. Classes of Workpeople. (Decreases in italics.) RINK AND TOBACCO TRADE S-(c ntinued). 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. fale workers years. 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. emale workers **VOODWORKING AND FURNITUR E TRADES.** Labourers Increase of 3d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 11d. Decreaset of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 6½d.; others, 1s. 6½d. plus ½d. per hour "tool" money. Increaset of ½d. 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. Increasest of from 3d, to 10d. per week. abinet makers, carvers, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers Cabinet ourneymen Apprentices PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES. 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. Mini-mum 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. Adult male workers employed in the wall paper industry Decreasest 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):--Workpeople employed in the paper bag making trade:-Male workers :-Male workers:---Machine tacklers, paper bag cutters, hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers, 21 and over Other workers (except learners) Decreasest of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week (55s. to 52s. 6d.). Decreasest of from. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week (30s. 6d. tc 29s.). Decreasest of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Decreasest in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per week (32s. to 31s.). Decreasest 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):-Decreasest 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. Learners Female pieceworkers ... Workpeople employed in the paper box making trade:--Male timeworkers: Die makers, forme setters, cutters, machine minders, and head stock-keepers 18 years and over Other workers (except Decreaset of 2s. per week (51s. to 49s.). learners) Learners Male pieceworkers ... Decreasest of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Decreaset in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 3s. per week (57s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.). Female timeworkers: Decreaset of 1s. per week (30s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.). New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, resulting in decreasest of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week.t Decreaset in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per week (32s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.). Other than learners Learners Female pieceworkers ... **TRANSPORT TRADES**

Certain classes of railway ser-vants in traffic grades:-Male workers 20 years of age and over§ Decreaset of 1s. per weeks or of such smaller amount as will reduce wages to the agreed standard basis rate.|| Decreaset of 1s. per week for women and 6d. per week Decreaset of 1s. per week for women and 6d. per week for girls. Certain other classes of workers employed by Railway Com-panies:---Men in receipt of a war wage of 28s, per week (canal workers, etc.) Female part-timers (char-women, cleaners, etc.) Decreaset 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 Gatekeepers (wives of com-panies' 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, cluded all the lower rated men (porters, permanent way men, labourers, etc.). Other classes besides those mentioned above, to whom the decrease did not apply out of there being no residuary bonus, included shed enginemen and their mates, ticket and excess luggage collectors, station and yard foremen, traffic tors, carriage and wagon examiners, hydraulic enginemen and chargemen cleaners in loco sheds, motor bus drivers, horse and motor bus conductors and fire e 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.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1924.

