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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight decline during september. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured gainst unemployment under the Unemployment Insurnce Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the ercentage unemployed at 22nd September, 1924, was 8, compared with 10.6 at 25th August, 1924, and ith 11.7 in September, 1923. Among the members of nose Trade Unions from which returns were received he percentage unemployed was 8.6 at the end of Septem-ler, 1924, compared with 7.9 at the end of August, 1924. The total number of applicants for employment egistered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th September, 1924, was approximately 1,205,000, of whom 915,000 were men and 220,000 were women, the remainder being boys and $_{
m hom}$ 876,000 were men and 203,000 were women, and at st October, 1923, it was 1,285,000, of whom 955,000 were men and 244,000 women.

The principal industries showing a decline in employment in September were coal and iron mining, pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, and the dothing trades; in the cotton, wool textile, building, brass, and pottery trades some improvement was re-Employment was good in the tinplate, steel sheet, brick, carpet and jute trades, with mill-sawyers, and with most of the skilled operatives in the buildg trades; and fair in the tailoring, silk, leather, furnishing, printing and pottery industries, and in certain branches of the metal trades. At iron and steel orks and in the engineering and shipbuilding indus-

tries it continued bad.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are available, the hanges in rates of wages reported in September resulted an aggregate increase of nearly £57,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 390,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate reduction of nearly £55,000 in those of 565,000

workpeople.

Among the workpeople whose rates of wages were increased, the pieceworkers and the higher-paid timeworkers employed in federated shipyards obtained adances of varying amounts, ranging up to 4s. per week. Able seamen, firemen, trimmers, and other grades of men (except the "ordinary" seamen) employed in the merchant shipping service received increases, generally of 10s. on monthly rates and 3s. or 3s. 3d. on weekly Other important classes of workpeople whose vages were increased included road transport workers in London, and iron puddlers and millmen in the North Fingland. There were also increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople imployed in the boot and shoe repairing, paper bag, imper box, and brush and broom trades, and for certain asses of male workers employed in the pressed or amped metal wares trade.

The workpeople affected by reductions were mainly coal

miners in Durham, Northumberland, and the Yorkshire and East Midlands area, the percentage reductions in these districts being equivalent to amounts varying from

 $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on current rates.

During the nine completed months of 1924 the changes reported to the Department have resulted in net increases equivalent to nearly £560,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,660,000 workpeople and in net reductions of over £72,000 in those of 635,000 workpeople. addition, the wages of 400,000 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 £500,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,160,000 workpeople, and net increases of over £300,000 in the weekly wages of 1,130,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st October 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 and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 76 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 72 per cent. a month ago and 75 per cent. a year ago. The rise in the percentage between 1st September and 1st October was due to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of food; for food alone the average increase over the pre-war level was 72 per cent. at 1st October, as compared with 66 per cent a month ago and 72 per cent. a year ago.

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

standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 41. In addition, 34 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workers involved in all disputes in September (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 28,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during September was about 518,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 122,000 workpeople involved and 1,764,000 days lost in the previous month, when a general dispute in the building industry was in progress

During the first nine months of 1924 the stoppages of work owing to trade disputes, so far as reported to the Department, have involved approximately 565,000 workpeople, as compared with 358,000 workpeople involved in the first nine months of last year. aggregate duration of the stoppages in January to September, 1924, has been about 7,658,000 working days, as compared with about 8,347,000 days in the correspond-

ing period of 1923.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS, TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS, AND TRADES COUNCILS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE UNIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

In Tables which appear on page 379 statistics are given relating to the membership of Trade Unions in Great, Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1923, based on information collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland, from Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and by the Ministry of Labour from unregistered Unions. They relate to all Unions of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

Totals for 1923,* and Comparison with 1922.

Totals for 1923,* and Comparison with 1922.

The total number of such Unions, known to the Department to have been in existence at the end of 1923, was 1,135, as compared with 1,176 at the end of 1922. The reduction was due partly to dissolutions and partly to amalgamations. The number of Unions dissolved in 1923, so far as reported to the Department, was 39, with an aggregate membership of over 6,300 at the end of 1922; and 24 were affected by amalgamations in which their number was reduced to 8 during 1923. On the other hand, 14 new Unions, with a total membership of 7,100, were reported as formed during the year.

The total membership at the end of 1923 was approximately 5,405,000, *as compared with 5,610,000 at the end of 1922, showing a decrease of 205,000, or 3.7 per cent. The number of male members was about 4,590,000, showing a decrease of 152,000, or 3.2 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was 815,000, showing a decrease of 53,000, or 6.1 per cent. The total of 5,405,000 includes about 29,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and 65,000 members in other overseas branches of certain Unions, in addition to a number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. When allowance is made for these cases the net number of members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland appears to have been nearly 5,300,000 at the end of 1923, as compared with about 5,500,000 at the end of 1923.

From the detailed Tables given on page 379 it will be seen

end of 1923, as compared with about 5,500,000 at the end of 1922.

From the detailed Tables given on page 379 it will be seen that nearly all the main groups of Unions sustained reductions in membership in 1923, the principal exceptions being the mining and quarrying group, in which there was an increase of 70,000 (over 8 per cent.) and the railway group, which showed an increase of 35,000 (nearly 8 per cent.). The greatest reductions were in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group, in which the membership fell by 133,000, or about 16 per cent. Other groups showing heavy reductions were builders' labourers (10,000, or over 17 per cent.), agriculture (13,000), and pottery and glass (6,000), both over 14 per cent., general labour (51,000), and linen and jute (4,000), both over 10 per cent.

In some groups the reductions were comparatively small, the bleaching, finishing, etc., hosiery, woodworking and furnishing, banking and insurance, and public administration groups all showing decreases of less than 5 per cent. while in the paper, printing, etc., group the decrease was only 0.1 per cent. The road transport and dock labour, etc., group and the boot and shoe group showed small increases.

The total female membership of all groups showed a larger proportional decrease in 1923 than the total male membership, mainly due to a heavy reduction (over 26,000, or 10.4 per cent.) in female membership in the cotton industry, in which there is a preponderance of female workers. The reduction in female Trade Union membership in this industry accounted for one-half of the total reduction in the female membership of all Trade Unions in 1923.

Comparison with 1913 and 1920.

Comparison with 1913 and 1920.

Comparison with 1913 and 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 379 shows the total membership (also sub-divided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of each of the years 1920-1923. Between 1920 (when the total membership reached its highest level) and the end of 1923, there was a substantial fall in membership in each group of Unions except teachers, in which the reduction was slight. The fall was greatest in the general labour and agricultural labour groups, which lost nearly two-thirds of their 1920 membership, and in the commerce and finance group, which lost nearly one-half.

In comparison with 1913 the mining and quarrying cotton.

nearly one-half.

In comparison with 1913 the mining and quarrying, cotton, and bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., groups showed little change in total membership in 1923, but all other groups showed considerable increases. The agricultural Unions had nearly four times, and the paper, printing, etc., group more than double, their pre-war membership.

The female membership of the general labour group in 1923 was little more than one-fourth that of 1920; in the commerce and finance group it was little more than one-third; and in clothing it was only about one-half. In the cotton group the decrease was over 20 per cent., but in the teaching group there

* The figures for 1923 are provisional and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The subdivision of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females comprised within their membership.

was a slight increase. In comparison with 1913 there was only a small increase in the cotton group (6 per cent.), but in nearly every other group the female membership in 1923 was more than double the pre-war figure.

Totals for 1893-1923.

The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to the Department to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1893 to 1923, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. (The figures of membership include members in overseas branches and in Irish Free State branches of such Unions, but wholly exclude Unions having their head offices in the Irish Free State area):—

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of	Membersh	Membership† at end of Year.				
	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Member- ship of previous Year.		
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	1,279 1,314 1,340 1,358 1,358 1,353 1,326 1,323 1,322 1,297 1,285 1,260 1,260 1,260 1,269 1,297 1,255 1,257 1,258 1,268 1,268 1,269 1,290 1,251 1,267 1,258 1,350 1,346 1,231 1,176 1,135	Thousands * 1,467 1,584 1,609 1,762 1,869 1,873 1,858 1,803 1,819 2,000 2,264 2,231 2,215 2,228 2,805 3,027 3,703 3,709 3,868 4,019 4,622 5,326 6,603 6,996 5,622 4,742 4,590	Thousands * 142 147 144 150 154 155 156 165 179 211 250 255 263 278 335 390 433 437 491 625 1,340 1,003 868 815	Thousands 1,559 1,530 1,504 1,609 1,731 1,753 1,912 2,023 2,014 1,968 1,998 2,211 2,514 2,486 2,478 2,566 3,140 3,417 4,136 4,146 4,359 4,644 5,499 6,535 7,928 8,336 6,625 5,610 5,405	Per cent. - 1·1 - 1·9 - 1·7 + 7·0 + 7·6 + 1·2 + 9·1 + 5·8 + 0·1 - 0·6 - 1·0 - 1·3 + 1·6 + 10·7 - 1·1 - 0·3 + 3·5 + 22·4 - 8·8 + 21·0 + 0·2 + 5·1 + 6·5 + 18·4 + 18·8 + 21·3 - 20·5 - 15·3 - 3·7		

As will be seen from the following figures, a large part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions in recent years has been due to amalgamations.

Syptemes at anti-	New Unions formed	Reductions due to		Net	
Year.	(other than by amalga- mations).	Dissolutions.	Amalga- mations.	Reduction	
1920 1921 1922 1923	112 42 25 14	34 72 43 39	82 85 37 16	115 55 41	

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.+

Returns obtained by the Department from Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland show the at the end of 1923 their gross total membership, as represente by payment of fees, was approximately 5,610,000. Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913:

S	are given	DELOW	Tot die cara o	1 0	
	Year.		Number of		Approximate Gross
			Federations.+		Total Membership. †
	1913	197	127		4,373,000
	1914		139		4,733,000
	1915		150		4,946,000
	1916	2002100	164		4,982,000
	1917	g : 00	181		6,480,000
	1918		151		8,630,000
			134		0.005.000
	1919		113		10 710 000
	1920	1	103		8,629,000
	1921	•••	P. Charles T. F. Charles T. Co.		C 016 000
	1922		93		5,240,000
	1023		87		5,610,000

The decline in the number of Federations between 1917 at 1923 is due largely to the merging of local into nation

Federations.

As there are many cases in which particular Trade Unions, obranches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, a large number of Trade Union members a counted more than once in the gross membership given above which for that reason exceeds the total number of members all Trade Unions. In the following Table the membership each federated Trade Union is counted only once, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union was affiliated. The Table shows, for the years 1913, 1922 and 192 (a) the total membership (to the nearest thousand) in each group, of those Trade Unions (or of those sections or branches of Trade Unions) which were affiliated to Federations, and (b) the percentage proportion of federated membership to the

* Details of male and female membership are not available for ye prior to 1896. † See * note in previous column.

otal membership of each group as shown in the Table on

Group of Trade Unions.	Unio	pership of ns affilia rederation 00's omit	ted to	Percentage Proportion of Federated Member- ship to Total Member- ship (as shown on page 379).		
And the state of the state of	1913.	1922.	1923.	1913.	1922.	1923.
griculture		_	_			
ining and Quarrying etal, Engineering and	905	835	898	98	99	98
Shipbuilding	523	469	366	96	56	51
extile othing (including Boot	422	629	588	81	96	97
and Shoe)	97	139	140	91	84	87
oodworking and Furnish-	55	88	82	92	94	92
ing per, Printing, etc.	82	178	178	98	99	99
illding	87	384	337	37	99	95
ilway Service	32	51	58	10	12	12
her Transport	298	393	186	81	88	41
mmerce, Finance, etc	15	80	69	11	34	31
blic Administration	116	156	162	49	43	46
Services	110	190	102	49	40	40
aching	47	111	102	46	67	66
neral Labour	266	475	425	74	97	97
Totals	2,945	3,988	3,591	71	71	66

The figures given show that in most groups of Trade Unions the proportion of federated membership at the end of 1923 was not substantially different from that a year earlier, except in the "Other Transport" group, in which the proportion of the total Trade Union membership affiliated to Federations fell from 88 per cent. in 1922 to 41 per cent. in 1923, one large Union, which was affiliated to the National Transport Workers' Federation in 1922, having discontinued its federation in 1923.

The Federations with the largest membership at the end of 23 were the General Federation of Trade Unions, to which arly 120 Trade Unions were affiliated, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and the Federation of Engineering and hipbuilding Trades. The gross membership of these three electrons was over 24 millions.

The Trades Union Congress, which in 1923 represented 167 organisations and a total membership of nearly 4,370,000, has not been regarded as a Federation for the purpose of the above statistics. Particulars of the 1924 Congress, with comparative statistics for 1924 and 1923, were given on page 316 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

TRADES COUNCILS.

At the end of 1923 the number of Trades Councils in Great Britain and Northern Ireland known to the Department as existing wholly or partly for industrial purposes (including adustrial sections of local Labour Parties) was 482, as compared with 504 in the previous year and 328 in 1913. A few Councils, existing solely for political purposes, are excluded from these figures. The total Trade Union membership represented for industrial purposes on these Councils, through payment of fees by local Trade Union branches or by local Trade Unions, as shown by returns obtained by the Department from the Councils, was approximately 2,309,000 in 1923, compared with 2,463,000 in 1922, and with 1,495,000 in 1913. These figures represent about 43 per cent. of the total membership of Trade Unions in 1923 and 44 per cent. in 1922, as compared with 36 per cent. in 1913. It should be observed that the number of members in respect of whom fees are paid as frequently considerably less than the full membership of the lade Union or the Trade Union branch affiliated.

The following Table shows the geographical distribution of the following Table shows the geographical distribution of the councils. At the end of 1923 the number of Trades Councils in Great

The following Table shows the geographical distribution of less Councils in 1913, 1922 and 1923:—

District.		Tumber o des Coun		Total Trade Union Membership repre- sented for industrial purposes, by payment of fees. (000's omitted).		
The state of the s	1913.	1922.	1923.	1913.	1922.	1923.
Northern Counties and Cleveland	14	22	23	60	103	100
orkshire (excluding Cleve- land) Ancashire, Cheshire and	35	41	38	152	251	223
and W Midland Counties	58 53	71 74	69 72	403 266	526 470	489 433
Midland and E. Counties ondon	39 17	79 22	74 22	74 103	186 240	187 230
Vales and Monmouthshire	26 14 36	56 31 60	54 29 57	46 21 126	107 73 185	84 70 179
cotland	35	46	42	230	299	287
Totals, Great Britain and Northern Ireland	328	504	482	1,495	2,463	2,309

It will be seen that there was a decline in membership in 923 in each of the districts shown, except in the South Midand and Eastern Counties and in Northern Ireland.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 1921-1924.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 1921-1924.

Prior to 10th March last the unemployment returns published weekly by the Ministry of Labour included separate figures for (a) persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges and (b) persons working systematic short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment. The persons recorded as working systematic short time included only those whose arrangements for short time working are such that it is known precisely in advance on what days work will be available. The figures under this head, therefore, covered only a small proportion of the total number of the persons working short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment; in fact, during the six months ended 10th March, 1924, the figures in the weekly return varied between 47,833 and 75,361.

The differentiation of persons working "systematic short time" is not of any considerable value in itself, and actually tends to be misleading, because it may give rise to the erroneous impression that the figure under this head includes all persons working short time and drawing benefit. A much more important distinction would be that between persons "wholly unemployed" and those "working short time"; in many cases, however, elaborate investigation would be necessary in order to decide into which of these two groups particular individuals should be placed, and on this account it is thought to be impracticable to compile weekly statistics on this basis.

After careful consideration it was decided to publish in the weekly returns a single set of figures, compiled by adding to the figure which on the old basis would have been given under head (a), a figure representing so many of the persons working systematic short time as are not at work at the date of the return. The resulting total is greater than the figure which on the old basis would have been given under head (a) alone, but less than the sum of those given under heads (a) and (b). The weekly return includes comparative figures on the new basis for prev

beginning of 1921 :-

NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED AT

Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
1921.		1922.	·	1923.		1924.	
Jan.		Jan.		Jan.		Jan.	
7	1,010,021	10	2,003,493	1	1,511,377	7	1,267,675
14	1,140,870	17	1,963,568	8	1,500,898	14	1.255,919
21 28	1,205,249	24 31	1,955,555	15	1,483,467	21	1,251,822
Feb.	1,276,577	Feb.	1,936,081	22 29	1,463,612	28 Tab	1,320,518
4	1,329,130	7	1,929,821	Feb.	1,435,642	Feb.	1 049 475
11	1,380,938	14	1,925,273	5	1,409,961	11	1,248,475 1,188,673 1,160,067
18	1,424,320	21	1,891,485	12	1,387,450	18	1,160,067
25	1,465,316	28	1,859,137	19	1,387,450 1,364,193	25	1,154,504
Mar.	1 500 000	Mar.	1 000 000	26	1,353,173	Mar.	
11	1,509,029 1,584,500	13	1,828,223	Mar.	1 949 795	3	1,134,742
18	1.661.844	20	1,798,619 1,772,712	12	1,343,725 1,327,082 1,284,209	10 17	1,113,825
25	1,661,844 1,697,938	27	1,736,457	19	1.284.209	24	1,094,111 $1,063,519$
Apr.		Apr.		26	1,266,997	31	1,058,273
1	1,817,009† 1,948,396 2,039,709	3	1,735,525 1,708,711	Apr.		Apr.	1,000,
8	1,948,396	10	1,708,711	3	1,307,629	7	1,044,246
15 22	2,039,709 2,145,333	18 24	1,712,825	9	1,284,278	14	1,039,187
29	2,246,082	May	1,712,051	16 23	1,266,500 1,263,665	21 28	1,050,540
May	2,210,002	1	1,686,299	30	1,248,724	May	1,047,780
6	2,329,399	8	1.646.626	May	1,210,121	5	1,040,660
13	2.402.984	15	1,609,743	May 7	1,235,488	12	1,026,138
20	2,514,311	22	1,609,743 1,565,429	14	1,200,291 1,237,716	19	1,021,032
27	2,558,190	29	1,519,589	21	1,237,716	_ 26	1,015,626
June 3	9 590 490	June 5	1 455 405	28	1,252,340	June	A CONTRACTOR OF
10	2,580,429 2,448,487	12	1,475,405	June 4	1,220,394	2 9	1,002,915
17	2,429,818	19	1,475,272 1,467,728	11	1,230,288	16	1,027,515
24	2,438,125	26	1,436,100	18	1,236,039	23	1,052,641 1,013,782
July		July ~		25	1,223,152	30	1,009,444
1	2,507,670	3	1,423,038	July		July	2,000,
8	2,412,695	10 17 _	1,404,299 -1,398,728 1,389,257	2	1,225,937	7	1,024,551
22	2,244,480 2,031,441	24	1 280 257	9 16	1,223,622	14	1,025,993 1,041,784
29	1,905,196	31	1,378,835	23	1,223,622 1,215,765 1,221,554	21 28	1,041,784
Aug.		Aug.	1,010,000	30	1,232,585	Aug.	1,048,261
5	1,836,191	7	1,352,248 1,356,330	Aug.		4	1,080,234
12	1,786,137 1,731,028	14	1,356,330	6	1,228,541	11	1,091,843
19 26	1,731,028	21 28	1,359,376	13	1,248,163	18	1,122,315
Sept.	1,656,452	Sept.	1,357,322	20 27	1,261,969	25	1,149,078
2	1,613,782	4‡		Sept.	1,268,828	Sept.	1 100 000
9	1,577,488	11	1,342,292	3	1,275,396	8	1,162,880 1,163,648
16	1,544,858	18	,	10	1,265,302	15	1,163,950
23	1,517,699	25	1,342,503	. 17	1,270,905	22	1,180,290
30	1,470,388	Oct.		24	1,275,770	29	1,199,316
Oct.	1 441 991	9	1 959 109	Oct.	1 000 000	Oct.	
14	1,441,281 1,443,705	16	1,353,183	1 8	1,290,092 1,294,790	13	1,215,57
21	1,474,668	23	1,348,960	15	1,296,782	20	
28	1,639,545	30		22	1,293,317	27	
Nov.		Nov.		29	1,297,054	Nov.	
4	1,746,742	6	1,387,878	Nov.		3	-
11 18	1,803,054	13 20	1 401 000	5	1,286,360	10	-
25	1,831,258 1,849,069	27	1,401,093	12 19	1,288,455	17 24	
Dec.	1,040,000	Dec.		26	1,276,935		
2	1,845,723	4	1,414,619	Dec.	1,201,000	Dec.	
9	1,854,916	11		3	1.237,505	8	0
16	1,845,723 1,854,916 1,841,141	18	1,381,612	10	1,237,505 1,222,079	15	1 100-
22	1,024,043	25	-	17	1,174,486	22	Manual Co
30	1,885,478		1	24	1 00 8	29	-
				31	1,285,623	. BIR	

* Figures inflated by railway dispute.
† During the period April to July the figures were affected by the national coalmining dispute.
‡ From 4th September to the end of December, 1922, figures are available only at fortnightly intervals.
§ Figures not available.

It should be noted that the figures here given relate to Great Britain only and do not include persons registered at Exchanges in Northern Ireland, as to whom statistics are not available, on this revised basis, for the whole period. The figures given on pages 351 and 367 of this issue as to the numbers of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges cover, however, both Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A similar practice is adopted in regard to the calculation of the percentages of unemployed persons in insured trades. Since June, 1923, these percentages have included persons claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time, and the following Table gives the percentages for each month since 1921, the percentages prior to June, 1923, having been re-calculated on the new system. As an indication of the extent to which these figures are representative of industry, it may be stated that the number of insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 11½ millions and in Great Britain alone 11¼ millions.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED WORKPEOPLE.

Date	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
(End of Month).	Great Britain and N. Ireland.	Great Britain	Great Britain and N. Ireland.	Great Britain	Great Britain and N. Ireland.	Great Britain	Great Britain and N. Ireland.	Great Britain
Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	Figures not available.	Per cent. 10·6 12·4 14·5 19·2† 22·3† 21·3† 16·9 14·7 13·5 13·8 16·4 17·2	Per cent. 17·2 16·6 15·6 15·4 14·2 13·3 12·8 12·5 12·4 12·7 12·6	Per cent. 17·0 16·4 15·4 15·2 14·0 13·1 12·5 12·3 12·2 12·5 12·3	Per cent. 13·1 12·2 11·5 11·4 11·5 11·7 11·5 10·7	Per cent. 12.9 12.0 11.3 11.2 11.0 11.1 11.4 11.7 11.6 11.4 10.5	Per cent. 11·9* 10·7 9·9 9·7 9·5 9·4 9·9 10·6 10·8	Per cent. 11·8* 10·6 9·8 9·6 9·3 9·7 10·5 10·6

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

On 30th September, 1924, the number of men in training was 7,386, and the number awaiting training 3,062. Since 1st August, 1919, 86,781 men have terminated training.

NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

There are approximately 28,500 firms on the King's National Roll, the number of disabled ex-Service men employed by these firms being approximately 350,000.

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

Not on the Roll. According to present information employ only a small staff.

(3) Not included in Cols. (2) and (3). Total. On the Roll. Local Authorities: (4) (5) (2) NGLAND.
ondon.
County Council
Corporation of the City
of London 1 28 28 58 55 3 TOTALS .. 50 79 226 720 580 558 39 75 276 256 217 123 126 652 2.213 475 1,086 TOTALS 3 27 61 68 47 24 218 84 76 58 County Councils
County District Committees 33 12 14 Town Councils. Education Authorities 1,330 159 152 1.019 872 3,819 1.570 GRAND TOTALS .. 1,377

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1923.

October, 1924

THE following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns furnished to his Department. The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as an arrangement. primarily connected with industries other than agriculture an are co-operative in character.

Up to and including the year 1920 the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General Summary.

The number of Industrial Co-operative Societies in Great Britain (as described above), furnishing returns in 1923, was 1,529. The aggregate membership of these societies at the end of 1923 was 4,558,000. Their sales in the year amounted to £253,212,000,* and resulted in a net surplus (before deduction of interest on share capital) of £17,546,000. The total share, loan and reserve capital was £134,082,000. As compared with 1922 membership increased by 59,000, or 1.3 per cent., while capital was increased by £7,175,000, or nearly 5.7 per cent. Of this latter increase £3,226,000 was attributable to the Retail and Productive Societies, while additional loans and deposits received by the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies accounted for the remaining £3,949,000. The decrease in the value of sales, amounting to £4,100,000, or barely 1.6 per cent., was wholly attributable to the Retail Societies, both the Wholesale and Productive Societies showing increases. Although in the aggregate the sales of the Retail Societies showed a decrease in value, the decrease was not commensurate with the continued fall in retail prices, as measured by the Ministry of Labour monthly indices, and in many instances an increase was reported in the quantity of goods handled. There was an increase in the aggregate surplus on the year of £2,381,000. Of this increase the Retail Societies were responsible for about 82 per cent., and the Wholesale and Productive Societies for the remainder.

The total number of persons directly employed by societies at

remainder.

The total number of persons directly employed by societies at the end of 1923 (excluding coolie labour employed in the English and Scottish Wholesales' Joint Tea, etc., overseas Departments) was about 184,000, or nearly 4,000 more than in the preceding year. This increase was mainly attributable to the Wholesale Societies. In the aggregate, wages amounted to £24,097,000, a figure £1,239,000, or 4.9 per cent., less than that for 1922. The Betail Societies were largely responsible for this for 1922. The Retail Societies were largely responsible for th

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both form of industry. In the following statistics production and distribution are dealt with separately.

PRODUCTION:

In 1923 there were 1,143 Industrial Co-operative Societies of various types engaged in production. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 74,329, the amount paid as wages during the year £9,330,000, and the value of productions £61,319,000.† The corresponding figures for 1922 were 1,146 societies, 71,093 employees, £9,630,000 wages and £62,609,000 productions. The increase in the numbers employed on production during 1923 was largely attributable to the English Wholesale Society.

In the following Table the value of productions of each group of societies, together with the totals for all societies, is shown for the years 1913-1923:—

	Value of Productions.								
Year.	As								
	Produ Departn Distrik Socie	nents of outive		uctive eties.	Asso- ciations of	Grand Totals of all Societies.			
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn Milling Societies.	Baking and other Con- sumers' Societies.	Workers.				
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920‡ 1921‡ 1922‡ 1923‡	14,692,632 15,705,339 19,310,204 22,855,734 25,408,072 23,883,206 28,465,060 38,376,634 38,123,374 29,980,520 27,982,498	£ 11,376,511 12,790,390 17,596,639 22,120,357 25,868,997 24,900,938 36,321,546 48,072,892 37,925,115 27,619,886 28,264,425	£ 1,003,579 1,035,044 304,616 241,894 310,991 264,653 528,288 354,301 341,114 239,080 209,809	£ 1,270,579 1,291,950 1,508,872 1,764,125 1,938,854 1,871,021 2,498,552 2,988,323 2,671,585 2,098,326 2,018,162	1,732,337 1,778,664 2,399,930 2,592,210 8,253,846 3,687,060 4,496,935 5,403,814 3,435,150 2,671,345 2,844,026	\$ 30,075,68\$ 32,601,38\$ 41,120,26\$ 49,574,320 56,779,86\$ 54,606,87\$ 72,310,38\$ 95,195,96\$ 82,496,33\$ 62,609,15\$ 61,318,92\$			

The decrease since 1914 in the productions of the Corn Milling Societies was due to the absorption of several of these societies by the English Wholesale Society.

* Including Farm and Dairy Produce valued at £1,524,000, and wholesal as well as retail sales.

† Including Farm and Dairy Produce valued at £1,524,000.

‡ Up to and including the year 1920 the figures given relate to Great Britai and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of Societies registered in

Between 1913 and 1920 the total value of productions was more than trebled, so that, even allowing for the increase in prices, considerable expansion in production is indicated. The expansion was principally in the Wholesale Societies, where the value productions had risen from £11,000,000 to more than f productions had risen from £11,000,000 to more than £48,000,000, and the number of persons employed in production from over 20,000 to more than 35,000. In 1921, while the alue of productions was maintained in the Retail Societies, here was a considerable reduction both in the Wholesale and in the Productive Societies. In 1922 each group showed a very abstantial decrease. In the aggregate it amounted to nearly the modern of modern of the value in 1921, and 1925 the decrease was less than £1,300,000, and was wholly the tributable to the Retail Societies, as both the Wholesale Societies and the Associations of Workers showed increases in the alue of productions and in the number of persons employed. Two the largest clothing manufacturing societies in Northamptersponsible for the increases in the Workers' Societies. But for comparatively large reductions in the case of a Baking Society the Consumers' Productive Societies also would have shown decreases in production. reases in production.

The following Table analyses, by groups of industries, the umber of persons employed, the amount of wages paid and the value of productions in 1923:—

0	Associ	iations of C	Consumers.	Associations of Workers.			
Groups. of Industries.	No. of Em- ployees	Wages.	Value of Productions.	No. of Em- ployees	Wages.	Value of Productions.	
Food and Tobacco† Clothing Soap, Candles and	26,435 20,100 1,847	£ 3,770,716 2,113,890 244,986	£ 43,610,174 5,497,774 2,345,996	189 4,599	£ 19,559 464,040	129,015 1,596,930	
Starch Textiles Mining and Quarrying Building and Wood-	507	333,412 56,917	1,565,658 100,821	773 197	87,287 16,789	470,134 23,373	
working Printing Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	8,138 2,737	1,149,419 362,048 233,503	2,676,944 1,089,368 683,406	736 965	105,353 148,818 40,256	300,063	
Other Industries	1,369	161,723	904,753	208	21,403	41,987	
Total 1923	66,295	8,426,614	58,474,894 59,937,812	8,034 7,536	903,505 853,137	2,844,026 2,671,345	
Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)	+ 4.3	-4.0	- 2.4	+ 6.6	+ 5.9	+ 6.5	

In 1923 the Wholesale Societies returned a surplus on production of £536,000, as against £451,000 on the preceding year. In addition, credit was taken in 1923 for £199,000 profit on their joint tea, etc., account, as compared with £180,000 in 1922. The 150 Productive Societies returned a surplus of £247,000, or 4.8 per cent. more than in 1922. For Retail Distributive Societies the corresponding figure is not ascertainable.

Profit Sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,143 societies engaged in industrial production, 75, employing 9,692 persons in production, with wages amounting to £1,211,000, allotted a sum of £46,381 to these employees as a bonus on wages in 1923, this being equivalent to about 9¼d. in the £. Rather more persons were employed in production in 1923, but the average rate of bonus on wages was practically the same as that for 1922

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management.—Eighty of the 98 Associations of Workers, with sales amounting to £2,963,000, or nearly 96 per cent. of the total sales of the associations at work, made returns showing the extent to which their employees shared in the membership, capital and management of the associations. The returns showed that the total membership of these associations in 1923 was 28,397, of whom 4,618, or 16 per cent., consisted of employees; 18,485, or 65 per cent., of other individuals; and 5,294, or 19 per cent., of other societies. Of the 7,633 persons employed by the associations 61 per cent. were members of the associations employing them. ciations employing them.

Of the £1,581,000 share and loan capital, £276,000, or 17 per cent., belonged to employees; £673,000, or 43 per cent., to ther individuals (including loans from non-members and bank overdrafts), and £632,000, or 40 per cent., to other societies. The number of committeemen of the associations was 681, of whom 294, or 43 per cent., were employees of the associations, 10, or 38 per cent., were other individual members, and 126, or 9 per cent., were representatives of other (shareholding) ocieties.

DISTRIBUTION.

At the end of 1923, 1,377 Retail and two Wholesale Societies ere engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate embership of 4,513,000, a total share, loan and reserve capital £130,475,000; sales amounting to £247,590,000, and a surplus

*Exclusive of coolie labour employed in the English and Scottish Wholesale ocieties' Joint Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Departments. £1,524,000, in respect of thich there were 2,931 employees with wages of £301,000 for 1923; also figures of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies' Joint Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Departments.

(before deducting interest on share capital) of £17,299,000. The total number of persons employed in distribution (including those in the buying departments of the Wholesale Societies) was 109,693, and their wages for the year were £14,767,000. The corresponding figures for 1922 were: Membership 4,454,000, capital £123,463,000, sales £251,713,000, surplus £14,929,000, employees 109,146, and wages £15,707,000.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1913-1923 are shown separately for the Retail and for the Wholesale Societies:—

Year.		Retail	Societies.	Wholesale Societies.		
		Tear. Numb		Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
				£	£	£
1913			1,382	83,607,043	31,371,976	8,964,034
1914			1,385	87,979,898	34,910,813	9,425,384
1915			1,374	103,073,321	43,101,747	11,363,076
1916			1,364	121,853,932	52,230,074	14,499,037
1917			1,339	142,158,236	57,710,132	17,083,275
1918			1,342	155,332,902	65,167,960	19,216,763
1919	5510		1,356	199,139,177	89,349,318	24,773,381
1920*	100000		1,491	245,406,124	105,439,628	29,559,314
1921*			1,455	218,321,770	80,884,661	22,041,158
1922*			1,392	168,799,221	65,904,812	17,009,251
1923*			1,377	164,122,688	66,205,566	17,261,828

Profit Sharing with Employees.—Of the total of 1,377 Retail Societies in 1923, 78, employing 12,902 persons and paying wages amounting to £1,649,000 in their distributive departments, allotted out of the surplus a fotal of £45,512 to their employees as a bonus upon wages, this being equivalent to nearly 6½d. in the £, as compared with an average of 7½d. in the £ for 1922. Though more societies paid bonus in 1923, there was a decrease in the average rate of bonus, due almost wholly to one large society.

wholly to one large society.

In addition in 1923, two Productive Societies, employing 157

In addition in 1923, two Productive Societies, employing 157 persons in their distributive departments, with wages amounting to £29,000, allotted £730 to the employees in these departments as a bonus on wages, equivalent to about 6d. in the £.

