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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight decline, on the whole, during October. Among the 11,508,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 27th October, 1924, was 11⁻¹, compared with 10 8 at 22nd September, 1924, and with 11⁻⁷ in October, 1923. Among the members of those Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 8⁻⁷ at the end of October, 1924. The total number of persons registered^{*} at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 27th October, 1924, was approximately 1,247,000, of whom 943,000 were men and 235,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 29th September, 1924, the total was 1,243,000, of whom 936,000 were men and 234,000 were women; and at 29th October, 1923, it was 1,340,000, of whom 994,000 were men and 263,000 women.

The principal industries showing a decline in employment in October were coal-mining and some branches of the clothing trades; in the cotton, furnishing and pottery trades some improvement was reported. Employment was good in the tinplate, steel sheet, brick, carpet, and jute trades, with mill-sawyers, coopers, and most of the skilled operatives in the building trades; it was fairly good in the silk trade, the furnishing trades and some branches of the printing trades, and fair, on the whole, in the leather and pottery industries, and in certain branches of the metal trades. In the coal-mining industry employment was slack; at iron mines, at iron and steel works, and in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, it continued bad.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are available the changes in rates of wages reported in October resulted in an aggregate reduction of nearly $\pounds44,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of over 380,000 workpeople and in an aggregate increase of $\pounds29,000$ in the weekly wages of over 280,000 workpeople.

The reductions were mainly accounted for by a decrease in the rates of wages of coal miners in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, equivalent to nearly 5 per cent. of the current rates. Other important classes of workpeople whose wages were reduced included blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland district and in various districts in the Midlands, coal miners in the Radstock district, and iron ore miners in Cumberland. The principal bodies of workpeople affected by in-

The principal bodies of workpeople affected by increases were iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, whose wages were increased by amounts equivalent to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates; building trade operatives in the London district, who received

* The figures given include, in addition to applicants for employment, persons employed on a basis of systematic short time who were not actually at work on the dates specified. In previous issues of this GAZETTE the figures given have related only to applicants for employment.

increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. per hour; and workpeople employed in the machine-made paper trade. Other important classes of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in the Bristol and Forest of Dean districts, steel sheet millmen and galvanisers, shiprepairers at the Bristol Channel ports, wool textile workers in the West of England and at Leicester, and road transport workers in Scotland.

During the ten completed months of 1924 the changes reported to the Department have resulted in net increases equivalent to nearly $\pm 540,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 2,700,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of over $\pm 67,000$ in those of 575,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1923 there were net reductions of nearly $\pm 500,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 3,150,000 workpeople, and net increases of over $\pm 300,000$ in the weekly wages of 1,130,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November 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 80 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 76 per cent. a month ago and 75 per cent. a year ago. The rise in the percentage between 1st October and 1st November was due to increases, partly seasonal, in the prices of food; for food alone the average increase over the pre-war level was 79 per cent. at 1st November, as compared with 72 per cent. a month ago and 73 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 October was 37. In addition, 37 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 36,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during October was about 377,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 28,000 workpeople involved and 518,000 days lost in the previous month.

During the first ten months of 1924 the stoppages of work owing to trade disputes reported to the Department have involved approximately 587,000 workpeople, as compared with 373,000 workpeople involved in the first ten months of last year. The aggregate duration of the stoppages in January to October, 1924, has been about 8,045,000 working days, as compared with about 9,513,000 days in the corresponding period of 1923.

COMPARISON OF THE LEVELS OF REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND OTHER CAPITAL CITIES, 1st JULY, 1924.

AT the International Conference of Official Labour Statisticians held at Geneva from 29th October to 2nd November, 1923, on the invitation of the International Labour Office, attention was called by the British Government delegate to the comparisons of the by the British Government delegate to the comparisons of the levels of real wages in certain capital cities, the results of which had been appearing in this GAZETTE since July, 1923. It was considered that, on account of its international character, work of this kind might more appropriately be undertaken by the International Labour Office. The Conference expressed the hope that that Office would be willing to continue, and so far as practicable widen the basis of, those comparisons, and that the Official Statisticians who had supplied information to the British Ministry of Labour for this purpose would forward even fuller information of the same kind to the International Labour Office. In April, 1924, the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation authorised the taking over by the International Labour Office of the work of preparing and publishing the series of real wage comparisons initiated by this Ministry. The transfer took effect from 1st July, 1924, the last table of index numbers computed by this Ministry appearing in the August number of computed by this Ministry appearing in the August numbers this GAZETTE, and having reference to the wages and retail prices prevailing at 1st June, 1924.

prevailing at 1st June, 1924. In the October issue of its "International Labour Review" the International Labour Office has published the first of its own series of computations, together with an article explaining in detail both the methods applied and the precise significance, as well as the limitations, of the resulting comparative figures. In the last two respects the new series of comparisons is identical with that initiated by this Ministry. It continues to be the aim of the new, as it was of the old, series to arrive, not at a com-narison of labour costs (as part of the general cost of production). or the new, as it was of the old, series to arrive, not at a com-parison of labour costs (as part of the general cost of production), but at a comparison of working class standards of comfort, so far as these can be gauged by the purchasing power of the time-wage current for 48 hours' work (irrespective of the efficiency of the workers), at the ordinary rate of wage—*i.e.*, at the time-rate other than for overtime—in certain typical male occupations com-mon to large cities. In respect of method, on the other hand, certain modifications have been introduced by the International certain modifications have been introduced by the International Labour Office. Of these the most noteworthy is occasioned by the attempt to measure the purchasing power of wages in each city, not only by the working-class standard of food consumption of the country in which that city is situated, but also by standards of working-class food consumption appropriate to each of the other cities represented in the Table; and, finally, by a sort of international standard of working-class food consumption (columns 7 and 8 of the subjoined Table). The final results of the comparison as computed by the Inter-national Labour Office on the basis of the wage rates and retail prices current in the respective cities on or about 1st July, 1924, are set out in the following Table:—

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages (or Comparative Purchasing Power of Money-Wages) in London and certain Cities Abroad at 1st July, 1924.

		x Num each ki	General	General Average				
City.†	Bel- gium and France.	Cen- tral Euro- pean coun- tries.	Great Bri- tain.	South- ern Euro- pean Coun- tries.	Scandi- navian Coun- tries and Nether- lands.	Over- seas Coun- tries (Can- ada and U.S.A.)	Average index nos. (based on food only).	index nos. (with allow- Luce for rent).
2131 01 m	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
London Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Christiania Lisbon‡ Madrid Madrid Paris Philadelphia Prague Rome‡ Stockholm	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	100 93 60 64 79 35 58 48 169 75 207 61 48 81	$ \begin{array}{c} 100\\82\\48\\52\\66\\30\\52\\43\\171\\67\\211\\49\\42\\76\end{array} $	100 87 55 56 70 31 58 44 168 72 202 202 57 47 79	100 97 57 63 78 32 59 50 185 81 242 57 47 92	$ \begin{array}{r} 100\\ 86\\ 52\\ 57\\ 66\\ 29\\ 56\\ 46\\ 179\\ 71\\ 214\\ 52\\ 45\\ 82 \end{array} $	$100 \\ 89 \\ 55 \\ 59 \\ 72 \\ 32 \\ 57 \\ 46 \\ 173 \\ 214 \\ 56 \\ 46 \\ 81 \\ 100 \\ 81 \\ 100$	$ \begin{array}{c} 100\\ 88\\\\\\ 49\\ 155\\ 65\\ 213\\ 61\\ 50\\ 79\\ \end{array} $
Stockholm Vienna Warsaw§	78 47 80	81 49 96	76 46 66	79 47 80	92 50 85	82 45 89	81 47 83	79 51 —

* Although London is taken arbitrarily as base (=100), the ratios would be

Although London is taken arbitrarily as base (=100), the ratios would be the same, whatever city were chosen as base.
A the list of cities differs from this Ministry's list in the following respects: Philadelphia takes the place of New York; Rome, Milan and Lisbon have been added; and Copenhagen and Sydney are not as yet represented.
The figures for Lisbon, as well as those for Rome and Milan, are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in these countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table. The budgets used in the comparisons do not make adequate allowance for the large consumption of vegetable foods in these through countries:
§ Compared with those of other Central European capitals the figures for Warsaw are high. This in due in part, as explained by the Polish Government, to the fact that the wages of the groups of workers included are relatively higher than those of workers in many other industries. It is further pointed out that wages in Warsaw are very high in relation to those in other Polish towns, and consequently are not at all representative of the general level of wages in Poland. These considerations evidently apply to other countries, but their importance in the case of Poland appears to be particularly great.

LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1924. In the above Table, the figures in column 3 may be regarded as a continuation of, and, therefore, comparable with, the series previously published in this GAZETTE. They possess a practical significance for the London worker, in that they are intended to show the ratio existing between the number of times the average of the wages current in each city on 1st July, 1924, for 48 hours' work at the ordinary time-rate of wages in all the occu-pations covered by the enquiry* would buy in that city on the same date a parcel of provisions corresponding, so far as possible, in kind and quantity to the weekly purchase of a British working-class household. Assuming that there was a British working date an average London wage, and if he had been employed abroad in any one of the capital cities represented in the Table, would have received the average of the wages current in that city in the occupations covered by the enquiry; and assuming further that he insisted on adhering to his home standard of food, it would appear that on 1st July, 1924, bis in that city than his London wage would have procured him less in London-less in the proportion: London = 100, Amsterdam = 82 . Similarly, a Dutch worker would be primarily interested in the figures in column 5, which are based on a food regime. If he were considering migrating to London he would gather from oughly corresponding to that to which he is accustomed. If he were considering migrating to London he would gather from outputs of the the average wage current in that city had a greater purchasing power in respect of his accustomed food regime that at the average wage at home, the advantage being in the rati-tio (London to 97 (Amsterdam). Tolumns 7 and 8 of the above Table give two general average index numbers. The figures in column 7 with a correction for rest, this correction has been made by taking into consideration the period he index numbers in each line of the Table; those in columa 6 are the arithmetic means in column 7 with a corre

of the index numbers in each line of the lable; those in column 5 are the arithmetic means in column 7 with a correction for rent. This correction has been made by taking into consideration the percentage of the total income of a working-class family in the various countries which, it is estimated, is spent on rent; but if is pointed out that, owing to the nature of the data concerning the proportion which rent forms of the total income, the results obtained are in some cases only appreximate.

obtained are in some cases only approximate. In addition to the Table reproduced above, the article und review presents two other Tables having reference to 1st July 1924 namely

4, namely:— (i) The time-rates of wages (in the original currency) for a week of 48 hours, of typical categories of male workers, generally in the capital cities of the various countries. (ii) The average retail prices in the same cities of number of articles of food of everyday consumption, th original currency and weights and measures being used. t is the intention of the International Labour Office to publis bles similar to (i) and (ii) once a month. A Table of fine

Tables similar to (i) and (ii) once a month. A Table of fin comparative index numbers corresponding to that reproduce above will, however, be published at intervals of three month

WAGES IN THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY.

ARISING out of a claim for increased wages by the workers' side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry a Tribunal was constituted by the Council in August last to consider the facts as regards the claim and to make recommendations to the Council. The Tribunal consisten-of two members appointed by an theorem of the members. of two members appointed by or through the employers' side of the Council, two appointed by the workers' side and an independent chairman (Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E.) appointed by the Minister of Labour.

by the Minister of Labour. The conclusions arrived at by the Tribunal were that the increase in wages in the industry since 1914 is in excess of that in the cost of living, that the level of wages in the industry is higher than the average in the principal industries using electrical power, but not so high as in some cases referred to at the hearing, and that the industry is growing rapidly and has become increasingly prosperous during the past year. The Tribunal accordingly recommended (a) that no case had been made out for the granting of the increase in wages asked

The Tribunal accordingly recommended (a) that no case has been made out for the granting of the increase in wages asked (b) that the District Councils should be asked to reconsider their rates of pay, having regard to the prosperity of the industry in their area and to the special reductions in wages made in 1922 o 1923; (c) that special attention should be given by the Council to those districts in which there appeared to be grades of em ployees whose rates, due to the circumstances existing at the time when they were fixed in 1921, differed materially from the rates for the corresponding grades in other areas. (d) that pend time when they were fixed in 1921, differed materially from the rates for the corresponding grades in other areas; (d) that pend-ing the decisions of the respective District Councils and the confirmation thereof by the National Joint Industrial Council, the operation of the national cost-of-living sliding scale should be suspended, and the suspension, on 20th August, of the operation of notices which had been given in July, declaring a reduction under the sliding scale of ½d. per hour as from 1st August, should continue; and (e) that any matters of difference should be sub-mitted to the National Council, or, failing settlement by that body, to the Tribunal. body, to the Tribunal. At a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council on 14th

Not a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council of 146 November it was agreed to put into operation the recommenda-tions (b), (c), (d) and (e) with the exception of the latter part of (e), under which there may be a further reference to the Tribunal.

* These occupations are almost identical with those covered by the serie computed by this Ministry.

November, 1924.

WAGES IN THE TRAMWAY INDUSTRY.

IN July last the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tram-In July last the National Joint industrial council for the Tram-way Industry appointed a Tribunal to consider matters referred to it by the Council in respect of the revision or modification of any national agreement and other matters of national import-ance. The Tribunal consists of five members of each side of the Council, four persons who are not members, it wo appointed by each side, and a chairman (Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.) appointed by the Council. On 22nd July the National Council referred to the Tribunal a

claim by the workers' side for a revision of wages. The claim involved the fixing of standard rates of wages for all grades of workers in the industry, based on a system of grouping of Autho-rities, with a minimum rate of 52s. a week, the stabilisation of rities, with a minimum rate of 52s, a week, the statistication of wages for a definite period, and the payment for night work at the rate of time-and-a-quarter. Except in regard to stabilisation and night work the claim excluded the employees of the Metro-politan Tramway Authorities. After hearing the parties, the Tribunal has issued its Decision,* which contains the following

The Tramway Authorities represented on the National Council The Tramway Authorities represented on the National Council (75 municipal undertakings and 42 company-owned under-takings) outside London, are classified in six main groups for wages purposes. In the case of three Authorities, however (Belfast, Hull and Leicester), no allocation is made, but it is provided that existing rates of wages shall remain unaltered, except for adjustment to the nearest sixpence; and, in the case of eight other Authorities, the Tribunal has not found it feasible to make any decision, but recommends their separate considera-tion by the National Council. The Tribunal specifies the appro-priete rates of wages for motormen, conductors and car cleaners tion by the National Council. The Tribunal specifies the appro-priate rates of wages for motormen, conductors and car cleaners in each group of Authorities, and as regards semi-skilled and non-skilled men in the depôts and running sheds recommends the classification of such men into three grades, for which appropriate rates of wages in each group of undertakings are specified, the classification of various occupations being left for determination by the National Council. The gradings and groupings are sub-iact to the following factors: ject to the following factors :-

(i) that no employee shall suffer a reduction of wages;
(ii) that no employee shall, as a result of any adjustment pursuant to the Decision, receive a weekly increase in excess of 1s. 6d.

(iii) that present rates be calculated to the nearest sixpence.

The commencing rates for motormen and conductors and the

The commencing rates for motormen and conductors and the rates for car cleaners, which are to be observed by the various Authorities, are set out in Schedules to the Decision. On the question of stabilisation it is recommended that the terms of the Decision shall remain in force, subject to three months' notice by either side of the Council, and that in any case no notice should be given before 31st December, 1925. As regards night-shift work the Tribunal recommends the pay-ment of an added rate of 4s. a week over the corresponding day-work rate in the case of undertakings outside the Metro-politan area, and of 6s. inside that area, subject to the condition that there shall be no reduction where amounts higher than 4s. are now paid and that existing terms under which night-work is carried on shall continue. At a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council on

At a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council on 13th November it was resolved to adopt the decision and Report of the Tribunal, and the Council recommended that the decision be given effect to as from and including 18th November, 1924, except in respect of added pay for night work, which will operate from and including 1st January, 1925.