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

August, 1924.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			TRANSPORT TRADES - (conti		-	a at the types of		PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES-(con	
	Tarp al de nore des	(Certain classes of workpeople employed by Railway Com- panies at docks (including	Decreaset of 1s. per week,* or of such smaller amount as will reduce wages to the agreed standard basis rate,1	1	Cumberland	i July	Workpeople employed in High- ways and Bridges Depart-	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week for workpeople over 18 years of age and of 9d. per week for those under 18.
	A state of the sta		men on hydraulic and steam pumping plant), on dredgers and hopper barges, tug-boats, small passenger and lake steamers, tenders and ferry boats*			Certain Authori- ties in the West Midlands†	lst pay day in July'	ments Able-bodied manual workers	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week for workpeople over 18 years of age and of 9d. per week for those under 18. Minimum weekly rate after change for labourers, 43s. Decrease* of 3d. per week for Zone A1, of 22d. for Zone A2, of 2d. for Zone B1, and of 12d. for Zones B2, B3, C1 and C2. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change for general labourers and scavengers:- Zone A1, 50s. 7d.; Zone A2, 49s. 22d.; Zone B1, 46s. 6d.; Zone C2, 33s. 92d.; Decrease* of which of the minimum basic rates recom- mended by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council
Railway Service	Great Britain	1 July	Railway police (except uniform or detective inspectors)	Decreaset of 1s. per week. Rates after change:-Con- stables, 61s. per week in the first year, increasing to 71s. after 10 years' service (plus 3s. if working in London).	austatic	Certain Authori- ties in the South Midlandst	lst pay in July	Able-bodied male manual workers	Zone B2, 43s. 9½d.; Zone B3, 41s. 1½d.; Zone C1, 37s. 5½d.; Zone C2, 33s. 9½d.† Decrease* of 35th of the minimum basic rates recom- mended by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council in November. 1921. making the reduction now applic-
(cont d.)	en manning 192 . earded		Stationmasters, goods agents, supervising and technical staffs, and clerks employed by Railway Companies	Residuary bonuses, where still applicable, reducedt by £5 per annum or 2s. per week for adult males 18 years of age and over, by £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for male juniors under 18, by 1s. 6d. per week for women clerks, and by 9d. per week for girl clerks; where residuary bonuses are less than the above amounts, the whole to be withdrawn.		Hastings	1 July	Manual workers employed in	Decrease* of 3bth of the minimum basic rates recom- mended by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council in November, 1921, making the reduction now applic- able to such rates, 33ths. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A1 areas, 46s. 3d.; Grade A2, 44s. 8d.; Grade B1, 43s. 1d.; Grade B2, 39s. 2d.; Grade C1, 37s. 8d.; Grade C2, 36s.‡ Decrease* of 2s. per week. Rates after change: labourers on roads, sweepers and refuse collectors, 48s. 7d. per week; general yard and waterworks labourers 49s. 6d. nine layers 55s. 5d.
	· cer, letter after solitishen fit fat · * troi money.	lst full pay in July	Engine drivers and firemen paid on a mileage basis	amounts, the whole to be withdrawn. A day's pay to be reckoned as a travelling distance of 140 miles, instead of 130 as previously, beyond which mileage payments are to accrue at the same rate as previously (viz., one hour's pay for every 15 miles of		Shoreditch	16 July	Manual workers employed in non-trading and Waterworks Departments Manual workers	Increase of 6s. 2d. per week for men and of 3s. 1d. per week for women Bates after change: road labourers.
	Nottingham	lst pay preceding pay day	Road transport workers	such excess). Decreaset of 1s. per week for those 18 years of age and over and of 6d per week for those under 18 years	Non- Trading Services of Local Authorities	Certain Authori- ties in Glou- cestershire,	July	Manual and a second sec	66s. 10d. per week; scavengers, 65s.; refuse collectors, 68s. 4d. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Scheduled minimum rates after change: Grade A areas, 53s. per week; B1, 49s.; B2, 46s.; C1, 41s.; C2, 39s.; D, 34s.§
Road ransport	balling also and J	in Aug.	RUNTING ATR ALLIEN TREES	Rates after change for men 21 years of age and over one-horse drivers, 523.; two-horse drivers, 578.; petrol wagon drivers, 2 tons and over, 628.; 15 cwts. to 2 tons, 578.; under 15 cwts., 528.; electric vehicle drivers, 1 ton and over, 598.; under 1 ton, 528.; loaders and garage hands, 528.	(contd.)	Somerset and Wiltshire§ Certain Authori- ties in Cornwall, Devonshire and		- A MA LINA ANDIA LINA BALLA	Decrease* of 2s. per week. Scheduled minimum rate: after change: Grade A areas, 52s. per week; B, 44s. B1, 41s. 6d.; C, 37s.; C1, 35s.; D, 32s.
ock, Wharf and Riverside	Scotland Various ports in England and Scotland	1 July 1st full pay in July	Carters employed by railway contractors Coal tippers, teemers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change:-one- horse carters, 51s.; two-horse carters, 53s. Decreaset of 5 per cent., leaving wages 100 per cent. above pre-war tariffs and payments for incidentals, subject to the minimum wage of 60s. per week pre-	adisae ang solo d. solo and solo d he re	Dorset Plymouth	2 J uly 4 July	House refuse collectors and	Decrease* of 2½ per cent. Rate after change, 49s. 4d per week. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: labourers 1s. 0½d. per hour; hauliers, 1s. 1½d.
Labour	nerimen released		PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	viously in force.	10 205 10 -	Certain Authori- ties in the Eastern Valleys of Monmouth- shire¶	See See	A VIDINA ANTRALA	
	1911 - 1818 IN 877 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917 - 1917	(1 July		Increases in base rates of amounts varying from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week. Rates after change:-stokers, 36s. 6d. per week; trenchmen, 32s. 6d.; jointers, 34s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; labourers, 31s. 6d., plus in each case the current cost of living bonus. (See below.) (See I.C. Decision No. 964 on p. 309.) Decreaset of 1s. 11½d. per week in bonus, making the bonus 23s. 6d. per week for men over 21 years of age.		Swansea Edinburgh	31 July 1 July		waterworks labourers, 528.; pipe jointers, 568. 50.
States Banda States Mar. Salt.).	London	lst full	(excluding workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	current cost of living bonus. (See below.) (See I.C. Decision No. 964 on p. 309.) Decreaset of 1s. 112d. per week in bonus, making the bonus 23s 6d. new newsk for man once 21 years of sec.		Ayrshire (Northern Dis-	1 July	Road labourers	60s. 3d. Decrease* of 1s. per week (53s. to 52s.).
terworks	Northern Counties, Yorkshire and	(pay in July 1 July	Adult male workers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change for labourers at large towns: Yorkshire, 1s. 1d. or		trict)		MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Tra
Under- takings	the Midlands¶ Northern Coun- ties** South Midlands††	1 July 1st full	Adult male workers Adult male workers	1s. 2d.; Midlands, 1s. 1d. or 1s. 12d Increase of 2d. per hour in basic rates.** Minimum rate after change for labourers at large towns, 1s. 13d. Decreasest of 9d. per week for Grade D undertakings, 10d. per week for Grades C and B. and 8d. per week for	An Americanska Antonia (1997) An Antonia (1997) An Antonia (1997)	in the non-traction of the listue of the second sec		brush and broom trade :	Boards Acts of the following amounts for the class named respectively. (See p. 271 of July GAZETTE):- Decrease* of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 11d.).
arian Anna anna anna anna anna anna anna a	South Wales and Monmouthshirett	pay in July ‡‡	Adult male workers	Grade A. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change for labourers, Grade D, 50s. 6d., Grade C, 49s. 7d.; Grade B, 48s.; Grade A, 41s. 7d. Increase of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Class I., 1s. 2d. per hour;	and a draw	in and and and and and and and and and an		tions and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations	PRICES AND WAGES IN THE MON TI
ectricity Supply Under-	Scarborough Hastings	1 July 1 July	Adult male workers Adult male workers	Class II., 1s. 1d.; Class III., 1s. Increase of 1d. per hour for the months July, August and September. Rates after change labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour; stokers, 1s. 44d. Decreaset of 2s. per week. Rates after change.	in think, as boltar sim	a and millings in	1 July	All other male timeworkers	15½ and under 16, 18 and under 19, and 21 and over the rates for other ages remaining unchanged. Mir mum rates after change: under 14½, 2¼d., increasing 103d at 21 and over
Port, larbour,	River Wear	1 July	Labourers employed by River	labourers, 51s. 9d. per week; stokers, 65s.§§ Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (43s. 6d. to 45s.).	Brush and Broom	Great Britain	1 July	Tomale non hands	Decrease* in the minimum piece rates of 12 per cent making a total reduction of 222 per cent. Decrease* of 2d per hour for certain classes.**
River ithorities (Non- Frading rvices of	Great Yarmouth Certain Authori- ties in Lanca- shire and	18 July 1 July	Labourers employed by Port and Haven Commissioners Male manual workers	Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour (11 ¹ / ₄ d. to 11 ¹ / ₄ d.). "Cost of living" bonus decreased [†] from 85 to 80 per cent. on basic rates. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change:—Labourers: Zone A, 50s. 5d.; Zone B,	empire:	THT REAL	REES	Female workers (other than pan hands and learners)	Decrease* of \$d. per hour for those 142 and under 1 152 and under 16, and 18 and over, the rates for oth timeworkers remaining unchanged: also decrease \$d. per hour in piecework basis time rate. Minimu time rates after change: under 142, 24d., increasing
Local athorities	Cheshire		220 ART, THARRANT	46s. 10d.; Zone C, 45s.; Zone D, 37s. 10d.; Zone E, 36s.: street sweepers: Zone A, 46s. 10d.; Zone B, 43s. 2d.; Zone C, 41s. 5d.; Zone D, 37s. 10d.; Zone E, 36s.	Total State	1. 461, 1934	- Dunis	Female learners (other than pan setting learners)	to 64d. at 21 and over. Decrease* of 4d. per hour during 1st six months for those commencing at 16 and under 21 years, and du ing 3rd three months for those commencing at 21 ar over, the rates for other periods remaining u
on small tugs, † This change ‡ Ses note •	and engineers, engineme took effect under an arr on p. 299.	en, boatswan angement wh	is and leading seamen on small passenge hereby wages fluctuate in correspondence	coard as modified subsequently by mutual agreement. It was	an Front of States of Stat	and publication of a		Apprentices and female pan setting learners Workpeople employed in whole- sale warehouses:	changed. Decreases* proportionate to the above.
ed that a day's , 1924, and 150 The decrease	miles from the first full applied to the principal	on a travelli pay week in coal exporti	Ing distance of 130 miles from the third 1 January, 1925, unless in the interval it i ng centres, including those on the North		Ware- housing	London	1 July	Male workers:-Porters, lift- men, hoistmen, dusters, cleaners and warehouse maintenance staff 21 years and over	and over. Minimum rates after change: 21 years, 43 increasing to 56s. at 25 years.
* This increase	ndertakings Industry. was agreed upon by the	Joint Indus	trial Council for the area mentioned, and	nullified the reduction under the cost of living sliding scale	* The chang	e took effect under an ar	rangement v	whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence	(Continued on p. 302.) we with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices. Od per week for Zone C2, but it was agreed by the West Midland
ide Southampt week).	on (Grade D for town a	trea, and Gr	And A for country area) and west Goud	ands Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry and estershire Water Company (Grade A but made reduction of 1s. 6d. Waterworks Undertakings Industry, to take effect from 1st April, The undertakings affected include : Class I. Aberdare, Barry,	† The decrea Joint Industrial ("super-cut" red	council for Local Authority for Local Authority functions made in March,	ties to make a 1923. The	an allowance of from 1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. per week for net effect is shown above. The Author	Zone A1 to 8 ¹ / ₂ d, per week for Zone C2, these amounts being half t ities affected are those which follow the recommendations of t
lamorganshire	and from 14th July for M	10nmouthsh	The and the other areas within the district		Wolverhampton,	West Bromwich; Zone	BI: Fennad	ortin, Leallington, Newcastle-under-Lync	ry (certain classes but excluding labouris), both of File and a state of the second st