Dividends on Purchases.—In 1923 the Retail Societies distributed an average dividend of approximately 1s. 4\frac{3}{4}d. in the £, an improvement on the corresponding figure of 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. for the preceding year. The Scottish Wholesale Society declared a dividend of 3d. in the £ for each half-year, as against 3d. and 2d. respectively for 1922. The English Wholesale Society was able to declare a dividend of 2d. in the £ on sales for the second half of 1923.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS IN SEPTEMBER.

DURING the four weeks ended the 27th September fourteen meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and one meeting of an Interim Reconstruction Committee were reported to the Ministry of

Reconstruction Committee were reported to the Ministry of Labour.

A decision has been given by the independent Chairman of the Committee that has been dealing with questions of interpretation of the Award given on the 17th July, 1924, by the Special Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Industry (see Labour Gazette for August, 1924, page 278).

The Award provided that an advance of 2½ per cent. should be given to operatives employed in general earthenware (including fine china); and the interpretation lays it down that the advance is not payable to operatives exclusively employed on fine china by employers manufacturing both earthenware and fine china.

A meeting of the Seed Crushing and Compound Coke Manufacturing Joint Industrial Council was held on 24th September, 1924. The Council dealt with a question in connection with the Home Office Order, of the responsibility for the washing of mill workers' overalls; also with the employment of unionists and non-unionists, and an application for an advance in wages.

The Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry held its quarterly meeting on the 25rd September, 1924, and gave attention to the questions arising out of proposed Safety Rules for quarries were also discussed.

The National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) further considered the disagreement between the two sides of the London District Council on a claim for increased wages and improved conditions of employment, which are contained in the "Municipal Charter"

cil on a claim for increased wages and improved conditions of employment, which are contained in the "Municipal Charter" framed by the National Federation of National Workers (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1924, page 320); but failed to come to a decision. It also considered the disagreement between the two sides of the Lancashire and Cheshire Provisional Council

on a claim for a wages advance.

The Joint Industrial (District) Council for the Export Packing and Cloth Working Industries, at a meeting held on the 3rd September, adopted a new consolidated wages and conditions agreement; and discussed, amongst other questions, the Industrial Councils Bill, and a suggested scheme for the purpose of avoiding seasonal and casual employment.

* Up to and including the year 1920 the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of Societies registered in Ireland.

^{*} The figures are affected by the railway dispute.

† A general stoppage of work, owing to a dispute, was in progress in the ball mining industry.

‡ The Mctropolitan Asylums Board is also on the Roll.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

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A RETURN* has been compiled by the Ministry of Transport showing the total number of persons employed by the railway companies in Great Britain during the week ended 29th March, 1924, and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades, with corresponding figures for 24th March, 1923. The Return also gives a comparison of the rates of pay of some of the principal classes at 1st July, 1923, and 1st July, 1924, and of the average weekly earnings of selected grades at 24th March, 1923, and 29th March, 1924.

Numbers Employed.—The total number of persons employed:

Numbers Employed.—The total number of persons employed+ in March, 1924, was 700,573, compared with 681,778 in March, 1923, 676,802 in March, 1922, and 735,870 in March, 1921. These 1923, 676,802 in March, 1922, and 735,870 in March, 1921. These numbers include all persons actually employed, except staff not directly employed by the companies (e.g., staff employed by contractors). In order to arrive at the number of full-time workers in March, 1924, all broken time has been aggregated in respect of each grade, and divided by the normal weekly hours, the resultant figure being added to the number of staff who were paid for a full week. In previous years persons who were paid for time equivalent to less than three days in the week were excluded from the returns. The numbers employed in some of the principal grades in March, 1924, and March, 1923, are shown below, separate figures being given for those paid at the rates for adults and those at juniors' rates respectively:—

Grade.	Week 29th Mar		Week ended 24th March, 1923.	
	Adults.	Juniors.	Adults.	Juniors.
MALES:—	STATES AND			S -019
Carters and vanguards	17,107	4,164	16,646	3,944
Checkers	11,118	41	10,887	9
Engine cleaners	7,687	3,698	9,495	2,739
Engine drivers and motormen	38,062	-	37,186	2
Firemen and assistant motormen	36,323	3	35,467	1
Guards, goods and passenger	24,806 31,969	1,446	24,472	5
Labourers	31,909	1,440	29,162	1,651
labourers)	10,369	362	10,313	999
Officers and clerical staff	73,594	4,293	73,802	323 3,996
Permanent way men	65,535	216	63,490	203
Porters, goods and passenger	43,329	5,945	41,029	5,971
Shop and artisan staff (excluding	10,010	0,020	11,010	0,011
supervisory staff, labourers				
and watchmen)	99,779	15,551	95,489	15,232
Shunters	18,040	14	17,927	33
Signalmen	29,265		29,253	-
Supervisory staff	15,472	-	15,296	
Other grades (excluding those in				
ancillary businesses)	75,047	7,744	74,714	7,528
Staff employed in ancillary				
businesses:	10.00	010	11005	000
Dock and quay staff	16,925	240 1,836	14,065	226
Other	16,722	1,550	16,574	1,753
TOTAL—MALES	631,149	45,554	615,267	43,616
The second second	57.3 Y	X 2 55 2 2 2 2 2	45. VS	
FEMALES:	0.000	000	0.050	
Clerical and technical staff	8,823	882	8,256	566
Office cleaners and charwomen Other grades (excluding those in	3,469	a salana	3,357	4
ancillary businesses)	4,309	434	4,444	362
Staff employed in ancillary	4,000	401	2,222	302
businesses (hotels, refreshment		I have been a	S0 20 2 8 4	SEE COOK
rooms, laundries, etc.)	5,731	222	5,697	209
	3,102		,	200
TOTAL—FEMALES	22,332	1,538	21,754	1,141
GRAND TOTAL	653.481	47.092	637.021	44,757
GRAND TOTAL	653,481	47,092	637,021	44,

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March, 1924, were as follows:—

	Department.	Adults.	Juniors.
	Officers, clerical and supervisory staff	100,272	4,362
	Traffic department	114,933	8,346
	Goods and cartage staff	61,845	7,027
	Permanent-way section (conciliation		
	grades)	65,584	208
	Locomotive, carriage and wagon depart-	a entirely a	
	ment	111,743	5.625
	Shop and artisan staff	125,782	16,706
ł	Other departments (excluding ancillary		
	staff)	17,343	1,204
	Staff in ancillary businesses (docks,		
	hotels, refreshment rooms, etc.)	33,647	2,076
		THE RESERVE OF STREET	

The numbers employed by the four railway groups in March, 24, were: London, Midland and Scottish, 274,523; London and North Eastern, 207,528; Great Western, 117,113; and

Wages.—The average weekly salary or wage, and the average weekly earnings, of adult males in the principal grades in March, 1924, and March, 1925, are summarised in the following Table. The average salary is calculated on the basis of 6/313ths of the annual salaried rate, including residual bonus, if any. The average wage is based on the standard rate (plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale); in the case of mechanics and artisans it is arrived at by adding the war wage to the standard or basic rate. The average earnings represent salaries or wages. basic rate. The average earnings represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work earnings, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowance and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, and meal and lodging allowances.

and an open a comparable	Week 29th Mar		Week 24th Mar	ended ch, 1923,
Class.	Average weekly salary or wages.	Average weekly earnings.	Average weekly salary or wages,	Average weekly earnings
Charles are trained to be properly	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d
Carters	52 5	58 3	54 8	8. d. 58 1
Checkers	54 8	59 5	56 10	59 11
Clerks	81 0	84 10	80 4	83 6
Engine cleaners	46 7	53 2	47 10	52 10
Engine drivers and motormen	86 10	106 0	86 8	101 7
Firemen and assistant motormen	64 11	78 6	65 1	75 10
Guards	63 7	75 6	63 8	
Permanent way gangers	55 1	61 8	56 7	72 6 63 7
Permanent way undermen	49 10	56 5	51 4	56 7
Porters (goods staff)	50 1	53 10	51 7	53 4
Porters, grade 2 (traffic depart-		man see		
ment)	46 5	50 9	47 4	52 0
Shunters, Class 1	65 0	74 7	64 9	74 5
Shunters, Class 3	55 0	63 0	55 6	61 2
Signalmen	58 7	68 4	59 4	68 4
Station masters, yard masters, etc.	103 11	112 2	104 0	112 10
Supervisory staff (inspectors and	900	23 CO CO CO	02700 20	CONTRACTOR
foremen)	95 9	106 1	96 5	104 10
Mechanics and artisans:—				
Erectors, fitters and turners(loco.,				
carriage and wagon dept.)	62 9	79 1	62 7	77 1
Carriage and wagon builders and		0		
repairers	59 5	77 6	57 9	74 3
Machinists and machinemen		1 50		
(loco., carriage and wagon			54 7	000
dept.)	54 10	73 0	54 7	69 0
Smiths (loco., carriage and wagon	00 0	00 0	20 H	
dept.)	63 3	82 0	63 7	77 4
Labourers (loco., carriage and	45 10	56 7	45 11	E1 0
wagon dept.)	45 10	56 7		54 3
Labourers (civil engineering)	45 10	21 3	46 0	49 8

A further Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport shows the number of persons employed by the railway companies in Northern Ireland in the week ended 29th March, 1924, with particulars of the average weekly salary or wage and the average weekly earnings of the principal grades. The total number of employees was 7,559, of whom 265 were females and 259 were engaged in ancillary businesses. The average weekly wages and average earnings of some of the chief grades were as follows:

		Ave	rage		Aver	ige
		Wa	ges.		Earnin	igs.
		s.	d.		S. C	1.
Porters	 	 46	2		49	4
Signalmen	 	 54	1.		60	8
Goods porters	 	 50	9		54	3
Engine drivers		 86	3	4	98	0
Ti.	 	 66	0		75	2

RATES OF WAGES IN THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES' NON-TRADING SERVICES.

THE National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (manual workers) have published a Schedulet of the rates of pay agreed upon by the various Provincial Councils for workpeople employed in the non-trading departments of Local Authorities.

The twelve Provincial Councils cover almost the whole of England, the principal exceptions being certain of the Eastern Counties and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. In ten of the areas the various Local Authorities have been allocated by the Councils to one of a number of "zones," and for each "zone" rates of wages have been agreed upon, in eight areas for various occupations, and in two areas for general labourers only. In the case of the London area one set of rates only has been agreed upon, and in one area (Hertfordshire) a scheme has not yet been formulated.

The rates of wages in operation for general labourers at st March, 1924, as shown in the Schedule, are summarised elow. The corresponding rates at the end of September have been added from other so

		Weekly Rates of Labour	
Area.	Area. No. of Zones.		30th Sept., 1924.
Northern Lancs. and Cheshire West Riding	3 5 7	40s. 13d. to 49s. 11dd. 37s. to 51s. 10d. 39s. 2d. to 50s. 11d.	40s. 13d. to 49s. 11dd. 36s. to 50s. 5d. 37s. 21d. to 48s. 11dd.
East Midland West Midland Middlesex London	5 7 3 1	37s. 2½d. to 52s. 10½d. 33s. 11d. to 50s. 10d. 50s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. 62s, 2d.	37s. 2½d. to 52s. 10½d. 33s. 9¼d. to 50s. 7d. 49s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. 60s. 5d. 38s. 11d. to 57s.
S. Home Counties South Midland Western South-Western	6 6 4	38s. 11d. to 55s. 36s. 9\frac{2}{3}d. to 47s. 2\frac{1}{2}d. 36s. to 55s. 34s. to 54s.	36s. to 46s. 3d. 34s. to 53s. 32s. to 52s.

The Schedule also contains a synopsis of the cost of living sliding scale agreements in operation within each area.

AMENDMENT OF GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT **INSURANCE ORDER.***

()ctober, 1924.

NEW Order, dated 9th August, makes certain changes in the der of 16th February, 1924 (noted in MINISTRY OF LABOUR ZETTE for February, page 46), of which the following are the

New Rates.—The rate of benefit for the breadwinner of family is increased by 20 to 25 per cent. of the rates cribed in the Order of 16th February, 1924, while the allows in respect of dependants are increased by 50 per cent. er the previous Order the total allowances in respect of a dripper's dependants might not exceed twice the amount winner's dependants might not exceed twice the dwinner's dependants might not exceed twice the amount his or her personal benefit. Under the new Order the endants' allowances in the case of a man must not exceed imes his own benefit, while in the case of a woman they t not exceed the sum to which she as an individual is

n a circular accompanying the Order, the Minister of our instructs the Employment Exchange Committees that e rates are maxima, and that in localities in which rates rages are low, the benefits should be fixed at a figure below

Difference between benefit for men and women .- The rence between the rates for men and for women workers has

eneral been reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

Rates on relief work.—A circular of the Minister, dated August, provides that both skilled and unskilled workers oyed on relief works shall not receive more than 70 per the prescribed gross rates of wages paid to Government kers in the same locality, or the agreed local rates for that work, whichever is less. An "output" bonus, not eeding 30 per cent. of the breadwinner's benefit, may be ed in suitable cases.

ed in suitable cases.

Juveniles.—The new Order raises the age limit from the unemployment benefit may be paid from 16 to 18 years. The in the competent and to persons between 16 and rears if the competent Authorities of the particular State ify that local conditions are unfavourable to such persons ining employment. Moreover, young persons, even under age of 16, may be employed on "duty work" of public ty (see Ministry of Labour Gazette for June, page 198), receive benefit in this way. As however, the Reichstage receive benefit in this way. As, however, the Reichstag expressed the wish that the age limit should be fixed rally at 16 years, a recommendation to this effect has been d to the various State authorities.

ed to the various State authorities.

) Short time workers.—The Order of 16th February makes end of the provisions for benefits for short time workers, it was thought inadvisable to transfer this responsibility in industry to the State. Owing to the recent industrial ression many workers on short time are now receiving wages ch are less than the benefit they would receive if totally imployed. The relief of these workers is undertaken by local Welfare Associations, which are distinct from the poor of authorities. In consequence of this widespread distress. authorities. In consequence of this widespread distress Minister of Labour has issued regulations whereby the State orities may grant subsidies up to 10 per cent. of unemploy-t contributions to Welfare Associations certified to be in and contributions of Weiller Associations certified to be a definition of the Employment Exchanges estisfied that short time working is an economic necessity. It half of the expenditure incurred by Welfare Associations the relief of short time workers can be refunded, and relief not be granted for a period exceeding one month. The scheme is limited to a provisional period of three months

LABOUR DISPUTES IN ITALY 1914-1923.

STATISTICAL survey of labour disputes in Italy for the years 4 to 1923† inclusive has been issued by the Italian Ministry National Economy. The report distinguishes strikes from lockes and industrial disputes from agricultural. For economy of the the figures for strikes and lock-outs, given in separate oles in the source, have been added together in the statement

Year.	Number of	Disputes.	Number people I Affect	Directly	Number o Days I	
	Industrial. Agri- cultural.		Industrial.	Agri- cultural.	Industrial.	Agri- cultural.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	794 541 519 445 306 1,671 1,897 1,111 589 214	82 68 61 27 10 208 189 89 23 1	182,470 132,192 124,040 168,806 158,776 1,054,260 1,286,066 704,843 441,602 73,248	49,379 47,798 14,892 6,191 505,128 1,045,732 79,298 25,146 110	2,121,716 673,150 740,848 832,067 910,431 18,998,236 16,609,559 8,555,209 6,964,442 447,437	481,556 199,415 100,570 18,217 3,270 3,436,829 14,170,991 407,393 330,679 540

will be seen that as regards the number of disputes, work le involved and working days lost, the years most seriously ted were 1919 and 1920, and, to a less extent, 1921 and The figures for 1923 show a remarkable decrease in the

amount of economic unrest as compared with the preceding year. The number of disputes—industrial and agricultural added together—decreased by about 65 per cent., the workpeople participating by 84 per cent., and the working days lost by 94 per cent.

Not only are the figures for 1923 the lowest for any year of the period under review, but they are considerably below the average for the pre-war decennium 1904-1913. One of the disputes of 1923—a strike in the building trades in Rome—accounted for 21 per cent. of the total number of days lost in industrial strikes in that year.

strikes in that year.

Out of the 8,087 industrial disputes which occurred during the ten years, 1,489 (or 18.4 per cent. of the total) terminated wholly in favour of the workpeople, 1,913 (23.6 per cent.) wholly in favour of the employers, and 4,366 (54.0 per cent.) were compromised; in the remaining 319 disputes (4.0 per cent.) the results were not known.

The agricultural disputes totalled 758 in the same period. In 137 of these (18·1 per cent.) the results were wholly in favour of the workpeople, in 93 (12·3 per cent.) wholly in favour of the employers, while in 493 cases (65·0 per cent.) there were compromises; the results of 35 disputes (4·6 per cent. of the total) were unknown.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR IN PERSIA.*

INDUSTRY in Persia, which has languished for many years owing to want of capital and to bad economic conditions generally, is almost entirely confined to carpet and silk weaving. The former industry is mostly in the hands of British and American firms, who provide the wool and pay the weavers to do the work by contract, mostly in their own villages and houses. The average working day is of eight hours for a week of six days; but it varies with the light in summer and winter. Where so-called factories do exist the Persian Government has found it necessary factories do exist the Persian Government has found it necessary to institute a law governing the conditions of the workers. This law lays down, inter alia, that the working hours for carpet and cloth weavers shall not exceed eight a day in all seasons, except in the case of persons working freely under contract. The minimum age for child workers is fixed at ten years; factories must be sanitary; they must be closed on Fridays and other religious and national holidays; women must be segretated from more and a wilder interval of covered a belief gated from men; and a mid-day interval of one and a half hours must be allowed.

The silk industry is conducted on much the same lines as the home-weaving carpet industry. There is little or no foreign capital invested in it, and the work is done under contract by peasant women in their own homes.

peasant women in their own homes.

There remains the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in South Persia, which is by far the largest industrial concern in the country; it employs more than 20,000 workmen. It is stated that an eight-hour day for six days a week is the rule here, and that any extra time worked is paid for on a fixed scale. The company has installed recreation rooms and other kinds of entertainment for its employees, whose existence, under trying climatic conditions, the company endeavours to make as comfortable as possible.

Persian holidays are very numerous, and H.M. Representative at Tehran states that if these were deducted from the yearly working hours of the people it would be found that the Persian workman—in whatever kind of labour he may be engaged—does not average a working week of more than forty hours. Workers in the towns have their own guilds and organisations, which look after the welfare of the individual members and generally protect their interests.

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.†

THE Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics has recently issued Vol. II. of its detailed annual survey of the statistics contained in official publications.

The object of the Guide is to direct the enquirer to the

reports, returns, etc., which contain statistics bearing on his subject and at the same time to inform him precisely how the

subject and at the same time to inform him precisely how the available statistics are analysed.

The statistical material published in the year under review is exhibited in the form of a "Subject Index," which shows against each entry the statistical treatment, as indicated above, of the various subjects. The publications to which reference is made are given separately, under the Departments responsible, in a "List of Publications." A feature of the "Subject Index" is the grouping of the material under twenty-five broad titles (e.g., Agriculture, Industry and Labour, Social Services, etc.), by means of a system of successive cross-references.

The scope of the publications reviewed in the "Subject Index" is wide. Not only are volumes of a research character, involving the use of statistical methods, included, but also volumes containing accounts as well as the more familiar returns in tabular form. While Vol. II. of the Guide is primarily concerned with the publications of 1923, a number of important non-periodical publications which appeared in the earlier months of 1924 are also included.

An important addition to the present issue of the Guide is an

An important addition to the present issue of the Guide is an appendix dealing with selected publications issued prior to 1923 that are considered by the Departments concerned to be of per-

manent statistical interest.

Many of the volumes to which reference is made are of special importance to those interested in labour and industrial problems.

* Based on a Despatch from H.M. Representative at Tehran.
† Guide to Current Official Statistics. Vol. Two (1923). H.M. Stationery
Office; price 1s. net (post free 1s. 4½d.).

^{*&}quot; Railway Companies (Staff)." H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net. † Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., who numbered 1,424 in March, 1924.

^{* &}quot;Railway Returns." Published by H.M. Stationery Office; Price 15s. net,
† Obtainable (price 3s. 8½d. post free) from the Secretary to the National
Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, Palace
Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Reichsarbeitsblatt, 16th August, 1924. Berlin.

I Conflitti del Lavoro in Italia nel decennio 1914-23. Rome, 1924.

The total number of working days lost has been calculated in each unte upon the basis of the number of days elapsing between the cessation rork and the signing of the agreement, no account being taken of days through a gradual resumption of work or of time lost by workers as the alt of the dispute, but after its termination.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st OCTOBER

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. 76% All Items included ... 72 % Food only ...

Between 1st September and 1st October there was a further advance in the general level of the retail prices of food. All the articles included in the statistics showed an upward movement in price except meat and margarine, the average prices of which showed no appreciable change. The most important increases were those in the prices of eggs (½d. each on the average), milk (¾d. per quart) and butter (1¼d. per lb.).

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 about 72 per cent. at 1st October, as compared with about 66 per cent. at 1st September.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st September and 1st October, 1924:—

Article.	other	Price (per I wise indicat ne nearest	ted—	Average or Dec at 1st Oc as compa	s. (-) st., 1924,			
helsened energy of	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1924.	1st Oct., 1924.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1924.			
D. C. D.W.I	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Ribs	0 10 0 6½	1 6 0 10	1 6 0 10	+ 0 8 + 0 3½	=			
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 10½ 0 5½	+ 0 3 + 0 02				
Legs Breast	0 10½ 0 6½	1 8½ 0 11½	1 8½ 0 11½	+ 0 93 + 0 43	=			
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 112	1 0½ 0 5½ 1 5½	1 0½ 0 5½ 1 5½	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	Ξ			
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 5 0 9½ 2 3½ 0 4¾ 0 5¾	1 5½ 0 9¾ 2 3¾ 0 4¾ 0 6½	+ 0 63 + 0 4 + 0 9½ + 0 23 + 0 3	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Fresh Salt	1 21 1 21 0 83 0 7 0 11 0 43	2 13 2 03 1 13 0 63 0 21 0 83	2 3 2 2 1 14 0 64 0 24 0 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			

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

Andrew Control of the	1st Oct	., 1924, as co	ercentage Increase at , 1924, as compared th July, 1914.			
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	sponding figure for 1st Sept., 1924.		
Maria 19 Maria Din Madalah	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Thin Flank	∷ 84	77	81	80		
	50	53	52	53		
Mhin Manle	43	41	42	42		
	11	17	14	14		
Legs	94 73	95 71	94 72	94 72		
Legs	85	76	80	80		
	30	29	29	27		
	59	54	57	55		
	129	108	118	106		
Bread Sugar (granulated)	61	65	63	60		
	68	64	66	64		
	50	53	51	50		
	140	126	133	125		
	81	84	83	63		
Salt Cheese†	83	87	85	76		
	82	82	82	73		
	57	59	58	55		
	- 48	- 7§	- 5§	- 6§		
	120	120	120	88		
	96	71	84	81		
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).		70	72	66		

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

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

‡ There was an increase of less than 4d. per lb. in the average price.

§ Decrease.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

falling within the remaining one-fifth.

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

In the fuel and light group there were some increases in the retail prices of coal between 1st September and 1st October, and at the latter date the average retail price of coal was between 95 and 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level, and the prices of lamp oil, candles and matches also showed no appreciable change during the month. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st October, as compared with July, 1914, was about 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 October is approximately 76 per cent.* over the pre-war level, as compared with 72 per cent. a month earlier.

the pre-war level, as compared with 72 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 in 1924 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different 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. trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1924.

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

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

Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924
January February March April May June		35 35–40 35–40 40–45	70-75	85-90 90 90 90-95 95-100 100	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
July August September October November December	25 25 25 30 30–35 35	50-55	80 80–85 75–80	100-105 110 110 115-120 120-125 120		152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75 77	70 71 72 76 —

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 sin July, 1914, the average increase is about 2 per cent. less.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight decline, on the whole, during September. The industries principally affected were coal and iron mining, pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and the clothing trades; in the cotton, wool textile, building, brass and pottery trades some improvement was reported. Employment was good in the tinplate, steel sheet, brick, carpet and jute trades, with millsawyers, and with most of the skilled operatives in the building trades, and fair in the tailoring, silk, leather, furnishing, printing and pottery industries, and in certain branches of the metal trades. At iron and steel works, and in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, it continued bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.*

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.*

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd September, 1924, was 10·3, compared with 10·6 at 25th August, 1924, and 11·7 at the end of September, 1923. For males alone the percentage was 11·4 at 22nd September, as compared with 11·3 at 25th August, 1924; for females the corresponding figures were 9·0 and 8·8. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 8·6 at the end of September, 1924, compared with 7·9 at the end of August and with 11·3 at the end of September, 1923. The number of workpeople registered at Employment Exchanges as applicants for employment was approximately 1,205,000 at 29th September, 1924, of whom men numbered 915,000 and women 220,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 25th August, 1924, was 1,152,000, of whom 876,000 were men and 203,000 were women, and at 1st October, 1923, it was 1,285,000, of whom 955,000 were men and 244,000 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 declined; twas slack in Northumberland, Durham, South Wales and Monnouthshire, and Scotland, and fair, on the whole, elsewhere. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th Sepember was 1,159,748, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with August, 1924, and of 0.8 per cent. as compared with Sepember, 1923. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 27th September was 5.18, as compared with 5.17 in the fortnight ended 23rd August and to 37 in September, 1923.

At iron mines employment was very bad in the Cleveland

At iron mines employment was very bad in the Cleveland district, slack in Cumberland and Lancashire, and moderate in other districts. At the mines covered by the returns received there was a decrease of 6.8 per cent. in the total numbers employed compared with the previous month, and of 7.9 per cent. compared with September, 1923. The average number of days worked by the mines which were working was 5.40 in September, 1924, and 5.17 in September, 1925. At shale mines employment continued fair and at tin mines good. At limestone quarries employment was moderate in the Clitheroe area, fair in the Weardale area and fairly good at Buxton. At slate quarries employment was again good; at china clay quarries it continued fairly good.

quarries employment was again good; at china clay quarries it continued fairly good.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—
In the pig-iron industry employment was bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Of a total of 482 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of September was 170, compared with 173 in August and with 190 in September, 1923. At iron and steel works employment showed a further decline, and was bad on the whole. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade employment continued good on the whole. At the end of September 544 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 540 in August and 513 in September, 1923.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.—Employment in marine and general engineering continued bad; at textile machinery works short time was still in operation, and the seasonal decline at motor and cycle works became more pronounced. In electrical engineering employment continued fairly good. Employment in the shipbuilding trades continued very bad. Employment in the other metal trades remained moderate to fair on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. It was fair in the brass, cutlery and file, edge tool, farriery, hollow-ware, metallic bedsteads, sheet metal, stove and grate, and tube trades; moderate in the wire trade; and slack or bad in the anvil and vice, chain and anchor, jewellery and plated ware, lock, latch and key, needle and fishing tackle, nut, bolt and nail, and saddle and harness furniture trades.—In the cotton trade employment showed some

Treatile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment showed some me of improvement, especially in the weaving section; in Egyptian spinning section employment remained good; in American spinning section organised short time continued be worked. In the woollen and worsted trades employment owed a slight improvement as compared with August.

*These figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and exclude properties on systematic short time. The figures given on page 353 relate Great Britain only and include persons on systematic short time who were that work on the dates of the returns.

Employment in the hosiery trade continued slack in the Nottingham district; in the lace trade it was bad generally, with much unemployment and short-time working. In the silk trade employment showed some decline in the Leek, Macclesfield and employment showed some decline in the Leek, Maccleshed and Congleton district, where it was fair; in the Eastern Counties it continued good; in the jute and carpet trades employment also continued good on the whole. In the Irish linen trade a slight improvement was reported. In the textile, bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, employment continued slack on the whole; with silk dyers at Macclesfield and Leek it was reported as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trade declined, but was fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trade employment remained moderate to fair; in the London blouse and light underclothing trade it showed an improvement, and was good; in the corset trade employment continued slack, and in the shirt and collar trade fair. In the felt hat trade employment showed a seasonal decline, and was quiet generally. In the boot and shoe trade employment continued moderate on the whole.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning and currying section remained fair; in the portmanteau, truck and fancy leather section a slight improvement was reported, and employment was fairly good on the whole; with saddlery and harness makers it continued bad.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trade showed a general improvement except in the painting and decorating section, where there was a slight seasonal decline. It was very good with bricklayers and plasterers, good on the whole with masons and carpenters and joiners, fairly good with slaters and plumbers, and slack on the whole with painters and plumbers, and slack on the whole with painters and builders' labourers. In the brick trade employment was good

In the furnishing trades employment was fair, and showed a slight improvement except with upholsterers. With millsawyers employment showed a further improvement and was generally good; with coachbuilders it was fair, but a slight decline was reported. With coopers it was good generally; in Belfast, however, it continued bad. It was fairly good with brushmakers; with basket makers and packing-case makers it was slack.

with basket makers and packing-case makers it was slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers employment was mainly fair; in London there was a slight decline with compositors and proof readers, but with electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good. In the lithographic section employment remained fair generally, though at Manchester it was reported as bad, and short time was worked at Edinburgh and Glasgow. With bookbinders employment was fair and better than during the previous month in London, and moderate in the provinces.

Pottery and Glass—In the pottery trades employment showed

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trades employment showed a slight improvement, and was good in the tile, sanitary earthenware and fireclay sections, and fair in the general earthenware, rockingham and jet branches of the industry. In the glass trades employment continued moderate.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was generally sufficient for requirements, but in some districts more casual workers could have been employed when harvesting was possible. In Scotland there was some shortage of skilled harvest workers. In the fishing industry complements continued fairly good except in Scotland where employment continued fairly good except in Scotland, where there was a seasonal decline.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment among dock labourers was slack on the whole; with seamen it continued moderate.

The following Table shows month by month since September, 1923, (a) the percentages unemployed among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, (b) the percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and (c) the number of applicants for employment on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	Percentag	es unemp	oloyed amo	ng	Applicants for Em- ployment			
Date. (End of Month.)	Trade Unions	Insured Workpeople.			on Registers of Employ-			
	making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	mentEx- changes.*			
1923. September October November	11·3 10·9 10·5 9·7	12·3 12·4 12·1 11·2	10·0 9·8 9·7 9·1	11·7 11·7 11·5 10·7	1,271,157 1,296,050 1,256,730 1,288,822			
January February March April May June July August September	8·9 8·1 7·8 7·5 7·0 7·2 7·4 7·9 8·6	12·5 11·1 10·3 10·2 9·9 10·0 10·5 11·3 11·4	10·2 9·5 8·8 8·4 8·1 7·8 8·1 8·8 9·0	11.9 10.7 9.9 9.7 9.5 9.4 9.9 10.6 10.8	1,322,454 1,155,904 1,057,031 1,052,472 1,022,370 1,015,380 1,052,457 1,152,433 1,204,836			

* See note * in previous column.
† Figures inflated owing to effects of railway dispute.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 976,563 in branches covered by the returns received reported 84,214 (or 8.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1924, compared with 7.9 per cent. at the end of August, 1924.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	at end Septen	Inc.(+) or Dec.(- in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	at end of Sept., 1924.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining	145,148	16,433	11.3	+ 5.6	+10.4
building	351,462	48,497	13.8	+ 0.2	- 8.6
Miscellaneous Metal	48,401	3,144	6.5	+ 0.3	- 3.0
Textiles:—					
Cotton	59,362	3,819	6.41	- 0.4	- 2.3
Woollen and Worsted	12,093		2.7	- 0.5	- 1.7
Other	57,105	1,175	2.1		- 2.2
Printing, Bookbinding and	00 007	9 900	3.4	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Paper	99,027 26,343	3,328 1,118	4.2	- 2·1	- 2.8
Woodmanking	40,659	1,937	4.8	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Clothing:—	40,000	1,001	10	1 00	00
Boot and Shoe	78,096	3,113	4.0	+ 0.3	- 1.8
Other Clothing	47,106	432	0.9	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Leather	5,921	431	7.3	+ 0.4	- 2.3
Glass	1,184	43	3.6	- 1.3	+ 1.6
Tobacco‡	4,656	414	8.9	-11.3	-15.2
Total	976,563	84,214	8.6§	+ 0.48	- 2·7§
The Cittorian and as Jees					

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10·8 per cent. (males 11·4 per cent., females 9·0 per cent.) at 22nd September, 1924, as compared with 10·6 per cent. (males 11·3 per cent., females 8·8 per cent.) at 25th August, 1924, and 11·7 per cent. (males 12·3 per cent., females 10·0 per cent.) at 24th September, 1923. Tables showing the numbers unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 368 and 369.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Information as to the state of employment in certain industries in September, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 361 to 366

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.										
Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for	Sept.,		or Dec. (—) red with a						
The state of the second of the	Sept., 1924.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.						
Coal Mining	1,159,748 7,875 4,145	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.18 5.40 5,99	Days. + 0.01 + 0.09 - 0.01	Days. - 0·19 + 0·23 + 0·16						
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	61,403	Furnaces in Blast 170 Mills Working 544 Shifts Worked (one week). 322,626	Number. - 3 + 4 Per cent. - 4.2	Number. - 20 + 31 Per cent. - 2.2						

(b) OTHER TRADES.

			er of Worl Employed			Vages Paid to all orkpeople.			
Trade.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-				
		27th Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Textiles:—		hermonik	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Cotton Woollen Worsted	::	79,219 14.891 30,011	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.5 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.2 \end{array} $	+ 4·2 + 4·1 - 0·4	142,260 30,943 56,287	+ 2·4 + 0·8 + 1·1	+ 9·7 + 9·5 + 8·6		
Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	::	51,112 12,744 8,368	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.0 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	+3.7 +4.3 +15.0	114,733 23,774 21,623	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.1 \\ +4.8 \\ +0.9 \end{array} $	+ 11.7 + 6.2 + 27.5		
Total		196,345	+ 0.2	+ 3.7	389,620	+ 1.1	+ 10.7		

* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded.
† In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."
† The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly eigar makers.
§ The figures for August and September, 1924, exclude building and pottery trade operatives, for which returns are not available, but which were included in September, 1923. The percentage for September, 1923, excluding these returns would be 11.6, showing a decrease of 3.0.