MINES DEPARTMENT : REPORT FOR 1923.

THE Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, for the year ended the 31st December, 1923, has been published.⁺ The Report states that the year 1923 was a prosperous one for the British coal mining industry. The output (276 million tons) was higher than in any previous year except 1913, exports surpassed even that "record" year, prices were good, and earnings improved on the low level of 1922.

Employment was also good. At the beginning of the year only 4.5 per cent. of the insured coal miners were unemployed, and at the end of the year the percentage had fallen to 2.4 per

The number of wage earners on the colliery books increased from 1,129,539 at the end of 1922 to 1,184,786 at the end of 1923. All districts reported increases: they were greatest in 1923. All districts reported increases; they were greatest in the coal-exporting districts, and least in those, like Lancashire and Cheshire, which are more closely associated with industries

at home. The average pithead price of all coal disposed of commercially in 1923 was 19s. 9½d. per ton, or about 1s. per ton more than in 1922. The average declared value of *exported* coal was 25s. 2d. per ton, f.o.b., or 2s. 7d. more than in 1922. Under the National Wages Agreement the net proceeds showed an improvement of 1s. 5d. per ton over 1922, owing to an increase in gross proceeds, and a reduction of "other costs" (manage-ment, salaries, insurances, repairs, office and general expenses, depreciation, stores, timber, etc.). As about 85 per cent. of The Report also deals with colliery developments, legislation, the Miners' Welfare Fund, health and safety in the mining and quarrying industries, and washing and drying accommoda-tion at mines. Appended to the Report are statistical tables and charts giving, in detail, particulars of output, prices, num bers employed, wages, accidents, etc., for the various districts.

* Obtainable from the Secretary of the Tribunal, 5, Old Palace Yard, ondon, S.W. 1. Price 6d. *† Third Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, and Annual Report of H.M. thef Inspector of Mines.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6s. 6d. net.

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this improvement was assignable to wages, the normal share of the net proceeds due to wages, apart from any guaranteed minimum, should have shown an increase of 1s. 2d. per ton. Actually, however, the increase in wages paid was only about 2d. per ton, or 1d. per shift. This was principally owing to the follow-ing causes :— (i) the output per man-shift was slightly lower in 1923 than in 1922 (16-33 cwts. commercially disposable, as against 16-42 cwts.); (ii) the guaranteed minimum rates, which keep wages at a level higher than would otherwise be payable under the Agreement, were much more general in 1922 than in 1923; (iii) the "time-lag" (*i.e.*, the fact that the rate of wages paid in any given period depends on the proceeds of an earlier period) operated to keep wages *higher* than they would otherwise have been in 1922, and *lower* than they would otherwise have been in 1923.

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In 1925. It is pointed out, however, in the Report that, though the wages *per shift* thus showed little advance in 1923 over 1922, the average wages of the miners *for the whole year* showed an ad-vance of over $\pounds 9$, owing to the increase in the number of shifts worked from 251 to 266. The average annual earnings of all classes of labour in 1923, for the whole country, were $\pounds 134$ 6s. 1d.; the averages for the several districts ranged from $\pounds 107$ 15s. 9d. in South Staffordshire and Shropshire to $\pounds 153$ 13s. 9d. in Scotland and to $\pounds 166$ 18s. 2d. in the small coalieled of Kent. coalfield of Kent.

Coalieur of Rent. The number of persons employed in mining and quarrying iron ore and ironstone at the end of each quarter of 1923 was 15,775; 16,296; 15,488; and 15,413. The average number in 1913 was 22,900. A large proportion of the Cleveland mines remained idle in 1923; only fourteen produced at all during the year, and only nine were at work continuously throughout the year. The total number of men employed in this district at the end of the year was 4,123, as against 9,129 in 1913; and many of these were only working half-time.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed in mines and quarries (including brine salt wells) in 1922 and in 1923 :---

	Employed	in getting	Total.	
Persons Employed.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	1923.	1922.
Underground at Mines, and in- side at Quarries :				
Males, under 16 ,, above 16	47,404 918,732	1,061 68,686	48,465 987,418	42,436 939,812
Total	966,136	69,747	1,035,883*	982,248*
Above ground at Mines, and outside at Quarries: Males, under 16 , above 16 Females, under 16 ,, above 16	18,845 212,163 558 5,588	1,44140,41420965	20,286 252,577 578 6,553	19,120 239,756 525 6,353
Total	237,154	42,840	279,994	265,754
Grand Total	1,203,290	112,587	1,315,877	1,248,002

Accidents.—The total number of persons killed at mines and quarries in 1923 was 1,387, or 227 more than in 1922; and the number injured, and incapacitated for more than seven days, was 218,891, or 28,642 more than in 1922.

Place and Cause of	Persons Killed.		Persons Injured.	
Accident.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.
Underground Accidents :	60 590 60 314 165 1,189	73 553 40 212 128 1,006	101 70,206 965 54,610 69,590 195,472	105 63,148 994 46,976 59,645 170,868
Surface Accidents : On railways, sidings, or tramways Elsewhere Total	51 68 119	51 57 108	4,711 13,516 18,227	4,256 11,264 15,520
Total (surface and under- ground)	1,308	1,114	213,699	186,388

* Including females employed inside quarries, of whom there were 47 in 1923, and 68 in 1922. Four of these, in both years, were under 16 years of

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN 1923.

THE following particulars as to the operations of agricultural and fishery co-operative societies in 1923 and previous years have been prepared by the Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory Returns furnished annually to his Department under the Industrial and Provident Societies and Friendly Societies Acts. The particulars are exclusive of societies regis tered in Ireland.

tered in Ireland. The societies are dealt with in three main groups :--(1) Re-quirement Societies, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture, and in the case of fishing societies with fishing tackle, etc.; (2) Produce Societies, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' produce; and (3) Service Societies, which supply members with some ser-vice connected with the industry of agriculture, e.g., threshing. Some societies deal both in requirements and in produce. Usually societies fall readily into one of the three groups, but in exceptional cases, where a society undertakes the sale of produce and requirements to an equal extent, the decision which places it in the one category or the other is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. The societies connected with fishing are at present arbitrary. The societies connected with fishing are at present so few in number, and their operations on so small a scale, that their transactions do not affect materially the total figures given, and they are not, therefore, dealt with separately in the Tables which follow.

(I.) REQUIREMENT SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these societies in Great Britain for the eleven years 1913-1923 :---

Year.	Number of Societies.	Member- ship.	Sales.*	Profit or Loss (-) on Year.	Wages.
		07.004	£	£	£
$1913 \\ 1914$	257 274	$27,204 \\ 29,603$	1,583,268 1,816,155	8,851 26,839	29,657 33,839
1914	301	33,421	2,653,100	53,257	44,627
1916	329	38,253	3,616,197	71,148	55,051
1917	410	54,367	4,323,532	75,821	59,755
1918	506	77,189	4,596,226	52,512	78,927
1919	581	94,468	8,995,544	65,608	150,684
1920	703	117,040	13,351,169	(-) 102,412	329,620
1921	710	117,605	10,679,709	(-) 147,828	395,610
1922	636	113,823	8,813,355	(-) 7,519	377,074
1923	596	107,210	8,366,949	(-) 27,633	356,178

cieties in this group are further sub-divided for the purpose of the Chief Registrar's Annual Report (Part B, Industrial and Provident Societies) into (a) Farmers', (b) Allotment Workers', (c) Agricultural Wholesale and (d) Fishermen's Trading Societies. The Farmers' Societies are the most numerous, and are responsible for the bulk of the business done, as will be seen from the following particulars for 1923 :

- Andrews	Number of Soc	eieties.	Sales.		
	England & Wales.	Scotland.	England & Wales.	Scotland.	
Farmers' Societies	202	145	£ 7,425,742	£ 362,746	
Allotment Workers' Societies	-200	-	151,346	1	
Agricultural Whole- sale Society	1	-	308,356		
Fishermen'sTrading Societies	47	1	118,759	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

The 450 societies in this group in England and Wales in 1923 had 2,346 employees, and share, loan and reserve capital amount-ing to £2,423,000. Excluding the figures for the Agricultural Wholesale Society, whose membership consists wholly of other societies, this capital represented about £22 per member; the 146 societies in Scotland had 153 employees, and capital amount-ing to £52,000, or nearly £5 per member.