Cardiff, Neath, Newport, Pontypridd and Rhondda, Rhymney Valley; Class III, Breconshire (under Cardiff Corporation). § The rates quoted are those which come into operation at 30th July, after the last instalment (6d. per week) of the decrease arranged under the Decision 917 of the Industrial Court, dated 26 May (see entry on p. 219 of the June GAZETTE). |||| The Authorities affected are those which follow the recommendations of the Lancashire and Cheshire Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-trading Services and include the following, which are shown in their respective Zones : the Authorities in italics pay general yard labourers the same rate as a builders' labourer: -Zone A. --Bolton, Liverpool (Engineer's Dept.), Manchester, Oldham, Salford, Southport, Abram, Ashton-in-Makerfield, *Chadderon*, Stretford. Zone B. --*Accrington*, Barrow-in-Furness, Blackpool, Bury, Cohne, Crewe, Darwen, Dukinfield, Eccles, Haslingden, Hyde, Middleton (unskilled men in Highways Dept.), Nelson, Preston, Rawtenstall, St. Helens, Stalybridge, Wallasey, Warrington, Altrineham, Audenshaw, Barrowford, Brierfield, *Chadderon*, Crompton, Droylsden, Failsworth, Golborne, Ince-in-Makerfield, Kearsley, Lees, Littleborough, Little Lever, Newton-in-Makerfield, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Rams-bottom, Rishton, Swinton and Pendlebury, Tottington, Tydesley-with-Shakerley, Wilmslow. Zone C. --Chester, Chorley, Clitheroe, Glossop, Lytham St. Anne's, Macclesfield, Morecambe, Alderley Edge, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Aspull, Bollington, Bowden, Dalton-in-Furness, Great Harwood, Hale, Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Horwich, Kirkham, Little Hulton, Milnrow, Northwich, Ormskirk, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Sale, Skelmersdale, Standish-with-Langtree, Turton, Upholland, Urmston, Westhoughton, Whitefield, Worsley. Zone D. --Billinge, Nantwich, Marple, Trawden, Withnell, R.D. C. S flaundey, Leigh, West Lancashire. Zone E.--Lancashire County Council, Fylde R.D,C. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ from the actual minima quoted above

Audey, Brierley Hill, Leek, Lichfield, Lye and Wollescote, Sedgley, Stone, Warwick; Zone B3: Amblecote; Zone C1: Cannock R. D.C.
¹ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreement of the Provincial Council for the South Midlands Division for Local Anthorities' Non-Trading Services, and include: Grade A1: Banbury, Bournemouth, Oxford, Southampton; Grade B1: Farnborough, Winchester; Grade B2: Marlow; Grade C1: Southampton Council; Grade C2: Easthampstead R. D.C.
⁸ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Joint Industrial Council for Non-Trading Services in Gloucestershire, Somer⁸ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services in Gloucestershire, Somer⁸ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset, and include: -Grade B: Bideford, Exeter, Ilfracombe, Newton Abbot, Paignton (decrease of 6d. only, leaving rate Services in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset, and include: -Grade B: Bideford, Exeter, Ilfracombe, Newton Abbot, Paignton (decrease of 6d. only, leaving rate Services in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset, and Include: -Grade B: Bideford, Exeter, Valleys Joint Wages Committee and include: Abersychan, Blaenavon Sidmonth; Grade C1: Seaton.
⁹ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Eastern Valleys Joint Wages Committee and include: Abersychan, Blaenavon (roadmen only), Llanfrechfa Upper, Llantarnam, Panteg and Pontypool.
⁹ The rates previously paid remain unchanged for those employed on broom heads up to 11½ in. stock and banisters up to 8¼ in. blade, middles made of all fibre or fibre and drafts mixed up to 3¼ in., and outsides of any material up to and including 3¼ in. ; banisters (whisk) up to 7¼ in. blade made w

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1924.

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.)
		1.1	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES(co	ntinued).
Warehousing	London	l July	Workpeople employed in whole- sale textile warehouses (contd.): Ordermen, salesmen, gen- eral and departmental clerks (including tele- phone operators and shorthand typists), packers, case repairers, a n d departmental	Increases in minimum rates, varying from 9d. to 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 16 years, 19s. 9d., increasing to 43s. 3d. at 21, and to 63s. at 25.
(contd.)	Manchester	lst pay day in July	porters Female workers Workpeople employed in whole- sale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.)	Increase of 1s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: 16 years, 18s., increasing to 22s. at 18, 32s. at 21, and to 37s. at 23 years. Decreases* of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week for male workers, and of from 6d. to 1s. per week for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers -14 years, 9s. 9d., increasing to 35s. 6d. at 21, and to 47s. 9d. at 23; female workers-14 years, 9s. 3d., increas
Cemeteries	a second s	12 July	Gardeners, gravediggers, etc., employed in certain non-muni- cipal cemeteries	ing to 27s. 6d. at 21. Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week for gravediggers, assistant gravediggers, and gualified gardeners, and of 1s. per week for gardeners, and general labourers. Rates after change: gravediggers, 61s. 6d.: assistant grave- diggers, 54s. 6d.; gualified gardeners, 55s. 6d.; gar- deners, and general labourers, 51s.
Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making	Great Britain	1 July	Coffin furniture section: Heavy hand press workers or stampers of all ages and blackers 18 years and over Cerement making section: All workers (including folders, packers, warehouse workers and despatchers)	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after changes 25s. to 31s. (See also p. 34 of January GAZETTE.) · New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in a decrease of 2d. per hour for those 16 years and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: under 142, 2d., increasing to 52d., 64d., 64d. or 72d. (according to experience) at 21 and over, Pinkers and choppers to receive 1d. and 3d. respec- tively above these rates. (See also p. 34 of January GAZETTE.)

* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1924.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in August: *Increases* :—Iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands; steel smelters; men employed in the Royal Dockyards; electric cable makers; leather belt makers. *Decreases* :—Coal miners in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and the East Midlands, Radstock and Scotland; iron-ore miners in Cumberland; workpeople employed in the non-trading services of certam local authorities in London. Particulars of the above changes will be included in the September issue of the GAZETTE.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

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

	Price acc last A	ording to udit.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on		
• Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
Pig Iron : Cleveland (No. 3) (Hematite mized numbers.) North Staffordshire Nottinghamshire Notthamptonshire West of Scotland (All classes of Pig Iron.)	1924. AprJune (M'y-J'ne May June AprJune AprJune AprJune AprJune	s. d. $89 4\frac{1}{99}$ 99 11 $100 9\frac{3}{2}$ $99 0\frac{2}{2}$ $95 4\frac{3}{2}$ $91 4\frac{3}{2}$ 87 7 99 11	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ - \ 6 \ 4\frac{3}{4} \\ - \ 1 \ 10 \\ - \ 0 \ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ - \ 1 \ 9 \\ - \ 1 \ 6\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 0 \ 6 \\ + \ 0 \ 1\frac{1}{4} \\ - \ 1 \ 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8. \mathbf{d.} \\ -22 9\frac{1}{3} \\ -16 1\frac{1}{4} \\ -18 2 \\ -12 6\frac{1}{4} \\ -3 3\frac{1}{2} \\ -3 3\frac{1}{2} \\ -0 9\frac{1}{4} \\ -10 3 \end{array}$	
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars and angles.) West of Scotland (Rounds flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	May-June May-June	244 11 1 251 0	$+ 1 10\frac{1}{2}$ + 3 0	+20 10 + 8 $7\frac{1}{2}$	