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

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

October, 1924.

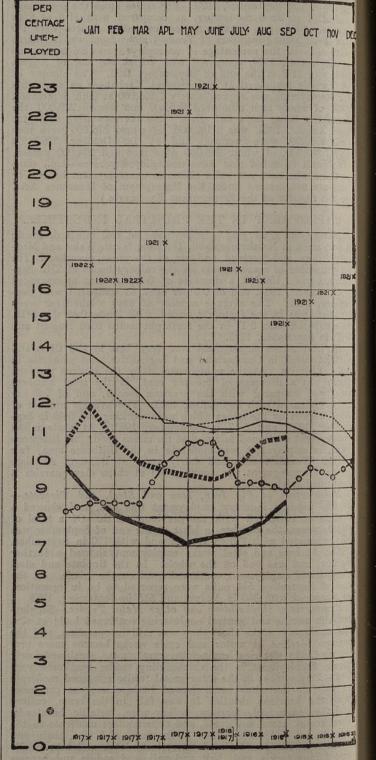
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS :-

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

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

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

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



NOTE.

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail on pages 368 and 369.

TAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry declined during September especially in Northumberland, Durham, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and Scotland, where it was slack; in other districts it was fair on the whole, except in Gloucester, Somerset and Kent, where it was affected by stoppages of work owing to isputes on questions of wages.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th September showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with that at 23rd August, and a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with that at 22nd September, 1923.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8·1 at 22nd September, as compared with 7·7 at 25th August.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining dis-The following Table shows, for the principal coal-iming districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 27th September, as shown by returns obtained from the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeeple employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals ther than coal are included in the totals :-

	Wage Ear	Number ners on C ooks at		Days	worked p	age Number of worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	27th Sept.	Inc.(+) (-)as co	mpared	Fort- night ended 27th	Inc. (+) (-) as co with	mpared			
	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and Westmorland South Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leiester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs.,† Worcs. and Salop Glouc. and Somerset Kent	59,423 163,671 10,455 117,353 70,319 105,218 66,364 67,198 21,166 35,779 36,053 14,820 1,886	Per cent 3.5 - 2.6 + 1.2 + 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.2 + 0.1 - 1.8 + 0.2 - 0.7 + 0.0 + 3.5	Per cent 5:7 - 4:6 7 4:9 + 3:2 + 1:2 + 1:2 + 2:5 - 3:0 + 3:2 + 2:7 - 0:4 - 0:6	Days. 5·18 4·85 5·35 5·46 5·18 5·06 5·51 5·17 5·59 5·75 4·94‡ 2·47‡	Days. + 0·10 - 0·03 + 0·16 + 0·42 + 0·35 + 0·60 - 0·07 - 0·15 + 0·16 + 0·12 - 0·14 + 0·12	Days 0·24 - 0·40 - 0·31 + 0·66 - 0·25 + 0·12 + 0·03 - 0·47 - 0·75 - 3·21			
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	18,515 235,554	$+0.2 \\ -1.3$	+3.7	5·05 5·15	-0.09 -0.51	$-0.23 \\ -0.61$			
England and Wales	1,023,774	- 0.9	- 0:5	5.19	+ 0.01	-0.19			
Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	15,761 30,493 89,720	- 0·2 + 0·8 - 1·4	- 0·1 - 0·3 - 4·0	5·28 5·12 5·06	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.13 \\ +0.16 \\ -0.07 \end{array}$	- 0.04 - 0.08 - 0.31			
Scotland	135,974	- 0.8	- 2.8	5.10	- 0.02	- 0.22			
GREAT BRITAIN	1,159,748	- 0.9	- 0.8	5.18	+0.01	- 0.19			

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th September, 1924, was 0.58 of a day per week, of which 0.49 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 23rd August were 0.59 of a day lost, of which 0.48 was lost through want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1923, the average time lost was 0.39 of a day, of which 0.27 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27th September, 1924, was returned to the Mines Department at 20,430,300 tons, as compared with 18,928,500 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd August, 1924, and with 21,349,900 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd September, 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 7,158,774 tons in September, compared with 7,005,123 tons in August.

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

‡ Affected by stoppages of work owing to wages dispute.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad in the Cleveland district, and about one-half of the mines were reported to be totally idle. It was again slack in Lancashire and Cumberland, and the numbers employed decreased very considerably owing to the closing down of a large mine. In other districts employment was moderate on the whole.

moderate on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22.9 at 22nd September, as compared with 20.1 at 25th August.

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

	peop Min	nber of Wo le employe es included ne Returns	d at in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 27th Inc. (+ Dec. (-) a pared wi		as com-	Fort- night ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	3,740 2,353 1,782	Per cent. + 2.6 - 22.4 + 0.9	Per cent. + 1.5 - 24.2 + 1.3	Days. 5·16 5·54 5·71	Days. + 0.23 - 0.03 + 0.07	Days. + 0.50 + 0.04 + 0.07	
ALL DISTRICTS	7,875	- 6.8	- 7.9	5.40	+ 0.09	+ 0.23	

Shale Mining.

At shale mines employment remained fair. At mines employing 4,145 workpeople during the fortnight ended 27th September, there was a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 4.0 per cent. compared with September, 1923. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 5.99 in September, 1924, 6.00 in August, 1924, and 5.83 in September, 1923.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September was bad and showed a decline as compared with August. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16·0 at 22nd September, 1924, as compared with 14·3 at 25th August, 1924.

Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing 20,775 workpeople at the end of September, showed a decrease of 3·0 per cent. compared with August, but an increase of 3·3 per cent. compared with September, 1923.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of September, as shown by the Returns collected by the Federation, was 170, compared with 173 at the end of August and 190 at the end of September, 1923.

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

	Total Number		er of Fu last at er		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept. on a		
District.	of Furnaces.	Sept., 1924.	August, 1924.	Sept., 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Durham and Cleveland	111	42	44	39	- 2	+ 3	
Cumberland and W. Lancs. Other parts of Lancs, and	47	11	11	12		- 1	
Yorks. (including Sheffield)	35	12	12	15		- 3	
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire,	73 23	42 11	42	38 17	3	+ 4	
Worcester and War- wick	60	13	. 11	16	+ 2	- 3	
South Wales	32	10	10	9		+ 1	
Total, England and Wales	381	141	144	146	- 3	- 5	
SCOTLAND	101	29	29	44		- 15	
Total	482	170	173	190	- 3	- 20	

* See note* in previous column.

The production of pig iron in September amounted to 569,200 tons, compared with 588,900 tons in August, and 558,600 tons in September, 1923.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a further decline

in September, and was bad on the whole.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 24.9 on 22nd September, as compared with 23.1 on 25th August.

25th August.

According to returns received from firms employing 61,403 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 27th September (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case) decreased by 4.2 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and by 2.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.3 in the week ended 27th September, 1924, as compared with 5.3 in August and 5.2 a year ago.

and 5·2 a year ago.

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

morrison bogs, an armo	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
TO (1) OUT - PART	Week ended 27th Sept.,	Dec. (+) or -) as pared th a	Week ended 27th Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting	200	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Furnaces Pudding Forges. Rolling Mils Forging and Pressing Founding. Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	5,831 3,562 21,802 2,809 8,041 6.081 13,277	- 7.8 - 2.1 - 5.0 + 2.2 - 0.4 + 5.9 - 4.0	$\begin{array}{c} -2.6 \\ +11.2 \\ -5.9 \\ -1.0 \\ +0.1 \\ -3.7 \\ -4.9 \end{array}$	33,919 15,608 105,366 14,330 44,942 32,983 75,478	- 6.5 - 6.0 - 8.0 - 1.6 - 1.1 + 8.9 - 4.4	- 2·3 +11·6 - 4·1 - 1·3 + 1·1 - 1·2 - 4·4	
TOTAL	61,403	- 3.0	- 3.3	322,626	- 4.2	- 2.2	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland . Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs, and Cheshire. Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	7,433 13,757 1,834 6,664 7,505 4,259 8,681	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -1.1 \\ -24.7 \\ +0.5 \\ -6.8 \\ -3.2 \\ -1.7 \end{array} $	-12·5 + 0·9 -23·8 -10·8 - 0·8 - 0·3 - 1·0	39,486 71,491 9,790 33,729 39,497 22,820 45,294	- 0.9 - 1.9 -23.4 - 1.8 - 6.2 - 2.5 - 6.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.2 \\ +1.1 \\ -25.9 \\ -13.2 \\ +0.8 \\ +1.2 \\ -5.3 \end{array} $	
Total, England and Wales	50,133 11,270	- 3·0 - 2·9	- 4·7 + 3·5	262,107 60,519	- 4·3 - 3·6	- 4·3 + 8·4	
TOTAL	61,403	- 3.0	- 3.3	322,626	- 4.2	- 2.2	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers. amounted to 645,500 tons in September, as compared with 527,500 tons in August and 695,100 tons in September, 1923.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during September, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. At the end of the month 544 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 540 in August and 513 at the end of September, 1923.

The preparator of waylyneeds appropriate to indicate here.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 3-6 on 22nd September, the same as on 25th August.

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

	Numb	er of Work	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
Works.	At end	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	78 14	::	+ 2 + 1	417 127	+ 4	+ 26 + 5	
TOTAL	92		+ 3	544	+ 4	+ 31	

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

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1924, amounted to 94,506 tons, or 4,748 tons more than in August, 1924, and 11,725 tons more than in September, 1923.

October, 1924.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was still bad during September and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. In marine and general engineering employment remained bad. Short time was still in operation at textile machinery works, and the seasonal decline at motor and cycle works became more pronounced. In electrical engineering employment continued fairly good.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd September, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th August, 1924:—

Electrical Engineering. Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineer- ing and Marine 266 266 266 266 266 266 266 266 266 26	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vebicles, Cycles and Aircraft.	11,608 5,288 3,484 27,397 28,939	Dec as pa w 2 Au	(+) or (-) com- ored ith 5th gust, 24.
278 47 1,401 502 905	104 442 90 5,997	49 64 870 795	1,356 753 13,360	5,288 3,484 27,397	+	164 15 1,493
21	2,565 5 1,475	148 1,192 21	1,938 742 124	31,983 20,652 944	+	1,301 1,439 68
3,693	11,203			133,736	+	959
2,966	11,160	3,234	19,812 1,849	128,778 4,958	++	821 138
	2,966	2,966 727 11,160 43	2,966 11,160 3,234 727 43 35	2,966 11,160 3,234 19,812 727 43 35 1,849	2,966 11,160 3,234 19,812 128,778	2,966 11,160 3,234 19,812 128,778 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

	Percentag	e Un	employed	at 22n	d Septeml	per,1924.	Inc. (+)	
Divisions,	Engineers' Figure 1 Steel Steel Engineering and Marin		Marine Engi- neering and Marine Boiler Making.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Dec. (-) in per- centage as com- pared with 25th August, 1924.	
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	9·1 8·1 6·1 12·5 14·6 18·3 17·2 9·8	5·0 3·6 1·8 6·7 8·7 5·7 9·2 6·0 8·2	17·1 3·0 7·0 5·2 20·8 16·2 14·7 10·0	7·0 6·1 11·9 15·6 11·5 8·2 19·5 5·5 65·0	7:4 6:3 4:9 15:7 8:0 11:2 8:1 6:6	8·5 6·9 5·7 13·3 14·9 16·5 16·2 9·0 22·0	+1++1 +	0·3 0·2 0·1 0·8 0·7 0·8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.	} 13.9	5:9	16.8	13.7	11.1	13.1	+	0.1
Males Females	14·4 5·8	5·9 6·2	3·9 3·9	14.1	11:3	13.6		0.1

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad, especially in marine engineering, a little further improvement on the Tyne being more than counterbalanced by a decline on the Wear. In Yorkshire conditions were still very moderate on the whole, though with patternmakers employment was fair at Sheffield, Halifax, Bradford and Hull; with ironfounders a decline was reported. In Lincolnshire employment continued bad, with a tendency to decline, but at Peterborough conditions remained good mained good.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in general engineering showed a slight improvement on the whole, though remaining bad, with short time still in operation, in the textile machinery section. In railway engineering it was still moderate, declining at Crewe and Horwich but improving at Openshaw and Earlestown. It remained fairly good in the electrical engineering section. In the motor section it showed a seasonal decline.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district there was a further seasonal decline in the motor and cycle industry, although employment at some works was still fair, and patternmakers reported an improvement on the whole. Employment remained slack in general engineering but fair in electrical engineering. At Nottingham, in the motor and cycle section, it was still brisk; in general engineering employment remained bad, and a decline was shown in the textile machinery section. Conditions were fair on the whole at Derby, Leicester and Stoke-on-Trent. and Stoke-on-Trent.

In the Eastern Counties employment continued moderate and showed an improvement on the whole, although remaining slack

at Colchester. Conditions in London remained moderate and maintained an upward tendency except in the motor section, which showed a slight decline. Employment in the Southern Counties was still fairly good in the motor and aircraft sections and good in electrical engineering, but only moderate in general engineering; at railway works at Swindon it was exceptionally good. In South Wales employment remained slack on the whole. No general change was experienced in Scotland, where employment remained very bad. At Belfast some slight improvement was noted, but employment was still very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries continued very bad during September, and showed a further slight

On the North-East Coast employment continued bad in most branches, though with joiners and shipwrights on the Tyne it was moderate; there was a further slight decline on the whole. On the East Coast some improvement was reported. On the Thames employment continued bad, but at Tilbury On the Thames employment continued bad, but at Tilbury a temporary improvement was reported. On the South Coast employment was moderate on the whole; it was good at Cowes, but bad at Southampton. On repair work at the Bristol Channel ports it continued to be affected by a dispute (see p. 370). On the Mersey it was bad, and showed a further slight decline compared with the previous month. At Barrow it was fair. In Scotland employment remained bad generally, except with joiners, who were still in demand in the Clyde district. At Dundee, however, employment continued fair on the whole, though not as good as in the previous month. At Aberdeen there was a slight improvement. At Belfast employment continued bad. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd September, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th August, 1924:—

Divisions.	Total number of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd Sept., 1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with 25th Aug., 1924.	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd Sept., 1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage as compared with 25th Aug., 1924.		
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland	3,599 1,004 4,725 124 24,604 11,410 18,148 5,087 9,089	- 165 - 436 + 407 - 13 + 514 + 741 + 278 - 83 - 124	25·4 10·6 15·2 24·8 33·9 31·8 25·3 39·9 37·2	- 1·2 - 4·7 + 1·3 - 2·6 + 0·7 + 2·1 + 0·4 - 0·7 - 0·5		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	77,790	+ 1,119	28.5	+ 0.4		

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1924.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1924, amounted to 1,468,408 tons, as compared with 1,516,746 tons, at the end of June, 1924, and 1,271,195 tons, at the end of September, 1923. The average tonnage building during the twelve months immediately preceding the war was 1,890,000 tons.

The tonnage of motorships now building equals nearly 36 per cent. of the steam tonnage under construction.

A considerable decrease is shown in the tonnage commenced during the quarter, which was 252,745 tons, as compared with 575,210 tons during the previous quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter, 360,219 tons, is only 1,299 tons lower than that for the previous quarter, which was the highest reached during the last two and three-quarter years. The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant essels under 100 tons gross.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed some signs of improvement, especially in the weaving section, where increased hours were worked, and more looms were at work than in August Employment in the American section of the spinning department was about the same as during August, organised short time being still in force. In the Egyptian section employment continued good

At a meeting of the Short Time Organisation Committee of the Tederation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, held on the 14th October, it was decided that the short week of 264 hours should continue in mills spinning American cotton.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by he unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4.0 on the 22nd September, as compared with 15.3 on the 25th

In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment continued bad in the spinning department, and organised short time was continued in the American section; some firms, however, which had reduced their production by more than the

required amount in former months, were able to run four days instead of three, or in some cases even a full week, in September. The trade holidays at Oldham were extended in many cases. With weavers employment continued bad, especially with velvet weavers. In the Bolton district employment was good in the spinning department, and fair with card-room workers and with weavers; at Leigh also employment in the spinning department continued good. At Bury and Rochdale it continued bad, but showed a slight improvement.

In some of the principal weaving districts there was some improvement during the month of September, and weavers of fine and fancy cloths continued to be well employed. At Burnley employment was estimated as 80 per cent. of normal, and was better than in the previous month; short time was reported to be mainly caused by the difficulty of getting deliveries of yarn. At Blackburn employment was slack, and about the same as a month earlier; over 15 per cent. of the machinery was idle. At Darwen, Chorley and Preston there was an improvement; the unemployment among cotton operatives in this area decreased considerably during September.

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

		Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
William To the same	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
	27th Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	11,228 20,915 33,232 7,742 6,102	Per cent 0.9 + 1.0 + 0.7 - 0.1 + 0.7	Per cent. + 3·6 + 4·3 + 4·8 + 1·1 + 5·0	£ 18,599 36,161 58,047 18,040 11,413	Per cent. + 3.7 + 2.7 + 2.5 + 0.8 + 1.7	Per cent. + 10.3 + 8.6 + 13.7 + 5.7 + 0.4	
Total	79,219	+ 0.5	+ 4.2	142,260	+ 2.4	+ 9.7	
Ashton	6,441	Per cent. + 2.4 + 1.6 + 2.8 - 0.5 + 2.3 + 0.7	Per cent. + 6·3 + 8·1 + 4·9 + 4·0 + 0·3 - 7·6	£ 5,378 14,356 15,200 24,245 9,943 9,089	Per cent. + 3·8 + 9·0 + 2·6 - 0·5 + 8·5 - 1·9	Per cent. + 8.7 + 26.4 + 0.0 + 7.0 + 5.6 + 2.3	
Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,230 5,603 8,861 9,380 3,060 3,877 2,587	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0.7 \\ - 0.0 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 6.7 \\ - 1.7 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -7.6 \\ +1.7 \\ +6.2 \\ +3.8 \\ +28.1 \\ +2.3 \\ +4.4 \end{array} $	9,089 10,068 17,278 20,223 4,821 7,464 4,195	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ +3.7 \\ +5.1 \\ +2.0 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.6 \\ -7.9 \end{array} $	+ 2.3 + 6.3 + 9.8 + 14.4 + 20.6 + 18.4 + 5.3	
Total	79,219	+ 0.5	+ 4.2	142,260	+ 2.4	+ 9.7	

Returns from firms employing 65,704 workpeople showed that 16 per cent, of these workpeople were on short time to the extent of about $20\frac{1}{2}$ hours on the average in the week ended the 27th

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 1st September, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 92 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the cotton trade were registered:—

Department.	for E	er of App mployme ptember,	ent at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 4th Aug., 1924.			
Department.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card & Blowing Room Spinning	2,209 12,680	11,623 9,294	13,832 21,974	+ 81 + 1,443	+ 116 - 245	+ 197 + 1,198	
Beaming, Warping and Winding Weaving Other Processes	2,186 3,744 975	11,259 12,174 465	13,445 15,918 1,440	- 215 - 603 + 44	+ 983 + 1,334 - 10	+ 768 + 731 + 34	
Total	21,794	44,815	66,609	+ 750	+ 2,178	+ 2,928	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 60,368,700 lb. in September, 1924, compared with 58,352,700 lb. in August, 1924, and with 56,081,200 lb. in September, 1923.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,316,200 lb. in September, 1924, compared with 11,851,900 lb. in August, 1924, and 11,987,100 lb. in September, 1923.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 359,971,300 square yards, as compared with 373,643,900 square yards in the previous month and with 344,318,800 square yards in September, 1923.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in September was slightly better than in August. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.3 on 22nd September, as compared with 7.6 on the 25th August.

Employment with wool sorters, although bad, with much short time, was slightly better, on the whole, than a month earlier. With wool-combers there was little change, the cross-bred section being again better employed than the merino section; much short time was still reported.

In the spinning departments employment in most sections was good, but it was poor with spinners of coloured yarns, mainly for the fine cloth men's wear trade and the Bradford coating trade

In the manufacturing departments there was a slight improvement in the lining, stuff and gabardine trade of the Bradford district. Employment remained good in the fine cloth trade of Huddersfield, Halifax, Leeds and Keighley, and it was also good in the tweed trade of Huddersfield, the Colne Valley and the Heavy Woollen District. Employment in the low woollen trade of Morley and Leeds was reported as bad during September. In the flannel trade employment, with some exceptions, was described as good; in the blanket trade it was reported to be moderate to good, with a slight improvement on the previous month. At Trowbridge employment was reported as good.

In Wales the woollen trade was still depressed; at Newtown short time was worked in most of the mills.

In Scotland employment showed little change; at Galashiels temporary seasonal slackness continued, and employment was described as fair. At Hawick the tweed industry was reported as active.

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

		Number of Workpeople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Week ended 27th		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Sept., 1924.	Month Year ago.	27th Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

Grand Control of the			TOTAL WAR			
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	496 3,739 5,401 4,221 1,034	Per cent 2·2 + 2·4 + 1·0 + 0·5 + 0·2	Per cent. + 15·3 + 9·3 + 1·5 + 3·8 - 2·6	£ 973 7,542 10,482 9,680 2,266	Per cent 5·1 + 2·9 + 1·5 - 0·5 - 0·9	Per cent. + 9.7 + 13.8 + 10.9 + 8.0 - 3.0
TOTAL	14,891	+ 1.0	+ 4.1	30,943	+ 0.8	+ 9.5
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Bat- ley District Other Parts of West	1,585 1,253 1,198	Per cent 0.3 + 5.4 + 3.0	Per cent. + 4·3 + 3·6 + 9·0	£ 3,831 3,137 2,686	Per cent 2·3 + 9·5 + 2·6	Per cent. + 7·2 + 13·1 + 22·6
Riding	2,046	- 0.2	+ 0.2	4,693	- 2.9	+ 5.8
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	6,082 3,562 5,247	+ 1·5 - 0·4 + 1·5	+ 3·6 + 5·1 + 4·0	14,347 7,160 9,436	+ 0·8 + 1·9 + 0·1	+ 10·6 + 12·2 + 5·8
TOTAL	14,891	+ 1.0	+ 4.1	30,943	+ 0.8	+ 9.5

WORSTED INDUSTRY.

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	- 1 eggstold			the state of the state of		
Departments. Wool Sorting and Combing	4,405 15,561 5,281 2,967 1,797	Per cent. + 2·0 + 0·4 + 2·4 + 1·0 + 2·5	Per cent. + 5·4 - 2·3 + 5·7 - 3·1 - 8·3	£ 10,743 24,202 10,887 7,428 3,027	Per cent. + 0.5 + 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.8 + 5.4	Per cent. + 16·4 + 6·7 + 14·1 + 4·3 - 6·4
TOTAL	30,011	+ 1.2	- 0.4	56,287	+ 1.1	+ 8.6
BE A SHEET AND		33 ST 33			2.0	26000000
		Per	Per	3/2551	Per	Per
Districts.		cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.
Bradford District	15,000	+ 1.9	- 1.5	29,616	+ 1.1	+ 6.8
Keighlev District	4,748	+ 0.7	+ 4.0	8,799	+ 1.3	+ 9.6
Halifax District	2,615	+ 2.2	- 2.1	4,527	+ 8.3	+ 16.8
Huddersfield District Other Parts of West	2,836	+ 1.4	- 0.1	5,183	+ 1.4	+ 16.0
Riding	3,347	- 1.1	- 0.4	5,636	- 4.0	+ 7.7
Total, West Riding	28,546	+ 1.3	- 0.4	53,761	+ 1.2	+ 9.0
Other Districts	1,465	- 1.1	+ 0.5	2,526	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
TOTAL	30,011	+ 1.2	- 0.4	56,287	+ 1.1	+ 8.6

Returns from firms in the woollen section, employing 13,886 workpeople, showed that about 23 per cent. of these workpeople

were on short time in the week ended 27th September to the extent, on the average, of 10 hours. In the worsted section returns from firms employing 27,522 workpeople in the same week showed that about 19 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time to the extent of about 10 hours on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 1st September, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 67 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were registered:—

Departments.	for I	er of App Employme eptember,	nt at	Increase (+) or Decrease(-) as compared with 4th August, 1924.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	380	3	383	- 10		- 10		
Preparing Wool Combing	654 862	134 791	788 1,653	+ 64	+ 5 - 73	+ 69 - 76		
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	720 266	98 139	818 405	+ 52 + 49	+ 32 + 36	+ 84 + 85		
Spinning Wool Winding and	248	1,675	1,923	+ 18	- 81	- 63		
Warping Worsted Winding and	96	62	158	- 3	- 8	- 11		
Warping Woollen Weaving	248	1,005	486 1,253	+ 5	- 43 + 314	- 38 + 263		
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	133 910	1,274	1,407 1,064	$^{+}_{+}$ 30 $^{+}_{239}$	- 41 + 17	- 11 + 256		
Total	4,557	5,781	10,338	+ 390	+ 158	+ 548		

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 25,365,400 lb. in September, 1924, compared with 16,580,300 lb. in August, 1924, and with 1,789,700 lb. in September, 1923.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,347,600 lb., compared with 3,856,000 lb. in August, 1924, and 3,868,900 lb. in September, 1923.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 15,528,700 square yards, compared with 22,450,800 square yards in August, 1924, and with 17,991,400 square yards in September, 1923.

The exports of blankets were 203,691 pairs, 148,487 pairs, 114,843 pairs in September, 1924, August, 1924, and September, 1923, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September remained moderate on the whole, and a good deal of short time continued to be worked. There was little change compared with the previous month, but a general improvement compared with September of last year.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.5 on the 22nd September, as compared with 8.7 on the 25th August.

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

	Num	ber of W	Vork-	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
The state of the s	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th Sept. 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Sept. 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
England and Wales :— London	2,034 7,954	Per Cent. - 1.4 - 3.7	Per Cent. + 10.4 - 3.6	£ 4,572 17,999	Per Cent 1.6 - 7.4	Per Cent. + 14.8 + 13.3	
Leicester Country Dis- trict	2,216 6,699	- 1·5 + 0·3	+ 0.2 + 1.3	4,964 16,831	- 5·2 + 0·5	+ 5·2 + 10·6	
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,847 3,262 2,683 4,524	+ 0.5 - 0.1 - 0.7 - 2.2	+ 4·9 + 4·1 + 5·7 + 20·0	17,750 8,532 5,261 9,483	- 2.5 + 0.4 + 4.0 - 5.1	+ 7·3 + 10·5 + 9·3 + 33·7	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	2,027 1,951	- 5·7 - 1·4	- 8·7 + 8·2	4,623 4,166	+ 2.5 + 8.4	+ 8.9	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	4,651	+ 0.8	+ 6.3	9,898	+ 4.9	+ 12.9	
trict Other parts of England	1,095	+ 1.6	+ 9.3	2,128	- 8.5	+ 22.2	
and Wales	1,562	+ 1.0	+ 5.4	3,025	+ 6.6	+15.8	
England and Wales	48,505	- 1:1	+ 4.0	109,232	- 1.4	+12.4	
Scotland	2,607	- 0.4	+ 1:2	5,501	+ 5.4	+ 2.2	
Great Britain	51,112	- 1.0	+ 3.7	114,733	- 1.1	+ 11.7	
			The Property	1934 Charles	STORY OF	BEEDE !	

Returns from firms employing about 38,400 operatives in the week ended September 27th showed that over 34 per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week to the extent of about 12 hours each on an average.

Employment in London was generally bad; but an improvement was reported in departments making men's boots. At Leicester short time was fairly general, and employment on the whole was slack and worse than in August. It remained fair at Northampton, though some short time was worked. At Wellingborough employment, although only quiet, showed a slight improvement on the previous month, women workers being in demand. There was not much change at Kettering, where short time and unemployment were still prevalent. Some factories, however, were working full time. Most factories at Higham and Rushden worked full time, and employment continued fair. At Leeds employment in the heavy boot department remained slack, and short time was general; an improvement, however, was reported. At Stafford employment was very slack. Employment in the slipper trade of the Rossendale Valley improved slightly, but a large amount of short time was still worked.

Conditions were not so good as in the previous month at Norwich, and employment was only fair. In the Bristol and Kingswood district, on the other hand, there was a further improvement, and employment was fair. At Street employment remained fairly good.

Employment was fairly good at Kilmarnock, but quiet at Glasgow; it was still very poor at Arbroath. At Edinburgh and Maybole it was reported as fair.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 1st September, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 76 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered.

Department	for H	er of App imployment eptember	ent at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 4th August, 1924.				
Department.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.		
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	139 372 870 39 2,284 1,344 561 26 666	39 12 14 758 53 389 209 6 4	178 384 884 797 2,337 1,733 770 32 670	+ 16 - 19 - 3 + 11 + 66 + 73 + 352 - 17 + 15	+ 4 - 2 - 83 + 5 + 134 + 132 + 3	+ 20 - 21 - 3 - 72 + 71 +207 +484 - 14 + 15		
Total	6,301	1,484	7,785	+494	+193	+687		

The exports of boots and shoes in September, 1924, amounted to 126,012 dozen pairs, or 11,835 dozen pairs more than in August, 1924, but 3,715 dozen pairs less than in September, 1923.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole. Full time was worked in some districts, but in others employment was intermittent or accompanied by short time. There was a decline in the handmade paper trade, and in the brown and wrapping paper mills employment was generally slack.

With letterpress printers employment continued mainly fair. In London there was a slight decline with compositors and proof readers, but with electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained good. In the provinces some improvement was reported at a few centres, including Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham and Leicester; while in certain other districts, including Bradford, Newcastle and the principal Scottish centres, employment showed a slight decline.

In the lithographic printing trade employment remained fair generally, though at Manchester it was reported as bad, and short time was worked at Edinburgh and Glasgow. With bookbinders employment was fair and better than in August in London, and moderate in the provinces, where there was a slight decline at several centres.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 5·2 at 22nd September, 1924, compared with 5·1 at 25th August, 1924. In the paper and paper board making industry the percentage was 8·3 at 22nd September, compared with 7·8 at 25th August. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 6·3 at 22nd September, compared with 6·5 at 25th August.

The following Table summarises the returns received from

The board of the	No. of Members of Unions	e end of	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
248902 P 022	at end of September, 1924.	Sept., 1924.	Aug., 1924.	Sept., 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing Bookbinding	77,211 14,912	3.9	3.0	4·3 4·7		- 1.3 - 1.4

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade showed a general improvement during September except in the painting and decorating section, where there was a slight seasonal decline; it was good, on the whole, with skilled operatives, other than painters, but generally slack with unskilled workers, although there was some variation as between different centres and as between the various occupations. A little overtime was worked in some cases.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers, and good in most districts with masons and with carpenters and joiners; in a considerable number of districts a shortage of one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives, especially of bricklayers and plasterers, was reported. Employment was fairly good with slaters and with plumbers; a slight seasonal decline was noticeable with painters, and employment was slack in most districts; it was also slack, on the whole, with builders' labourers.

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate percentages* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 22nd September, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 25th August:—

Occupation	ns.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd Sept., 1924.	Approximate Percentage* Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with 25th August, 1924.
Carpenters		2,866 716 519 257 314 12,969 1,834 25,803 25,134	2·3 1·3 2·3 4·9 2·0 12·1 5·3 10·1 26·3	- 1·5 - 1·9 - 1·4 - 2·7 - 3·0 + 0·8 - 1·4 - 1·3 - 1·1
Total		70,412	9.8	- 1.1
Divisions London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland		18,589 7,511 6,589 7,652 7,731 10,570 5,951 2,811 3,008	11.5 6.9 7.6 9.9 9.1 11.3 9.0 10.7 23.6	- 1·4 - 0·1 - 0·8 - 0·8 - 0·9 - 2·4 - 1·3 - 0·5
Great Britain and Ireland	Northern	70,412	9.8	- 1.1

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 139 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,708,000, show that in September, 1924, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,426,500, as compared with £3,176,400 in August, 1924, and £4,379,400 in September, 1923. Of the total for September, 1924, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,715,800; factories and workshops for £391,300; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £419,000; and other buildings and additions and alterations to existing buildings for £900,400. (For figures for the quarter ended September, 1924, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1923, see page 380.)

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade in September was good generally, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; it was much better than a year ago. At Peterborough and Nottingham employment was very good.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges on 22nd September, was 7.7, as compared with 7.4 on 25th August.

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

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

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

Account to some a to	No. c	f Workp	eople.	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended 27th	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended 27th Inc. (+) 0			
Personal of the U.S. and	Sept. 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1924.	Month Yea ago.		
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	2,010	+ 1.0	+ 16.8	4,949	+ 2.6	+ 25.7	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	4,612	- 0.1	+ 15.1	12,212	+ 2.0	+ 31.1	
South and South-West	1,573	+ 0.1	+ 14.3	4,033	- 2.7	+ 22.6	
Counties and Wales Scotland	173	- 3.4		429	- 12.3	+ 2.9	
Total	8,368	+ 0.2	+ 15.0	21,623	+ 0.9	+ 27.5	

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. It continued good in the tile, sanitary earthenware, and fireclay sections, and was fair in the general earthenware, rockingham and jet branches of the industry. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was moderate

At Stoke-on-Trent employment was fairly good in certain sections of the trade, but at Hanley much short time was still worked; at Burslem and Longton an improvement was reported. At Derby, Worcester and Bristol employment was good, but at Glasgow it continued bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 22nd September, 1924, was 11.7, as compared with 13.4 at

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

		lumber of orkpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week ended 27th		+) or (-) on	Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
	Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.* Per cent.		
1. 1.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.			
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,466 9,461	+ 0.8 + 0.9	+ 3·2 + 5·0	2,840 17,412	+ 2·7 + 5·4	+ 0·3 + 5·9		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,817	+ 0.8	+ 1.8	3,522	+ 3.3	+ 13.1		
Total	12,744	+ 0.9	+ 4.3	23,774	+ 4.8	+ 6.2		
DISTRICTS. Potteries	9,757 2,987	+ 1·2 - 0·1	+ 2·8 + 9·8	17,095 6,679	+ 4·7 + 4·8	+ 2·0 + 18·9		
Total	12,744	+ 0.9	+ 4.3	23,774	+ 4.8	+ 6.2		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 11,668 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 2,054, or 18 per cent., were working on an average 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 27th September, 1924.