(II.) PRODUCE SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives similar particulars for produce societies in Great Britain, in each of the years 1913 to 1923 inclusive :

Year.	Number of Societies.	Member- ship.	Sales.†	Profit or Loss (-) on Year.	Wages.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	124 129 140 159 228 289 315 302 263 248 230	9,732 10,401 11,943 13,701 25,384 40,697 45,779 44,201 40,309 38,395 38,060	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds\\ 840,849\\ 935,552\\ 1,186,001\\ 1,641,359\\ 2,917,867\\ 4,552,383\\ 7,157,444\\ 7,920,488\\ 5,952,385\\ 4,199,533\\ 3,343,536\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ (-) \ 33,070 \\ 16,890 \\ 25,987 \\ 21,517 \\ 56,646 \\ 66,819 \\ 47,220 \\ (-) \ 116,420 \\ (-) \ 6,396 \\ 11,812 \\ (-) \ 2,694 \end{array}$	£ 56,207 37,482 36,941 43,908 71,306 107,677 185,632 261,561 247,446 200,941 156,919

In 1923 this group comprised 94 dairy societies, 65 egg and poultry societies, 17 fruit and market garden produce societies, 41 farmers' and growers' societies and 13 miscellaneous societies. The 148 societies in this group in England and Wales in 1923 had 1,053 employees, and share, loan and reserve capital amount-

* See reference in next column as to sales of Produce included here.
† See reference in next column as to sales of Requirements included here

ing to £799,000, equivalent to nearly £24 per member; the 82 societies in Scotland had 282 employees, and capital amounting to £266,000, or nearly £60 per member. This high figure for Scotland was mainly due to several large dairy farmers'

The sales of various kinds of produce for the years 1922 and 1923 were as shown in the following Table :--

	England a	and Wales.	Scotland.		
Description of Produce.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	
Milk and Dairy Eggs and Poultry Live Stock Fruit and Market Garden Sundry *	£ 1,615,821 461,220 20,432 104,641 808,286	£ 1,309,473 295,563 14,466 88,599 536,777	£ 733,197 61,330 27,565 99 20,513	£ 767,622 56,076 31,346 57 3,498	

In addition to their sales of produce these societies in 1923 supplied their members with requirements to the amount of £205,047 in England and Wales, and £35,012 in Scotland. The sales of the requirement societies (group I), on the other hand, included produce of the following descriptions and values :--

D	England a	and Wales.	Scotland.	
Description of Produce.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
Milk and Dairy Eggs and Poultry Live Stock Fruit and Market Garden Sundry *	£ 249,827 45,991 508,990 96,782 175,727	£ 236,756 53,972 415,552 66,877 121,800	£ 6,637 36 526 1,309	£ 4,158 97 630

In addition to the societies classified as "agricultural," 203 industrial societies had farming and dairying departments. In 1923 they employed 2,931 persons in these departments, to whom £301,000 was paid in wages; and the value of productions in these departments amounted to £1,524,000. Societies in England and Wales were responsible for about 61 per cent. of these nordentions these productions.

(III.) SERVICE SOCIETIES.

(III.) SERVICE SOCIETIES. This group includes not only the Service societies, such as threshing, etc., registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, but also small holdings and allotments societies and credit societies, and in addition certain societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, viz., cattle insur-ance societies, agricultural credit societies, and societies for the promotion of horticulture and agriculture. Small holdings and allotments societies are responsible for the bulk of the figures tabulated (see subsequent special Table). The following Table gives particulars of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1913-1923 :--

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Profit or Loss (-) on Year.‡	Wages.†
1913	355	29,357	£ 2,228	£ 5,044
1914	346	29,954	4,294	5,991
1915	353	31,604	4,031	7,991
1916	353	33,901	5,736	8,399 10,554
1917	432 596	54,680	$13,742 \\ 16,712$	16,576
1918		99,215 123,307	26,019	24,982
1919 1920	750 937	153,046	9,872	30,964
1920	976	168,525	(-) 3,042	34,768
1922	981	176,911	10,185	34,003
1923	974	178,036	9,438	34,307

Societies in this group in England and Wales in 1923 had share, loan and reserve capital amounting to £415,000, equiva-lent to about £2 7s. per member. This low figure is due to the small holdings and allotments societies, whose capital per member is proportionately very small. The societies in Scot-land had capital amounting to £83,000, or £27 per member. Small Holdings and Allotments Societies.—Additional par-ticulars of small holdings and allotments societies included in this group are given in the following Table : this group in England and W

Year.	Number of Societies.	Acreage of Land let as—		Rent pay	Value of Land and Buildings	
		Small Holdings.	Allotments.	Societies.	Tenants.	owned by Societies.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	$193 \\ 180 \\ 178 \\ 181 \\ 254 \\ 406 \\ 551 \\ 724 \\ 763 \\ 774 \\ 771$	$12,225 \\ 12,597 \\ 13,029 \\ 13,129 \\ 13,161 \\ 13,514 \\ 13,576 \\ 15,723 \\ 17,473 \\ 17,635 \\ 17,336 \\ 17,336 \\ 12,597 \\ 17,336 \\ 12,597 \\ 12,597 \\ 12,597 \\ 12,597 \\ 12,597 \\ 12,597 \\ 12,597 \\ 13,597 \\ 1$	$1,532 \\ 1,651 \\ 1,682 \\ 1,780 \\ 2,778 \\ 4,510 \\ 5,916 \\ 8,063 \\ 9,712 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,0572 \\ 10,013 \\ 10,010 \\ 10,000 \\ 1$	£ 21,737 26,074 28,633 29,989 31,784 39,108 45,174 59,321 76,201 80,292 77,813	£ 28,402 30,156 33,304 34,910 38,989 50,246 57,202 74,579 96,949 104,062 104,369	£ 30,673 34,025 34,774 34,299 39,337 51,449 67,125 137,160 187,240 178,524 161,162

* The Sundry Produce represented mainly dead meat in respect of Societies The Stindy Produce represented mainly dear meter in the interval of the second s

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In 1923 the membership of these societies was 153,643, of whom 107,342, or nearly 70 per cent., were tenants. Their operations for the year resulted in a surplus of £8,511 on the small holdings and allotments and trading departments, as against a surplus of £9,336 for the preceding year. *Credit Societies* were comparatively few in number, and their business was on a small scale. Some development in the near future, however, may be expected from the Agricultural Credits Act, which came into operation during the year.

GENERAL.

The following Table shows the sales in 1923 for all societies cluding the industrial societies above mentioned) :--

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Agricultural Requirements	£ 7,314,293	£ 392,873	£ 7,707,166
Milk and Dairy Eggs and Poultry Live Stock Fruit and Market Garden Sundry (including Farm Produce	$\substack{1,717,847\\349,535\\430,018\\155,476}$	$1,190,898\\60,234\\31,443\\687$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,908,745\\ 409,769\\ 461,461\\ 156,163\end{array}$
of Industrial Societies)	1,421,967	168,960	1,590,927
Total Sales	11,389,136	1,845,095	13,234,231

The total sales for 1923 represented in the aggregate a de-crease on the value for 1922 of £1,290,000, or 5 per cent. in requirements and 14 per cent. in produce. In the aggregate, societies in 1923 sustained a loss of nearly £21,000, compared with a profit of £14,000 for the preceding year. In England and Wales the aggregate loss incurred by societies in 1922 was almost trebled in 1923. In addition to a much heavier loss sustained by the Agricultural Wholesale Society (now in process of winding-up by order of Court), very unsatisfactory results were obtained by a County Farmers' Association in the Requirements group and by a Co-operative Bacon Factory in the Produce group. In the Scottish societies the aggregate profit earned in 1923 amounted to only half that obtained in the preceding year; this decrease was attributable largely to two of the Dairy Farmers' Asso-ciations in the Produce group.