These ascertainments have resulted in reductions in the rates of wages of iron ore miners in Cumberland (1d. per shift in June and 2d. per shift in July), and in the Furness district (2d. per shift); of limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per shift in June and 1d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift in July); and of blast-furnacemen in Cleveland and Durham ($\frac{6}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates), in West Cumberland and North Tancashire ($2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates), in North Staffordshire (2 per cent. on standard rates), and in the West of Scotland (1 per cent. on

* Stated to nearest farthing.

standard rates). In the case of iron miners, etc., in North-amptonshire and in Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lin-colnshire, blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and North-amptonshire, and iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and the West of Scotland, the ascertainments resulted in no change in rates of wages

in no change in rates of wages. Details of these changes are given in the Tables relating to Changes in Rates of Wages (see pages 295-6).

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

	Assisted Passages Granted	Pass	Assisted sages nted.	Depar- tures in	To Depar	
The second secon	in July, 1924.	1922 and 1923.	Jan July, 1924.	July, 1924.	1922 and 1923.	Jan July, 1924.
Assisted Passage Schemes : To Australia , New Zealand , Canada :	1,882 927	32,943 7,582*	13,813 5,113*	$1,716 \\ 727$	31,067 6,839	14,645 4,282
"Dominion of Canada Province of	833	3,557*	6,685*	794	3,519	6,673
Minor Schemes	144	$1,343 \\ 1,662$	24 1,056*	90	$1,312 \\ 1,624$	44 866
TOTAL	3,786	47,087*	26,691*	3,327	44,361	26,510

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

* Revised figures.

August, 1924.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

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THE total number of casest of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during July, 1924, was 62. No *deathst* were reported under the Act during the month. In addition, ten cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during July, but notifica-(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and by the Board of Health in Scotland.) THE number of persons[‡] relieved on one day^{*} in July, 1924, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 767,614, or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 17.8 per cent. less than in July, 1923. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 431, 430 and 528§ per 10,000 of the estimated population. on of these cases is not obligatory. a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. (b) CASES' OF OTHER FORMS OF ong Operatives engaged POISONING. Mo

ting of Metals 4 Mercury Poisoning Phosphorus Poisoning	
Anopie Deirer'	
bing and Soldering 1 Arsenic Poisoning	
Tonig and boldering I Toxic Jaundice	
breaking 12 Arseniuretted Hydroge	en
ting Gas	
ing of Metals 1 Benzine, etc., derivativ	es
r Contact with Epitheliomatous Ulcer	a
olten Lead 2 Paraffin	
e and hed Lead Pitch	
TRS 1ar	
ous Enamelling 2 Chrome Ulceration-	
ric Accumulator Manufacture	f
Duoing and Etail'	 or
Chrome Canning	s
	F -
and Con Dointing EL DOLONYING	. 1
huilding	
used in other In-	The second second
Unes 5 Handling C TT	
Industries 1 Handling of Horsehal Handling and Sortin	r
- 1 of Hidag and Cl.	5
F ABOVE 45 (Tanners, Fellmon	S
- gers, etc.)	
Uther Industries	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
PAINTING AND	icert
BING 10 TOTAL ANTHRAY	

			and the second s					
TAL OF ABOVE 45	of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmon- gers, etc.) 1 Other Industries		Nům of po	ber of pe or law rel in July	rsons‡ in ra ief on one o 7, 1924.	eceipt day*	Decrea	se(+) or use(-) te per
PLUMBING 10		Selected Urban Areas.†	Indoor	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	com	te per 00 of ation as pared ch a
led in the course of their e	mployment in Great Britain and					mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
2 in the previous month and RAILWAY SERVICE. akesmen and Goods Juards 2 gine Drivers 1 ards (Passenger) 1 ards (Passenger) 9	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued): Locomotives, Railway & Tramway Carriages, Motors. Aircraft	ENGLAND & WALES. Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	8,581 10,017 2,311 9,791 19,054	20,459 2,884 49,100	5,195 58,891	191 298 387 913 470	+ 5 + 9 + 4 - 21 + 4	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 21 \\ - & 39 \\ - & 56 \\ - & 326 \\ - & 146 \end{array} $
rmanent Way Men 9	Other Metal Trades 1 Shipbuilding 12	TOTAL Metropolis	49,754	151,751	201,505	441	+ 2	-122
nters	Shipbuilding 12 Wood 4	West Ham	4,368	69,972	74,340	978	+ 50	-120
$\frac{1}{1}$	Gas 5 Electric Generating Sta- tions	Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,538	25,666	28,204	565	+ 12	-211
scellaneous 10 ntractors' Servants 10 OTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 27	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 11 Chemicals, etc 3 Food and Drink 3 Paper, Printing, etc 1	Stockton and Tees District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Bradford District Halifax and Hudders- field Barnsley District Sheffield District Sheffield District North Staffordshire North Staffordshire	1,091 4,032 1,724 8,350 9,192	$\begin{array}{r} 17,363 \\ 8,305 \\ 10,726 \\ 26,403 \\ 53,538 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 18,454\\ 12,337\\ 12,450\\ 34,753\\ 62,730\\ 5,281 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 675 \\ 155 \\ 277 \\ 334 \\ 511 \end{array}$	-14 + 6 + 3 - 11 - 10	-220 + 12 - 15 - 82
MINES.	Rubber Trades	Bradford District Halifax and Hudders- field	1,706 1,193	53,538 3,575	1.019	142	+ 6	$-29 \\ -16$
derground 84 face 7	Other Non-Textile Indus- tries PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire	$2,364 \\ 870 \\ 2,446 \\ 1,621 \\ 2,045$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,819\\ 8,355\\ 7,346\\ 30,335\\ 11,347\\ 5,907\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,012\\ 10,719\\ 8,216\\ 32,781\\ 12,968\\ 7,252\\ 11,925\\ 9,765\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 218 \\ 252 \\ 636 \\ 405 \\ \end{array} $	$+^{6}$ $-^{26}$ $-^{18}$	-17 -29 -10 -176 -487
OTAL, MINES 91	Docks, Wharves, etc 5 Buildings 5	Nottingham District Leicester District Wolverhampton Dis-	1,204	5,207 9,920 2,563	11,925 3,767	405 174 254 157	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \\ + 12 \\ + 7 \end{array} $	$-16 \\ -2 \\ -6$
RRIES over 20 feet cep 6	Warehouses and Railway Sidings 1 TOTAL, FACTORIES AND	trict Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,253 6,816 2,347 2,339	$\begin{array}{c c} 18,795\\ 31,596\\ 13,109\\ 12,984 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 22,048\\ 38,412\\ 15,456\\ 15,323\end{array}$	300 405 374 322	- 8 + 1 + 12 + 7	$-93 \\ -133 \\ -2 \\ +17$
ton 1	WORKSHOPS AND	TOTAL "Other Districts"	57,136	299,952	357,088	344	- 1	- 72
er Textiles	PLACES UNDER SS. 104- 106 77	TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	111,258	521,675	632,933	403	+ 2	- 89
yeing 1	Construction or Repair	SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Paisley and Greenock	4,833	83,785	88,618	910	- 8	-229§
al Extracting and Re- ing	Railways 3 Tramways 1 Tunnels 1	District Edinburgh Dundee and Dunferm-	758 1,490	$13,864 \\ 16,723$	$14,622 \\ 18,213$	758 428	+ 3 - 6	$^{-332}_{+23}$
abe Making Mills and	Use or Working of Tram-	line	718 500 376	2,870 3,091 5,673	$\begin{array}{c} 3,588 \\ 3,591 \\ 6,049 \end{array}$	225	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 1 \\ - & 15 \\ + & 2 \end{array}$	$-24 \\ -132 \\ -73$
al Founding 4 meering and Machine aking 8	ways 1 Total (excluding sea-	TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	8,675	126,006	134,681	649	- 6	-150§
ructional Engineering	men) 208	TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in July, 1924.	119,933	647,681	767,614	431	+ 1	- 97§
ased on Potume forme 12 T	and and an entering and				14.0 1 1 1 1	a standing	1000	Tarring and a start