SEAMEN.

DURING September employment with seamen continued moderate on the whole, but the demand for men showed a slight improve-ment as compared with the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unem-ployed at 22nd September was 18.8, compared with 18.5 at 25th

August.

On the Thames the demand for men was fairly good. It was generally fair on the Tyne and quiet on the Wear. Employment was moderate on the Tees and at Hull. It remained moderate on the whole at Southampton. At Bristol the demand was quiet, but improved in the last week of the month. At Avonmouth it continued fairly good. At Newport and at Swansea it was fair. At Cardiff it was good until the fourth week of September, when a decline set in. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was good until the latter part of the month, when a falling off occurred. At Manchester it improved during September and a shortage of deck hands was experienced at the middle of the month. middle of the month.

Employment was generally fair on the Clyde and quiet at Leith. At Belfast it improved in the middle of the month, and subsequently declined a little.

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

	Numb	er of Sean	nen* Shipp shown.	ped at the	Ports
Principal Ports.	Sept.,		(+) or -) on a	Nine r	nonths led
	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1924.	Sept., 1923.
Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardiff§	14,988 1,005 9,623 10,488 2,314 204 582 1,665 18 1,233 683 3,353 776	+ 1,227 + 259 + 1,998 - 554 + 241 - 178 + 206 + 145 + 78 - 175 + 325 + 160	$\begin{array}{c} +1,380\\ +158\\ +1,518\\ -677\\ +1,147\\ +95\\ +233\\ +278\\ -17\\ +313\\ -139\\ +535\\ +47\\ \end{array}$	107,728 7,189 74,998 77,286 16,402 1,925 4,045 13,966 167 8,693 7,554 26,919 6,945	110,388 6,505 64,328 85,857 10,886 1,537 3,354 13,141 171 9,042 8,565 24,924 7,198
Classes	502 d 265 4,169	+ 91 - 62 + 202	+ 229 + 119 + 208	3,404 2,556 29,452	3,262 2,073 27,066
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	. 227	+ 48	+ 140	1,937	2,101
Total	. 52,095	+ 4,016	+ 5,567	391,166	380,398

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during September was slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service, 28.0 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd September, compared with 26.5 per cent. at

25th August.

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:—

67, 300	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.								
THE R SHEETS THE R	In	Docks.		-	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.					
Week ended— 6th Sept., 1924 13th " 20th " 27th "	4,454 4,979 5,277 5,493	2,078 2,318 1,697 2,094	6,532 7,297 6,974 7,587	6,996 7,368 7,283 7,389	13,528 14,665 14,257 14,976				
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Sept., 1924	} 5,051	2,047	7,098	7,259	14,357				
Average for August, 1924	4,481	1,955	6,436	7,226	13,662				
Average for Sept., 1923	6,286	2,833	9,119	7,939	17,058				

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in September was 793, as compared with 864 in the previous month and with 1,299 in September, 1923.

East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers on the Tyne and Wear was slack, and worse than in August. With other classes of workers it was, generally speaking, moderate, there being a falling off in timber imports at several of the north-east coast ports. At Middlesbrough and Hull employment was slack, and at other East Coast ports it was fair on the average.

Western and Southern Section.—At Liverpool employment continued slack, although a slight improvement was reported towards the end of the month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool docks scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th September was 14,881, compared with 14,755 in the four weeks ended 25th August, and with 14,644 in September, 1923. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £42,390 in the four weeks ended 29th September, compared with £34,360 in the four weeks ended 25th August, and with £34,430 in September, 1923.

At the South Wales ports employment remained slack with coal trimmers and fair on timber cargoes. At Bristol and Avonmouth it continued fairly good. At Southampton it was fair, but showed a slight falling off, due to the termination of the soft fruit trade. At Plymouth and other south-western ports it was moderate on the whole.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Ayr employment was fair and at Dundee good and better than in August. At

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Ayr employment was fair, and at Dundee good and better than in August. At Leith it was slack. At Belfast it continued good.

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT **EXCHANGES.***

E number of applicants for employment on the registers of apployment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 29th September, 1924, was 1,204,836, of whom 914,677 re men, 37,523 boys, 220,299 women and 32,337 girls. Comared with 25th August there was an increase of 52,403. In the men's and the women's departments there were increases 38,394 and 16,920 respectively, while in the case of juveniles was a decrease of 2,911.

During the five weeks ended 29th September the number of acancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 108,540, of hich 59,697 were for men, 26,628 for women, and 22,215 for

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges aring the five weeks ended 29th September, 1924:—

		Applica-	Vacancies	Applications outstanding at end of week.				
Week ended		Employers.	Filled.	From Workpeople.	From Employers.			
5th August, 1924		24,410	20,763	1,152,433	20,396			
1st September, 1924 8th , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		23,816 25,841 26,108 25,990 28,114	20,925 20,753 21,670 21,856 23,336	1,165,285 1,167,682 1,167,170 1,184,764 1,204,836	19,749 21,308 21,679 22,106 23,191			
Total (5 weeks)		129,869	108,540					

The figures above include casual occupations, such as dock burers and coal porters. In the following paragraphs statistics these occupations are not included.

A detailed analysis of the figures above is not yet available, at statistics for the four weeks ended 1st September are dealt

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of 856,386 plications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 1st ptember showed a daily average of 35,683. Of this daily erage, men accounted for 23,401, women for 9,220, and veniles for 3,062. In the preceding month the corresponding erages were:—Men, 21,922; women, 8,668; juveniles, 3,000.

acancies Notified .- During the four weeks ended 1st Septemvariage of 3,688. Of this daily average, 1,849 were for men, 1,066 for women, and 773 for juveniles, compared with a daily average during the previous month of 1,837 men, 1,204 women

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during be period was 75,880, a daily average of 3,162, as compared with 276 for the preceding statistical month. Of this daily average, the accounted for 1,659, women for 833 and juveniles for 670. The corresponding figures for the previous month were:—Men, 670; women, 930; and juveniles, 676.

Juveniles.—During the period, 38,549 applications were reved from boys and 34,939 from girls. The number of vacans notified for boys was 9,954, and 8,710 vacancies were filled. the case of girls, 8,595 vacancies were notified and 7,367 re filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 27.0 per nt. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation to leaving school.

Statistics relating to Building Trades (men) and to Domestic vice occupations (women) for the four weeks ended 1st Sepaber have been summarised under the principal occupations, defeather the outstanding features are dealt with below.

In the building trades, 6,587 vacancies were notified for men and 5,307 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were:—Carpenters, 1,432 vacancies notified and 1,054 filled; bricklayers, 744 vacancies notified and 389 filled; painters, 2,158 vacancies notified and 1,958 filled; and builders' labourers, 344 vacancies notified and 866 placings.

the number of men on the "live register" in the building les was 59,541 at 1st September, compared with 58,500 at

e number of vacancies notified for women in domestic ser during the four weeks ended 1st September was 12,784. Of number, 4,970 were for resident domestic servants, 3,254 for resident domestic servants, 2,586 for charwomen, and 1,422 waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for 550. f the 9,189 vacancies filled, 2,533 were placings in resident estic service, 2,516 as non-resident, 2,336 as charwomen 1,388 as waitresses.

e total number of women remaining registered on 1st Sep-er for work in domestic service was 29,443, compared with 4,873 on 4th August.

These figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland; they exclude hepeple on systematic short time, but include workpeople otherwise ispended" or "stood-off." The figures which are published weekly in the sa, relating to Great Britain only, include workpeople on systematic short sand not actually at work on the dates of the returns, as well as those twise "suspended" or "stood-off." On 29th September these figures will a total of 1,199,161, comprising 903,944 men, 223,935 women, and 437 juveniles, as compared with a total of 1,286,000, including 947,000 men, 500 women, and 72,000 juveniles at 31st December, 1923. These figures haded 35,700 persons on systematic short time at 29th September, compared has,500 at 31st December 1923.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of applicants for employment on the Registers of the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th September, 1924. In certain cases, e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., the figures cover more than one Exchange Area:-

Men. Women. Juveniles. Total. 1924.	Area.	Numb Live Reg	ning on ber, 1924.	De	c.(+) or c.(-) as mpared with		
		Men.	Women.	Juveniles	. Total.	25	th Aug.,
Brighton	London Division	128,020	30,092	8,937	167,049		
Bristol	Brighton Chatham Ipswich Norwich Rest of South Eastern	2,305 2,806 2,290 2,915	471 355 404 426	278 585 250 165	3,054 3,746 2,944 3,506	1 -	96
Birmingham	Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth Reading Southampton Swindon	11,686 4,879 5,914 1,486 5,237 316	2,795 644 783 151 512 65	1,150 459 539 243 584 102	15,631 5,982 7,236 1,880 6,333 483	+++++++++	2,486 168 387 311 37 888
Barnsley	Birmingham Coventry Cradley Heath Derby Leicester Northampton Nottingham Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton	26,500 3,881 3,625 1,275 3,007 1,019 5,986 3,357 6,211 4,261 3,170 5,003	9,754 362 764 531 1,480 351 2,373 1,474 4,283 913 476 1,796	1,747 83 179 261 75 99 404 254 352 364 158 225	38,001 4,326 4,568 2,067 4,562 1,469 8,763 5,085 10,846 5,538 3,804	++ ++ + +++	1,454 1,034 338 157 142 1,122 943 501 855 121 396 350
Actrington	Barnsley Bradford Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby Halifax Hartlepools Huddersfield Hull Leeds Lincoln Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham Sheffield South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland York Rest of North Eastern	1,221 5,465 2,177 748 297 5,545 2,167 1,597 5,048 2,073 7,944 11,641 12,271 9,735 15,276 5,778 20,533 6,101 4,711 12,521 1,572	162 2,355 195 292 152 945 241 828 184 1,177 676 3,310 384 1,593 1,593 1,992 2,827 439 196 968 968	68 223 182 33 161 629 427 27 260 147 734 350 216 900 1,877 434 1,339 1,339 171 793 316	1,451 8,043 2,554 1,073 610 7,119 2,835 2,452 3,397 9,354 15,301 2,813 11,019 18,746 6,404 24,699 6,856 5,078 14,282 2,169	++++++ ++++++++	188 576 19 116 279 95 545 178 2,398 47 757 2,090 501 889 873 23
Aberdeen 4,492 1,072 246 5,810 + 761 Dundee 5,890 1,970 141 8,001 + 127 Edinburgh 9,695 2,117 1,056 12,868 - 55 Greenock 4,652 882 2,77 5,811 - 519 Motherwell 2,492 242 211 2,945 + 912 Rest of Scotland 35,776 9,289 2,685 47,750 + 2,723 Wales Division 68,690 2,961 4,038 75,689 + 16,773 Llanelly 3,601 1,063 3,614 1,063 7,192 + 50 Llanelly 834 111 50 995 + 168 Swansea 3,671 230 316 4,217 + 457 Rest of Wales 55,574 1,749 2,775 60,098 + 15,887 Northern Ireland 32,159 8,332 1,032 41,573 + 969 Londonderry 2,276 8,08 86 3,170 + 426 Lurgan 2,276 1,744 11 1,047 - 29 Newry 862 174 111 1,047 - 29 Total, Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland 994 607 220 229 60 250 1004 201	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of North Western	3,044 2,085 4,035 5,253 2,891 1,053 5,184 2,655 1,585 1,145 46,967 20,505 4,228 2,069 4,228 2,069 7,530 2,920 2,554 3,964	1,035 1,334 392 576 1,932 535 1,829 2,333 1,042 438 7,188 8,724 498 6,939 1,114 2,386 343 4,515 2,195 3,356	196 143 279 589 250 94 518 296 155 4,324 1,822 1,011 229 413 171 969 234 810	261,865 4,275 3,562 4,706 6,418 5,073 1,682 7,531 5,284 2,782 1,676 58,479 31,051 1,335 22,354 3,972 7,027 2,583 13,014 5,349 2,997 8,130	++1++++111++111111111111111111111111111	431 1,769 8025 814 445 862 242 242 1,347 1,244 1,325 1,035 38 82 171
Wales Division 68,690 2,961 4,038 75,689 + 16,773 Llanelly 5,928 661 603 7,192 + 50 Newport 2,683 210 294 3,187 + 211 Rest of Wales 3,671 230 316 4,217 + 457 Rest of Wales 55,574 1,749 2,775 60,098 + 15,887 Northern Ireland 32,159 8,332 1,032 41,573 + 969 Londonderry 22,2880 5,567 780 29,227 + 271 Lurgan 217 118 2 337 + 72 Newry 523 92 31 646 + 6 Rest of Northern 5401 1,573 172 7,146 + 223	Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley	4,492 1,804 5,890 9,695 51,253 4,652 2,492 3,601	1,072 319 1,970 2,117 12,749 882 242 1,063	246 164 141 1,056 4,156 277 211 384	158,678 5,810 2,287 8,001 12,868 68,158 5,811 2,945	++++++	4,598 761 3 127 55 424 519 912 78
Belfast	Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Wales	5,928 834 2,683 3,671 55,574	661 111 210 230	603 50 294 316 2,775	75,689 7,192 995 3,187 4,217	+++++	16,773 50 168 211 457
Total, Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland 914 677 220 200 60 250 1001 200	Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry Rest of Northern	22,880 2,276 217 523 862	5,567 808 118 92 174	780 86 2 31 11	29,227 3,170 337 646 1,047	+-	271 426 72 6 29
	Total, Gt. Britain and	DE SER	B 20 8		Dec 2003		

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

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 22nd September, 1924. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 22nd September, 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."

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

The statistics take account only of persons insured under the Acts. Such persons number approximately 11,500,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This figure is computed annually, and is obtained from a count of the unemployment books which must be held by all insured persons, and which are exchanged at the beginning of each insurance year in the early weeks of July.* In arriving at the estimated number of current books regard is paid not only to those books actually exchanged, but also to those which are likely to be exchanged in the course of the insurance year.

Every insured person claiming unemployment benefit must lodge his unemployment book at an Employment Exchange when

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

(a) Insured persons unemployed and in receipt of benefit;
(b) Insured persons not in receipt of benefit, but known to be unemployed by reason of their maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange or otherwise;
(c) Insured persons who are not in receipt of benefit and

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

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

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of benefit under the trade dispute disqualification contained in section 8 (i) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, are not included amongst the numbers unemployed.

	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF -					NUMBER	S AND I	PERCENT	AGES UN	EMPLOYE	ID.†		
INDUSTRY;	INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1923.* (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			MENT I	R OF UNE BOOKS REM LODGED A SEPTEMBEI T BRITAIN HERN IRE	T R, 1924.		ENTAGE U			COMPAI AU (GREAT	EASE (+ EASE (- RED WITH GUST, 19 T BRITAIN IERN IREN	-) AS H 25TH 924.
					200,2		- 600	10000	To	tal.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.	Great Britain only.	Males.	Females	Tota
Fishing	23,600	530	24,130	2,873	24	2,897	12.2	4.5	12.0	11.9	+ 1.1	-11.5	+ 0
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,258,650	8,200	1,266,850	102,234	842	103,076	8.1	10.3	8.1	8.1	+ 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	19,670 5,000 32,060 8,000 24,960	50 70 270 20 1,580	19,720 5,070 32,330 8,020 26,540	4,517 859 1,777 129 1,299	14 2 14 ————————————————————————————————	4,521 861 1,791 129 1,438	23·0 17·2 5·5 1·6 5·2	8·0 2·9 5·2 - 8·8	22·9 17·0 5·5 1·6 5·4	22.8 17.0 5.2 1.6 5.2	+2.9 $+0.3$ $+0.5$ -0.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - \\ + 2.9 \\ + 0.8 \\ \hline - 1.2 \end{array} $	+ 2· + 0· + 0· - 0·
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	12,520	170	12,690	569	21	590	4.5	12.4	4.6	4.6	+ 0.1	- 1.7	+0-
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products: Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	15,070	200	15,270	1,219	39	1,258	8.1	19.5	8.2	8.2	+ 0.9	- 4.5	+ 0-
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	10,090	660	10,750	1,491	70	1,561	14.8	10.6	14.5	14.5	- 1.1	+ 0.6	-1
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	16,080 54,340 35,750	7,500 36,380	16,700 61,840 72,130	1,046 3,814 3,184	976 5,256	1,088 4,790 8,440	6.5 7.0 8.9	6·8 13·0 14·4	6·5 7·7 11·7	6·5 7·6 11·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ +0.2 \\ -2.1 \end{array} $	+ 0·2 + 1·3 - 1·4	- 0· + 0· - 1·
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	3,253 3,820	506 202	3,759 4,022	14·2 25·6	10·1 12·2	13·5 24·2	13·5 24·1	- 0·1 + 2·1	+ 0·6 + 2·0	+0+2
etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	80,430 13,960	24,940 5,120	105,370 19,080	7,498 1,163	1,448 330	8,946 1,493	9·3 8·3	5·8 6·4	8·5 7·8	8·4 7·8	- 0·3 - 0·4	- 0.5 - 1.2	- 0·
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	10,920	2,950	13,870	614	185	799	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.7	+1.1	+ 0.7	+1:
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Metal Manufacture and Secondary Pro-	57,530	21,620	79,150	4,496	1,535	6,031	7.8	7.1	7.6	7.5	- 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0
cesses:— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	29,310	240	29,550	4,694	40	4,734	16.0	16.7	16.0	16.0	+ 1.7	+ 2.5	+1
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	210,150	4,480	214,630	52,870	457	53,327	25.2	10.2	24.9	24.8	+ 1.8	+ 3.1	+1
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	38,510 25,860 23,900	4,000 4,330 1,450	42,510 30,190 25,350	4,322 915 4,151	366 167 201	4,688 1,082 4,352	11·2 3·5 17·4	9·2 3·9 13·9	11.0 3.6 17.2	11·1 3·6 17·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ +2.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r r} -0.1 \\ +0.4 \\ +1.1 \end{array} $	-0· - +2·
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	20,650	3,940	24,590	2,751	511	3,262	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.3	+1.0	- 0.1	+0
Engineering and Ironfounding: Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	635,260	39,660	674,920	91,606	2,304	93,910	14.4	5.8	13.9	13.8	- 0.2	- 0.3	-0.
Iron Founding	79,020 50,570	6,890 11,710	85,910 62,280	9,481 2,966	811 727	10,292 3,693	12.0	11.8	12·0 5·9	11·9 5·9	+ 0·4 + 0·2	-0.5 + 0.6	+0
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making Constructional Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Construction and Repair of Motor	65,760 22,940	1,110 840	66,870 23,780	11,160 3,234	43 35	11,203 3,269	17·0 14·1	3·9 4·2	16·8 13·7	15·9 13·7	+ 0·5 + 0·8	+ 0·2 - 2·2	+0.
Vehicles Cycles and Aircraft	174,590	19,830	194,420	19,812	1,849	21,661	11.3	9.3	11.1	11.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+0
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc.	25,540	2,400	27,940	2,842	235	3,077	11.1	9.8	11.0	10.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+0
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	50,560	1,280	51,840	3,638	33	3,671	7.2	2.6	7.1	7.1	+ 0.9	-1.5	+0

^{*} A new insurance year began on the 7th July, 1924, and unemployment books began to be exchanged on that date. The results of the count of the count

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.+ ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1923.* (GREAT BRITAIN AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOY-MENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1924. INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 25TH PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED NORTHERN IRELAND.) AT 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1924. AUGUST, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND) (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.) NORTHERN IRELAND. INDUSTRY. Total. Males. Females Great Britain and North- Great Britain only. Males. Females. Total. Males. Females Total. Males. Females Total. ern Ireland. building and Ship Repairing Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing
Matal Trades:

Electrical Wiring and Contracting .

Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric

Lamp Manufacture

Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,
etc., Manufacture 268,520 4,010 272,530 77,550 240 77,790 28.9 6.0 28.5 + 0.4 - 0.3 11,010 860 11,870 1,065 19 1,084 9.7 2.2 9-1 - 1.2 -0.1-1.2 24,360 7,340 48,480 22,760 5,335 4,819 72,840 30,100 3,583 3,855 7·4 16·9 7·3 16·0 7.3 $-0.1 \\ -0.7$ 13.1 + 0.9 17,510 12,730 30,240 2,394 2,048 4,442 13.7 14.7 14.7 + 0.7 + 2.4 + 1.4 ass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture 20,450 5,340 12,000 420 $3,143 \\ 227$ 15·4 4·0 32,450 5,760 5,008 232 1,865 15·5 1·2 15.4 29,380 107,180 49,830 167,490 20,450 60,310 3,899 12,911 1,810 8,958 $\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
-0.1 & -1.0 \\
+1.2 & +0.3
\end{array}$ 5,709 21,869 11·5 13·1 14.9 extile Trades :-211,010 119,630 14,320Woollen and Worsted 153,700 273,330 23,820 56,370 27,340 $+0.4 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.4$ 25,700 14,190 3,472 1,748 - 1·1 + 0·2 -0.9 -0.25,401 2,371 $82,070 \\ 41,530$ 7,620 19,990 9,330 11,220 12,540 71,380 12,240 20,160 91,370 21,570 913 1,440 1,863 21·7 7·9 14·2 18·0 7·7 16·7 7·2 11·1 14.0 7.7 16.7 7.0 10.8 $\begin{array}{r}
 -0.5 \\
 +0.5 \\
 -1.7 \\
 +0.7 \\
 +0.6
 \end{array}$ siery 41.8 arpet Manufacture ...
ther Textile Industries ...
extile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, $+0.6 \\ -0.2$ $+\frac{0.5}{0.6}$ 1,242 3,512 13,480 29,940 43,420 1,324 85,560 31,400 116,960 11,597 3,689 15,286 13.6 11.7 13-1 13.6 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 0.1 ather and Leather Goods :ng, Currying and Leather Dress-33,230 8,590 41,820 3,362 964 4,326 10.1 11.2 10.3 10.3 -0.2addlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture. 16,800 12,550 29,350 1,709 1,125 2,834 10.2 9.0 9-7 -0.6 + 0.1+ 0.7 thing Trades :-65.910 120,300 186,210 7,972 13,936 21,908 12.1 11.8 11.5 + 1.3 + 2.5 + 2.1 and Mantle Making and 12,250 104,160 116,410 804 7,632 7.3 8,436 6.6 + 0.2 + 0.1 lat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Hat and Cap (including Straw Flato)
Manufacture.
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making
Other Dress Industries
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades
Food, Drink and Tobacco:
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making
Grain Milling
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery 13,810 20,830 34,640 1,265 2 378 3,643 9.2 11.4 10.5 10-5 + 1.3 +1.2 | +1.2 67,520 32,940 143,850 387 1,008 9,353 6.640 5,898 2,282 2,937 12,470 93,620 20,470 50,230 8.1 11·1 5·8 12,290 104,290 26,460 54,840 3,100 159,130 29,560 9,438 1,381 3,886 246 $13,324 \\ 1,627$ 7·1 7·9 9·0 5·2 $+0.4 \\ -2.1$ 25,040 49,070 81,500 45,740 49,220 20,850 70,780 98,290 102,350 1,660 3,612 4,794 Food Industries 5,554 8.5 $^{+\ 0\cdot 2}_{-\ 0\cdot 1}$ $+3.9 \\ +0.7$ 18·2 14·1 o, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff 14,960 30,360 45,320 1,032 2,158 3,190 6.9 7.1 7.0 - 0.3 - 0.2 nilling, Furniture and Woodwork milling and Machined Woodwork of Box and Packing Case Making niture Making, Upholstering, etc. 5,427 1,522 5,464 2,303 + 0.1 12,730 94,350 27,450 1,759 6,799 3,297 14·2 7·1 11·2 13.7 7.1 11.8 $+0.1 \\ -1.7$ 7·5 14·5 7·2 12·0 ng and Paper Trades:—
er and Paper Board Making
dboard Boxes, Paper Bags and 994 -0.340,440 16,120 56,560 3,515 1.172 4,687 8.7 7.3 8.3 + 0.6 8-3 +0.4+ 0.5 19,740 35,900 55,640 1,174 2,348 3,522 5.9 6.5 6.3 - 0.2 - 0.3 Paper Making and Paper 3,510 1,270 4,780 135 36 171 3.8 2.8 3.6 3-5 + 0.6 - 9.6 - 2.0 tionery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) 1,950 150,870 105 7,502 4,800 231,010 118 4,550 2,850 80,140 $\frac{223}{12,052}$ -0.9 + 0.25.4 4.1 4·6 5·2 4·6 5·2 -0.9 + 0.1+ 0.1 ing and Construction of Works :-8,480 860 717,120 127,760 70,412 23,431 70,219 23,417 2·3 1·6 9·8 18·3 blic Works Contracting, etc.

Manufacturing Industries: 9.9 -1.1 + 0.5126,900 14 18.2 - 0.6 the manufacture industries — tubber Manufacture ...
bilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture brush and Broom Making ...
cientific and Photographic Instrument and Apparatus Manufacture fusical Instrument Making ...
coys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture ... 24,760 1,880 4,060 33,140 10,440 4,930 57,900 12,320 8,990 3,783 2,835 6,618 11·4 5·0 16·9 $11.4 \\ 6.3 \\ 11.1$ + 0.5 525 834 644 1,284 5·1 14·3 5·2 14·3 1.1 + 0.1 + 4.1 11,270 16,430 6,520 3,330 598 1,147 889 1,351 17,790 19,760 291 204 5·3 7·0 4·5 6·1 + 0.1 + 1·0 + 0·3 5·0 6·8 6,580 5,640 12,220 618 648 1,266 11.5 10.4 10.3 + 0.5 + 2.0 Water and Electricity Supply 168,940 6,760 175,700 9,950 225 10,175 5.9 3.3 5.8 5.7 -0.2-4.1 -0.4 port and Communication :--192,780 110,360 255 165 149 382 5·0 3·0 15·4 18·7 2·4 3·6 3·3 6·5 + 0.1 + 0.2 way and Omnibus Service r Road Transport + 0.7 105,810 142,770 112,050 23,047 22,107 + 0·1 + 0·3 16·0 19·4 15·7 18·8 117,900 River, Dock and Harbour her Transport and Communication 191,790 193,640 1,850 54,177 82 28.2 -1.6 +1.5 54,259 4.4 28-0 27-8 + 1.5 23,450 756,430 2,850 26,300 4,947 505,150 1,261,580 57,265 19·8 6·8 28,604 nercial, Banking, Insurance and 52,600 143,620 4,990 5.5 2.1 1,080 4.2 - 0.1 + 0.1 -6,070 4.2 llaneous Trades and Services :-37,820 18,370 42,770 20,550 161,520 86,990 28,650 181,230 13,386 246,370 18,385 108,070 2,964 59,290 5,490 254,740 11,585 107,280 1,344 106,880 26,252 1,369 646 1,092 2,196 17,445 5,934 2,601 3·6 3·5 2·6 10·7 10·8 6·8 14,755 19,031 4,056 7,686 9·3 8·1 4·5 14·2 12·4 6·6 33·6 8·1 7·7 3·8 13·0 11·4 6·8 27·0 143,410 $\begin{array}{c|ccccc} - & -0.1 \\ +0.9 & +0.3 \\ -0.3 & -0.1 \\ +0.3 & +0.6 \\ +1.1 & +1.2 \\ +0.6 & +0.6 \\ -1.1 & -0.9 \end{array}$ Entertainments and Sports
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning
Other Industries and Services 29,030 7,278 28,853 TOTAL 8,526,900 2,975,900 11,502,800 973,003 267,042 1,240,045 11.4 9.0 10.8 10.6 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.2

^{*} See footnote * on page 368.

NOTE:—The percentage unemployed in Great Britain at 22nd September, as shown by the above figures, was 10°5, compared with 10°5 at 25th August and 9°7 at 28th July. A substantial part, probably rather less than one-half, of this increase, however, is not a real increase in unemployment but is due to an effect of the Unemployment Insurance Act of the 1st August in bringing into the records for the first time certain classes of unemployed persons (particularly those out of work owing to a trade dispute at their place of employment and those unemployed for short or uncertain periods) who previously, not being entitled to benefit, would not have registered.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of trade Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 41, as compared with 53 in the previous month and 29 in September, 1923. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 5,000. In addition about 23 000 workpeople were involved, either directly themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 5,000. In addition about 23,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 34 disputes which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 75, involving about 28,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during September of about 518,000 working days. The following Table analyses the disputes in progress by groups of industries:—

		er of Disp ss in Sept	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st Sept.	Started in Sept.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Sept.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Sept.
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Transport Other	9 7 3 15	5 9 7 20	14 16 10 35	6,000 14,000 4,000 4,000	98,000 311,000 66,000 43,000
Total, Sept., 1924	31	41	75	28,000	518,000
Total, Aug., 1924	43	53	96	122,000†	1,764,000†
Total, Sept., 1923	28	29	57	54,000‡	1,029,000‡

Causes.—Of the 41 disputes beginning in September, 14, directly involving 800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 12, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving 400 workpeople, on other questions questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 6,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negatiations.

Totals for First Nine Months of 1923 and 1924.§

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

	Jani	nary to Se	pt, 1923.	Janu	ary to Se	pt., 1924.
Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.	No.of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.
Agriculture Mining & Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	8 137 11	9,000 153,000 1,000	263,000 1,055,000 48,000	150 18	107,000 3,000	1,264,000 83,000
Glass, etc. Chemical	11 14 29	1,000 2,000 47,000	24,000 23,000 3,832,000	8 22 30	1,000 10,000 33,000	13,000 88,000 564,000
Other Metal Textile Clothing	34 23 20	6,000 35,000 4,000	73,000 1,216,000 27,000	54 29 26	24,000 6,000 3,000	529,000 133,000 29,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Woodworking and Furnishing.	18	9,000	155,000 43,000	15 22	3,000	35,000 85,000
Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc.		6,000	169,000 349,000	9 44	3,000	17,000 3,119,000
Transport Public Administra-	47 23	57,000 4,000	992,000 62,000	60 20	242,000 4,000	1,522,000 104,000
tion Services.	38	4,000	16,000	26	6,000	73,000
Total	489	358,000	8,347,000	533	565,000	7,658,000

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1924.

	I ITTI OIL III	TIVILD	22020				
Occupations	Occupations and Locality.		Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
Occupations a	ind Locality.	Directly.	Indi- rectly.	Began.	Ended.	100 12 11 100 12 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	o the top sales to
MINING¶ AND Q	UARRYING:— Wakefield (near)	2,	015	1923. 4 Dec.	1924. 1 Sept.	Dispute respecting wages of men in alleged abnormal places, etc.	Compromise effected.
Coal miners, etc.	Swansea (near)	850	17.18	1924. 21 Jan.	15 Sept.	Dispute respecting rates of wages payable when working with "conveyors."	Settlement effected.
	Bristol District	1,900		25 Aug.		Refusal of employers to pay advance in wages agreed upon nationally.	No settlement reported.
BUILDING: Fitters, turne (members of	EERING AND SHIP- ers, electricians, etc. of the Amalgamated Union) and other okers—Bristol Channel.	1,	500**	15-18 Aug.	••	Employers demanded removal of embargo imposed by workpeople upon overtime working and upon the employment of chargemen, workpeople demanding larger advance in wages than offered.	No settlement reported.
Maintenance workpeople facture)—SI ham District	men, etc., and other (heavy steel manu- neffield and Rother- t.	1,000	9,000	18 Aug.	10 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with a sliding scale based on selling prices and for observance of rates of wages and conditions of employment obtain- ing in the engineering industry in the district.	Men accepted terms offered by employers, involving retention of sliding scale conditions subject to special consideration being given to the case of higher- grade semi-skilled workers.
Packers and oth works)—Sw	her workpeople (tinplate ansea and Llanelly.	28	1,500	30 Sept.	4 Oct.	For performance of certain processes by packers at the works instead of by other workpeople at the docks.	Work resumed on advice of Trade Union officials.
Transport :— Fruit, flower a porters—Lo	and vegetable market and ndon, W.C.	2,700		14 Aug.	24 Sept.	For a guaranteed minimum wage of £4 5s. per week, a minimum of 10s. per day for casual men, and other concessions.	Work resumed on employers' terms.
		270		21 Aug.	24 Sept.	In sympathy with above workpeople	
Railway carte	ers, etc.—Manchester.	608	36	23 Sept.	25 Sept.	Refusal of members of the National Union of Railwaymen to work with non-members.	Non-members joined the National Union of Railwaymen.
OTHER INDUSTR Firebrick wo	IES:— rkers—Chester (near)	450	2	26-28 July		For advance in wages	No settlement reported.
	agents and collectors	600		27 June	10 Sept.	Against payment of new entrants on salary system, alleged to involve reduction in earnings.	Salary system retained; certain alleged grievances to be discussed.

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

† A general dispute in the building industry accounted for most of the loss of time in August, 1924.

† A dispute involving about 40,000 boilermakers, etc., in Federated shipyards accounted for most of the loss of time in September, 1923.

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

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

| In addition to the cases shown, a large colliery in Kent which closed down in July owing to a dispute as to the wage rates to be paid (see the August issue of this GAZETTE, page 293) remained closed throughout September.