PROFIT SHARING, ETC.

The returns furnished show that of the 596 Requirement societies in 1923, 42, employing 377 persons, and paying £54,403 in wages allotted bonuses to their employees amounting to £1,658, or 7d. in the £ on wages. Of the 230 Produce societies, 15, employing 168 persons, and paying £18,984 in wages, allotted bonuses amounting to £1,053, or 1s. 1d. in the £ on wages. Of the Service societies, 7, paying £9,974 in wages, allotted bonuses to their employees amounting to £264, or 6d. in the £ on wages. Of the 203 departments of Industrial societies, 12, employing 123 persons and paying wages in these departments amounting to £13,489, allotted bonuses of £183, or 3d. in the £ on wages. or 3d. in the £ on wages.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RE-CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES IN OCTOBER.

DURING the four weeks ended 25th October thirteen meetings of

DURING the four weeks ended 25th October thirteen meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Ministry of Labour. At a meeting of the *Match Manufacturing* Joint Industrial Council the position regarding the exclusion from the scope of the Paper Box Trade Board of the making of match boxes when carried on in match factories was explained. A communication from the Association of Joint Industrial Councils regarding the Industrial Councils Bill was also discussed.

from the Association of Joint Industrial Councils regarding the Industrial Councils Bill was also discussed. Joint Committees were set up to consider applications from the Workers' Panel for an increased number of holidays with pay, and for wages to be fully made up during sickness in the export packing section, by the Joint Industrial Council for the Export Packing and Cloth Working Industries (London Area) at its meeting on the 22nd October. Discussion also took place on the proposal to raise a fund by setting aside 1d. per piece of cloth worked in the industry from which wages in the cloth workers' section could be augmented during part-time employment, and out-of-work pay increased during total unemployment. The Workers' panel was asked to prepare a draft scheme. A scheme for the recruitment of workers was also approved. The Printing and Allied Trades Joint Industrial Council gave approval to an apprenticeship scheme, and also concerned itself with questions relating to health and unemployment. The report of the Special Tribunal concerning an application for a national increase of wages was considered by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, and, at the request of the trade union side, consideration of the matter was adjourned until the next meeting. (See page 396.) The annual meeting of the Hosiery Trade Joint Industrial Council received a report from a deputation from the Council to the Home Office raising certain objections to the Factories Bill.

The question of late fines and waiting time was also discussed, but no decision reached.

No agreement was reached at the meeting of the Joint Indus-trial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry regard-ing a resolution of the Midland District Council to submit to the National Council for settlement an appeal of the trade union side with reference to a reduction of wages under the sliding scale agreement. Certain questions relating to the national cliding scale agreement way womitted to the Execution Com sliding scale agreement were remitted to the Executive Com mitte

The Joint Industrial Council for the Welsh Tin Plate and Sheet Trades made important alterations in the constitution of the Council, with a view to the more speedy consideration of disputes and for conciliation and arbitration. The Joint Industrial Council for the China Clay Industry met

for the consideration of a new wages agreement.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1924.

BUILDING INDUSTRY COMMITTEE.

ON the 11th October the Minister of Health announced that, in pursuance of undertakings given when the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act of 1924 was before the House of Commons, he had taken steps to appoint committees of the building industry and of the manufacturers and suppliers of building materials to advise and assist him in carrying out the scheme embodied in the Act, particularly as regards the development and co-ordination of the supply of labour and materials for house building

action and co-ordination of the supply of labour and materials for house building. The Building Industry Committee, whose primary function is to assist in the augmentation of the supply of skilled labour, is at present composed of representatives of employers and operatives, but representatives of the manufacturers and sup-pliers of building materials will be added when nominated by

Several meetings of this committee have already taken place; also meetings of various sub-committees, including a meeting in Glasgow of the Scottish Advisory Sub-committee, whose representatives cordially associated themselves with the policy of the main committee.

of the main committee. The committee have issued a circular letter to local organi-zations of employers and operatives throughout Great Britain drawing attention to the proposals for securing the necessary increases in the skilled ranks of the building industry, con-tained in the Report upon the building industry by representa-tives of employers and operatives issued in April last, asking for the appointment of Local Joint Apprenticeship Committees throughout Great Britain in order to help in carrying out these proposals, and urging the desirability of complete co-operation in all steps proposed to secure the desired end. Pending the formation of these local committees, the Build-

Pending the formation of these local committees, the Build-ing Industry Committee is considering the machinery which should be set up for carrying out the other recommendations made in the Report.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

AT 28th October, 1924, the number of men in training was 7,093, and the number awaiting training, 2,974. Since 1st August, 1919, 87,481 men have terminated training.

NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

The latest returns show that 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

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to the 30th September, 1924, 44,717 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,868 employers, as compared with 44,715 apprentices with 17,867 employers on 30th June, 1924. The apprentices rejected up to 30th September, 1924, num-bered 2,179, this being the same as on 30th June, 1924. Of those accepted 43,770 had terminated their training and 947 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 30th June, 1924, were 43,726 and 989.

The number of men who have received Institutional Training up to 30th September, 1924, is 2,313, this being the same as on 30th June, 1924.

ABOLITION OF STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN RUSSIA.

ACCORDING to a despatch from the British Representative in Moscow, dated 22nd October, it has been decided to abolish the State employment exchanges throughout Soviet Russia. Their place is to be taken by employment agencies to be formed for all classes of workers, the use of which will be voluntary.

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FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. In many countries during and since the late war the practice has arisen of paying family allowances, *i.e.*, periodical payments to the worker in respect of his family responsibilities rather than of the work done by him. A good deal of interest has been excited by this social experiment, and numerous requests from all quarters have been made to the International Labour Office, at Geneva, for information as to the extent to which this wage principle had been introduced in various countries. It was accordingly decided in 1923 to undertake a detailed investigation into the subject, and the results of the enquiry have now been published.*

published.* The report points out that under the existing economic system wages tend to be the same for the same work, with the result that a single man and a married man with a family receive the same amount if they work the same hours or produce the same output. If such a wage is just sufficient to maintain a single man, it is inadequate for a married man having dependants to support. There are, therefore, two possible bases for the deter-mination of wages: (a) equal pay for equal work, and (b) pay-ment according to need. The payment of family allowances is an attempt to apply the social principle of payment according to need, to a certain extent, as a corrective to the more or less need, to a certain extent, as a corrective to the more or less mechanical working of economic tendencies. Advocates of the system make various claims as to the

Advocates of the system make various claims as to the advantages of its introduction. In countries where it is desired to increase the population it is considered that family allowances will remove "the economic restriction on parenthood," that it will reduce infant mortality, improve the health and welfare of children, and raise the social and economic status of women. Other advantages of an industrial character are advanced. Employers who pay family allowances to their workers claim that industrial relations are thereby improved. They also state that the system tends to stabilise the personnel of their establish-ments, as workers with families prefer to remain where they can be certain of receiving family allowances. Regularity in work and attendance is also claimed as an effect, as allowances are frequently suspended when the worker is absent, and it has been stated that workers with family responsibilities are the most stated that workers with family responsibilities are the most regular and conscientious.

stated that workers with family responsibilities are the most regular and conscientious. On the other hand, workers' organisations are as a rule strongly opposed to schemes of family allowances initiated and controlled by the employers, considering that such schemes are designed to divide the workers and to increase the bargaining power of the employers. They argue that if the allowances are a matter of social justice, or a recognition of the social importance of the family, they should be paid by the State. With regard to the methods of providing family allowances, these are either voluntary or under schemes established by law. In France and Belgium especially, the system of family allowances has developed largely on the initiative of the employers. In Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Netherlands the system has developed largely on the basis of collective agree-ments between employers and workers. In some cases the employers pay the allowances through the intermediary of a common "equalisation fund," from which the workers are paid. This, practice has been adopted particularly in France and Bel-gium, and in a few cases in the Netherlands, Germany, and other countries.