n Returns from the Home Office and from the Ministry of Labour a Ireland. neude all attacks reported during the month and not previously far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. *Deaths* include ses reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in arras or not

ses reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in urns or not. sons affected in the Pottery industry were females. a returns from the Home Office, the Mines Department, the Ministry t, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland. ts occurring in the use or working of railways are included under ervice."

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in July, 1924, was 632,933, or 403 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 134,681, or 649 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in July numbered 119,933, or 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.2 per cent. less than in July, 1923. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 647,681, or 0.3 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 20.2 per cent. less than a year ago. Eighteen districts showed increases and eleven districts showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in July, 1924, as compared with the previous month. The district showing the most marked increase was West Ham (50 per 10,000); while the chief decreases were in Sheffield (26 per 10,000), and East London (21 per 10,000). Compared with July, 1923, all except three districts showed decreases, the most noteworthy being Hull (487 per 10,000), Paisley and Greenock (332 per 10,000), and East London (326 per 10,000).

* The figures for England and Wales relate to 26th July, and those for Scotland to 15th July.

[†] These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh districts.

‡ Exclusive of casuals, of lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only. § The figures previously published have been revised.

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RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a com-parison 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.*

	1	Percenta	ge Increa Jul	ase as co y, 1914.*	mpared w	rith	
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
Milando, id d'aquas ac 2545 digita n	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	Rise.	Date.	
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent. 158	Per cent. 120	Per cent. 80	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 64	1924. August	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakiaš Denmark Finland France (Paris)š (other towns) Holland (The Hague) " (Amsterdam Italy (Milan) Norway Sweden§ Switzerland United States	16.60.00	9,700† 1,246 1,246 1,178 206 250 113 80 406 195 132 110 45	1,330 84 1,005 197	821 88 868 221	$1,436,100\\823\\94\\904\\260\\295\\62\\39\\408\\148\\148\\59\\68\\39$	July June June July May May May July July July July June June	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) India (Bombay) New Zealand South Africa	127 88 67	61 48 74 64 39	48 38 60 85 44 16	64 37 48 82 42 16	49 34 51 80 50 20	June July July April June June	

* 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. Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures.

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

ALL AND	Thomas on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†								
	Items on which Computa- tion is	7.91. 2.91.	Della St	100 6070		Latest figures available.				
	based.*	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	Rise.	Date.			
UNITED KINGDOM Foreign	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 152	Per cent. 119	Per cent. 84	Per cent. 69	Per cent. 71	1924. August			
COUNTRIES. Austria(Vienna) Belgium Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Greece (Athens) Hungary Italy (Milan) Luxemburg Norway Spain (Madrid) , (Barcelona) Sweden Switzerland United States	$\begin{array}{c} A,B,C,D\\ A,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,C,D\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,D\\ A,D\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,D\\ A,D\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,D\\ A,D\\ A,B,C,D,E\\ A,D\\ A,D\\ A,D\\ A,D\\ A,D\\ A,D\\ A,D\\ A,D$		279 137 93 1,039 195‡ 3,661 394 284 202§ 84 78 136 	266 99 72 1,018 189‡ 516 15,579 388 259 155§ 79 73 90 59	$\begin{array}{c} 329\\ 104\\ 52\\ 990\\ 231\\ \\ 933\\ 225,167\\ 340\\ 139\\ \\ 72\\ 65\\ 74\\ 66\end{array}$	1,140 1526975 412 381 151 95 70 71 68	June 2nd Qr. June			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A, B A, B, D	49		43 46 65 85 44 35	46 53	50 44 56 78 51 33	1st Qtr. July July April February June			

• A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuer and Light, E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. \dagger 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 Luxem-burg, June, 1914; United States, 1913. \ddagger Figure for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June. || Figure for May.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES

August, 1924.

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

IN JUNE, 1924. [N.B.—The method by which the index-numbers in the follow-ing 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 dif-ferences 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 bound. The numbers for the various occupations are com-parable 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 argues 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.)

proprieta anticio					-	-		100	1000		1	1	100	12.5	_
Occupation.	London.	Amsterdam.	Berlin.	Brussels.	Christiania.	Copenhagen	Madrid.	New York.	Ottawa.	Paris.	Prague.	Stockholm.	Sydney.	Vienna.	Warbaw.
Bricklaver	100 100 100	86	70 70 70	54 54 58	70 70 67	111	111	111	258 258 194	1112	-1	L06 L06 L06		49 52	95 95 92
Joiner Plumber	100 100 100	86 91 85	70 69 74		67 67 74	1			194 207 177		=	106 83 105 128		$\frac{44}{551}$	100
Labourer ENGINEERING TRADES. Skilled:	100	125					1		138 200		-	75			85
Fitter Ironmoulder (Hand) Patternmaker	100 100 100	0 80 0 86	3 53	66 88	85				196 217 200		11	75 70 75			85 79 85
Turner Unskilled : Labourer FURNITURE TRADES Skilled :	100	0 95	5 64	1 68	8 111	[-	-	187	-	-	90 76		49 39	
Cabinetmaker PRINTING & BOOK- BINDING TRADES. Skilled :		0 71	1 84	4 56	67				135			76		22	
Compositor (Book and Job) Hand Do. Machine Machine Minder Bookbinder	k 100 100 100	0 7	5 50	6 51 - 53	1 61 3 60		111		178 165 178 191	5-		72 74 72 73		40 38	182 140 150
Average,1st June 1924	4 10	0 8	4 6	5 58	8 76	6 _	-		- 193	3	-	88		47	-
Do., 1st May, 1924 Do., 1st April, 1924 Do., 1st March, 1924	10 10 10	0 9	00 50 00 50 04 5	5 6	2 7:	9 13	7 -		- 190 4 194 3 200	4 -	87 94 3 90	1 90	9 -	46	10
Do., Year ending 18 Feb., 1924 Do., 1914	10		5 5	6		7 10			9 18 7 18		8 78 84			1 48	

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 Britam and Northern Ireland, to accept a recommendation of the Inter-national Labour Conference "concerning the general principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforce-ment of the laws and regulations for the protection of workers." The Conference in question was held in October, 1923, and the text of the Recommendation was presented to Parliament in Cmd. 2051. The principles laid down in the Recommendation are in accordance generally with the principles on which factory inspe-tion is organised in the United Kingdom, and no new legislation will be entailed by its acceptance.