** Estimated number.

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 September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £57,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 390,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of nearly £55,000 in the weekly wages of 565,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Number of	wimate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
AND SERVICES	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Shipbuilding, etc. Clothing Transport. Other	5,000 105,000 50,000 174,000 59,000	560,000 2,500 — — 2,500	£ 650 18,400 5,000 27,350 5,350	£ 54,500 150 - 200
Total	393,000	565,000	56,750	54,850

The reductions in the mining group were mainly accounted for changes which occurred in the wages of coal miners in Durm, Northumberland and the Yorkshire and East Midland area,

ham, Northumberland and the Yorkshire and East Midland area, the percentage additions to standard rates being reduced by amounts equivalent to 13/4 per cent. on current rates in Durham, over 31/4 per cent. in Northumberland, and over 43/4 per cent. in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. Iron ore miners in Cumberland sustained reductions varying from 1d. to 2d. per shift.

In the metal group of trades the principal body of workpeople affected were piece-workers and higher-paid time-workers employed in federated shipyards in England and Scotland, who received increases varying in amount up to 4s. per week. Similar increases applied to the Belfast shipyards, where men in engineering departments also received increases ranging up to 2s. per week. Iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England had their wages increased by amounts equivalent to over 12/2 per cent. on current rates. There were also increases in the minimum rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for certain classes of male workers employed in the stamped or pressed metal wares workers employed in the stamped or pressed metal wares

The principal change in the clothing group affected work-people employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade, for whom the minimum rates payable under the Trade Boards Acts were increased, the increase in the case of adult timeworkers amount-

increased, the increase in the case of adult timeworkers amounting to 2s. or 3s. per week.

In the merchant shipping service there was an increase of 10s. per month in the wages of men, except ordinary seamen, on monthly articles; while men on weekly articles, other than ordinary seamen, received increases usually of 3s. or 3s. 3d. per week. Road transport workers in London had their wages increased, generally by 4s. per week or 8d. per day in the case of adults, and by 2s. per week in the case of juniors.

In trades other than the above the principal groups of workpeople affected by increases included silk workers at Macclesfield and mill sawyers and packing case makers in Scotland. There were also increases in the minimum rates of wages fixed, under

the Trade Boards Acts, for workpeople employed in the paper bag, paper box and brush and broom trades.

Of the increases taking effect in September, nine, amounting to £15,250 per week, were arranged by arbitration or mediation; six, amounting to £27,500 per week, were arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; ten, amounting to £7,800 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales; five, amounting to £250 per week, took effect under sliding scales; based on the selling prices of manufactured products; five, amounting to over £8,000, took effect under Trade Board Orders (nearly the whole under cost of living sliding scales and incorporated above); and the remaining 37 changes, amounting to £5,300 per week, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. In five cases, involving £1,600 per week, the increases were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Of the decreases, 14, amounting to £54,600 per week, took effect under sliding scales based on the selling prices of manufactured products or on the proceeds of the industry; three, amounting to £120, took effect under cost of living sliding scales, including one under a scale agreed upon by a joint standing body of employers and workpeople; while one decrease was arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Summary of Changes in January-September, 1924.

Summary of Changes in January-September, 1924.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the nine completed months of 1924, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :-

Group of Industries.	Number	ximate of Work- ple† d by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	856,000	364,000	173,500	47,900	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc	220,000 157,000	250 41,000	34,300 18,600	30 5,450	
building Other Metal	156,000 74,000 18,000	8,000 32,000 84,000	48,500 12,100 1,550	1,750 2,400 4,100	
Textile	4,750 68,000	12,500 3,500	750 12,600	1,350	
Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc Building and Allied Trades	45,000 1,250 473,000	7,000 30,000 250	8,000 100 89,500	4,550 60	
Transport	330,000 198,000 63,000	15,000 23,000 14,500	120,000 28,600 10,400	1,250 1,500 760	
Total	2,664,000	635,000	558,500	72,400	

In the corresponding nine months of 1923 there were net reductions of over £500,000 in the weekly wages of 3,160,000 workpeople, and net increases of over £300,000 in the weekly wages of 1,130,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during September.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1924.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Total product	Northumberland		MINING AND QUARRYING.	Decrease of 6.95 per cent, on the standard base rates
177-17-20143-1	Durham	45.36	Workpeople employed in or	of 1879, leaving wages at the minimum of 100 Pecent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid day-wage men (21 years and over) receiving subsistence wage of 7s. 7.69d. per day. 1 Decrease of 3.74 per cent. on the standard base rate of 1879, leaving wages at the minimum of 110 pe
Coal Mining	Yorkshire, Notting hamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwick- shire	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other industries	cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid day-wage men (21 years and over) receiving a subsistence wage of 7s. 6:56d. per day.‡ Decrease of 8:09 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 60:28\$ per cent. above the standard of 1911.‡

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal changes reported. The statistics relate to full-time rates of wages, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working.
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 400,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
‡ In accordance with the terms of the National Agreement of June, 1924, the above changes were subject to the condition that the wages of an adult day-wage workman should not fall below a sum represented by adding 40 per cent. to the "standard wages" of the lowest paid class of day-wage workmen in the district.
§ In the case of West Vorkshire the surface workers' reconstruct addition to the standard wages.

§ In the case of West Yorkshire the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st September was 58-62 for the Eastern Area and 55-28 for the Western Area.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
The state of		200 SANDA	MINING AND QUARRYING—(con	
Gool Wining	Forest of Dean	1 Sept.*	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than	Decrease of 10.46 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1919, leaving wages 66.20 per cent. above the standard of 1919.*
Coal Mining (contd.)	Radstock	28 Aug.	those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 2.55 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages 48.05 per cent. above the stan
Coke and By- Products Manu- facture	Durham South Yorkshire	1 Sept	Cokemen and by-product {	dard of 1918. New standard basis rates adopted, resulting in increases varying from 7½ to 9½ per cent. for by-product workers. Basis rates after change: fillers, 7s. 10½d per shift; gas regulators, 6s. 9d.; loaders, 6s. 6d. levellers (ramside and discharge side), hearthmen valve cleaners, quenchers, and ram enginemen 6s. 4½d.; cranemen, hydraulic main men, and sulphatemen, 6s. 3d.; stampermen, scrubbermen, and benzolmen, 6s.; conveyorgate men, and breeze rid dlers (hand), 5s. 9d.; coke screeners and labourers 5s. 6d.† Decrease of 8-09 per cent. on the standard base rates
	GAT. MEASUREM CONTRACT		•	leaving wages 60.28 per cent. above the standard.
Iron Mining	Cumberland	15 Sept.	Winding enginemen Other underground and surface workers	Decreaset of 2d. per shift in the bargain price (9s. 10d to 9s. 8d.) and of 2d. per shift in the minimum wag. (7s. 2d. to 7s.). Decreaset of 12d. per shift (8s. 72d. to 8s. 52d.). Decreaset of 1d. per shift for men and of 2d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change underground 1st class or leading labourers, 6s. 22d per shift; joiners, 8s. 112d. per shift plus 6d. per shift tool allowance; blacksmiths, 8s. 112d. per shift
	Furness District	8 Sept.	Iron ore miners and surface- men (except blacksmiths and fitters, whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements)	Decreaset of 3d. per shift in the bargain price (8s. 11d to 8s. 8d.), of 3d. per shift in the minimum wag (8s. 2d. to 7s. 11d.), of 2d. per shift for surfacemen and of 1d. per shift for boys under 16 years.
Quarrying	West Cumberland	8 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease; of 1d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners of 1½d. per shift for other men, and of ¾d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change; knob blers, 8s. 4½d. per shift; haulage enginemen, 8s. 0½d. blacksmiths and joiners, 8s. 5½d.; day borers—1s class, 7s. 10½d.; day labourers, 7s. 2½d.; ruddmen 6s. 8½d.
100 33	The second second	IRON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND M	ANUFACTURE.
Pig Iron Manufac- ture	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire	2nd full pay day in sept.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work, and labourers§) employed at blast- furnaces	Decrease; of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leavin wages 333 per cent. above the standard, plus, in som cases, an output bonus.
Iron and Steel Manufac- ture	North of England	29 Sept. {	Iron puddlers Iron millmen	Increase; of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, makin wages 57½ per cent. above the standard. Increase; of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, makin wages 55 per cent. above the standard.
128 I		ENGI	NEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND	SHIP-REPAIRING.
191	Great Britain	7 Ave	Caretakers of ships and watch- men employed in H.M. Dock- yards and Admiralty Estab- lishments	Increase of 2s. 4d. per week for caretakers and of 4s per week for watchmen. Rates after change: care takers, 43s. 9d. to 47s. 3d.; watchmen, 52s. 6d.
1962 Galler 1718	dieas Billain	3 Aug.	Yard craft men (including tug- boatmen, etc.) employed in H.M. Dockvards and Admir- alty establishments	Increase in bonus of 4s. 1d. per week, making a total bonus of 14s. 7d. per week.
Ship-	North East Coast, Hull, Southamp- ton, Cowes, Bir- kenhead, Barrow, Clyde and East of Scotland	1st full pry after 20 Sept.	Men employed in the shipbuild- ing and ship-repairing trade (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry¶)	Pieceworkers: Increase in bonus of 4s. per week. Timeworkers whose bonus was reduced by over 6s. week in the period November, 1922-January, 1923 Increase in bonus of such amounts, ranging up to maximum of 4s. a week, as will (with the previou increases given in June last) restore the bonus to 3s below the level of October, 1922.**
building and Ship- repairing, etc.	chariffing pr	20 Sept.	Men employed in the shipbuild- ing and ship-repairing trade (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry)	Pieceworkers: Increase in bonus of 4s. per week. Timeworkers whose bonus was reduced by over 6s. week in the period January to April, 1923: Increase in bonus of such amounts, ranging up to a maximum of 4s. a week, as will (with the previous increase given in June last) restore the bonus to 3s. below
	Belfast	25 Sept.	Workpeople employed in marine engineering	the level of December, 1922.†† Pieceworkers: Increase in bonus of 2s. per week. Timeworkers: Increase of 2s. per week for men whose bonus was reduced by 10s. per week in 1923; in case in which the reduction in 1923 was less than 10s per week, an increase of such smaller amount that 2s. as will (with the previous increases in May last restore the bonus to not more than 3s. below the level of December, 1922. Rates after change include fitters, 58s. 9d., turners, 59s. 9d.;;
	Tyne, Wear and Blyth District Tyne, Wear and Tees District	20 Sept.	Boiler scalers and coverers, chippers and painters Sailmakers	Increase to a rate of 8s. per day. Increase of 4s. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 2d per hour.

sent month (October) to pay increased wages in accordance with the Agreement of June, 1924, such payments to be retrospective.

† The basis rates quoted are subject to an addition of 47 per cent. Future percentage additions are to vary monthly in accordance with the price of Durham by-product coke. The subsistence wage of 7s. 6-56d, per shift previously paid is now cancelled and a minimum wage of 40 per cent

† The basis rates quoted are subject to an addition of 47 per cent. Future percentage additions are to vary monthly in accordance with the price (at overs) of Durham by-product coke. The subsistence wage of 7s. 6:56d. per shift previously paid is now cancelled and a minimum wage of 40 per cent, on standard basis rates substituted.

‡ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.

§ It has been agreed between the West Coast Ironmasters' Association and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen that up to the beginning of the second full-pay in March, 1925, the wages of general labourers are to be stabilised at a minimum of 39s. 10d. per week of 47 hours, and the wages of shift labourers at a minimum of 6s. 10:35d. per shift (representing the rates already in operation).

¶ The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 71½ in the Workington Area, and 66½ in the Furness Area.

¶ Engineers were, in most cases, not affected by the change, except at Southampton and East Cowes.

** This increase is the second instalment of an increase granted under an arbitration award, issued 6th June, to which the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation was a party with various trade unions. The previous instalment took effect from 1st full pay after 14th June. Timeworkers whose bonus was reduced by 6s. or less in November, 1922—January, 1923, received no advance in September, but some of these men participated in the advances in June which brought their bonus to not more than 3s. below the level of December, 1922 (see page 257 of the July issue of this GAZETTE).

‡ Timeworkers whose bonus was reduced by 6s. or less in January—April, 1923, received no advance in wages in September, but some of these men participated in the advances in June which brought their bonus to not more than 3s. below the level of December, 1922 (see page 257 of the July issue of this GAZETTE).

† An increase of 5s. per week for pieceworkers and for those time

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Industry.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		ENGINEE	RING, SHIPBUILDING AND SHI	P REPAIRING—(continued).
	Hull	1st full pay after	Sailmakers	Increase of 4s. per week. Rates after change: machinemen, 59s. 1d.; bench hands, 57s. 1d.
Shipbuilding and Ship-	Clyde District	20 Sept. Week ending	Sailmakers	Increase of 4s. per week. Rate after change: 56s. 6d.
repairing— (contd.)	Dundee Birmingham, Wol- verhampton and Walsall Districts	27 Sept. 27 Sept. 20 Sept.	Sailmakers Boat-builders	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 3d. Increase of 1d. per hour or 4s. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 5½d. per hour.
Farriery	Belfast	29 Sept.	OTHER METAL TRADES.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change:
	London	31 July	Temporary craftsmen employed at the Royal Mint.	Increase of 6s. per week.
Miscel- laneous Metal Trades	Great Britain	8 Sept.	Male workers employed in the stamped or pressed metal wares trade as braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, dippers, dippers, dippers who are also bronzers, or as annealers or polishers.	Minimum rates fixed for a week of 47 hours, under the Trade Boards Acts, in lieu of the hourly rate previously paid, the new rates resulting in increases (based on a 47 hour week) of from 2s. 10½d. to 4s. 7d. per week for timeworkers 21 years of age and over, and from 9½d. to 2s. 0½d. per week for those under 21 years of age; piecework basis time rates correspondingly increased. Minimum time rates after change for a week of 47 hours for men 21 years of age and over; 55s. 6d. to 69s. 6d.*
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sheffield	1st full pay after 18 Sept.	Laminated spring fitters and vicemen, smiths and strikers.	Increase† of 1s. per week in flat rate bonus.
	Lye, Stourbridge and Old Hill	1 Sept.	Frost cog makers	Increase of 12½ per cent. on existing rates.
Wool and other Textile Industries	West Riding of Yorkshire	25 Aug.	TEXTILE TRADES. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change in principal towns: tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.
	TOTAL SERVICE, AND		Workpeople employed in the soft silk trade:—	edit.
	on the product of the		Timeworkers:— Females Males (except card cutters and designers)	Increases of 2s. per week for women 20 years of age and over, except in the case of those rated at 29s. up to and including 32s., whose wages were to be increased by 1s.; women 19 years of age to receive an increase of 1s. per week and a further increase of 1s. per week at 20 years of age. Increases corresponding to those granted to females.
Silk	Maccleofield	2) Sept.	Card cutters Designers	Increase of 5s. per week on all wages of less than £3, with 2s. 6d. per week increase on wages over £3. Increase of 5s. per week on all wages under 90s. per week.
			Pieceworkers:— Artificial silk winders	Piece-rate system to be adopted where possible, the prices to yield at least 20 per cent. over 27s. per week, with 27s. as an individual protective minimum for a full week.
7 (10 feep 1			Male embroidery workers Weavers	Amended list of piece rates adopted. Addition of 10 per cent. to actual earnings after working on one loom for six working days if the standing loom is on shift work or on mounted harness work.
Flax Industry	Northern Ireland	1st pay after	Flax Dressers	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week.
Jute Industry C	Great Britain	20 Sept. 29 Sept.‡	Female pieceworkers (other than weavers in certain dis-	Piecework basis time rate fixed at 7¼d, per hour under the Trade Boards Acts (see also p. 386).
Manufacture	Leice stershire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire	1st pay after 16 Aug.	tricts) § Workpeople employed in the hand frame section	Bonus of 7d. in the shilling on earnings increased to 9d. in the shilling.
100 miles	The same and		CLOTHING TRADES. Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade: Male and female workers	Increasest in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See p. 347 of September GAZETTE):—— Increaset of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change,
		100 Let	wholly or mainly employed in making bespoke hand- sewn leather footwear (including bespoke hand- sewn surgical work) Male learners (other than	Increasest of is per week for those 14 and under
D			male indentured apprentices); also female learners employed on benching and/or finishing Male workers 21 years and	17, and of 2s. per week for those 17 and under 21 years. Minimum rates after change: 13s. at 14, increasing to 43s. at 20 years. There is a to 2s per week for those employed in
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Freat Britain	1 Sept.	over employed in operating power sole-stitchers and Blake or other sole sewing machines on the Blake principle	operating power sole-stitchers or in operating both power sole-stitchers and Blake or other sole sewing machines on the Blake principle (72s. to 74s.): and of 3s. per week for those employed in operating Blake or other sole sewing machines on the Blake principle (67s. to 70s.).
The state of the s			Male workers employed as pressmen who are respon- sible for cutting and cost- ing	Increase of 3s. per week (67s. to 70s.).
9			Male and female workers employed as foremen and managers All other male workers Female workers employed on beuching and/or finish- ing in the repairing of	Increase of 2s. per week (72s. to 74s.). Increase of 3s. per week (57s. to 60s.). Increase of 3s. per week (57s. to 60s.).

* The rates are subject to a proportionate decrease according as the number of hours of employment in any week is less than 47.

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

‡ It is provided in the Trade Board Order that if this date does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by an employer who pays wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, the rate shall become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period, but in any case not later than October 5th.

§ The new rate did not apply to weavers in districts outside Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, and Tayport, nor to hessian weavers in the districts named.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Land to the state of the state		CLOTHING TRADES—(conti	nued).
	un solla edina dos An alalisieses a		Workpeople employed in the	
	ing rate grade lines		boot and shoe repairing trade (contd):— All other female workers	Increase* of 1s. per week for those 14 and under 17, and of 2s. for those 17 and over. Minimum rates after change: 13s. at 14, increasing to 42s. at 21 and
Boot and Shoe Re- pairing (contd.)	Great Britain	1 Sept. {	Male indentured apprentices Pieceworkers	over. Increases* varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Increases* of 2½ per cent, on piece prices for bespoke hand sewn, bespoke hand sewn surgical, bespoke pegged and bespoke rivetted work and certain classes of surgical repair work, leaving wages 5 per cent, below list prices, and of 5 per cent. for repairing (including surgical repair work other than the above), leaving wages 7½ per cent. below list prices.
			FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	TRADES.
-12000	London	lst pay day in week ending 27 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the baking trade by co-operative societies	Minimum weekly rates adopted as follows:—table hands, 65s.; secondhands and doughmakers, 67s., 71s. or 73s.; foremen, 73s., 77s. or 81s.; singlehands and Scotch fores, 69s.; ovenmen, machine minders, stokers and other special grades, 68s. Rates also fixed for jobbers, allied workers, women and juveniles.
	Douglas and Ramsey	15 Sept.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: fore- hands, 66s.: tablehands, 60s.
Baking and Con- fectionery	Various towns in Yorkshire†	30 Aug ‡	Adult male workers employed in the baking and confec- tionery trades by private traders	Increase* of 1s, 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 68s. 6d.; doughmakers and ovenmen, 63s. 6d.; tablehands, 58s. 6d.
THE SHE	Various towns in North Stafford- shire and Che- shire§	lst pay day in Sept.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. for women and for youths over 16 years, and 6d. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: adult males—forehands, 71s. or 74s.; singlehands, machinemen, etc., 69s.; secondhands, 67s.; tablehands, 65s.; females, 21 years, 38s.
Flour Milling	Belfast	19 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the flour milling trade	lincrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: leading rollermen, 58s. 6d.; grinders in corn mill and screensmen, 54s. 6d.; firemen, 59s. 6d.; labourers on heavy work, 50s. 6d.; packers, 52s. 6d.; labourers on light work, 47s. 6d.
		Total State	WOODWORKING AND FURNITUR	E TRADES.
Vehicle Building	Scotland	1st full pay after 6 Sept.	Apprentices employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades	New scale of minimum rates adopted, based on the current minimum rate for journeymen (at present 1s. 6d. per hour), varying from 17½ per cent. of minimum (i.e., 12s. 4d. per week) during first year to 45 per cent. of minimum (i.e., 31s. 9d. per week) during fifth year. Apprentices who would receive no advance, or whose advance would be less than 2s. under the above scale, to receive an advance of 2s. per week.
Feed to the second	North East Coast¶	1 Sept.	Woodcutting machinists	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 7½d. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.).
Mill Sawing	Tyne District** Sheffield and Rotherham	1 Sept. 1st full pay after 9 Sept.	Labourers Machinists, sawyers, etc	Increase, of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: planing and moulding machinists, 1s. 6½d.; band and circular sawyers, 1s. 6d.; horizontal sawyers, 1s. 5½d. (see Decision No. 973 on p. 386).
	Scotland	1st full pay in Sept.	Woodcutting machinists Adult male workers	Increase of 2d. per hour for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 52d. Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: sawyers and case makers, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 24d.
of the enemal	London	1 Aug.	Apprentices and improvers Female workers Woodcutting machinists em-	Increase of \(\frac{1}{4}d. \) or \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rate after change at 21 years, 10\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for journeymen (1s. 5d. to
Packing Case Making	Scotland (except Aberdeen) Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline and	lst full	ployed in packing case shops Packing case makers	1s. 5½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour for journeymen (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.) and of ½d. per hour for apprentices.
	Dundee Glasgow and West of Scotland Aberdeen	pay in Sept.	Packing case makers Packing case makers and wood- cutting machinists employed in packing case shops	Increase of ½d. per hour for journeymen (1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.) and of ½d. per hour for apprentices. Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d.) and of 6½ per cent. on pre-war rates for pieceworkers, leaving wages 106½ per cent. above pre-war rates.
Anna Essa	Sheffield	1 Sept. {	Wholesale furniture trade:— Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, upholsterers, and french polishers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.).
Furniture Manu- facture	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending	Skilled female workers Women timeworkers employed in the furniture trade	Increase of ½d. per hour (9¾d. to 10d.). Increase* of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).
	Reading	27 Sept. 25 Aug.	Cabinet makers, carvers, french polishers and upholsterers	Increase of *d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 1s. 8½d.; others, 1s. 5½d.
	SECTION AND THE RESERVE	. 10 9 2 7 2 7	PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED Workpeople employed in the paper bag making trade:—	Increases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See p. 347 of September
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain	1 Sept.	Male workers:— Machine tacklers, paper bag cutters, hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock- keepers, packers and despatchers, 21 years and over	GAZETTE):— Increases* of from 1s. to 3s. per week.

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

† Barnsley, Bradford, Bridlington, Doncaster, Halifax, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, York.

‡ In some cases the change took effect a little earlier and in others a little later.

§ Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach, and Potteries District (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton, and Tunstall).

|| The change took effect under an agreement made between the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association, and the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.

¶ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, and Tees District (including Hartlepools, Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby).

*** Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, and Tyne Dock.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		PAPE	R, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRA	DES—(continued)
	MASTE POSSES	(Workpeople employed in the paper bag making trade	BLS—(continueu).
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain	1 Sept.	(contd.):— Male workers (contd.):— Other workers (except learners) Learners	Increase* of 2s. 6d. per week (52s. 6d. to 55s.). Increases* of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week.
(contd.)	Per Engl STO. 1 of Light Persons Light Persons Light L	1	Female timeworkers: Other than learners Learners Female pieceworkers Workpeople employed in the	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week (29s. to 30s. 6d.). Increases* of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week.† Increase* in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per week (31s. to 32s.). Increases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade
	ensited and change		paper box making trade:-	Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see p. 347 of September GAZETTE):—
	al states, sign of sames, and setting to the first NAS State To State at the same to		Male timeworkers: Die makers, forme setters, c u t t e r s, machine minders, and head stock- keepers, 18 years and over	Increases* of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 18 and under 19, 32s., increasing to 49s. 6d. at 21 to 22, and to 68s. 6d. at 23 and over.
Paper Box Making	Great Britain	1 Sept.	Other workers (except learners)	Increase* of 2s. per week (49s. to 51s.). Increases* of from 6d. to 2s. per week.
		ge night	Male pieceworkers Female timeworkers:	Increase* in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 3s. per week (54s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.).
	at all has not tree		Other than learners Learners Female pieceworkers	Increase* of 1s. per week (29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.). New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, resulting in increases* of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week.† Increase* in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per week (3's. 6d. to 32s. 6d.).
	The state of the same	BUIL	DING AND ALLIED TRADES (Se	
	Beverley	1 July 1 Oct.	Building trade operatives	Increase of 1½d. per hour for craftsmen and 1½d. per hour for labourers.‡ Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.
	Bridlington and Scarborough	1 Oct.	Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7½d.; labourers, 1s. 2¾d.
	Driffield and Filey	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ July} \\ 1 \text{ Oct.} \end{array} \right\}$	Building trade operatives {	Increase of 2d. per hour for craftsmen and 1½d. per hour for labourers.‡ Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.
	York	1 Oct.	Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.
	Lancaster, More- cambe and Dis- trict	22 Sept.	Building trade operatives	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 7d. to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for labourers (1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.).‡
	Macclesfield	8 Sept.	Building trade operatives	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d.) and ¾d. per hour for labourers (1s. 2d. to 1s. 2¾d.).‡
4	Leek	$\begin{cases} 9 \text{ May} \\ 25 \text{ Aug.} \end{cases}$	Building trade operatives	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen and 2d. per hour for labourers. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: crafts-
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Certain towns in the Eastern Counties Area§	1 Oct.	Building trade operatives	men, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. Increase of \frac{1}{2}d. per hour. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A3 towns, 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., 1s. 2d.; Grade B, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d.; Grade B 1 1s 51d 1s 14d 8
Building	Portsmouth	1 Sept.	Building trade operatives	Grade B 1, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 1½d.§ Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d. Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. per
	Barnstaple, Stroud and Taunton	{ 1 Oct. }	Building trade operatives	hour for labourers. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 5½d. (painters at Stroud, 1s. 5d.); labourers, 1s. 1½d.
	Bridgwater, Burnham - on - Sea, Cirencester, Cole- ford, Lydney, Totnes, Wev-	1 Aug. 1 Oct.	Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. per hour.‡ Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters—Bridgwater and Burnham-on-Sea, 1s. 5d.; Totnes, 1s. 4½d.; other towns, 1s. 4d.; other crafts-
	month and Yeovil Britham, Cheddar Valley, Midsomer Norton and Rad-	1 Aug.	Building trade operatives	men, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 1d. Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 4d. (painters in the Cheddar Valley, 1s. 3d.).; labourers,
	stock Exmouth	1 Aug.	Building trade operatives	1s.‡ Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: crafts- men. 1s. 4½d.; Tabourers, 1s. 0½d.‡
	Hereford. Ross-on- Wye and Swindon	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ Aug} \\ 1 \text{ Oct.} \end{array}\right\}$	Building trade operatives {	Increase of ½d. per hour.; Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 5d.; others craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.
	Plymouth, Devon- port and District	1 Aug. 29 Aug.	Building trade operatives Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 6d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 7d.: labourers, 1s. 2½d.; Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters,
	Swanage Certain other towns in the	1 Oct.	Building trade operatives	1s. 4d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 14d. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A2 towns,
	South Western Counties¶ Wrexham	1 Oct.	Building trade operatives	1s. 7d. 1s. 2½d.: Grade B, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1¾d.; Grade B1, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 1½d.¶ Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: crafts-
	Aberdeen	25 Aug.	Masons, joiners, slaters, plumb-	men, 1s. 7½d.; labourers, 1s. 2¾d. Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Peterhead Londonderry	5 Sept. 1 Sept.	ers and plasterers Masons, joiners and plumbers Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s.

* 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.

† This increase took effect as the result of a regrading under the Grading Scheme of the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry.

§ Grade A3.—St. Albans and Welwyn. Grade B.—Brentwood. Grade B1.—Baldock, Bedford, Biggleswade, Braintree, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Clacton, inton, Halstead, Harpenden, Hatfield, Hertford, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Ingatestone, Ipswich, Letchworth, Luton, Stevenage, Stotfold and Walton-on-the-Naze.

A further increase of ½d. per hour operated from 25th August under the terms of settlement of the National Dispute in the Building Industry (see p. 340 grade A2.—Newton Abbot, Paignton and Torquay. Grade B.—Gloucester (painters 1s. 5d.), Bath and Cheltenham. Grade B1.—Princetown.

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Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			TRANSPORT TRADES	m. The state of th
			Navigating and engineering	PAREK, PRINT
1.450 %	s de ale de man		officers:— Monthly vessels Weekly vessels	Increase of 15s. per month. Rates after changet: first mates and second engineers (501-1,000 tons), £17 10s. to £20 10s.; (5,001-7,000 tons), £20 10s. to £23 10s.; (12,001 tons and over), £23 10s. to £26 10s.; fourth mates and fifth or junior engineers, £12.; Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change for cargo
Merchant	Great Britain and	E Cont *	Sailors, firemen, etc., and cater-	vessels, home trade (food not provided) s: first mates and second engineers (201-300 tons), start at 80s.; (501-750 tons), 100s.; (1,001 tons and over), 105s.; second mates and third engineers (501-750 tons), 85s.; (1,001 tons and over), 90s.\$
Shipping Service	Ireland	5 Sept.* /	ing department:— Monthly vessels	Increase of 15s. per month for boilermakers and electricians, and of 10s, per month for other classes except ordinary seamen, for whom there was no change. Rates after changet: able seamen, £10; boatswains, £11 10s. ; boatswains' mates, quartermasters and firemen, £10 10s.
	.(all et atty dens . Its 2s. van et att . ac de de set att		Weekly vessels	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week for trimmers with under one month's service, of 3s. per week for trimmers with over one month's service, and of 3s. 3d. per week for all other members of the deck, engineroom and catering departments, except ordinary seamen, for whom there was no change. Rates after change (food not provided): able seamen, 68s. 6d.; quartermasters, 71s.; boatswains, 73s. 6d.; firemen, 68s. 6d.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside,	Glasgow	Ist full week in Sept. 22 Sept.	Ship riggers employed by cer-	Flat rate of 60s.¶ per week adopted. Increase of 2d, per hour (1s. 2½d, to 1s. 4½d.) for men
etc., Labour	Glasgon	(876)	tain firms Workpeople employed by cer-	engaged on rigging work and rate of is. 6d. per hour** adopted for men on transport work.
	Separation cal mode to the contract of the con	TOP TO SERVICE	tain firms††— Permanent men	New schedule of minimum weekly rates adopted, resulting in an increase of 4s. per week for adults and 2s. per week for juniors. Rates after change: one-horse carters (light), 57s. per week; one-horse carters (heavy), assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, 58s.; two-horse carters (light), 61s.; (heavy), 62s.; three-horse
Road Transport	London	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Oct.	Men engaged on a daily basis	carters, 65s.; four-horse carters, 69s.; three-horse carters, 65s.; drivers of mechanical vehicles (up to and including 15 cwts.), 56s. ‡; (over 15 cwts. and up to and including 2 tons), 66s.‡; (over 2 tons), 72s.‡; drivers of six-wheeled mechanical vehicles, 76s.‡; mates on steam wagons, 61s.; mates other than those on steam wagons, 59s. New schedule of minimum daily rates adopted, resulting, in most cases, in an increase of 3d. per day. Daily rates after changes : one-horse carters (light), 10s. 3d. and 5s. 9d.; (heavy), 10s. 6d. and 5s. 8d.; two-
ot 50 ats or 500 aly on 500 ac on 600 ac on 500 ac	Bradford	5 Sept.	Road transport workers	horse carters (light), 11s. and 6s.; (heavy), 11s. 2d. and 6s. 2d.; three-horse carters, 11s. 8d. and 6s. 8d.; four-horse carters, 12s. 4d. and 7s. 4d.; drivers of six-wheeled mechanical vehicles, 13s. 8d. and 7s. 8d.;; drivers of mechanical vehicles (up to and including 15 cwts.), 10s. 2d. and 5s. 6d.;; (over 15 cwts. and up to and including 2 tons), 11s. 10d. and 6s. 10d.;; (over 2 tons), 13s. and 7s.;; mates on steam wagons, 11s. and 6s.; mates other than those on steam wagons, 10s. 8d. and 5s. 8d. Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse
			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	drivers, 52s. 6d. per week; two-horse drivers, 57s. 6d.; motor drivers (2 tons and under), 55s. 6d.; (over 2 tons), 62s. 6d.
Waterworks Undertakings	Kent	1 July.	Charge hands (leading drivers) employed at small pumping stations of Metropolitan Water Board	Rates of wages fixed at amounts varying, according to station, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per week above the ordinary rate (40s. 6d. per week plus 23s. 6d. bonus). (See I.C. Decision No. 984 on p. 386.)
Tramway Under- takings	Newcastle-on-Tyne	28 Sept-	Workpeople employed in car sheds	Increase of 1½d. per hour for skilled men, of 1d. per hour for unskilled and semi-skilled men on day shift, and of 1½d. per hour for semi-skilled men on night shift. Rates after change: fitters and blacksmiths, 65s. per week; wiremen, 62s. 6d.; general workshop labourers, 52s.
mind roy 14 bi sees storagist of		5 June.		Increase of 5s. per week for masters, mates and engineers, of 3s. 3d. for stokers, seamen, greasers, boatswains and stewards, and of from 5s. 9d. to 10s. 9d. for boys. Further increase of 5s. per week for masters, mates
Port, Harbour and River Services	London	5 Sept.	Officers and crews of sludge vessels of London County Council	and engineers, and of 3s. 3d. for stokers, seamen, greasers, boatswains, stewards and boys. Rates after change: masters, 160s. to 190s.; engineers, 130s. to 135s.; mates and second engineers, 110s. to 115s.; second mates and third engineers, 95s. to 100s.; stokers and seamen, 68s. 6d.; greasers, 71s.; boatswains, 73s. 6d.; stewards, 75s.
Non-trading	Huddersfield	25 Aug.	Masons, paviors, tarboilers,	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: masons

labourers, etc.

* A increase is the second instalment of an increase granted under a resolution of the National Maritime Board on 30th May, 1924. A previous increase, of similar amounts to the above, took effect on 5th June.

† In the case of men on monthly rates food is provided in addition to the rates quoted.