A certain element of compulsion has been introduced in some countries where family allowances are provided out of contri-butions from the employers but under legal regulation. Thus a French Act of 1922⁺ provides that employers tendering for State contracts must pay family allowances at specified rates. Similar regulations have been introduced by provincial or municipal authorities in Belgium. In Austria⁺ a general system of family allowances, to be paid by the employers, was introduced in December, 1921.

WAGES IN THE BELGIAN GLASS INDUSTRY.

WADES IN THE DELUIAN OLASS INDUSTRI... Some account of conditions prevailing at the present time in the Belgian glass industry and of the average wages of workers in the different glass manufacturing centres of the country is given in a report (dated 27th May, 1924) compiled by the United States Consular Service. For many years Belgium has taken a leading place among European countries engaged in this industry, largely because there is an abundance of raw materials of good quality in the country. In 1914, shortly before the outbreak of the war, there were in Belgium about 70 firms, employing approximately 25,000 workmen, engaged in the manufacture of glass. Production declined greatly during the war, but after the armistice there was an unprecedented demand, particularly for window glass to be used in the dethe war, but after the armistice there was an unprecedented demand, particularly for window glass, to be used in the de-vastated regions, so that the industry was one of the first to recover from the effects of the war, and at the present time the production in Belgium approximates to that of the pre-war period. There are now about 90 factories manufacturing plate glass, window glass, scientific glassware, bottles, jars and tableware. The output of plate glass is said to be second only to that of the United States. In 1923, about 28 per cent. of the plate glass and about 13 per cent. of the window glass manufactured was exported to the States.

* Family Allowances: The Remuneration of Labour according to Need (Studies and Reports, Series D. Wages and Hours, No. 13, 1924). See also Inter-national Labour Review, Vol. X., No. 3, September, 1924. International Labour Office, Geneva. See also this GAZETTE. March, 1923, page 86, August, 1923, page 282, and January, 1924, page 12. * See this GAZETTE for January, 1924, page 12. * Monthly Labour Review, August, 1924. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington (D.C.).

The factories are for the most part situated in small towns, where glass making is usually the only industry. As a result, the trade is followed by families for succeeding generations, boys being apprenticed at the age of 14 years and girls generally be-ginning to work at the same age in the packing department or at a machine. Owing to the lack of opportunities for other work labour disputes are infrequent, since if a workman is dis-satisfied he must seek work in some other locality. Early in 1924, the average wages of glass blowers making table glass varied in the four principal glass-making districts from 28 to 38 francs a day. Experienced glass workers making common bottle ware earned from 40 to 44 francs and blowers from 38 to 40 francs per day. Blowers making coloured wine and beer bottles were paid from 38 to 40 francs, and finishers from 30 to 33 francs, while experienced glass workers making crystal ware were paid from 30 to 33 francs and blowers from 26 to 28 francs daily. Apprentices usually begin with a wage of from 8 to 10 francs. Some factories give, in addition to the wages quoted, a bonus on production, which is paid to appren-tices as well as to skilled workmen.

WORKING HOURS IN POLISH IRON AND LEAD FOUNDRIES.

In the August issue of this GAZETTE it was reported that the Polish Government as a temporary measure had authorised the introduction of a 10-hour day in iron and lead foundries in

Upper Silesia. H.M. Representative at Warsaw, reporting on 21st October, states that the period for which the working hours were pro-longed expired on 18th October, but that it has now been extended for a further three months, *i.e.*, until 18th January, 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN POLAND: NEW ACT. CORRIGENDUM.

In the article which appears under the above heading on page 1N the article which appears under the above heading on page 322 of the September issue of this GAZETTE, the reference to "seasonal workers" in the paragraph concerning benefits under the Act should read as follows: "Seasonal workers who are employed normally for less than ten months in the year re-ceive no benefit during the dead season."

LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY IN 1923.

A STATISTICAL report on the strikes and lock-outs of 1923, which A STATISTICAL report on the strikes and lock-outs of 1923, which appeared in a recent issue of the official journal *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, indicates less disturbed industrial conditions than in any year since 1918. The number of disputes which came to an end during the year was 2,046 (1,878 strikes and 168 lock-outs), whereas the average per annum during 1918-1922 was 4,192. These disputes affected 24,175 establishments in which 1,917,265 workers were employed, and of the latter 1,606,501 were on strike or locked-out. This total is made up of the maximum numbers directly affected on any day during the progress of the various disputes.

the maximum numbers directly affected on any day during the progress of the various disputes. The strikes and lock-outs of 1923 led to a loss of 15,632,190 working days, including 460,417 days lost by workpeople who were not actual participants in the disputes. About 78 per cent, of the demands made by workers (in the case of strikes) or by employers (in the case of lock-outs) related to wages and about 2 per cent, to working hours. The workpeople were wholly successful in gaining their de-mands in 314 cases (or 15 per cent. of the disputes of 1923), partly successful in 1,043 cases (51 per cent.), and wholly unsuc-cessful in 689 cases (34 per cent.).

A point of interest in connection with these statistics is that the particulars supplied by the employers (who are under obli-gation to furnish particulars of disputes in their establish-ments) were for the first time collected by the employment exchanges, instead of, as in former years, by the local police withouting authorities

WAGES IN THE FRENCH BOOT AND SHOE **INDUSTRY.***

THE manufacture of boots and shoes is one of the important industries of France, employing approximately 220,000 workers. While there is no census showing the number and capacity of plants, it is certain that there are more than 600 factories engaged in this industry. About two-thirds of these are of small capacity making fewer than 100 pairs a day. Under normal conditions there is a lack of labour in French hoot and show factories portionlark in the mean shilled acculate

Under normal conditions there is a lack of labour in French boot and shoe factories, particularly in the more skilled occupa-tions, and workers engaged in this industry are, in consequence, relatively better paid than others. The wages of compe-tent workers range from 160 francs to 250 francs a week, the average being probably about 200 francs. The labour cost on a pair of boots, the retail price of which is 100 francs, amounts to about 11 francs, while the cost of material is from 45 to 50 francs. Although the greater part of the material manufactured is made on American lasts and with American machinery, the average daily production per worker is stated to be much lower than in the United States. * Monthly Labour Review, Sentember 1924. United States Bureau of

* Monthly Labour Review, September, 1924. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington (D.C.).

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914-

All Items included ... 80 % ... 79 % Food only

FOOD.

During October the average level of the retail prices of food continued to rise. The most important increases in prices affected eggs (1/2d. each on the average), potatoes (1d. per 7 lbs.), four (nearly 1d. per 7 lbs.), and bread (between 1/2d. and 1/2d. per 4 lbs.). Milk, butter, bacon, tea and cheese were also dearer on 1st November than on 1st October. On the other hand, sugar was cheaper at the later date by about 1/2d. per lb. The prices i meat fish and margarine were approximately the same at neat th dates.

falling within the remaining one-fifth. As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the prin-cipal towns, indicates that at 1st November the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds pur-chased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 125 to 130 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In the *fuel and light* group there were some increases in the fish and margarine were approximately the same at 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 79 per cent. at 1st November, as compared with about 72 per cent. at 1st November, 1924, and 73 per cent. at 1st November, 1923. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st October and 1st November, 1924:—

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indicat he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov. 1924, as compared with		
	Juiy, 1914.	1st Oct., 1924.	1st Nov., 1924.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1924.
Beef, British-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 6 0 10	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&6\\0&10\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 8 \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	=
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 3 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$	=
Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 8 1 0 11 1	1 8 1 0 11 1	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 9\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	=
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 112	1 01 0 51 1 51	1 01 0 51 1 61	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 7 \end{array}$	+ 0 03
Plour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Bugar (granulated) Wilk Butter—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 514an44 miles 9 934 miles 0 6 6 0 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{3} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb,	1 21 1 22 0 88 0 7 0 11 0 4 0 4	2 3 2 2 1 1 ⁴⁴ 0 6 ⁴⁴ 0 2 ⁴⁴ 0 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 1 & 0\frac{1}{5} \\ + 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ - 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1 \end{array}$
The following Tabl		noncente			1 1 1