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 The Order is valid for these trades until 30th June, 1925. A similar extension of hours is authorised by the same Order in certain branches of the flax-spinning and rope-making trade until the end of the present year. The Order came into force a from 1st July.

* Cmd. 2190. Published by H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. † See this GAZETTE for February, 1923, p. 49, and for August, 1922, p. 3

August, 1924.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

ENALLOTIMENT OVERSEAD. [N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such ficial information as is available with regard to the state of mployment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the huctuations in employment in each country from period to eriod. The bases of the official statistics published in the arious countries are, however, not the same as those of the filed Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 282-263 to ompare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the abject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the parous countries see Report issued in 1922 by the International fabour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7.)] 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 Common only Germany only. During June the number of applications for work at employ-ment 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 situa-tions for men and 171 for every 100 for women. In May the corresponding figures were 289 for men and 143 for women. Germany BELGIUM.*

FRANCE.*

FRANCE.* Unemployment in July.—The total number of unemployed per-tions remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges of 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, 3,775. 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, 923. 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 5,114 foreign immigrants. 14 foreign immigrants.

14 foreign immigrants. The latest returns show that five departmental and 19 muni-al unemployment funds were in operation throughout France 31st July, the number of persons in receipt of unemploy-ent benefit through their agency being 490 (439 men and 51 men). The corresponding total for the preceding month was 7 and that for July, 1923, 2,238. It is to be noted that see figures do not fully represent the number of persons out employment, since some localities are without unemployment nds, and, where they do exist, their record of unemployed rsons is not complete. sons is not complete.

GERMANY.+

GERMANY.+ Imployment in June.—The labour market suffered an un-mistakable decline in June. The indications of this downward tendency, which were reported in May for a certain number of in-distries, 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 the strike movement which took place in May. The statistics of 5,425 health insurance societies give an aggre-gate membership on 1st July of 11,652,533, as against 11,774,316 an 1st June—a decline of about 1 per cent. Usually the redency 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 422,338, showed 340,774 unemployed; this gives a proportion of the per cent. as against 8.6 in the previous month and 4.1 per tent. in June, 1923. Preventages for the principal unions included in these tables

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

D. = Social-Democratic	Member- ship reported	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.						
D. = Hirsch-Duncker (non- Social-Democratic) = Christian	on at end of June, 1924.	June, 1924.	May, 1924.	June, 1923.				
Unions making Returns	3,262,358	10.4	8.6	4.1				
Painters (S. D.)	38,000	1.8	1.2	3.1				
metal (S. D.).	841,000	16.5	14.1	31				
" (H. D.)	109,000	7.7	6.8	4.1				
Textile (S. D.)	355,000	4.3	3.7	3.2				
Clothing (S. D.)	90,000	5.0	0.6	5.7				
Boot and shoe (S. D.)	69,000	7.5	1.2	1.7				
autierv. hagmaking to	80,000	11.9	3.6	38				
	28,000	10.3	4.0					
Transport (S. D.)	288,000	9.2	$\frac{4.9}{10.9}$	4.3				
	68,000	3.8	3.1	3.4				
	55,000	7.5	7.0	6.6 5.7				
	309,000	12.0	7.2	2.7				
Baking and confectionery (8. D.)	Cal base .07		COLERCE S					
Od Dreparation (S. D.)	51,000	11.4	10.0	8.6				
	62,000	2.7	2.2	0.7				
actory workers (tradas not	62,000	12.1	8.3	14.9				
Engine drivers and fromon	312,000	8.9	8.8	3.3				
(8. D.)	50,000	13.2	10.2	1.5				
actory and transment (C)	60,000	27.2	10.2	1.7				
funicipal and State workers (S. D.)	00,000	21.2	100	4.1				
(0, D.)	133.000	2.8	4.0	1.2				

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

Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st August. 1924. Parls. Reichearbeitsblatt 1st August, 1924. Berlin.

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Short time was more prevalent among women members of the

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 un-employment 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.

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 regis-tered as vacant, as compared with 114 in May.

SWITZERLAND.+

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 com-pared 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. chemical industry.

Taking June as a whole there were on an average 143 applica-tions 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 92,788 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 Statis-tics, 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 :—

Unions.	3	Iembershi	lp.	Percentage Unemployed.				
C MICH.S.	May 31, 1924.	Apr. 30, 1924.	May 31, 1923.	May 31, 1924.	Apr. 30, 1924.	May 31 1923.		
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	875 828 364 6,477 943 2,550 984 577 591	889 828 374 6,108 939 2,550 984 577 592	878 772 478 6,762 880 2,428 855 499 544	10·3 11·1 8·2 5·1 5·3 5·9 4·1 8·3 6·8	10.3 11.1 13.6 7.4 5.3 6.3 5.6 8.3 8.4	2:8 7·1 		
Total	14,189	13, 841	14,096	6.1	7.6	8.6		

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.t

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.

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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

	A. BALLE BARRA	Percentage Unemployed.					
Unions.	Membership reporting on 31st May, 1924.	31st May, 1924.	30th April, 1924.	31st May, 1923.			
All Unions making Returns	192,467	7.5	11.2	10.2			
PRINCIPAL UNIONS :	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$11.7 \\ 8.3 \\ 10.9 \\ 7.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 2.5 \\ 5.4 \\ 8.7 \\ 15.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 4.3 \\ 1.2 \\ 6.8 \\ 13.2 \\$	25.4 7.5 15.0 9.0 1.4 3.3 6.4 9.2 31.8 8.5 6.5 6.5 6.4 22.3	$\begin{array}{c}\\\\\\\\\\\\\\$			

HOLLAND.

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 com-piled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 256,466 mem-bers 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, In addition 22,619 were partially unemployed at the latest 45,586 on 30th April and 57,715 on 31st May, 1923. On 31st date 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.

UNITED STATES.*

August, 1924.

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 establish-ments 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 Commissione of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.
 † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Departmen of Labour, Ottawa.
 ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Commonwealth High Commissioner in London.

OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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 sub-scription 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 DISTINC-TIVE CRAFT FROM FOUNDRY WORK.

Tive CRAFT FROM FOUNDRY WORK. The employers, a firm of cast-iron pipe manufacturers, re-ported 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-

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

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 un-employment benefit the claims would have been allowed.