‡ Where a range of rates is shown there is a variation according to length of service and class of certificate held. Navigating officers on oil tank vessels receive 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. extra; engineer officers 7½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. extra, according to rating.

§ Where food is provided a deduction of 21s. per week (or pro rata for part of a week) is to be made from the above rates. The rates quoted are supplemented by 7s. 6d. to 15s., according to tonnage if trading outside home trade limits. A sum of 10s. to 35s. is added for passenger vessels (according to tonnage and speed) above the Foreign Going vessel rates.

Boatswains on monthly articles on some Liverpool-owned passenger liners receive £13 10s., and the boatswain's mate £11 10s.; superior ratings of leading firemen on certain large passenger liners are to rank as first leading firemen, and be paid £11 10s.

¶ It was agreed that the difference between the recent minimum of 54s. 6d. per week and the present flat rate of 60s. per week shall be recognised as part of any increase which may be awarded by any future National Agreement.

** From January, 1925, a general rate of 1s. 6d. per hour is to be paid to all riggers.

†† The new rates took effect under an arrangement made between the London Cartage and Haulage Contractors' Association, the Motor Transport Employers' Federation, and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

‡‡ Drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers to receive 6d. per day extra.

§§ The higher rate is paid from Monday to Friday and the lower rate on Saturday.

October, 1924. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	The second secon	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(co	ntinued).
	Certain Authorities in Middlesex*	First pay day aiter 1 Sept.	Able-bodied male manual workers	Decreaset of 1s. per week. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change: Zone 1 Districts:—Grade A work-people, 51s. 6d.; Grade B, 54s. 6d.; Grade C, 57s. 6d.; Grade D, 60s. 6d.; Grade E, 63s. 6d.; Grade F, 66s. 6d.; Grade G, 69s. 6d. Zone 2:—Grade A workpeople, 50s.; Grade B, 52s. 3d.; Grade C, 55s. 3d.; Grade D, 57s. 6d.; Grade E, 60s. 6d.; Grade F, 63s. 6d.; Grade G, 66s. 6d.
	Heston and Isleworth	1 Sept.	Manual workers	Zone 3:—Grade A workpeople, 47s. 6d.; Grade B, 49s. 6d.; Grade C, 51s.; Grade D, 53s. 9d.; Grade E, 56s.; Grade F, 59s.; Grade G, 61s. 3d.* Decreaset of the two fine total bonus previously paid, leaving the bonus payable on basic rates at 75 per cent. Rates after change: carters and dustmen, 54s. 1d. per week; road and general labourers and scavengers on main roads, 51s. 6d.; scavengers on
Non-Trading	Southwark and Islington;	1 Aug.	Manual workers	Increase of the of "cost of living" bonus, leaving a total reduction of the Rates after change:—Southwark: general labourers and seavengers 622, 2d.
pepartments of Local Authorities (contd.)	Wandsworth	1 Aug.	Manual workers	week; Islington: general labourers, 62s. 2d.; scavengers, 59s. 9d.; Base rates and bonuses revised in accordance with agreement made by the London Joint Industrial Council in 1922 (see p. 347 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1922), leaving the total rates unchanged as follows: general labourers, 60s. 5d.; scavengers, 57s. 2d. per week.§
	Worthing	1 April 1 Sept.	Manual workers in non-trad- ing and Water Departments	Increase of 1s. 4d. per week. Further increase of 1s per week. Rates after change: refuse collectors and labourers, 47s. per week; scavengers, 43s. 2d.; waterworks labourers, 48s. (See I.C. Decision No. 978 on 786)
	Portsmouth Dundee	1 Sept. 25 Aug.	Labourers Beaters and labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 03d. to 1s. 13d.). Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change bestore
	Edinburgh	3 July	Engineers employed in gas, tramways and non-trading	1s. 4d. per hour: Iabourers, 1s. 33d. Increase to a rate of 1s. 33d. per hour for skilled men.
	Glasgow	1 Sept.	Departments Settmakers and paviors	Decreaset of 1d. per ton for settmakers and of 1d. per hour for paviors. Rates after change: settmakers,
	Lanarkshire (Middle Ward)	1 Sept.	Manual workers (excluding masons)	4s. 9d. per ton; paviors, 1s. 8d. per hour. Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: paviors (other than leading man), 57s. 6d. per week; labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 52s. 6d.
Lother Dom	Birmingham and	1 Sept.	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	Comment of the Commen
Leather Bag and Trunk Manufacture	Walsall	reept.	Female workers employed on stitching case work in the leather bag and trunk trade Workpeople employed in the	New list of piece prices adopted, resulting in some cases in slight increases and in other cases slight decreases.
	AND		Male timeworkers 21 years and over with three years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations	Increasest in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see p. 347 of September GAZETTE):—Increaset of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) per hour (1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) to 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{3} \text{d.} \)).
Brush and Broom	Great Britain	1 Sept.	All other male timeworkers	Increaset of 4d. per hour for those 14½ and under 15, 15½ and under 16, 18 and under 19, and 21 and over, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: under 14½, 2¼d., increasing to
Manufacture			Male and female piece- workers Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners)	Increase† in the minimum piece rates of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 21½ per cent. below the list. Increase† of ½d. per hour for certain classes. Increase† of ½d. per hour for those 14½ and under 15, 15½ and under 16, and 18 and over, the rates for other timeworkers remaining unchanged; also increase of ½d. per hour in piecework basis time rate (7d to 7dd). Minimum timestate (7d to 7dd).
			Female learners (other than pan setting learners) Apprentices and female pan-	under 14½, 2½d., increasing to 6½d. at 21. Increase† of ½d. per hour during 1st six months for those commencing at 16 and under 21 years, and during third three months for those commencing at 21 and over, the rates for other periods remaining unchanged. Increases† proportionate to the above.
Retail Dranery. etc., Trade	London (City and Metropolitan Police District)	1st pay day after 13 Sept.	setting learners Packers and porters employed by certain large retail dra- pery, etc., shops	New schedule of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases varying from 1s. to 6s. per week for certain classes of workpeople. Minimum rates after change:—packers: males, 20s. at 16 years, increasing to 62s. at 24; females, 16s. at 16 years, increasing to 38s. at 23; porters: males, 20s. at 16 years, increasing to 56s. at 24; females, 16s. at 16 years, increasing to 35s. at 23;

Middlesex, and include: Zone 1: Brentford, Chiswick (pay higher rates). Edmonton (pay higher rates). Friern Barnet, Tottenham (pay higher rates). It certain areas). Zone 2: Hanwell, Twickenham, Wembley, Middlesex C.C. (certain areas). Zone 3: Middlesex C.C. (certain areas). Zone 3: Middlesex C.C. (certain areas). Scavengers are included under Grade A and dust collectors and labourers under Grade B in each Zone.

The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices. This increase is the result of the decision in September of the Councils concerned to suspend the decrease due in August under the sliding scale of the form of Industrial Council, and to refund the amounts which were deducted in August (see entry on p. 341 of the September GAZETTE).

The rates previously paid remain unchanged for those employed on broom heads up to 11½ in. stock and banisters up to 3½ in. blade, middles made of all Venetian tops (imported as tops): sweeps' brushes up to and including 3½ in. : banisters (whisk) up to 7½ in. blade made with common fibre and drafts, drafts only or china below 3 in.

The change took effect under an agreement made between the London Employers' Association, Ltd., and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN OCTOBER, 1924.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect October: Increases: Blastfurnace workers and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire; iron puddlers and limen in the Midlands; ship repairers at the Bristol Channel ports; warehouse workers at Manchester. Decreases:—Coal miners Yorkshire and the East Midlands; blastfurnace workers in Cleveland.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows the revised rates of wages as agreed upon by the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry, after the recent general increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour, for craftsmen (bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and painters) and labourers in Great Britain (outside London). For particulars of the towns included in the various grades, after the changes referred to on page 340 of the September GAZETTE, and page 375 of the current issue, see below. The rates of wages in the London district are 1s. 7\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. for painters, 1s. 8\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. for other craftsmen, and 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. for labourers.

Grade.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.	Grade.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.	Grade.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.
A A1 A2 A3	s. d. 1 8 1 7½ 1 7 1 6½	s. d. 1 31 1 23 1 21 1 2	B B1 B2 B3	s. d. 1 6 1 5 ¹ / ₂ 1 5 1 4 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 1 13 1 11 1 1 1 0½	C	s: d. 1 4½ 1 4 1 3½	s. d. 1 0½ 1 0½ 0 11¼

GRADING OF TOWNS.

The towns in which the above Grade rates have been reported to apply are shown below, divided into their main Area Groups. The principal exceptions are indicated in the notes appended to each Group. In towns marked* the rate for painters is 1d. less than that paid to other craftsmen, and in those marked† it is \frac{1}{2}d. less than the craftsmen's rate.

NORTH EAST COAST :-

Grade A.—Alnwick, Annfield Plain, Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Blackhill, Blyth, Chester-le-Street, Crosett, Crook, Darlington, Durham, Gateshead, Hartlepools, Hebburn, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Shildon, Stanley, Stockton-on-Tees, Sunderland, Thornaby, Wallsend, Whitburn, Whitley Bay, Willington and Wooler. Grade A2.—Berwick-on-Tweed.

YORKSHIRE :-

Grade A.—Barnsley, Batley, Beverley, Bingley, Birstall, Bradford, Brighouse, Castleford, Cleethorpes, Colne Valley, Crosshills, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Grimsby, Guiseley, Halifax, Harrogate, Hebden Bridge, Holmfirth, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Ilkley, Immingham, Keighley, Leeds, Mexborough, Mirfield, Morley, Normanton, Ossett, Pontefract, Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Scunthorpe, Selby, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, Wombwell, Yeadon, and York. Grade A1.—Bridlington and Scarborough. Grade A3.—Barnoldswick, Driffield, Filey, Goole, Skipton, Whitby and Worksop. Grade B3. Yeadon, and York. Grade A1.—Bridlington and Scar —Kirby Moorside, Malton, Northallerton and Pickering.

[Note.—Malton was up-graded on 1st July from B3 to A3 by the Yorkshire Joint Regional Wages Committee, but pending the result of an appeal against the regrading, B3 rates are being paid.]

NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES :-

Grade A.—Accrington, Addington, Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bacup, Barrow, Birkdale, Bispham, Blackburn, Blackpool, Blackrod, Bolton, Broughton (Flints.), Burnley, Bury, Carlisle, Chester, Chorley, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Cleveleys, Citheroe, Cone, Connah's Quay, Dalton-in-Furness, Darwen, Denton, Droylesden, Dukinfield, Eccles, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Frodsham, Glossop, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Hawarden, Helsby, Heywood, Higher Kinnerton, Horwich, Hyde, Kirkham, Leigh, Leyland, Littleborough, Longridge, Lymm, Lytham, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Nelson, Oldham, Ormskirk, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Pendlebury, Poulton, Preston, Prestwich, Queensferry, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall, Rishton, Rochdale, Runcorn, St. Annes-on-Sea, St. Helens, Saddleworth, Sale, Salford, Shaw, Shotton, Southport, Stalybridge, Stockport, Swinton, Thornton, Todmorden, Tyldesley, Walkden, Warrington, Westhoughton, Whalley, Whitefield, Widnes, Wigan and Wilmslow. Grade A1.—Lancaster, Macclesfield, Morecambe, and Wrexham. Grade A3.—Askam, Broughton-in-Furness, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Cleator Moor, Congleton, Coniston, Crewe, Distington, Egremont, Grange-over-Sands, Harrington, Hayfield, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Maryport, Middlewich, Nantwich, New Mills, Northwich, Sandbach, Tarporley, Ulverston, Whitehaven, Winsford and Workington. Grade B1.—Colwyn Bay, Conway, Holywell, Llandudno, Llandudno, Junction, Mostyn, Prestatyn, Rhos and Rhyl. Grade B2.—Ambleside, Bowness-on-Windermere, Cockermouth, Grasmere, Kendal, Keswick, Laugdale, Penrith and Windermere. Grade B3.—Bangor, Carnaryon, Holyhead and Llanfairfechan. -Bangor, Carnarvon, Holyhead and Llanfairfechan.

[Note.—In the Liverpool and Birkenhead districts the rates remain unaltered at 1s. 8½d. for carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, and painters, 1s. 9d. for other craftsmen, and 1s. 3½d. for labourers. The new rate for plumbers at Warrington is reported as 1s. 9d.]

MIDLAND COUNTIES :-

Grade A.—Alfreton, Belper, Bilston, Birmingham, Blackheath, Chesterfield, Coalville, Coventry, Derby, Heanor, Hinckley, Ilkeston, Kenilworth, Langley Mill, Leek, Leicester, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Mansfield, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Hanley and Newcastle-under-Lyme), Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oldbury, Ripley, Sutton Coldfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Swanwick, West Bromwich, Willenhall and Wolverhampton. Grade A2.—Brierley Hill, Burton-on-Trent, Coseley, Cradley Heath, Darlaston, Dudley, Gornal, Halesowen, Knowle, Melton Mowbray, Northampton, Old Hill, Rugy, Sedgeley, Solihull, Stafford, Stourbridge, Swadlincote, Walsall and Wednesbury. Grade A3.—Atherstone, Bewdley, Boston, Bromsgrove, Cannock, Droitwich, Gainsborough, Grantham, Hednesford, Kidderminster, Leamington, Lichfield, Louth, Malvern, Matlock, Newark, Oakengates, Peterborough, Redditch, Retford, Rugeley, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Skegness, Sleaford, Southwell, Stourport, Stratford-on-Avon, Tamworth, Warwick, Wellington and Worcester. Grade B.—Kettering, Market Harborough, and Wellingborough. Grade B1.—Oakham, Oundle, Raunds, Rushden, Thrapston, and Uttoxeter. Grade B2.—Bridgnorth, Church Stretton, Horncastle, Ludlow, Newport, Spalding and Wirksworth.

[Note.—The new rate for plumbers at Chesterfield is reported as 1s. 9d. and at Stafford as 1s. 8d., and for labourers at Ludlow, 1s. 01d.]

Grade A3.—St. Albans and Welwyn Garden City. Grade B.—Brentwood. Grade B1.—Baldock, Bedford, Biggleswade, Braintree, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Clacton, Colchester, Frinton, Halstead, Harpenden, Hatfield, Hertford, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Ingatestone, Ipswich, Letchworth, Luton, Norwich, Southend-on-Sea, Stevenage, Stotfold, and Walton-on-the-Naze. Grade B2.—Dovercourt, Felixstowe, Gorleston, Harwich, Lowestoft, Newmarket and Yarmouth. Grade B3.—Ampthill, Attleborough, Aylsham, Bishop's Stortford, Braughing, Cromer, Dunstable, Ely, Fakenham, King's Lynn, Leighton Buzzard, March, Much Hadham Puckeridge, Southwold, Standon, Stowmarket, Tring, and Woodbridge. Grade C1.—Aldeburgh, Halesworth, Leiston, Saxmundham, Wickham Market, and Wymondham. Grade C2.—Coltishall and Saffron Walden.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES :-

Grade A3.—Ashtead,† Cobham, Gravesend, Leatherhead,† Northfleet and Weybridge. Grade B.—Portsmouth. Grade B1.—Abingdon, Addlestone, Amersham, Ascot, Ashford (Middlesex), Bournemouth, Bracknell, Brighton, Byfleet, Chatham, Chalfonts, Chesham, Christchurch, Didoot, Dorking, Eastbourne, Eastleigh, Egham, Eton, Gerrard's Cross, Gillingham, Gosport, Guildford, Henley, Hove, Maidenhead, Maidstone, Marlow, Oxford, Poole, Reading, Redhill, Reigate, Rochester, Slough, Southampton, Staines, Sunninghill, Tilehurst, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Windsor, Woking, Wokingham, and Wycombe. Grade B2.—Bexhill, Bramley, Cranleigh, Fareham, Godalming, Haslemere, Littlehampton, New Forest (Brockenhurst, Lymington, Lyndhurst, Milford, New Milton and Ringwood), Oxted, Sevenoaks, Winchester, Witley and Worthing. Grade B3.—Arundel, Ashford (Kent), Aylesbury, Bagshot, Banbury, Basingstoke, Bieester, Bletchley, Bognor, Bosham, Broadstairs, Buckingham, Burgess Hill, Camberley, Canterbury, Chichester, Crawley, Deal, Boyer, East Grinstead, Faringdon, Faversham, Fenny Stratford, Folkestone, Hastings, Havant, Herne Bay, Horsham, Hythe, Lingfield, Margate, Midhurst, Milton, Regis, Newbury, Newport Pagnell, Pangbourne, Petworth, Ramsgate, Sandgate, Sittingbourne, Stony Stratford, Thame, Walmer, Wendover, Westgate, Whitstable, Witney, Wolverton and Woodstock. Grade C1.—Andover, Hayward's Heath, Isle of Wight and Tidworth. Grade C2.—Alton,* Hartley Wintney,* Hawkhurst, Petersfield, Rye and Staplehurst.

SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES :-

Grade A.—Bristol. Grade A1.—Devonport* and Plymouth.* Grade A2.—Newton Abbot, Paignton and Torquay. Grade B.—Bath, Cheltenham. Exeter,* Gloucester,* Hereford,* Swindon,* and Ross-on-Wye.* Grade B1.—Barnstaple, Princefown, Stroud,† Taunton and Weston-super-Mare. Grade B2.—Bridgwater, Burnham-on-Sea, Cirencester,* Coleford,* Exmouth, Ledbury,* Lydney,* Totnes,† Weymouth,* and Yeovil.* Grade B3.—Bovey Tracey, Box*, Bradford-on-Avon,* Brixham, Cheddar Valley,* Corsham,* Melksham,* Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Trowbridge,* Wellington,* and Westbury.* Grade C1.—Calne,* Chippenham,* Crediton,† Cullompton,* Dawlish, Dorchester,* Frome,* Glastonbury, Minehead,* Shepton Mallet, and Street.

[Note.—The new rate for labourers at Plymouth and Devonport is reported as 1s. 3d.]

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE:-

Grade A.—Aberdare, Ammanford, Barry, Bridgend, Burry Port, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Valleys, Garw Valley, Gorseinon, Llanelly, Maesteg, Merthyr, Neath, Newport, Ogmore Vale, Pontardawe, Pontypridd, Portheawl, Port Talbot, Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, Sirhowy Valley, Swansea and Swansea Valley. Grade A1.—Abergavenny. Grade A2.—Chepstow. Grade B.—Brecon, Builth, Carmarthen, Llandilo, Llandrindod Wells, and Milford Haven. Grade B2.—Monmouth. Grade C.—Pembroke and Pembroke Dock.

[Note.—The new rate for labourers at Milford Haven is reported as 1s. 12d.]

SCOTLAND :-

Grade A.—Airdrie, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Bridge of Weir, Burntisland, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Lanark, Larbert, Largs, Leith, Leslie, Markineh, Motherwell, Musselburgh, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Pencaitland, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Rothesay, Stirling, and Wishaw. Grade A2.—Arbroath, Brechin, Montrose, and Peebles. Grade B.—Dumfries, Galashiels, Hawick, Maxwelltown, and Selkirk.

[Note.—The rates quoted do not apply to plasterers and painters in Scotland, who are not affiliated to the National Wages and Conditions Council. The new rate for labourers at Perth and Irvine is reported as 1s. 3d., and at Arbroath, Brechin, and Montrose 1s. 1½d. In the case of plasterers a rate of 1s. 9d. per hour after the increase of ½d. in August (see p. 340 of the September GAZETTE) is payable at the following towns:—Airdrie, Alloa, Aiva, Ayr, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Motherwell. Paisley, Perth and Stirling.]

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1923 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and females, respectively, comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and females, therefore, are only approximate. For the purpose of the analysis by groups of Unions, the total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected, a separate group being made for Unions of general workers. A review of the figures

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1923, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP OMPARED WITH 1922.

A STREET OF STREET STREET AS A STREET	No. of Trade	TOTAL ST		Membershi	p at end of	10 % 10 % 10 % 10 % 10 % 10 % 10 % 10 %	4274222	Decrease	ge Increase	nbership
Group of Unions.	Unions at end of		1923.	- TOO		1922.		at end of	1923 compa nd of 1922.	red with
	1923.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture* Mining and Quarrying Pottery and Glass Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding*	4 114 16	78,447 914,711 19,968	1,337 3,666 13,872	79,784 918,377 33,840	843,298	1,502 4,690 17,514		$ \begin{vmatrix} -14.1 \\ + 8.5 \\ - 9.1 \end{vmatrix} $	- 11·0 - 21·8 - 20·8	- 14·1 + 8·3 - 14·3
Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering, Ironfounding, Shipbuilding and other Metal Working† Taxtile:	7 109	98,811 604,399	1,309 6,698	100,120 611,097	118,881 717,543	1,104 6,562	119,985 724,105	-16.9 -15.8	+ 18·6 + 2·1	- 16·6 - 15·6
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Linen and Jute Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. Other Textile Leather (other than Boot and Shoe) Glothing:	167 27 23 10 28 24 20	141,726 47,356 9,393 6,729 53,317 10,799 9,768	227,924 33,351 23,887 21,933 15,416 16,436 1,519	369,650 80,707 33,280 28,662 68,733 27,235 11,287	52,405 10,864 7,169 53,648	254,241 34,499 26,433 22,360 16,510 18,839 1,521	397,720 86,904 37,297 29,529 70,158 30,036 12,137	- 1·2 - 9·6 - 13·5 - 6·1 - 0·6 - 3·6 - 8·0	- 10·4 - 3·3 - 9·6 - 1·9 - 6·6 - 12·8 - 0·1	- 7·1 - 7·1 - 10·8 - 2·9 - 2·0 - 9·3 - 7·0
Boot and Shoe. Tailoring and Other Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking and Furnishing:	10 19 12	60,700 31,947 24,278	24,130 44,651 4,103	84,830° 76,598 28,381	60,081 35,006 25,398	24,175 45,745 4,176	84,256 80,751 29,574	+ 1.0 - 8.7 - 4.4	- 0·2 - 2·4 - 1·7	+ 0.7 - 5.1 - 4.0
Furnishing Coach Building Other Paper, Printing, etc.	9 3 20 25	26,960 30,153 28,618 130,842	3,258 — 376 48,792	30,218 30,153 28,994 179,634	27,552 30,645 29,410 131,291	3,323 	30,875 30,645 29,810 179,882	- 2·1 - 1·6 - 2·7 - 0·3	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.0 \\ -6.0 \\ +0.4 \end{array} $	- 2·1 - 1·6 - 2·7 - 0·1
Bullding, Decorating, Contracting, etc.: Bricklayers and Masons Carpenters and Joiners† Painters and Decorators Builders' Labourers* Other Transport:	3 1 6 8 30	65,032 140,967 56,747 46,910 46,231		65,032 140,967 56,747 46,910 46,240	69,247 150,738 61,539 56,777 48,208	= = 10	69,247 150,738 61,539 56,777 48,218	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 6.1 \\ - & 6.5 \\ - & 7.8 \\ - & 17.4 \\ - & 4.1 \end{array}$	- - - 10·0	- 6·1 - 6·5 - 7·8 - 17·4 - 4·1
Railway Service Seamen Other (Road Transport, Dock Labour, etc.) Commerce and Finance:	7 11 23	474,011 91,777 348,991	4,481 100 12,015	478,492 91,877 361,006	438,382 99,751 341,669	4,981 188 4,069	443,363 99,939 345,738	+ 8·1 - 8·0 + 2·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.0 \\ -46.8 \\ +195.3 \end{array} $	+ 7·9 - 8·1 + 4·4
Shop Assistants, Clerks, Warehouse Workers, etc.: Banking and Insurance Public Administration Services Taaching Entertainment and Sport Miscellaneous General Labour	18 18 251 17 8 66 21	105,871 73,533 289,464 61,140 26,650 39,183 394,347	40,054 5,871 65,952 135,566 7,599 7,844 42,985	145,925 79,404 355,416 196,706 34,249 47,027 437,332	111,103 75,579 294,537 62,828 28,481 41,438 439,507	44,193 6,081 68,605 144,162 7,343 8,046 48,460	155,296 81,660 363,142 206,990 35,824 49,484 487,967	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & - & 4.7 \\ & - & 2.7 \\ & - & 1.7 \\ & - & 2.7 \\ & - & 6.4 \\ & - & 5.4 \\ & - & 10.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & - & 9.4 \\ & - & 3.5 \\ & - & 3.9 \\ & - & 6.0 \\ & + & 3.5 \\ & - & 2.5 \\ & - & 11.3 \end{array} $	- 6·0 - 2·8 - 2·1 - 5·0 - 4·4 - 5·0 - 10·4
TOTALS†	1,135	4,589,776	815,134	5,404,910	4,741,569	868,323	5,609,892	- 3.2	- 6.1	- 3.7

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF 1913 AND OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1920 to 1923.

Group of Unions.			Males.		II. Carl		Fei	nales.			650	r	otal.		
droup of Omons.	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Agriculture* Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Ship-	20 921	207 1,150	147 967	91 843	79 915	_1	3 7	2 5	2 5	1 3	21 921	210 1,157	149 972	93 848	80 918
Metal, Engineering and Ship- building*†	545	1,125	990	836	703	1	18	10	8	8	546	1,143	1,000	844	711
Cotton Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing,	158	166	159	144	142	214	293	270	254	228	372	459	429	398	370
etc. Other Textile Othing Woodworking and Furnishing Paper, Printing, etc. Bulding, Decorating, Contracting,	56 49 82 60 78	83 81 110 115 148	71 70 97 99 137	54 82 95 87 131	53 74 93 85 131	9 36 25 1 6	30 172 126 6 72	23 130 83 4 57	16 102 70 4 49	15 96 69 4 49	65 85 107 61 84	113 253 236 121 220	94 200 180 103 194	70 184 165 91 180	68 170 162 89 180
Mananort .	236	557	461	387	356	-	_	_	_	-	236	557	461	387	356
Railways Other Other Commerce and Finance; Tablic Administration Services Raching Riscellaneous††	327 367 110 213 49 96 336	606 631 311 365 63 183 1,095	501 474 214 322 61 155 697	438 442 187 294 63 128 440	474 441 179 290 61 120 394	1 22 23 64 7 23	12 12 131 95 135 62 166	6 8 69 78 140 46 72	5 4 50 69 144 38 48	4 12 46 66 136 35 43	327 368 132 236 113 103 359	618 643 442 460 198 245 1,261	507 482 283 400 201 201 769	443 446 237 363 207 166 488	478 453 225 356 197 155 437
Totals†	3,703	6,996	5,622	4,742	4,590	433	1,340	1,003	868	815	4,136	8,336	6,625	5,610	5,405

The figures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour Unions, for which see "General Labour." See also note in italics at head of page. The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in the Irish Free State and other overseas branches, numbering approximately, the majority of whom were engineers or carpenters and joiners.

The figures are exclusive of the membership of Unions confined to Government, bank, law, railway or shipping clerks, which are included under other

The figures exclude Teachers', Tramway Workers', and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching," "Transport" and "General Labour."

In compiling these figures, certain Associations, the majority of whose members are also members of the National Union of Teachers, have been omitted. of the Associations included have also members in the National Union of Teachers, and there is, therefore, some duplication of membership in the totals. The extent of such duplication is not ascertainable precisely, but from such information as is available it would appear that the net membership would be less than that shown by between 5,000 and 15,000, the great majority of whom would be females.

The extent of such duplication is not ascertainable precisely, but from such information as is available it would appear that the net membership would be less than that shown by between 5,000 and 15,000, the great majority of whom would be females.

Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Leather, Food, Entertainment and Miscellaneous groups shown in the preceding Table.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

380

RETURNS have been received from 139 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the third quarter of this year. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Local Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1923:—

NYIW ASSE WATER	Estima	ated Cost ved in 139	of Buildir towns fr been re	rom whic	nich plans h returns	were have
District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Prem- ises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- lings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions.	TOTAL.
	(a) THI	RD QUAR	TER OF 1	924.		
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (633,000)	254,300	17,900	11,400	29,500	118,200	431,300
Yorkshire (2,203,000)	830,200	52,100	190,800	139,200	251,700	1464000
Lancashire and Cheshire (3035000)	1,272,100	193,100	320,300	129,800	257,700	2173000
North and West- Midland Counties (2,883,000) South-Midland and	1,362,900	450,200	136,100	112,900	326,600	2388700
Eastern Counties (641,000)	417,100	56,600	63,400	21,600	73,200	631,900
Outer London* (1,874,000)	2,020,300	265,500	181,000	46,400	221,600	2734800
South-Eastern Counties(1025000)	607,400	13,000	105,000	65,100	144,200	934,700
South-Western Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon-	292,600	8,600	7,600	26,100	46,900	381,800
mouthshire (834,000)	535,500	10,600	50,000	36,100	86,600	718,800
SCOTLAND (2147000)	641,100	34,000	42,400	85,200	324,400	1127100
Total (15,708,000)	8,233,500	1,101,600	1108000	691,900	1851100	12986100
	(b) THIR	D QUART	ER OF 19	23.		
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (633,000)	191,200	6,300	15,600	35,000	62,100	310,200
Yorkshire (2,203,000)	1,044,300	43,200	88,400	126,300	322,500	1624700
Lancashire and Cheshire (3035000) North and West-	1,034,900	247,100	362,800	62,500	324,400	2031700
Midland Counties (2,883,000) South-Midland and	1,038,500	372,600	46,900	91,800	366,200	1916000
Eastern Counties (641,000)	514,000	21,900	65,500	34,000	72,400	707,800
Outer London* (1,874,000)	1,333,800	37,400	137,300	46,700	213,200	1768400
South-Eastern Counties(1025000)	789,100	44,000	77,700	74,600	230,100	1215500
South-Western Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon-	185,700	5,200	37,700	_	37,100	265,700
mouthshire (834,000)	304,300	5,400	24,100	55,400	41,700	430,900
SCOTLAND (2147000)	356,200	49,600	215,300	97,200	327,600	1045900
Total (15,708,000)	6,792,000	832700	1071300	623,500	1997300	11316800

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Assisted Passages Granted	Pass	Assisted sages nted.	Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
Assisted Passage Schemes.	in Sept., 1922 1924. and		Jan Sept., 1924.	in Sept., 1924.	1922 and 1923.	Jan Sept., 1924.
To Australia, New Zealand	1,985 985	32,921† 7,568†		1,965 763	31,067 6,839	18,570 5,201
Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario Minor Schemes	473 — 135	3,557 1,343 1,662	7,531† 24 1,231†	454 90	3,519 1,312 1,624	7,525 44 1,039
Total	3,578	47,051†	32,976†	3,272	44,361	32,379

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during September, 1924, was 66. Four deathst were reported during the month, three due to lead poisoning and one due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, eight cases of lead poisoning (including two deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during September, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning	3. (2	b) Cases of Other Forms
Among Operatives engage	d -	Poisoning.
	TA	Iercury Poisoning
in—		hosphorus Poisoning
Smelting of Metals		rsenic Poisoning
Plumbing and Soldering .	T	oxic Jaundice—
	3	Arseniuretted Hydrogen
Printing	1	Gas
	1 F	Gas Benzine, etc., derivatives
Tinning of Metals	T E	pitheliomatous Ulcera-
Other Contact with		tion—
Molten Lead	1	Paraffin
White and Red Lead		Pitch
Works	2	1ar
Pottery‡	7	011
	C	Chrome Ulceration—
Vitreous Enamelling		Manufacture of
Electric Accumulator		Bichromates
Works	7	Dyeing and Finishing
T		Chrome Tanning
T 12 11 TYY 1	200	Other Industries
		OTAL, OTHER FORMS OF
Coach and Car Painting	4	POISONING
Shipbuilding	!	were then Boot and Stoot
Paint used in Other	1 (c) Cases of Anthrax.
Industries	1	Wool
	2000 July 1	Handling of Horsehair
Other Industries	5	Handling and Sorting
		of Hides and Skins
TOTAL OF ABOVE	14	(Tanners, Fellmon-
510 651 TES		(Tanners, Fellmongers, etc.) Other Industries
	100	Other Industries
HOUSE PAINTING AND		
PLUMBING	8 1 T	OTAL, ANTHRAX

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.§

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during September, 1924, was 189, as compared with 192 in the previous month and with 162 a year ago:—

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued):
Guards 2	Boiler Making and Con-
Engine Drivers	structional Engineering
Firemen	Locomotives, Railway and
Guards (Passenger)	Tramway Carriages,
Permanent Way Men 8	Motors, Aircraft
Porters	Other Metal Trades
Porters Shunters	Shipbuilding
Mechanics 2	Wood
Labourers 1	Gas
Miscellaneous 3	Electric Generating Sta-
Contractors' Servants 1	tions
	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 17	Chemicals, etc
BOOK TO THE REAL PROPERTY	Food and Drink
MINES.	Paper, Printing, etc
Underground 73	Tanning, Currying, etc
Surface 9	Rubber Trades
	Other Non-Textile Indus-
TOTAL, MINES 82	tries
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
QUARRIES over 20 feet	PLACES UNDER SS. 10+100)
deep 5	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
-	Docks, Wharves, etc
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Buildings
Cotton	Warehouses and Railway
Wool. Worsted & Shoddy 1	Sidings
Wool, Worsted & Shoddy 1 Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and	
Cextile Bleaching and	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
Dyeing	WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES
Metal Extracting and Re-	UNDER SS. 104-106
fining 5	
fining 5 Metal Conversion, includ-	Construction or Repair of
ing Rolling Mills and	Tramways
Tuhe Making 12	Use or Working of Tram-
ing Rolling Mills and Tube Making 12 Metal Founding 1 Engineering and Machine	wavs
Engineering and Machine	ways Total (excluding Sea-
Making 3	men) 18
	a Yaho

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

† Cases include all attacks reported during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months.

Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) is previous returns or not.

† The persons affected in the Pottery industry were males.