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

	1st Nov	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Nov., 1924, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	sponding figure for 1st Oct., 1924.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Beef, British-			NUMBER OF	Service Contractions		
Ribs	83	77	80	81		
Thin Flank	50	52	51	52		
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	44	41	10	10		
Thin Flank	12	16	42 14	42		
Mutton Dritich	12	10	14	14		
Mutton, British-	94	94	94	0.4		
Breast	77	70		94		
Mutton Energy	11	70	73	72		
Mutton, Frozen-	86	77	00	00		
Breast	30	30	82 30	80		
Renon (atmosters)*	65	61	63	29		
	130	106	118	57 118		
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	100	100	110	118		
Plour	69	73	71	63		
Bread	76	72	74	66		
Tea	53	58	56	51		
Sugar (granulated)	121	112	116	133		
attk	87	93	90	83		
Butter		00	00	00		
Freeh	87	93	90	85		
Salt	87	88	87	82		
Cheese +	61	62	61	58		
Largarine	- 3t	- 7t	- 5t	- 51		
4KUS (Troch)	168	175	172	120		
Potatoes	121	90	106	84		
				and the second second		
above articles of Food		The second second				
(Weighted Percentage	80	78	79	72		

If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price alother kind locally representative.
 The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, twhere such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of other kind locally representative.
 Leorease.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 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.

cent. higher than in July, 1914. In the *fuel and light* group there were some increases in the retail prices of coal between 1st October and 1st November, 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 November, as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing 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 November is approximately 80 per cent.* over the pre-war level, as compared with 76 per cent. a month earlier. the pre-war level, as compared with 76 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.

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	90 90-95 95-100	$ \begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 120 \\ 115 \\ 110 \\ 105 \\ 105 \end{array} $	$125 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 132 \\ 141 \\ 150$	$165 \\ 151 \\ 141 \\ 133 \\ 128 \\ 119$	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69	77 79 78 73 71 69
July August September October	25	45-50 45-50 50 50-55	80 80 80–85 75–80	100–105 110	$105-110 \\ 115 \\ 115 \\ 120$	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75 75	70 71 72 76 80

NOTE.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight decline during October. The industries principally affected were coal mining and some branches of the clothing trade; in the cotton, furnishing and pottery trades some improvement was reported. Em-ployment was good in the tinplate, steel sheet, brick, carpet and jute trades, and with most of the skilled operatives in the building trades; it was fairly good in the furnishing trades and in some branches of the printing trades, and fair, on the whole, in the silk, leather and pottery industries and in certain sections of the metal trades. In the coal mining industry it was slack; at iron mines iron and steel works and in the engineering and iron mines, 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 11,508,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 27th October, 1924, was 11·1, compared with 10·8* at 22nd September, 1924, and 11·7 at the end of October, 1923. For males alone the per-centage was 11·9 at 27th October, as compared with 11·5* at 22nd September, 1924; for females the corresponding figures were 90 and 8.8.* Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 87 at the end of October, 1924, compared with 8.6 at the end of September and with 10·9 at the end of October, 1923. The number of persons registered† at Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 27th October, 1924, was approximately 1,247,000, of whom men numbered 943,000 and women 235,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 29th September, 1924, was 1,243,000, of whom 936,000 were men and 234,000 were women, and at 29th October, 1923, it was 1,340,000, of whom 994,000 were men and 263,000 women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines showed a further decline. It was fairly good in Warwick, Stafford-shire and Worcester, but slack in most other districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th October was 1,146,054, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with September, and of 2.5 per cent. as compared with Sep-tember, and of 2.5 per cent., as compared with October, 1923. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th October, 1924, was 5.13, as compared with 5.56 in October, 1923.

5:56 in October, 1923. At iron mines employment continued very bad in the Cleveland district; in other districts it was moderate. At the mines covered by the returns received there was an increase of 11'1 per cent. in the total numbers employed, compared with the previous month, and of 1'2 per cent., compared with October, 1923. The average number of days worked by the mines that were work-ing was 5:45, compared with 5:39 in September, 1924, and 5:26 in October, 1923. At shale mines employment was again fair. At limestone quarries employment continued moderate in the Clitheroe district, fair in the Weardale district, and fairly good at Buxton. At slate quarries it remained good. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was reported as only moderate. At china clay quarries it continued fairly good; at tin mines it

at Buxton. At slate quarries it remained good. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was reported as only moderate. At china clay quarries it continued fairly good; at tin mines it was described as fair. Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment remained bad and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Of a total of 482 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October was 171. compared with 170 in September and with 189 in October, 1923. At iron and steel works employment continued bad on the whole, but in some districts, particularly South Wales and Monmouthshire, an improvement was reported. In the tim-plate and steel sheet trade employment continued good, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. At the end of October 535 mills were reported to be in operation as compared with 539 in October. 1923. *Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other. Metal Trades.*—Em-ployment in the engineering trades continued bad; there was an improvement in the motor vehicle section, but a decline in the textile machinery section. In marine engineering em-ployment was very bad; in the motor section it was fair, and in electrical engineering it continued fairly good. Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing indus-tries continued very bad and showed a further slight decline. Employment in the other metal trades was moderate on the whole. It was fair in the brasswork, metallic bedstead, nut. bot and nail, cutlery, tube, stove and grate, farriery, and hollow-ware trades; moderate in the needle and fishing tackle, sheet metal, file and wire trades; and slack or bad in the lock and latch, saddlerv and harness furniture, chain and anchor, anvil and vice. and jewellery and plated ware trades. *Textile Trades.*—In the cotton trade employment showed a

Textile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment showed a

* Revised figures. † The figures given include, in addition to applicants for employment, per-sons employed on a basis of systematic short time who were not actually at work on the dates specified. In previous issues of the GAZETTE the figures given have related only to applicants for employment, excluding those on systematic short time. 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.

further improvement; in the Egyptian spinning section full tim was generally worked; in the American spinning section organised short time continued to be worked; in the manufac turing section, though there was a decided improvement, man looms were still idle. In the woollen and worsted trades ther was an improvement in some sections but a decline in others.

Employment in the hosiery trade continued slack on the whole; in Scotland it was fairly good. In the lace trade it continued bad generally. In the silk trade employment was go in the Eastern Counties and fair in the Macclesfield, Leek a Congleton districts; in the carpet and jute trades employmen continued good on the whole; in the linen trade it showed littl change as compared with the previous month. In the textil bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued beckers, where the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement. slack generally.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trade was moderate on the whole, and showed a slight decline, althoug an improvement was reported in some districts. In the dress an improvement was reported in some districts. In the dress making and millinery trade employment remained moderate to fair, while in the blouse and light underclothing trade in the London district it was fair. In the corset trade employment continued slack; in the shirt and collar trade it was fair. In the felt hat trade employment showed a further decline, and much short time was worked. In the boot and shoe trade em-ployment showed a slight decline and was only moderate.

Leather Trades .- Employment in the tanning and curryi section continued fair; in the portmanteau, trunk and fam leather section it remained fairly good; with saddlery and ha ness makers it was still bad.

ness makers it was still bad. Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trade continued good on the whole with skilled operatives, other than painters, but generally slack with unskilled workers. It was very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers; good in most districts with masons and carpenters and joiners; fairly good with slaters and plumbers. With painters a seasonal de-cline was reported, and employment was very slack; with builders' labourers it continued slack. In the brick trade em-ployment was report on the whole ployment was good on the whole.