"The applicants, who were patternmakers employed at a pip 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 then to the foundry.

to the foundry. "Pipe-founding, however, is a special application of iron foundry work. Patterns for pipe-founding are to a large exten made in the pattern shops of foundries, and if the question wer 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 monlding.

moulding. "I think, however, that the question cannot be decided this way. I am of opinion that iron founding in its seven applications must be regarded as a whole as constituting of branch of work, and pattern making, which is a distinct craft, must be regarded as a whole as constituting one bran of work. It has been held that pattern making is a separate branch of moult compute avoid on as a separate business of work. It has been held that pattern making is a separate branch of work commonly carried on as a separate business separate premises from foundry work for engineering casin and I think accordingly that it must be regarded as a separa-branch of work commonly carried on as a separate business separate premises from all kinds of foundry work as a while in helding the work of a pipe foundry. including the work of a pipe foundry. "The decision on Case No. 322 (Benefit 1911 Act), so far as

is inconsistent with this decision, is not to be followed.

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

CASE NO. 7300, SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—SUITABLE EMPLOYMER REFUSAL OF—WIDOW WITHOUT DEPENDENTS REFUSED WO 25 MILES AWAY—SHOULD MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO ENAL HER TO TAKE WORK AWAY FROM HOME AFTER BEING U EMPLOYED ELEVEN MONTHS.

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

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

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

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. *Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claim for enefit should be allowed. The Court considered that the appli-ant was justified in refusing a job so far from her home, but aggested that she should be offered work nearer her home at the opportunity.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recom-endation. He agreed that the journey from the applicant's one to the work was difficult, and the fare heavy, but he con-idered that, as the applicant was a widow with no children, ad had been unemployed for nearly a year, she should have gen prepared to move temporarily nearer the work offered in the take up the employment. der to take up the employment.

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

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

ASE 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 ompany, and they were discharged on 19th January, 1924, owing to a stoppage of work caused by a strike of the locomotive agine drivers and firemen. The employers stated that the ten were employed on a part-time basis, and that if the dispute ad not taken place they would have been employed on all days rom 21st to 29th January, 1924, the period during which the trike lasted. rike lasted.

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

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

The Hard Section 8 (1). The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recom-mendation. In view of the information showing that the ap-licants were carters employed in transporting goods to and tom the goods yard, he thought the claims should be allowed after the second paragraph of Section 8 (1).

mder 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 load-mg 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 tharges in the case of goods collected and delivered were in-dusive, 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 probability of the provide the same staff of the wages bill of the goods department. ds department.

teision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the as 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 tom the goods yards to the consignees. The collection and laivery of goods is work of a kind which is commonly carried mas part of the business of a railway company. Though in one cases customers make their own arrangements for taking r giving delivery on the company's premises, collection and leivery by road at the customer's address is an important part of the ordinary business of a railway company, and is in many asses necessary to complete the contract of carriage of goods. It a tome cases it may be done by sub-contractors acting as their gents. Moreover, an essential and substantial part of the work mat necessarily be done on the premises of the railway com-any to or from which the goods are carted. "I cannot, therefore, regard this work as a branch of work agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

cannot, therefore, regard this work as a branch of work is commonly carried on as a separate business in separate ses from the general work of the goods department of a ay company.

Further, it is not clear that in the case of the railway com-ay 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 refused the offer, stating that she was not pre-pared 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 un-employed 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 ac-cordingly 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 un-employment 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 Insur-ance 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 unem-ployment insurance contributions.

August, 1924.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

COACH FINISHERS-GRADING-MEN WHO SERVED AN APPREN-COACH FINISHERS—GRADING—MEN WHO SERVED AN APPREN-TICESHIP.—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. 728. 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. 728, 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. 728, 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.)

(Grade 11.) should be continued. Issued 7th July, 1924. (945.) SMITHS AND STRIKERS, COWLAIRS—PIECE PRICES—RELATION TO TIME OR DAY RATES—DECISION NO. 728, 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 apreciated that Decision No. 728 does not direct that piece prices shall be reduced in order to yield 33¹/₃ per cent. on time or day rates. All that Decision No. 728 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. no opinion as to the merits of the piece prices in question. Issued 10th July, 1924. (946.)

BREWERY WORKERS-STRATFORD-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 Pen-maenmawr 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. 728.—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. 728.—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. 728.—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 decide 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 Id. per hour above the standard minimum rate paid to fitters in the estab. lishment, 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, Hydraulic Fitters, Birmingham. "Exceptionally Diray." Work.—Condition 11 of Schedule F. to Decision No. 728.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Decision*.—The men occasionally get excep-tionally 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 aventionally use the is critic. 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 deter-mined, 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 ESTAB-LISHMENTS—APPLICATION FOR ADVANCE OF WAGES.—The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Govern-ment Departments v. The Official Side. Decision.—The claim has not been established. Issued 21st July, 1924. (955.)

PAINTERS' ASSISTANTS-H.M. DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY PAINTERS' ASSISTANTS—H.M. DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS—APPLICATION FOR INCREASE OF BASIC RATE OF PAX.—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 under-take, 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 approwith a view to such assistant painters being rated at an appro-priate 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, KIDBROOK-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 KOPEWORKERS—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 con-cerned 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 ADMINIATION DESTABILISMENT AND ALL TO THE AND ALL THE AND ALL THE AND ALL THE AND ALL THE ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINIST directed that the parties should be continued. The Court and directed that the parties should meet in order to determine which of the classes of workpeople concerned could be taken on 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 Shi building Trade Joint Council for Government Departments 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) (960.)

SHIPWRIGHTS—ALLOWANCES FOR DIRTY AND DANGEROUS WORK AT GOOLE—DECISION NO. 728, CLAUSE 11, SCHEDULE F.—The Ship-structors' and Shipwrights' Association v. The London Mid-land 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. 728, and in order to avoid repeated questions arising as to the sums properly payable

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

-ARMY COUNCIL, ALDERSHOT-APPLICATION FOR IN-ROURERS BIN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.—The Trade Union Side of hiscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departs, v. The Official Side. Decision.—The rate now paid should creased to 45s. per week. Effective as from the beginning of first full pay period following the date of the Decision. d 28th July, 1924. (962.)

ORTAR GRINDER, LANCASTER-RATE OF PAY UNDER DECISION 728.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London, and and Scottish Railway. The company have rated the concerned as a Grade I. labourer. *Decision.*—The Court e not to interfere with the present grading. Issued 31st 1924. (963.)

ETERMINATION OF RATES .- The Trade Union Side of the The Frace Onion Side of the tropolitan Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks detakings Industry v. The Metropolitan Water Board. In gision No. 936, the Court referred the claim to the Metro-itan District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry, for consideration and settlement in the light of observa-is contained in the Decision. As no settlement was reached for the data of the settlement of the settlement was reached for the settlement was reached to detawing the claim. Court were requested to determine the claim. After hearing parties the Court issued a Decision with a schedule of rates the various classes of workers. Issued 31st July, 1924. (964.)

HARGE HANDS AND BOILER EXAMINERS IN RUNNING SHEDS-TARGE HANDS AND BOILER EXAMINERS IN KUNNING SHEDS— TES OF PAY.—The Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Ship-iders' Society v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. ciston.—A case has not been made out for interfering with present rate of the leading hand; as regards the boiler aminers, as the work for which an allowance was paid pre-usly to these workers is not now being performed by them, e claim for the renewal or continuance of the payment of such allowance has not been established. Issued 31st July, 1924. 6.