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

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The number of persons; relieved on one day* in September, 1924, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 691,729, or 5'4 per cent. less than in the previous month and 22'5 per cent. less than in September, 1923. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 389, 411 and 504\sqrt{sper 10,000} of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in September, 1924, was 572,122, or 364 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 119,607, or 577 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in September numbered 119,590, or 0'1 per cent, more than in the previous month, but 1'7 per cent, less than in September, 1923. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 572,139, or 6-5 per cent, less than in the previous month, and 25'8 per cent, less than a year ago.

Twenty-eight districts showed decreases and three districts showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in September, 1924, as compared with the previous month. Districts showing the most marked decreases were Paisley and Greenock (151 per 10,000), Glasgow (104 per 10,000), East London (81 per 10,000) and Coatbridge and Airdrie (67 per 10,000); the only onsiderable increase was in Barnsley (176 per 10,000). Compared with September, 1923, all except one district showed decreases, the most noteworthy being Paisley and Greenock (581 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees (538 per 10,000), Sheffield (334 per 10,000), Newcastle (332 per 10,000), Glasgow (286 per 10,000) and Birmingham (253 per 10,000); while the only increase was in Barnsley (170 per 10,000).

				Application of the party		The second secon
	or Po	or Law R	sons‡ in elief on or aber, 1924	ne day*	Decreasin ra	se(+)or ase(-) te per
Selected Urban Areas.†	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	Popula	000 of ation as pared ch a
		1000		Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year. ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			The same			
Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	8,708 9,990 2,281 9,801	6,072 17,393 2,604 43,480	14,780 27,383 4,885 53,281 81,608	179 268 364 826	- 4 - 14 + 2 - 81	- 40 - 68 - 51 -136
TOTAL, Metropolis	18,945	62,663	181,937	398	$\frac{-31}{-29}$	- 93 - 83
West Ham	4,406	66,704	71,110	936	- 27	- 17
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,503	23,333	25,836	518	- 20	-332
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	1,136 3,993 1,719 8,334 9,300 1,740	10,327 7,374 9,184 23,585 44,064 3,429	11,463 11,367 10,903 31,919 53,364 5,169	419 143 243 307 434 139	- 27 - 13 - 2 - 21 - 14 - 16	-538 - 4 - 70 - 95 -138 - 32
Halifax and Hudders- field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leleester District	1,195 2,331 857 2,481 1,655 2,038 2,020 1,146	2,746 7,933 13,131 26,101 9,926 5,072 8,537 2,639	3,941 10,264 13,988 28,582 11,581 7,110 10,557 3,785	103 209 429 554 362 171 225 158	- 7 - 1 +176 - 9 - 9 - 3 - 5 - 4	- 20 - 37 +170 -334 -150 - 14 - 39 - 13
Wolverhampton Dis- triet Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,167 6,767 2,322 2,325	16,102 24,212 12,273 12,078	19,269 30,979 14,595 14,403	263 327 353 303	- 28 - 28 + 1 - 14	-142 -253 - 43 - 8
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	57,029	262,046	319,075	307	- 8	-116
land and Wales	111,160	460,962	572,122	364	- 15	-102
SCOTLAND. Paisley and Greenock District	4,721	74,518	79,239	814	-104	-286§
Minburgh Dunder and Dunferm-	716 1,446	10,633 15,183	11,349 16,629	588 391	-151 - 37	-581 - 56
Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	695 491 361	2,689 2,813 5,341	3,384 3,304 5,702	154 207 559	- 3 - 17 - 67	- 22 -160 - 91
Scottish Districts	8,430	111,177	119,607	577	- 75	-219§
lotal for above 31 Districts in Sept., 1924	119,590	572,139	691,729	389	- 22	-115§

* The figures for England and Wales relate to 27th September, and those for initial to 15th September.

† These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales more than me 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 lettleen and Edinburgh districts.

‡ Exclusive of casuals, of lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and langed Houses, and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

‡ The figures previously published have been revised.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

ent to taken to	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July, 1921.	July,	July,	July,		figures			
\$40.60 Alam Araba da	1921,	1922.	1923.	1924.	Rise.	Date.			
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia§	Per cent. 120 9,700† 1,246	Per cent. 80 328,600 1,330	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 72	1924. October Sept. August			
Denmark Finland France (Paris)§ (other towns)§ Holland (The Hague) (Amsterdam) Italy (Milan) Norway Sweden§ Switzerland United States	136 1,178 206 250 113 80 406 195 132 110 45	1,005 197	88 868 221	100 916 260	100 988 266 293 62 40 414 161 65 66 41	July August August May July June Sept. Sept. Sept. August			
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa]	61 48 74 64 39	48 38 60 85† 44 16	64 37 48	34 51 85 49 17	49 39 56 85 45 17	June Sept. Sept. July Sept. August			

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

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†								
Country.	which Computa- tion is based.*	Tooler	T1	T-I-	-	Latest figures available.				
description of	based.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	July, 1924.	Rise.	Date.			
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent.	Per cent. 84	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1924. Oct.			
COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Belgium Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Germany Greece (Athens) Hungary Italy (Milan) Luxemburg Norway Poland (W'rsaw) Spain (Madrid) ", (Barcelona) Sweden Switzerland United States Brittsh	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,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,D,C,D,E A,D,C,D,E A,D,C,D,E A,D,D,E	9,872 279 137 93 1,039 195‡ 3,661 394 284 202§ 478 136 80	266 99 72 1,018 189‡ 516 15,579 388 259 155§ 79 73 90 59	329 104 52 990 231‡ 933 225,167 387 340	393 114 48 1,032 16¶ 1,225		Sept. July July August 2nd Qr. August July August Sept. Sept. June			
Dominions, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B A,B,D A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,D, A,B,D,E	46‡ 52 77 	43‡ 46 65 85§ 44 35	56‡ 46 53 80 45 30		49 46 60 83 51 32	2nd Qr. Sept. Sept. July Feb. August			

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

^{*} Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. \dagger Revised figures;

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the United Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 359-360 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7.)]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in September.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges on 27th September was 9,510 (6,264 men and 3,246 women). At the end of August the corresponding total was 8,919, and in September, 1923, 9,079. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 12,255 (6,874 for men and 5,381 for women), as compared with 10,594 at the end of August and 11,164 in September, 1923. During the last week of September the Exchanges succeeded in placing 35,076 persons in situations, including 9,896 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 3,495 immigrants.

The latest returns show that five departmental and twenty The latest returns show that five departmental and twenty municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 2nd October, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit through their agency being 447 (411 men and 36 women). The corresponding total for the preceding month was 479, and that for September, 1923, 1,575. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully represent the number of persons out of employment, since some localities are without unemployment funds, and where they do exist their record of unemployed persons is not complete.

Unemployment in August.—The latest figures available relate to August, but are provisional only. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,413 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 611,558, show that 19,985 of these were either totally or partially unemployed at the end of the month. The total days lost through unemployment in August numbered 224,492, or 1.55 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was also 1.53, and in August, 1923, 0.95.

During August 13,001 applications for employment were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 13,711 in the preceding month. Vacancies notified by employers in August numbered 9,677, as against 11,717 in July. There were thus on an average 134 applicants for each 100 situations registered as vacant, as compared with 117 in July.

HOLLAND.

Unemployment in August.—The issue of Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (the journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office) for 30th September publishes figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 254,382 members of unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th August, 16,968 (6.7 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week and 5,219 (2.0 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 26th July) the percentages were respectively 6.3 and 1.7, and in the week ended 1st September, 1923, 9.9 and 3.0.

ITALY.

Unemployment in June.—According to a report received from H.M. Commercial Secretary at Rome, 130,793 workpeople were reported to be totally unemployed on 30th June, as compared with 155,935 at the end of May last and 216,287 on 30th June, 1923. In addition, 16,877 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 22,619 on 31st May and 39,288 on 30th June, 1923. On 30th June last the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, was 26,938, as compared with 29,957 on 31st May and 61,547 on 30th June, 1923.

SWITZERLAND.‡

Unemployment in August.—According to figures compiled by the Swiss Federal Labour Office, the number of applicants for work on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges at the end of August was 8,737, as compared with 8,235 at the end of the preceding month and 22,554 at the end of August, 1923.§ The 8,737 applicants for work included 1,186 normally employed in commercial undertakings, shops, etc., 969 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 901 in the textile trades and 824 in the building trades. The number of situations remaining unfilled at the same date was 3,608, as

against 4,461 at the end of the preceding month and 2,420 on 31st August, 1923. On the last day of August, 1924, there were thus 417 applications for each 100 vacancies for men and 94 for each 100 for women. On 31st July the ratios were 324 and 67 respectively, and on 31st August, 1923, 2,203 and 18 respectively.

GERMANY *

GERMANY.*

Employment in August.—The month of August brought a slight check in the adverse movement of the labour market observed in recent months; and, although this was mainly due to the increased chances of employment which agriculture offers at this season of the year, signs of a gradual revival were also apparent in other branches of production. These signs have increased in number since the beginning of September.

The decline in the paying membership of Health Insurance Societies† practically ceased in August. On the 1st of that month the total paying membership of the 5,400 societies reporting was 11,964,960, and on 1st September 11,948,291—a decrease of 0·1 per cent. only, as against a decrease of 1·7 per per cent. between 1st July and 1st August.

The returns from trade unions show that on the whole unemployment had ceased to increase amongst the workers covered by these statistics. Out of 3,380,615 members of 38 unions reporting, 419,440, or 12·4 per cent., were totally unemployed on 30th August, as compared with 12·5 per cent. at the end of July.

UNIONS. S. D. Social-Democratic	Member- ship reported	Percenta at er	ployed ath.	
H. D. = Hirsch-Duncker (non- Social-Democratic) C. = Christian	on at end of August, 1924.	August, 1924.	July, 1924.	August 1923.
All Unions making Returns	3,380,615	12.4	12.5	6.3
Building (S. D.)	305,000	11.4	10.6	1_
Painters (S. D.)	37,000	3.1	2.4	10.5
Metal (S. D.)	687,000	20.5	20.2	7.1
" (Н. D.)	99,000	10.1	9.0	0.4
Textile (S. D.)	337,000	7.2	6.8	4.5
,, (C.)	89,000	6.7	8.1	8.9
Clothing (S. D.)	68,000	13.0	12.8	12.2
Boot and shoe (S. D.)	73,000	12.2	16.9	6.3
Leather (S. D.)	31,000	6.0	6.0	3.2
Saddlery, bagmaking, &c.	04 000	1	710	-0-
(S. D.)	31,000	15.1	14.3	12.7
Transport (S. D.)	264,000	8.8	8.7	3.7
Printing (S. D.)	66,000	3.9	3.9	12.9
Bookbinding (S. D.)	50,000	12.5	9.6	8.0
Woodworking (S. D.)	287,000	15.2	15.4	5.7
Baking and confectionery	FO 000	11.4	12.9	13.5
(S. D.)	50,000 62,000	3.4	2.6	1.4
Food preparation (S. D.)	55,000	20.2	18.3	20.6
Tobacco (S. D.) (trades not	55,000	20.2	100	20.0
Factory workers (trades not	288,000	11.6	12.7	5.4
specified) (S. D.)	200,000	11.0	141	0 1
Engine drivers and firemen	46,000	15.9	15.6	2.1
(S. D.)	54,000	21.1	25.7	4.1
Factory and transport (C.)	54,000	211	201	
Municipal and State workers (S. D.)	159,000	2.0	1.7	2.4

The figures in the Table relate solely to persons wholly unemployed. In addition, statistics are available showing the proportion of short-time workers. Of the 2,920,000 members of 32 trade unions making returns upon this point, 803,769, or 27.5 per cent., were only partially employed at the end of August, as against 28.2 per cent. at the end of July.

The number of totally unemployed in receipt of the statutory out-of-work benefit throughout Germany increased from 566,957 on 15th August to 588,017 on 1st September, but fell to 576,590 on 15th September. (Figures given in earlier issues of this Gazette were for the unoccupied area of Germany only.)

During August the applications for work at the Employment Exchanges rose in number by 3.6 per cent., as compared with those recorded in the preceding month, and offers of situations by employers increased by 1.0 per cent. For every 100 vacancies for men there were on an average 435 applications, and for every 100 for women 220 applications; in July the corresponding figures were 425 and 207.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in August.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th September, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 74,366 at the end of August, as compared with 66,420 at the end of the preceding month and 83,891 at the end of August, 1923. In Vienna alone there were 46,420 persons in receipt of benefit by the middle of September and 46,067 at the end of August, as compared with 56.603 at the end of August, 1923. pared with 56,603 at the end of August, 1923.

Unemployment in August.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 262,343 workpeople covered by the returns 5.4 per cent. were unemployed on 29th August last, as compared with 5.3 per cent. on 25th July and with 7.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1923.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 1st October, 1924. Berlin.
† "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to pay the surance premiums. During unemployment they are relieved of the bligation, consequently the paying members are assumed to be in employment.
‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 22nd September, 1924. Copenhagen.

NORWAY.

October, 1924.

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

Unions.	3	Membershi	р.	Percentage Unemployed.			
OHOUS.	July 31, 1924.	June 30, 1924.	July 31, 1923.	July 31, 1924.	June 30, 1924.	July 31, 1923.	
Bricklayers and masons (Ohristiania)	830 791 364 6,769 997 2,540 1,000 452 591	855 792 364 6,579 977 2,542 1,000 452 591	888 752 518 6,790 854 2,472 862 479 558	9·6 3·7 8·2 2·7 2·4 2·0 3·5 0·9 3·7	9·9 5·4 8·2 4·2 2·9 2·2 4·6 3·5 3·7	3:2 1:9 - 8:6 18:6 1:6 5:9 7:3 2:3	
Total	14,334	14,152	14,173	3.5	4.3	6.5	

SWEDEN.*

Unemployment in July.—Trade unions with an aggregate memership of 186,298 reported 11,682, or 6·3 per cent., as out of ork on the last day of July, as against 7·3 per cent. at the dot June and 9·1 per cent. at the end of July, 1923. The llowing Table gives particulars for the principal unions cluded in the returns:—

Unions.	Membership reporting on 31st July, 1924.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		31st July, 1924.	30th June, 1924.	31st July, 1923.
All Unions making Returns	186,298	6.3	7:3	9.1
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Carpenters and joiners. Iron and steel Foundry workers Engineering Textile (Clothing. Boot, shoe and leather. Food preparation Sawmilling Woodworking trades Paper and pulp. Municipal workers Commercial employees (feneral and factory workers (trades not specified)	5,968 14,161 3,539 37,534 9,363 5,069 7,433 6,116 14,875 4,896 15,415 10,130 6,822 17,611	5·0 7·9 8·7 7·7 2·3 4·4 8·9 4·6 11·3 5·5 1·8 0·9 2·3 12·6	8·8 7·5 11·6 8·3 3·4 5·3 5·6 5·8 13·0 6·5 2·6 1·0 7·0 14·3	7:1 12:7 13:2 1:0 10:4 5:7 7:3 8:9 12:2 2:5 3:7 6:8 22:0

Sociala Meddelanden, No. 9, 1924. Stockholm.

UNITED STATES.*

Employment in August.—Preliminary figures relating to the volume of employment in August, based on returns from 8,555 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, covering 2,428,229 workpeople, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments in July reported 2,422,592 persons employed, and the August figures consequently indicate a net increase of 0.2 per cent.—the first increase recorded since March last. The aggregate wages paid show for the same period an increase of 3.7 per cent., and the average weekly earnings an increase of 3.5 per cent. Twenty-six of the 52 industries record increases in the number of workpeople employed in August, the largest being in the pottery industry (25 per cent.).

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1923, returns from 6,000 establishments in the 52 industries show a decrease of 15 per cent. in the number of persons employed, a decrease of 17 per cent. in aggregate wages and a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in average weekly

Reports from the Interstate Commerce Commission show a decrease, on 15th June, 1924, of 1.2 per cent. in the total number of persons employed on Class I. railways (excluding executives and officials), as compared with the total for 15th May, 1924, and a decrease of 7.5 per cent. as compared with the total for 15th June, 1923.

CANADA.

Employment in September.†—For 1st September, 1924, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa from 5,942 firms, with an aggregate of 767,204 upon their payrolls. On 1st August the same firms reported 781,578 employed. The total for 1st September thus shows a decrease of 14,374 persons. The decline is to some extent due to the demands for harvest workers. If the index number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 1st September, 1924, is 93·1, as compared with 94·7 at the beginning of the preceding month and 100·0 for 1st September, 1923.

Trade Union Unemployment in August.‡—On 31st August 6.5 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 5.4 at the end of July and 2.2 per cent. on 31st August, 1923.

• Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.
† The September Employment Situation, 1924. Ottawa.
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour.

OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Cases after No. 2000 are not published in volume form, but ammaries of the decisions are printed in pamphlets issued to approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be applied post free, as and when issued, for an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., payable in advance. All applications should be nade 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. 8338.—Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute—Contravention of the Terms of a National Agreement to which Employers and Employees were Contracting Parties.

There was a stoppage of work on 18th June, 1924, at the South berty Colliery, Bristol, when the employees ceased work on a ground that the employers refused to pay wages determined accordance with the National Wages Agreement of 1924, tween the Mining Association of Great Britain and the ners' Federation of Great Britain.

The Court of Referees recommended that the claims of the orkmen to unemployment benefit should be allowed, but the disurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendations and referred the matter to the Umpire.

Decision: "On the facts before me my decision is that the distribution of the court's recommendations and referred the matter to the Umpire.

This was a claim to unemployment benefit made by men of were employed at the South Liberty Colliery, Bristol, til June 18th, when they lost employment by reason of a ppage of work due to a trade dispute as to wages. They im to be entitled to benefit as from August 1st under Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, on a ground that the stoppage of work is due to the employers

'acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of a National Agreement to which the employers and employees

of a National Agreement to which the employers and employees are contracting parties."

"The Agreement in question is the National Wages Agreement of 1924, which purports to apply a certain method of determining wages in the coal trade for the whole country and expressly includes the Bristol district.

"The employers refuse to pay wages determined in accordance with this agreement, and it is not disputed that if they are bound by it they are acting in such a manner as to contravene its terms, but they say that they are not contracting parties to that Agreement.

bound by it they are acting in such a manner as to contravene its terms, but they say that they are not contracting parties to that Agreement.

"The National Agreement was made between the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Miners' Federation. The employers are members of the Bristol Colliery Owners' Association, which Association is a constituent member of the Mining Association of Great Britain, and the Agreement purports to be made by the Association on behalf of all its constituent Associations. Not only is the Bristol district not expressly excluded, but, as I have pointed out, the Agreement is in express terms made applicable thereto.

"The Bristol Colliery Owners' Association contend, however, that the Mining Association had only a limited authority from them to bind them by a National Wages Agreement, and that the National Agreement of 1924 was in excess of that authority.

"I have no doubt that the making of National Wages Agreements is among the objects of the Mining Association, although it is expressly provided that no local questions relating to wages can be taken out of the hands of a local Association except at their request. And by the rules of the Association all questions are decided by vote, and I think it must be inferred that the members are bound by such vote.

"The Bristol Colliery Owners were in fact members of the Association at the time when the terms of the agreement were settled, and although they gave notice of resignation had not in fact at that date become effective, as 12 months' notice is required by the rules of the Association. Accordingly, although the Bristol Colliery Owners' Association protested that they would not be bound by any National Wages Agreement which increased the wages payable in the district, I think, by reason of their being members of the Mining Association, they were

^{*} Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 3rd October, 1924. Paris.
† Revue du Travail, 30th September, 1924. Brussels.
† Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th September, 1924. Berne.
§ Owing to a change in the method of compiling these statistics the figures for July and August, 1924, are not strictly comparable with those for August, 1923.

parties to the National Agreement, as also were the employers of the applicants by reason of their being members of the Bristol Colliery Owners' Association.

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"In my view, therefore, the stoppage of work was due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene a National Agreement to which the employers and employees were contracting parties and benefit is payable."

Case No. 8343.—Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute—Alleged Contravention of Agreement Existing Between a Group of Employers to which the Employers and Employees were Contracting Parties.

Parties.

A number of men who had been employed on maintenance and certain other incidental and ancillary work by three steel producing firms at Rotherham lost employment on the 16th August, 1924, in circumstances which were held to constitute a trade dispute. Their claims for benefit were accordingly disallowed under Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act, but they submitted that their case was governed by Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924.

The essential facts of the case are summarised in the Umpire's

The essential facts of the case are summarised in the Umpire's

decision which is appended:—

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

"The applicants, who had been employed on maintenance work at certain steel works, lost employment on the 16th of August by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the works at which they were employed, but they claim that they are, nevertheless, entitled to receive unemployment benefit during the stoppage of work by virtue of Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, on the ground that (as they contend) the stoppage was due on the ground that (as they contend) the scoppage was due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of an agreement existing between a group of employers where the stoppage took place to which the em-ployers and employees were contracting parties.

"The position is complicated by the fact that there are a number of different trade unions involved whose negotiations

with the employers have not always taken place simultaneously although to some extent the members of one union may hav been doing the same kind of work as was done by some of the members of another union. It is further complicated by the fact that there are three employing firms, and one of them has not at all times acted with the other two, and has been for a part of the time a member of the Engineering Employers Federation, of which the other two firms were not members.

"The cases of the various applicants are not the same, therefore, in all respects, but I have come to the conclusion that they are substantially the same as regards the main issue, and that it is only necessary to give one decision.

"Before considering the terms of the agreement which it is contended was contravened it will be convenient to consider

contended was contravened it will be convenient to consider to what the stoppage of work was due.

"A letter of the 5th of August, written by the Secretary of the Sheffield and District Joint Trades' Committee to the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, shows that the immediate cause of the stoppage was the dissatisfaction of the employees with the sliding scale on which wages had been paid for some time past, and that they had decided not to continue to work on the principle of a sliding scale and demanded the restoration of the district rates and conditions. and demanded the restoration of the district rates and conditions and demanded the restoration of the district rates and conditions recognised in the engineering trade. The writer of the letter, however, in his evidence before me, stated that the real cause of the stoppage of work was the refusal of the employers to comply (a) as regards skilled men with the district conditions as to overtime and holidays, and (b) as regards the semi-skilled men with the district rate.

men with the district rate.
"These statements of the cause of the stoppage are not incon sistent. I have no doubt that the workers were anxious to get back to the terms and conditions of employment recognised in the engineering trade because those terms and conditions were more favourable as regards wages and payment for overtime and holidays than those on which they had been working for some time next.

and holidays than those on which they had been working for some time past.

"It appeared that for many years before 1920 the engineering rates and conditions had been generally recognised in the establishments in question for men engaged on maintenance work; but by an agreement of 17th September, 1920, a sliding scale arrangement had been arranged between two of the employing firms and their employees who were members of trade unions consisting mainly of skilled craftsmen, but which included some semi-skilled men. By a supplementary agreement of 21st September, 1920, the employers undertook that at no time would any man covered by the agreement of 17th September be paid less than the district (i.e., engineering trade) rate for his class of work. class of work.

The agreement provided also that consideration was to be given to all the lower paid men employed on maintenance work, and in October, 1920, an agreement was made with the National Union of General Workers, which extended the sliding scale advances to labourers engaged on maintenance work, whether members of this union or not, whose pre-war base rate was below 27s. per week, and all other terms of the agreement of September, 1920, with the skilled and semi-skilled men were

to apply to the labourers concerned.
"Under these agreements there was an advantage to all the men concerned so long as the price of steel did not fall heavily. The price fell, however, and the employers in the steel industry negotiated a national agreement, dated 18th July, 1921, known

as the 'grey booklet,' which applied a sliding scale without any lower limit determined by the engineering trade agreements to many classes of unskilled and semi-skilled workers engaged on maintenance work. This agreement was negotiated so as the workmen were concerned, with the National Amal mated Union of Labour, and the National Union of Gene Workers, and was afterwards accepted by the Workers' Uni on behalf of its members. The employers considered, however that the same principle must apply to all unskilled and sem skilled men, whether members of these trade unions or of other

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trade unions.

"There was resistance, especially on the part of the craft unions whose local members had been parties to the agreement of September 17th, 1920, not because this affected the skilled craftsmen, but on account of those of the helpers who belonged to these unions. They contend that three months' formal notice to terminate the agreement of September, 1920, was not given, as required by that agreement, but that the new rates of wages were thrust upon their members. The employers say that they invited the Amalgamated Engineering Union to discuss the matter with them in the summer of 1921, and that the union representative refused to do so. They also state that when a dispute was coming to a head in January, 1923, they plainly told all the trade unions concerned that the 'grey booklet' terms must be applied generally. A stoppage of work lasting eleven weeks followed, and after that I am satisfied that the 'grey booklet' terms were in fact accepted, however unwillingly, as the terms of employment for the unskilled and unwillingly, as the terms of employment for the unskilled ar semi-skilled men engaged in maintenance work at all thr works. This continued to be the case until the stoppage work occurred in August this year, after the expiration of six months' notice to terminate the 'grey booklet' agreemen "The Court of Referees recommended that benefit should it

allowed to the members of those unions which were parties the agreement of September, 1920, and also to members of the agreement of September, 1920, and also to the Enginemen's and Firemen's Union, but that benefit should be disallowed in the case of members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers who were parties to the 'grey booklet' agreement of July, 1921.

"The above is a bare résumé of the main facts of the case as

presented to me.

presented to me.

"At the Court of Referees it appears to have been argued by the employers that there was not, properly speaking, an 'agreement' since it was not officially negotiated and signed by the trade unions, but was made with a body of shop stewards as representatives of the workers at these two works.

"Section 4 of the Act of 1924, however, does not require that the agreement should be made by a representative body on behalf of the employees. It is sufficient if it is an agreement made 'between a group of employers' to which the employers 'and employees' are contracting parties. I have no doubt that there was here an agreement to which the employers and employees were contracting parties, and my only doubt is whether it was an agreement 'between a group of employers.' It is arguable that two firms, not acting as a federation, but coming together 'ad hoc' in this manner, do not constitute 'a group'; but I do not feel it necessary to decide that point

group'; but I do not feel it necessary to decide that poi because the claim, in my judgment, fails on other grounds.

"Assuming that the agreement of 17th and 21st Septembe 1920, was an agreement between a group of employers to which the employers and employees were contracting parties, the questions for decision are whether that agreement was at the time of the allocal contraventions are existing agreement, and if of the alleged contraventions an existing agreement, and if s whether it was contravened by the employers, and whether th stoppage of work was due to such contravention.

whether it was contravened by the employers, and whether the stoppage of work was due to such contravention.

"As regards the skilled men, I think the Agreement of September, 1920, was up to the date of the stoppage of work an existing agreement. It is suggested that it was contravened by the employers refusing to observe the conditions as to payment for overtime and holidays recognised in the engineering trade. But I can find nothing in the Agreement which requires the employers to comply with these conditions, nor is this grievance even hinted at in the letter of 5th August, 1924.

"As regards the unskilled and semi-skilled men, I think it is clear that the agreement of 1920 was definitely superseded by the later agreement known as the 'grey booklet,' and I can see no ground for thinking that it was revived on the expiration by notice of the 'grey booklet.'

"It was not, therefore, after June, 1922, an existing agreement. The alleged contravention is the failure to pay to the semi-skilled men the engineering rates to which they were entitled under the Agreement of 1920. But if there were any contravention they must have been whilst the agreement was in any other that is to say before June, 1922, and they were not

ventions they must have been whilst the agreement was operation, that is to say, before June, 1922, and they were in my opinion the cause of the stoppage of work in 1924.

"On behalf of the applicants, however, it was argued alter natively that apart from the agreement of September, 1920 there was a long standing custom to apply the engineering district rates and conditions to their employees engaged on main tenance work, and that from such custom an agreement to d tenance work, and that from such custom an agreement to do sought to be inferred. It may well be that so long as each fir followed that practice these rates and conditions would be impliedly incorporated in the contract of service of eac employee, but I can find no evidence that Messrs. Steel, Peec and Tozer, Ltd., or the Parkgate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd ever became parties to any 'agreement between a group employers,' that they would observe such rates and conditions 'With regard to Samuel Fox and Co., Ltd., the case is not so clear on the point of the overtime and holiday rates and conditions. This firm were members of the Engineering Employers Federation in February, 1920, when what is known as the

York Agreement' was negotiated. They have ceased to be members of that Federation, however, for at least three years. "The 'York Agreement' appears to be a National Agreement, and at the time when it was made Samuel Fox and Co.,

were apparently parties to it.

tid., were apparently parties to it.

"In my opinion, however, they ceased to be contracting parties then they ceased to be members of the Engineering Employers' ederation. An agreement of this kind must be intended, I pink, to bind the members of an employees' union only so long they are members of that union, and the members of an apployers' union only so long as they are members of that union.

"Accordingly, at any time when there may have been contractions of the 'York Agreement,' to which the stoppage of the ork may have been due, the employers were no longer contracting parties to that agreement."

cting parties to that agreement.'

e No. 8344.—Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute—Whether Men were (a) Participating in or Financing or Directly Interested in the Dispute, or (b) Belonging to a Grade or Class Members of which were Participating in or Financing or Directly Interested in the Dispute.

This case relates to workmen who were employed at the el works to which Case No. 8343 relates. The applicants temployment in consequence of the trade dispute between employers and the men referred to in Case No. 8343. In employers and the men referred to in Case No. 8345. In present case the applicants were, however, engaged directly the work of steel production, and they submitted that they e, therefore, entitled to benefit under the provisions of the first time of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924. Appended Umpire's decision sets out the main facts and siderations in the case.

ecision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the mas for heapfit should be allowed.

s for benefit should be allowed.

These applicants were engaged in the work of steel proction until they lost employment on the 16th August by reason a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the ablishments at which they were employed. They were not makely parties to the dispute, which related only to the ms and conditions of employment of the men engaged in intenance work at the same establishments.

"The applicants claim that by Section 4 of the Unemployent Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, they are relieved from the
squalification for the receipt of benefit during the stoppage
work imposed by Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920. Section 4 rides that the disqualification shall not apply in any case which the insured contributor proves

"(1) that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the

stoppage of work, and
"(2) 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.

It is proved that these applicants are not themselves participating in the trade

It is proved that these applicants are not themselves parpating in or financing or directly interested in the trade oute which caused the stoppage of work, and the only stion I have to consider is whether they belong to a grade class of workers members of which are either (a) particing in or financing the dispute, or (b) are directly interested the dispute, and to decide this question I have to consider it is meant by a 'grade or class of workers.'

The meaning of the expression 'grade of workers 'is fairly understood. The expression 'person in the same grade' understood. The property of the court of Appeal upon that expression.

used in the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and there are isions of the Court of Appeal upon that expression. 'The expression 'class of workers' gives rise to more difficulty. It is obvious that workers may be classified in a great liety of ways, such as according to the industries in which y are employed, or the particular branches of work in which y are employed, or the crafts which they follow, or accordant they are skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled, and the Act all figives no clear indication as to what is to be the basis classification. In considering what having should be adopted. description as to what is to be the basis classification. In considering what basis should be adopted must consider what basis will best give effect to what ears to be the object of the Section and adopt one which not, on the one hand, defeat that object or on the other d, extend its operation beyond what appears to have been intention of Payliament.

intention of Parliament.
The adoption of some of the bases of classification which The adoption of some of the bases of classification which rst seem the most natural would result in reducing almost othing the effect of the section when considered in relation be previous state of the law, and so would defeat its object; rs would lead to such arbitrary and fantastic discrimination annot have been intended by Parliament. I have, there, to try to discover from the Act itself, read in the light lead to 1920 and the decisions thereon, what is the general re of the relief intended to be given and to interpret the light grade or class' in such a way as to make that relief tive.

The main purpose of Section 4 seems to be to give relief those persons who are victims of a dispute in which they e no concern or interest and to no others. The section therest first excludes from its operation persons who are themese directly interested in or are participating in or financing dispute. ispute.

But a person who is not directly interested in a dispute very well have an interest not very remote. For instance, dispute arises from a demand by a craft union for increased to be paid to its members the workers who are directly ested are the members of the union, but other men follow-

ing the same craft and doing the same kind of work for the same employers would probably get the benefit of any increase granted to the members of the union, and they would get it because they and the disputants are all ordinarily engaged on the same terms to do the same kind of work, and in that sense belong to the same grade or class of workers. So if the claim was made on behalf of a union representing all kinds of workers in an industry, workers in that industry who are not members of the union are indirectly interested, as they would probably get the benefit of any advance made to the members of the union. Accordingly, it seems to me that the intention probably get the benefit of any advance made to the members of the union. Accordingly, it seems to me that the intention of the Act is to exclude from benefit, in addition to the workers who are directly interested, those who are indirectly interested by reason of the terms and conditions of their employment being the same as those of the persons who are directly interested. Accordingly, I think that 'class of workers who are directly interested' includes all those workers the conditions of whose employment are the same or closely interdependent and who are paid at the same rate or at rates directly dependent one on the other, and who, therefore, may fairly be described as a 'class' having regard to the terms and conditions of their

and who are paid at the same rate or at rates directly dependent one on the other, and who, therefore, may fairly be described as a 'class' having regard to the terms and conditions of their employment. But one cannot say that there is any definite and final classification of workers in any industry, and, when one is considering what is the basis of classification in connection with any particular dispute, one must see how the workers are classified for the purpose of the matter in dispute.

"The expression 'grade of workers' appears to be used as an alternative to 'class.' A dispute may affect a group of workers in industry who are more properly described as a grade rather than as a class. For instance, the two groups of casual labourers employed by the Port of London Authority, that is, those who have 'B' tickets and those who have not, although they would ordinarily be considered as all belonging to the class of casual dock labourers, have been held, for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act, to belong to two distinct grades of casual labourers (see Burnett v. Port of London Authority (1913), 2 K.B. 115). What the Section means is that if the dispute relates only to men of a particular grade, one must see whether the applicant belongs to that class.

"In this case the dispute related solely to the terms and

belongs to that class.

"In this case the dispute related solely to the terms and conditions of employment of the men engaged in maintenance work, and it related to all the men engaged in that work, whether skilled craftsmen, semi-skilled or unskilled men. These men had for many years been treated at the establishments in question separately from the men engaged in the production of steel; separate agreements had been entered into with them with regard to their rates of payment and so forth, and I think there was sufficient evidence that at these establishments and in the steel production industry generally the maintenance men are treated, as regards terms and conditions of their employment and rates of pay, as a class. This class comprises men belonging to many crafts and different degrees of skill, blacksmiths, blacksmiths' strikers, turners, fitters, electricians, semi-skilled labourers and unskilled labourers, whose rates of pay and the conditions of whose employment vary and who would in relation to some disputes be of different grades or classes, but as regards the present dispute, which was in substance a dispute as to 'In this case the dispute related solely to the terms and the present dispute, which was in substance a dispute as to whether the maintenance men should or should not be subject to the terms and conditions of the engineering trade, they stand

to the terms and conditions of the engineering trade, they stand together as one class.

"It is quite possible that among the applicants who are engaged in production work there may be found some unskilled men who are doing almost exactly the same kind of work as that which is being done by some of the unskilled men in the maintenance class, but they ought not as regards this dispute to be treated as belonging to the same grade or class. The proper classification, so far as this dispute is concerned is in respect of those men who are engaged in mintenance is in respect. of those men who are engaged in maintenance work and those who are engaged in steel production. Accordingly, I am satisfied that the applicants have established that they do not belong to the grade or class of workers members of which are 'directly interested' in the dispute.

"This, however, does not conclude the matter; I have still to consider whether the applicants belong to a class members of which are participating in or financing the dispute.

"It not infrequently happens that when there is a dispute with regard to some matter which directly affects only a particular grade or small class of workers, persons belonging to other grades or a much larger class participate in the dispute by striking work or by financing the dispute by contributing to the funds out of which strike pay is paid, and in this way members of those other grades or the larger class become involved in the dispute, although they do not belong to the class or grade which is 'directly interested.' And in such a case an applicant for benefit must show that he does not belong to any of those grades or that larger class, which is participating in or financing the dispute. The evidence as to what grades or classes of workers are, through their subscriptions to their Unions, financing this dispute is not very clear.

"It is necessary therefore to ascertain what class or classes of workers are financing this dispute and then to consider whether the applicant belongs to that class or any one of those classes. This dispute is no doubt being financed by a class of workers larger than that which is directly interested, and the evidence is not very clear as to what workers are included in that class, nor am I prepared to attempt an exact definition "It not infrequently happens that when there is a dispute

in that class, nor am I prepared to attempt an exact definition of it, but I think that on the evidence before me I am justified in saying that the applicants have proved that they do not belong to such class."

Case No. 8140, Sections 8 (1) (Principal Act), and (4) (1) [(No. 2) Act, 1924].—Trade Dispute—Building Trade Dispute Involved Labourers—Non-union Labourers Unemployed Owing to Strike of Union Men—Applicants Belonged to Grade or Class of Workers Who Were Participating and Directly Interested in the Dispute.

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The employer reported that the applicants, who had been

The employer reported that the applicants, who had been employed by him for periods varying from 5 months to about 4½ years, were discharged on 8th July, 1924, owing to a stoppage of work caused by the general strike in the building industry. The applicants, who had been employed as labourers to masons, plasterers, bricklayers and scaffolders, stated that they were not parties to the dispute, and that they were not members of trade unions. They admitted that they had been employed with men who were involved in the dispute, but some of them had worked for a few hours after the general stoppage began.

began.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed under Section 8 (1) up to and including 31st July. The Court were of opinion, however, that as from 1st August the claims should be allowed under Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, on the ground that the applicants had shown that they were not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work, and that they did not belong to a grade or class of workers members of which were participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.

dispute.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation to allow benefit as from 1st August. In his opinion all the applicants belonged to a class or grade of workers the members of which were financing or directly interested in the dispute. The case was referred to the Deputy Umpire.

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

claims for benefit should be disallowed.

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees in so far as it relates to the period previous to the 1st of August, but not as to the period subsequent thereto.

"Applicants are labourers engaged upon building work who lost their employment in July by reason of a stoppage of work at the premises at which they were employed, caused by the national dispute in the building trade.

"Among the parties to this dispute and directly interested in it were four associations representing large numbers of

"Among the parties to this dispute and directly interested in it were four associations representing large numbers of labourers in the industry.

"Applicants are not members of any of these associations, but it is clear that they belong to a grade or class of workers members of which are directly interested in the dispute.

"In these circumstances they fail to bring themselves within the exceptions created by Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and the general disqualification for unemployment benefit, imposed by Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920, remained so long as the stoppage of work continued."

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

SAW-MILLING INDUSTRY—APPLICATION FOR WAGES INCREASE— Sheffield.—The Amalgamated Union of Wood-Cutting Machinists v. The Sheffield and District Saw Mill Proprietors' Association. Decision.—As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision there shall be an advance of 1d. per hour on each of the existing rates. Issued 9th September, 1924. (973.)

WAREHOUSEMEN'S WAGES.—The Workers' Union and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. Messrs. Lipton, Ltd. Decision.—The scales of pay now in operation, including the advance recently given, should be maintained, provided that in no case during the currency of the Decision shall wages be reduced below the minimum rates payable under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and that Decision No. 495 having been superseded by the Decision and the Memorandum in the Schedule thereto, it is no longer in force. Issued 9th September, 1924. (974.)

INDIA RUBBER INDUSTRY—APPLICATION FOR WAGES INCREASE INDIA RUBBER INDUSTRY—APPLICATION FOR WAGES INCREASE
—STATE OF TRADE.—The Workers' Union v. Messrs. The Avon
India Rubber Co., Ltd. Decision.—The wages of the men of 21
years of age and over shall be advanced by 1s. 6d. p.w., and
the wages of women of 18 years of age and over by 1s. p.w.
No advance is awarded to juveniles. Effective as from the
beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the
Decision. Issued 10th September, 1924. (975.)

Manual Workers—Wages Claim.—The Workers' Union v. Worthing Corporation. Decision.—The case for Worthing paying the rates of Grade III (a) is not made out, but the wages of the men concerned other than the higher skilled men be advanced by 1s. 4d. p.w. as from 1st April, 1924, and by a further 1s. p.w. as from 1st September, 1924, and that the higher skilled men have their rates readjusted in agreement between the Union and the Corporation, and, failing agreement in any individual case, by the Court. Issued 15th September, 1924. (978.)

CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS—PUBLIC WORKS—UNEMPLOYED—RATES OF PAY—GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH AREA.—
The Workers' Union v. The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (Scottish Section). Decision.—Men taken on through the Employment Exchanges and employed on any of the areas or sections concerned shall be paid a rate of 1s. 1d. p.h. There do not appear to be any Public Works men engaged on any of the jobs in question, and it becomes unnecessary at the present time to decide on their classification for the purposes of the Conciliation Board Scheme. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay following the date of the Decision. Issued 15th September, 1924. (979.) CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS—PUBLIC WORKS—UNEM

SIGNAL FITTERS—NEW CROSS—GRADING.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway Company. Decision.—The appropriate place in the scheme of Decision No. 728 for the men concerned is Grade II. Issued 24th September, 1924.

CHARGEHANDS AND NIGHT-SHIFT DUTY.—The Employees' Side of the Metropolitan District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry v. The Metropolitan Water Board. Decision.—The Court laid down extra allowances for the leading drivers at the different stations so long as the present conditions obtain and their duties and responsibilities remain unaltered. In connection with the claim for night work payments the Court decided that no extra payment falls to be made. Issued 26th September, 1924. (984.)

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

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.—The two Sides of the Joint Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the County District of Northampton. Difference: Claim by the operatives' side for piece-rate prices for Lasting Toes and Seats on the Bed Laster. Arbitrator: Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E. Award: The price to be paid for the combined operation on this machine of Lasting Toes and Seats and bracing with wire shall be one shilling and two pence per dozen. Certain payments for extras were also fixed. The claim for an extra for "Black or Brown Zugg or Chrome Leathers" was withdrawn from adjudication, on the understanding that the Joint Board would consider the framing of some provision for the protection of the operative in this class of work. Issued 16th September, 1924. (I.R. 1234/2/1924.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

BUILDING TRADE WORKERS: PORTKNOCKIE.—Aberdeen Operative Masons (Building and Monumental Workers' Association of Scotland) v. Messrs. McBoyle, Masons and Contractors. Difference: Claim for extra pay for working on hard material at Buckie and supply of quarry-dressed stone dressed at cheaperates than recognised by operatives' union. Agreement: Quary Master agreed to pay recognised district rates. Signed 24th September, 1924. (I.R. 1492/1924.)

FOUNDRY WORKERS: KNOTTINGLEY.—National Union of Stove, Grate and General Metal Workers v. The Ferrybridge Foundry Co., Ltd. Difference: Refusal of the firm to pay a moulder the full standard rate. Question of youths' wages also involved. Agreement: Advances given to certain employees and minor points of difference disposed of. Signed 2nd September, 1924. (I.R. 1384/1924.)

(I.R. 1384/1924.)

1924. (I.R. 1384/1924.)
SHIPRIGGERS: CLYDE.—Transport and General Workers' Unio (Riggers Section) v. Messrs. Burns and Co., and others. Difference: Application for an increase in wages to apply to the ship riggers as are paid to the dockers. Agreement: Certain advances agreed upon and the appointment of a small committee to discuss the bye-laws. Agreed 19th September, 1924 (I.P. 1408/1924) (1.R. 1498/1924.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS

ORDERS.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order J (35), dated 24th September, 1924, confirming a pico-work basis time rate of 7½d, per hour for certain female works employed on piece-work, and specifying 29th September, 1924 as the date from which such rate shall come into operation. The Order also confirms the consequential variation of overting rates for the workers involved, and includes also all other rate previously confirmed and in operation in the trade. previously confirmed and in operation in the trade.

Copies of the above-mentioned Order may be obtained fro

H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland). Order N.I.R. (10), dated 5th September, 1924, confirm general minimum time rates as fixed for male workers, a specifying the 19th September, 1924, as the date from white these rates become effective.

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.R. (3), dated 22nd September, 1924, confirming eneral minimum time rates, a piece-work basis time rate and eneral overtime rates for certain female workers, and specifying he 1st October, 1924, as the date from which these rates be-

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL. Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Z (16), dated 8th September, 1924, specifying eneral minimum piece rates for male and female workers to pply in substitution for those at present in operation. The card's proposal Z (13), dated 30th November, 1923, is accordingly withdrawn.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal U (15), dated 18th September, 1924, to vary the minimum rates of wages for female workers in the cerement-making section of the trade for periods dependent upon the cost of living index figure. No change in the existing rates is involved until the cost of living figure reaches 75.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland). Proposal N.I.R. (N. 11), dated 18th September, 1924, to fix iecework basis time-rates for male workers.

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

Higher wage rates have become operative as from 1st October, 1924, in the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade (Great Britain). The rates of wages now applicable are those appropriate to the cost of living figure of 72, and are set out in Col. V of the Order I. (14), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Uffice price 3d pet.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE A SPECIAL ORDER (GREAT BRITAIN).

The Minister of Labour has issued a notice of his intention make a special Order varying the description of the Rope, wine and Net Trade for purposes of the Trade Boards Acts,

pies of the notice and draft special Order may be obtained oplication to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montague, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

REFRESHMENT AND DINING ROOMS.

The Minister of Labour, in consequence of representations which he has received, has instituted enquiries into wages and conditions in the Light Refreshment and Dining Room Section of the Catering trades, with a view to determining whether there is a case for the application of the Trade Boards Acts.

The Minister has been in consultation with representatives of the associations of employers concerned, and is receiving information and assistance from them in connection with the emonity.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

FACTORIES.—Factories Bill, 1924. Print of Bill giving references to corresponding provisions of existing Acts and indicating the provisions of the Bill which are new or make substantial alterations. August, 1924. Home Office. (Cmd. 2237: price

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(1) Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1922. Part B. Industrial and provident societies. Part D. Building societies. (S.O. publications: price 11s. 6d. and 5s. respectively.) (2) Statistical summary showing the operations of co-operative societies (distributive trading), 1913-1923. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication: price 3d.) (S.O. publication: price 3d.)

Housing.—Inter-departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's report for months of July and August, 1924. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 2236:

MINING.—(a) Flame-proof electrical apparatus for use in coal mines. First report. Flange protection. Safety in Mines Research Board Paper. No. 5. (S.O. publication: price 1s. 3d.) (b) Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines for the year 1923: (5) South Wales Division; (6) Midland and Southern Division. (S.O. publications: price 6s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. respectively.) Official Statistics.—Permanent Consultative Committee on official statistics. Guide to current official statistics of the United Kingdom. Volume Two, 1923. (S.O. publication: price 1s.) (See page 357.)

1s.) (See page 357.)

1s.) (See page 357.)

RAILWAYS.—(1) Report to the Ministry of Transport upon the accidents that occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1923. (Cmd. 2256: price 6d.) (2) Railway Companies (staff). Return showing (i) the number of persons employed by the several railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended 29th March, 1924; and (ii) a comparison of the rates of pay at 1st July, 1923, and at 1st July, 1924. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication: price 2s. 6d.). (See page 356.) (3) Returns of the railway companies situated wholly or partly in Northern Ireland for the year 1923. Returns showing for the week ended 29th March, 1924 (a) the number of persons employed, (b) the average weekly salary or wage and earnings for selected grades. Returns of railway accidents and casualties, 1923 and 1922. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication: price 15s.) (See page 356.)

ROAD FUND.—Report on the administration of the Road Fund

ROAD FUND.—Report on the administration of the Road Fund for the year 1923-1924. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication: price 1s.)

SAFETY.—Automatic couplings and the safety of railway workers. Report on statistics of accidents due to coupling and uncoupling operations. Studies and Reports. Series F. Second Section (Safety) No. 1. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1924: price 1s.)

Scientific and Industrial Research.—Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1923-24. (Cmd. 2223: price 3s.)

Technical Training.—Report of H.M. Inspector on technical education in England for the paper-making industry, August, 1924. Board of Education. (S.O. publication: price 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1924. ADMIRALTY

(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department). Bandeath, Stirlingshire: Renewal of Roofs: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Dalnottar, Glasgow: One Steel Oil Tank: Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Devonport: Steelwork for Gantry, Coppermiths' Shop: E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham.—H.M. Bablishments Abroad: Fencing and Gates: W. Bain & Co., Coatbridge.—Portland Cement: T. Benyon & Co., London, E.C.; The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.;
The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.,

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor, and Spare Parts: Crompton & Co., Ltd.,
Chelmsford.—Badges, Embroidered: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., Batissea; Firmin & Sons, London, W.; Hobson & Sons (London),
Ltd., London, W.; H. James, London, W.; G. Kenning & Son,
London, E.C.; William Porteous (Executor of R. Stevenson),
London, E.C.; Stephen Simpson, Preston; R. Virgo & Co.,
London, S.W.; Stokoe & Co., London, S.W.—Bedies, Tipping:
Lagle Engineering Co., Warwick.—Bolts and Nuts, Wrought
Lon: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd.,
West Bromwich; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Ditty: Brown
Lagle Backhouse, Liverpool.—Brassfoundry: Bailey & Mackey, Ltd.,
West Bromwich; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Ditty: Brown
Lagle Backhouse, Liverpool.—Brassfoundry: Bailey & Mackey, Ltd.,
West Bromwich; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Ditty: Brown
Lagle Engineering Co., Warwick, Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham;
J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton;
Wered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., BirmingLam; T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Player &
Mitchell, Birmingham; W. Rowley, Birmingham; Tonks (BirLingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd.,
Birmingham.—Britannia Metal, Nickel Silver and White Metal
Articles: J. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., ShefLickel, T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—Brooms and Brushes:

Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; Brushes, Ltd., St. Albans; R. A. Rooney & Sons, London, E.C.; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; Leeds Incorp. Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Leeds; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London S.E.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Leeds Incorp. Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Leeds; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London S.E.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cabinet Works: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Exors of late S. Snawdon, Yealmpton, Devon; J. Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; Matthew Pollock, Ltd., Ayr; Charles Gibbons, High Wycombe.—Carpets, Rugs and Mats: Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster; Tomkinson & Adams, Kidderminster.—Cases, Wood, Cordite: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; H. Herrmann, Ltd., London, E.—Castings, Steel, Stems and Shaft Brackets: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Castings, Steel, Stern: Vickers, Ltd., Barrow.—Cells: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; London Battery & Cable Co., Ltd., Forest Gate, E.—Chemical Apparatus: Townson & Mercer, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham; British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.—Cloth, Woollen: John Halliday & Co., Ltd., Pudsey, Leeds; J. Raistrick & Sons, Bradford.—Coir Yarn: Hindley & Co., London, E.C.; Hoare, Marr & Co., London, E.C.; J. H. Vavasseur & Co., London, E.C.—Compressor, Air: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Catherent Clauser, Condon, E.C., Editor, College, Condon, Condon, E.C., Co., London, E.C.—Compressor, Air: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.—Conduit, Galvanised: The General Electric Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cooking Ranges, Conversion of: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cotton Waste, Purified: The Cotton

Cellulose Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall, near Manchester.—Gutlery, Ordinary: Boswell, Son & Naylor, Ltd., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Sheffield; H. G. Long & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Drum, Cable Cleaning: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Drums and Cans: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London; P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dunder Duck Cleth, Lines, The Bosse, Spinning Co. (1990) Cleaning: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Drums and Cans: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London; P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Duck Cloth, Linen: The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Flour: Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., Bristol; W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Furnaces, Corrugated: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Generating Sets, Diesel-driven: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Glass Shades, Globes, etc.: Ackroyd & Best, Ltd., Morley, near Leeds; New English Glass Manufacturers, Ltd., Dudley Port; Joseph Fleming & Co., Stourbridge; J. Lane & Son, Ltd., Dudley; Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; J. Price & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Glycerine: Lever Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol.—Gunmetal Articles: H. E. Rudge & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; The Stroud Metal Co., Stroud; E. Barber & Co., London, N.; Carron Co., Falkirk; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; W. Rowley, Birmingham.—Heating Equipment, Spare Parts for: Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Hollow Ware: T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Jean, Blue: J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Lane & Sons, Walkden; J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Cordite Gauging: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Machine, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester:—Motor Generators, Starters and Spare Parts: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—Oilskin

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Leeds.—Machine, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester:—Motor Generators, Starters and Spare Parts: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—Oilskin Clothing: E. Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Packings: J. W. Roberts, Ltd., Armley, Leeds.—Plant, Cordite: Bertrams, Ltd., Sciennes, Edinburgh.—Plant, Distilling: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.—Plates, Steel: D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff.—Plates, Steel, H.T.: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—Plates, Steel, Chequered: Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—Plates, Steel, Mild and H.T.: South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—Plates, Steel, Mild and H.T.: South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Ltd., Ltd. Steel, Mild and H.T.: South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pump impeller and Casing: W. H. Allen, Sons Ltd., Glasgow.—Pump Impeller and Casing: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Pumps, Balanced Impeller; Pumps, Paracyclic: Worthington, Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—Rep, Wool, Brown: Walsh & McCrea, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—Retorts, Copper: John Dore & Co., Bromley-by-Bow, E.—Separators, Oil: Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.—Sheets, Steel Ship: South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—Soap: E. Cook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Steel, Tool: S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Oxley & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould Ltd. Sheffield—Surgical Dressings: Fastnet. Ltd., Manchester; T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.—Surgical Dressings: Fastnet Surgical Dressing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Tape, Blue, Worsted: J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Thermometers, etc.: A. C. Cossor & Son, London; F. Darton & Co., Ltd., London, Heath & Co., Ltd., London.—Timber, English: Bartlett, Bayliss & Co., Ltd., Bideford, Devon; R. Batcheller & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone, Kent; W. Ivens & Sons, Rugby; H. Mulford, Ltd., Hook, Hants; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater, Somerset; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes, Sussex; W. J. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Bath, Somerset; C. R. Claridge, Exeter.—Tubes, Brass: Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Webbing, Silk: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Winches, Boat Hoisting: Napier Bros., Glasgow.—W/T Apparatus (Aerial, etc., Coils, Resistances, Glasgow.—W/T Apparatus (Aerial, etc., Coils, Resistances, etc.): H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.—W/T Apparatus (Heterodyne Units): H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetylene Gas: Allen, Liversidge, Ltd., London, S.W.—
Alcohol: Hammersmith Distillery Co., Ltd., London, W.—
Aluminium Ingot: The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London,
E.C.—Apparatus, Medical: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London,
E.C.—Asbestos, Cloth: Bells United Asbestos Co., Ltd., Harefield.—Bearings, Roller, etc.: Hoffmann Mfg. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Brushes, Paint and Whitewash: Webb & Foulger, Ltd.,
London, S.E.—Cases, Wood: Lawson & Co., Glasgow.—Cloth,
Silk: Ireland & Wishart, Kirkcaldy.—Conversion and Renewals
to Stoking Machine: W. J. Jenkins, Ltd., Retford.—Copper
Sheet: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lancs.—Couplings: Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Cylinders,
Iron: Ludlow Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cylinders, Iron and
Grease Kegs: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Drill,
Brown: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs.—
Drums, Oil: G. T. Johnson & Co., Liverpool; P. D. Mitchell,
Ltd., Dundee.—Emery Cloth and Paper: John Oakey & Sons,
Ltd., London, S.E.—Engine, Oil and Spares: Crossley Bros.,
Ltd., Birmingham.—Fencing, Woven Wire: Hill & Smith, Ltd.,
Brierley Hill, Staffs.—Gas Mantles: Welsbach Light Co., Ltd.,
Brierley Hill, Staffs.—Gas Mantles: Welsbach Light Co., Ltd.,
Brierley Hill, Staffs.—Gas Mantles: Welsbach Light Co., Ltd.,
Brierley Hill, Staffs.—Gas Mantles: Welsbach Light Co.,
Ltd., Halifax.—Hides: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London,
S.E.—Hose Pipes: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham.—Jackets,
S.D.: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.; Samuel
Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Lead: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. &
R. Johnson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Machine, Testing: Joshua

Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Manhole Covers: Forth & Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Metal Rod: King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Chassis: Albion Moto Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; The Vulca Motor & Eng. Co., Ltd., Southport.—Motor Spares: Crossle Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Muzzles, Horse: Barrow, Hepbur & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Paint: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd. Brimsdown, Middlesex; Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool—Pipes, Iron Spun and Fittings: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd. Walsall.—Poadbearers: Steel. Peech & Tozer, Ltd. Sheet Ltd. Nottingham.—Pipes and Fittings: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Roadbearers: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Repairs and Renewals to W.D. Vessel: Aldous, Ltd., Brightlingsea.—Serge, S.D.: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Shoes, Canvas: Adams Bros., Raunds.—Silk, Sewing: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek.—Steel Blanks: J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Tin Plate: W. E. Hughes & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Wilbraham & Smith, London, E.C.—Trestles: The Aston Construction Co., Ltd., London, N.—Works Services: Maintenance Works at—Warrington: H. P. Dallow, Warrington. Woolwich, J. B. Edwards & Co., London and Whyteleafe, Surrey. Guild ford: W. G. Oliver, Guildford. Wrexham: W. E. Samuel, Wrexham. Newcastle-on-Tyne: G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks. Building Works at—Colchester—Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: W. Chambers & Son, Colchester. Larkhil Soldiers' Quarters: W. Chambers & Son, Colchester. Larkh Camp—Erection of Married Officers' Quarters: W. E. Chivers Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Sling Camp, Bulford—Erection of Marrio Officers' Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Win omeers Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Winc sor Victoria Barracks—Supplying and Erecting Two Iron Stain cases: Clark, Hunt & Co., London, E. Halifax (Drill Shed) T. W. Dodgson & Sons, Halifax. Bordon—Bath Rooms t W.O's. Quarters: E. C. Hughes, Wokingham. Fort Brockhurs Gosport—Erection of Troop Stables: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport Stanhope Lines, Maida, Corunna, Albuhera and Barrosa Barrack Stanhope Lines, Maida, Corunna, Albunera and Barrosa Barracks—Bath Houses: T. Jones, S. Farnborough. Stanhope Lines: Geo. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Colchester—Renewal of Floors: G. A. Kenney & Sons, Ipswich. Regent's Park Barracks: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Hilsea—Felting of Roofs: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Winchester—Pointing Brickwork: Playfair, Toole, Ltd., Southampton. Okehampton—Rebuilding of Stables: Woodman & Sons, Exeter.—Painting: Exeter: Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Portland, Verne Citadel: Frank Firth, Shipley, Yorks. Citadel: Frank Firth, Shipley, Yorks.

ATR MINISTRY.

Air Brakes (Heenan-Fell): Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester—Aircraft: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—Aircraft Spares: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Conversion: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft (Fitting Superstructure to Hull): Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.— Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southa Aircraft (Hydrovane Gear): Supermarine Aviation Woo Micraft (Hydrovane Gear): Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd. Woolston, Southampton.—Aircraft (Reconditioning): H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Vickers, Ltd. London, S.W.; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Vickers, Ltd. Weybridge.—Airscrew (Ace Variable Pitch): D. Napier & Son Ltd., London, W.—Airscrews: D. M. Davies, London, N.; Airscrew Co., Weybridge.—A.V. Magneto Spares: British Thomson Houston, Ltd., Coventry.—Bombsights: Heath & Co., London, S.E.—Boundary Marking Lights for Lympne. Houston, Ltd., Coventry.—Bombsights: Heath & Co., London S.E.—Boundary Marking Lights for Lympne Aerodrome: Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Beacon Works, Brentford.—Building Works Services: Cable and Boxes (Netheravon and Upavon): W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester Erection of Married Quarters (Wittering): John Laing & Sons Ltd., Carlisle. Erection of Sheds at Various Stations: Nortons (Tividale), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. External Services (Cranwell): E. J. Edwards, Norwich. Facing Bricks, Miscellaneous Stations: Franscombe & Co., Fuffley, Glos.; L. B. Faulkner, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. Married Officers' Quarters (Kenley): Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath. Re-roofing, etc., Sheds (Harles cott): T. W. Heath, Ltd., London, S.W. Winch for Mooring Mast (Pulham): Chambers, Scott & Co., Ltd., Dalziel Eng Works, Motherwell.—Cameras (Modifications to): Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Cloth, Barathea; William Hird, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bradford.—Cloth, Blue, Greatcoats: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hains worth & Sons, Ltd., Faisley; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington.—Cloth, Packing, Hessian: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Cloth, Tartan, Blue: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Faisley, Yorks; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington.—Cotton Fabric: C. G. Spencer & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Crankcase Castings, "Lion"; D. Napie & Son, Ltd., London, F. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Hull P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Electric Dynamometer: W. Skidmore, London, S.W.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Peter Hooker, Ltd. Walthamstow.—Engine, Conversion of "Jaguar": Armstrong. S.E.—Boundary Marking Lights for Lympne Aerodrome: Walthamstow.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Peter Hooker, L. Walthamstow.—Engine, Conversion of "Jaguar": Armstrow. Davies, London, N.—Fire Extinguisher Brackets: Bulpitt & Sc. Ltd., Birmingham.—Gas Coke: Rickett Smith & Co., East Coder: Joseph Crane & Co., Shewschurg, Davier, Co., Light & Co. don; Joseph Crane & Co., Shrewsbury; Derby Gas Light & Coke Co., Derby; T. McLeod & Partners, Ltd., London, E.C.—Glass: Pilkington Bros, Ltd., St. Helens.—Leather Cloth: Rexine, Ltd. Hyde, near Manchester.—Modification of Leyland Lorries and

Lagre Trailers: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Kingston, Surrey.—Oil, Castor, Treated: Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull.—Oil, Castor, Pharmaceutical: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull.—Oil Temperature Thermometers: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Reconditioning F.5 Boat: Short Bros., Rochester; S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes.—Rectification of 70 Liberty Engines: Gillett Stephen, Ltd., Bookham, Surrey.—Repair of 25 Falcon III. Engines: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Sheets, Barrack: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Gunning & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—solvent: Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., Richmond.—Spares, "Vernon": Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—Switchboards, H.T.: Genéral Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Timber, etc.: Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., London, S.E.—Time Recorders: Gledhill Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., London, S.W. Recorders, Ltd., London, S.W.

POST OFFICE.

Boilers, Radiators, etc.: Leeds H.P.O.: H. Braithwaite & Co., td., Swinegate, Leeds.—Cable, Balancing: Bristol-Bath-Bath-ord: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Cable—anufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Atherton-Wigan: Manuature, Supply, Drawing, in and wolling; Athletton-Wigan.
W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. London-Stamore Hill: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.
Conduits, Laying: East Grinstead (Sussex); London-Sevenoaks-Tunbridge Wells (Section III.); Kilmarnock-Irvine; Inverkeithing, Burntisland and Kinghorn (Fife): W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Horeham Road and Crowborough (Innhams Wood), Sussex; G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Openshaw (Fairfield); Halifax (N.E.); Halifax (S.): W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester. Mitcham (Surrey): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Drayton Park, N.; Harlesden (High Street); Ilford-Aldersbrook; New Southgate, N.; Sydenham (Wells Road), S.E.; Bow Road-Maryland Exchange, E.: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Norwood; Norbury; Brixton-Holborn (Section II.): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Brookwood (Surrey); Ripley (Surrey): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Wilmslow (Macclesfield Road), Knutsford and Stockport (Mile End Lane); Faygate and Cowfold (Sussex); Henley-on-Thames; Bentley (Hants) and Runfold (Surrey); Southampton (Shirley); Gillingham, Orpington and Faversham; Elland, Luddendenfoot and Ripponden (Yorks); Bridgwater: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Maida Vale, W.; West Norwood (Canterbury Grove, etc.): O. C. Summers, London, N. Marston Green, Hampton-in-Arden and Alcester (Warwickshire): A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Hoylake (Meol's Drive): J. E. Turner, Heywood, Lancs. Brighton (Lewes Road): W. Muirhead, Macdonald Wilson & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Manchester-Sheffield (Section V.): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Blackfriars-Waterloo and Southwark Bridge-Tooley Street, S.E.; Addiscombe (Croydon) (Schemes I. and III.): H. Farrow, London, N.W. Great Yarmouth-Gorleston: R. J. May, Trowse, Norwich. Cambuslang: R. & C. Murray, Paisley. Edgware Road (Welsh Harp-Chichele Road): F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C. Quarndon and Anstey; Leicester-Syston: W. & J. Cunliffe, Dunchurch, Rugby. Rusholme-Burnage-Levenshulme: The Norwest Construction Co., Lt T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. London-anmore Hill: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. orth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—Telephone Exchange Equipment:
mpson & Godlee (Manchester); Great Western Railway (West
nithfield Goods Depôt): The Relay Automatic Telephone Co.,
d., London, S.W. Bristol; Guildford; Redditch: The General
ectric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: The D.P.
ttery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Crompton
Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, for Machines. Bishopsgate: Automatic
elephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Norfolk House, Norfolk
reet, Strand, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Chloride Electrical
orage Co., Ltd., 57, Victoria Street, S.W., for Batteries; Newn Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby, for Machines. Leeds Area:
utomatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.
miterbury: The British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
ondon, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Station—Power Plant:
eeds: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wireless Leeds: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wireless Station—Motor Generators: Rugby: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Wireless Station—Steel Towers: Rugby: Head, Wright-& Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.

on & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Mnfg. Co., Ltd., iverpool; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; ritish L.M. Ericsson Mnfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston; General Electric o., Ltd., Coventry; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Vorks Co., Ltd., Silvertown; International Electric Co., Ltd., ondon, N.; Phenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, C. Ltd., Condon, C. Ltd., C. Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Apparatus, Testing: Chamberlain and Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.—Apparatus, Wireless: Bullers, Ltd., Hanley.—Bicycles, and Parts for: Components, Ltd., Birmingham; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Callendars Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Candles: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Carriers, Bicycle: Middlemores (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—Castings, Joint Box: Ladywood Ironworks, Ltd., Lutterworth.—Cells, Secondary, Stationary: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E.; Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton; Pritchett and Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—Clothing: J. Compton, Sons and Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—Coils, Loading: Western Electric Co., and Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—Coils, Loading: Western Electric Co.,

Ltd., London, E.—Drums, Cable: Eames Brothers, Wembley.—
Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Hepworth Iron Co.,
Ltd., Hazlehead; James Oakes & Co., Ltd., Jacksdale; Oates and
Green, Ltd., Halifax; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd.,
Buckley.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., Hanley and/or Milton;
Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & Co., Ltd.,
Burslem; Electric & Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd., Hanley;
Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.; Jas. Macintyre & Co.,
Ltd., Burslem; Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley, Longton
or Stone.—Kiosks: Croft Granite, Brick and Concrete Co., Ltd.,
Croft; D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., Charlton.—Lead, Sheet:
Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—Lead Lugs: I. N.
Lyons, Ltd., London, N.—Material, Reinforcing: British Reinforced Concrete Engrg. Co., Ltd., Manchester; Indented Bar &
Concrete Engrg. Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Oil, Lubricating:
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—Pumps: Rees Roturbo
Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Rope, Steel Wire:
Wilkins Wire and Wire Ropes, Ltd., Eastwood.—Roofs: John
Hill & Sons, Lye.—Saddles, Bicycle: Middlemores (Coventry),
Ltd., Coventry.—Solder: Tyne Solder Co., Ltd., Newcastle-onTyne.—Spikes, Insulator: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley
Heath.—Thread: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Twine:
John Holmes & Son, East Ardsley.—Wallboards: John W.
Thompson, Ltd., Sheffield.—Wire, Copper: T. Bolton & Sons,
Ltd., Oakamoor; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.,
Prescot; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Beswick; Johnson, Clapham and Morris,
Ltd., Manchester; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh;
Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley; F. Smith and Co., Manchester; John Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.— Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley; F. Smith and Co., Manchester; John Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Bronze: T. Bolton and Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Richard Johnson and Nephew, Ltd., Beswick; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley; F. Smith and Co., Manchester.

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