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

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND LERICAL STAFFS.—The British Medical Association and the ational Association of Local Government Officers v. The Bed-Matohar Association of Local Government Omeers v. The Bed-fordshire 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 ALTHAM AND ENFIELD.—The National Union of General and micipal. Workers, the Workers' Union, the National Union Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers, Asso-ted Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society and the Army othing Employees' Union v. the War Department. Difference : aim made on behalf of members of the above named societies at those of their adult members who are working under the ar Department as semi-skilled workers or as labourers in the odon area, Waltham and Enfield, and whose rates of wages the into account the engineering war advances, shall have reton area, Waltham and Enfield, and whose rates of wages into account the engineering war advances, shall have re-ed to them the last two 5s. 6d. cuts in those advances, less amounts already received by reason of the special advances and the flect from February of this year to those classes. It further claimed that the award should take effect from the first pay day in February. Board of Arbitration, Mr. Harold is, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. J. Gregorson (employers' repre-ttive), and Mr. Robert Williams (workpeople's representa-. Award : 1. That the sum of 2s. 6d. in each of the said of 5s. 6d., making a total of 5s., be restored, less the amounts dy received by reason of the special advances given, with throm February of this year. 2. That this award shall take throm the first full pay day in February. Issued 29th July, (I.R. 217/9/1924.)

OT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—The National Union of Boot and Operatives v. Messrs. Gregg and Company, boot and slipper facturers of Manchester. Difference: To fix piece prices ertain operations in connection with the machining of uppers hoes and slippers. Board of Arbitration, Mr. W. Adding-Willis, C.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. Owen Parker, C.B.E. (em-rs' representative), and Mr. George Sedgewick, J.P. (work-le's representative). Award: 1. That the piece-rates to be by Messrs. Gregg and Co. for the operations specified in the lule shall be those stated in the said schedule. 2. That the rates in the said schedule set forth are fixed with regard to conditions at present prevailing in Messrs. Gregg and Co.'s ry, and generally in Manchester, namely, that the closing ne throughout by the operative and that the system of pro-on there is different from that which obtains in other dis-AND SHOE OPERATIVES .- The National Union of Boot and n there is different from that which obtains in other his where agreed piece-work statements already exist. 3. That his award shall come into operation on and including the 1st isy of August, 1924. Issued 25th July, 1924. (I.R. 628/3/1924.)

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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. 928. 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. Dif-ference: 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. Agree-ment: 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. Llewellin 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 Para-graph 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 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 Tailor-ing Trade, Scotland) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regula-tions, 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-wares) 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-wares Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares) Order, 1919.

Whereas the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, have been applied to the Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares Trade by the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares) 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-wares) 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 sav

say) :--Article 1.--The description of the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares) Order, 1919, is hereby varied by the substitution therefor 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 Annendix to this Order.

Appendix to this Order

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

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

APPENDIX

- The Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares Trade, that is to say :-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
- 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, packeting, packing, portering, warehousing, weighing and similar processes or operations when done in conjunction with such manufacture :
- the assembling of the above-mentioned wares, or parts thereof, whether the things assembled are made inside or outside Great Britain; and (6) the
- outside Great Britan; 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) and (6) 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, 1913; the Trade Boards (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1910;
- 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 reor imitation jewellery, and (b) the manufacture of an article or part of any article in an establishment main engaged in the manufacture of such jewellery;
(iv) (a) the manufacture of steel and base metal pens and loog leaf metals, and (b) the manufacture of any article part of any article in an establishment mainly engaged the manufacture of such pens or metals;

- part of any article in an establishment many engaged i the manufacture of such pens or metals;
 (v) (a) the manufacture of locks and latches (other than lock which are parts of fittings of bags or cases), and (b) th manufacture of any article or part of any article in a establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of suc locks and latches
- establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of suclocks and latches;
 (vi) the manufacture of any article or part of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of an electrical machinery appliances, apparatus or accessorie other than small electric light fittings;
 (vii) the manufacture of any article or part of any article in a establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article or part of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article or part of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of context of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a stablishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of any article in a
- establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of ca
- establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of cas 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 an 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; 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 know in the trade as electro plate and articles of similar cha acter 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;

- 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. Boards Acts.

Button-making Trade.

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

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-wares) 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 spec-fied 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 Special Order that from and after the eleventh day of Augus-1924, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):-Article 1.—The description of the trade specified in the Appen-dix to the said Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919, a varied by the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware) varied by the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-war Order, 1924, is hereby further varied by the substitution the for of the description set out in the Appendix to this Order. Article 2.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Board (Button-making) Order, 1924. Given under the official seal of the Minister of Labour th

sixth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred at wenty-four.

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

APPENDIX.

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

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

(a) the manufacture of studs, links or parts thereof from any material other than metal, where such manufacture is carried on in association with or in conjunction with button-

making, so as to provide a common or interchangeable form of employment for workers; (b) the manufacture of shanks for buttons where carried

in association with or in conjunction with button-making; (c) the carding of any of the above articles wherever

(d) all despatching, packing, warehousing or other opera-tions incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above articles:

(e) the processes or operations specified in paragraphs (1) to (6) of the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares) Order, 1924, in any establishment mainly engaged in any of the other processes or operations which are included in the trade defined by this Order; excluding :-

f) the manufacture of wooden button moulds;

(g) the covering of button moulds where carried on in spociation with or in conjunction with the making of wearing apparel;

(h) any work which by paragraph 7 of the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares) Order, 1924, is included as being part of that trade.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL (NORTHERN IRELAND).

The following proposals were issued by the Office of Trade ards during the month of July, 1924 :---

1. Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board.

Proposal N.I.R. (N. 9), dated 4th July, 1924, to fix general numum time-rates for male workers.

2. Laundry Trade Board.

roposal N.I.L. (N. 2), dated 10th July, 1924, to fix general imum time-rates, a piece-work basis time-rate and general etime rates for female workers.

3. Shirt-making Trade Board.

Proposal N.I.S. (N. 13), dated 31st July, 1924, to fix general ime rates for male and female workers.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1924.

ADMIRALTY

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

evonport: Creosoted Timber, etc.: Plymouth & Oreston ber Co., Plymouth.—Forton, Gosport: Expanded Metal: The anded Metal Co., London, S.W.—Plymouth: Works— rters for Sick Berth Staff, R.N. Hospital: Wakeham Bros., month Jymouth.—Portsmouth District: Portland Cement: The Cement larketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Priddy's Hard, Ports-outh: Creosoted Pitch Pine: W. Crundall & Co., Dover.— izard W/T Station: Additional Houses: Carkeek & Son, Red-th, Cornwall.—H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Portland ment: The Cement Marketing Co., 'Ltd., London, E.C.— aint Materials: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., London, E.C.— teel Bars: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

<text>

August, 1924.

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 Court of Inquiry concerning the dispute in the building a Court of Inquiry concerning the dispute in the buildin 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 ended 31st December, 1923. Part A. General report. (H.C. 62: price 2s.) 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 sub-mitted to the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.) Studies and Reports, Series N. (Statistics.) No. 5. Inter-national 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 : min Od.) price 9d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—(1) Provision of work for relief of unem-ployment. Memorandum. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2196: price 6d.) (See page 276.) (2) Unemployment Grants Com-mittee. 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. (Unemploy-ment.) No. 9. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1924 : price 1s.) ment.) No. 9. price 1s.)

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