In the furnishing trades employment showed a further im provement and was fairly good; with millsawyers it was good it was also good with coopers except at Belfast, where it con tinued bad. With coachbuilders employment showed a sligh decline and was fair; with brushmakers it was fairly good. *Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—Employ ment in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole. With latterpass printers employment remained generally fairly good.

ment in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers employment remained generally fairly good though a decline was reported in several provincial towns, in cluding Glasgow, Sheffield and Aberdeen; in London employ ment was very good with electrotypers and stereotypers, bu slack with proof readers and typefounders. In the lithographi section employment showed a slight improvement and was fairly good. With bookbinders employment was fair in London and Edinburgh and generally moderate elsewhere. *Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery trade employment showed a further slight improvement and was good in the tile, sanitary earthenware and fireclay sections, and fair to moderate in othe sections. In the glass trade employment continued moderate.

sections. In the glass trade employment continued moderate. Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture the supply of labour was equal to the demand, except that more casual workers could occasionally have been employed on potato digging and similar work. In the fishing industry employment continued fairly good on the whole sections.

similar work. In the fishing industry employment continued fairly good on the whole. *Dock Labour and Seamen.*—Employment among dock labourers and seamen was slack on the whole. The following Table shows month by month since October 1923, (a) the percentages unemployed among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, (b) the per centages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Un employment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Undord and (a) the approximate number (to the percent 1000 Ireland, and (c) the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000 registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Grea Britain and Northern Ireland

			for the second		1 -			
	Percenta	Percentages unemployed among						
Date. (End of Month.)	Trade Unions making	v	Insured Workpeople.†					
	Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	ployed.*†			
November	10·9 10·5 9·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	9·8 9·7 9·1	11.7 11.5 10.7	1,340,000 1,304,000 1,327,000			
February March	8·9 8·1 7·8 7·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 12.5 \\ 11.1 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.2 \end{array} $	10·2 9·5 8·8 8·4	11.9 10.7 9.9 9.7	1,359,000 1,192,000 1,095,000 1,087,000			
May June July	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9·9 10·0 10·5 11·3	8·1 7·8 8·1 8·8	9.5 9.4 9.9 10.6	1,057 ,000 1,049 ,000 1,089 ,000 1,089 ,000			
Gontombor	·· 8.6 8.7	11.5§ 11.9		10·8 11·1	1,243,000 1,247,000			

* See note † in previous column. † A substantial part of the increase shown in recent months is due iministrative and legislative changes in the Unemployment Insuran themes, which have brought on to the registers unemployed persons w reviously, not being entitled to benefit, would not have registered.

November, 1924.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 969,023 in branches covered by the returns received reported 84,659 (or 8.7 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of October, 1924, compared with 8.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1924. (1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS :--

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at end Octo 1924	l of ber	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	at end of Oct., 1924.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
al Mining	145,114	16,403	11.3	lana in ha	+10.4	
gineering and Ship- building scellaneous Metal	342,570 48,347	49,362 3,208	14·4 6·6	+ 0.6 + 0.1	-7.4 -3.0	
xtiles :— Cotton Woollen and Worsted Other	59,204 12,099 56,419	3,655 390 1,247	6·2† 3·2 2·2	-0.2 +0.5 +0.1	-2.6 -1.1 -1.9	
inting, Bookbinding and Paper	99,747 27,529 40,592	3,185 974 1,832	3·2 3·5 4·5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.2 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 0.3 \end{array} $	-1.7 -3.3 -0.8	
bothing :	78,138 47,315 6,083 1,186	$3,000 \\ 581 \\ 425 \\ 39 \\ 358$	$3^{\cdot 8}$ $1^{\cdot 2}$ $7^{\cdot 0}$ $3^{\cdot 3}$ $7^{\cdot 6}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.2 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 1.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -1.4 \\ -2.9 \\ +1.0 \\ -8.3 \end{array} $	
bacco‡ Total	- 4,680 969,023	84,659	8.7§	+ 0.1 §	- 2.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 11·1 per cent. (males 11·9 per cent., females 9·0 per cent.) at 27th October, 1924, as compared with 10·8 per cent. (males 11·5 per cent., females 8·8 per cent.) at 22nd September, 1924, and 11·7 per cent. (males 12·4 per cent., females 9·8 per ent.) at 22nd October, 1923. Tables showing the numbers nemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 406 nd 407.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries n October, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 400 to 405.

6	z)	CERTAIN	MINING	AND	METAL	TRADES.
---	------------	---------	--------	-----	-------	---------

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for	Oct.,	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
and the second	Oct., 1924.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron " Shale "	1,146,054 8,479 4,133	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5-13 5-45 5-98	Days. - 0.05 + 0.06 - 0.01	Days. - 0.43 + 0.19 + 0.07	
Plg Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	 67,599	Furnaces in Blast 171 Mills Working 535 Shifts Worked (one week). 363,249	Number. + 1 - 4 Per cent. + 0.8	Number. - 18 - 4 Per cent. - 0.7	

The second second second	(b)	OTHER	TRADES	3.				
		er of Worl Employed		Total V	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade:	Week ended	ended Dec. (-) on a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th Oct., 1924.	Month ago,	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Textiles :		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Cotton	85,591 16.011 30,674 51,739 13,057 8,402	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0.4 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 1.2 \\ - 0.7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 6.4 \\ + & 4.8 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 3.3 \\ + & 4.4 \\ + & 15.3 \end{array}$	$154,711 \\ 33,433 \\ 58,096 \\ 114,499 \\ 24,971 \\ 21,334$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 11.1 \\ + 11.3 \\ + 6.6 \\ + 9.1 \\ + 7.3 \\ + 25.3 \end{array} $		
Total	205 474	+ 0.2	+ 4.7	407 044	+ 0.5	+ 10.3		

* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining dextile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by tt-time working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded. In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or enate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit." The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are inly cigar makers.

The figures for September and October, 1924, exclude building and pottery de operatives, who were included in October, 1923. The percentage for tober, 1923, *excluding* these returns, would be 11:3, and the decrease ween October, 1923, and October, 1924, would be 2:6. Oomparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

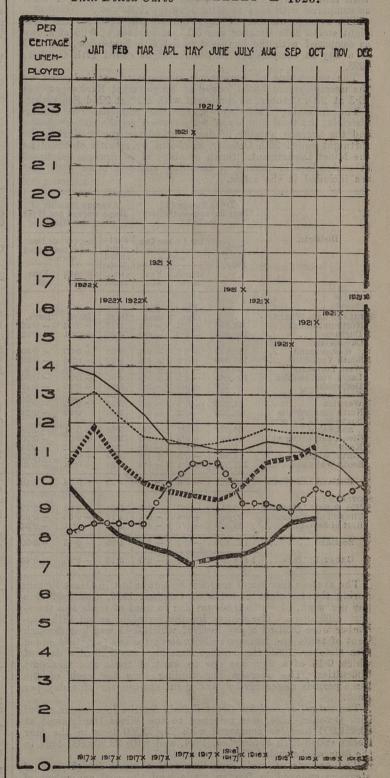
Thick Curve -= 1924.Thin Curve -= 1923.

Chain Curve $-\circ -\circ -\circ =$ Mean of 1919-23.

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

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

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 theprevious column

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail on pages 406 and 407.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry showed a further decline during October. It was fairly good in Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire, but slack in most other dis-tricts. In Gloucester and Somerset and in Kent employment was affected by stoppages of work owing to disputes on questions of wages

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th October showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with that at 27th September, and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. as compared with that at 27th October, 1923. The average number of days worked per week for the fort-night ended 25th October was 5.13, a decrease of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th September, and 0.43 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th October, 1003

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.3 at 27th October, as compared with 8.2* at 22nd September. The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books

and the average number of days worked per week⁺ during the fortnight ended 25th October, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

· Joseph Land	Wage Ear	Number ners on C ooks at	A verage Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.†			
Districts.	25th Oct., (-)as compared (Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.
BINGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland Durham Cumberland and	59,586 158,696	$+0.3 \\ -3.0$	-6.3 -8.0	5·16 4·86	-0.02 + 0.01	-0.32 -0.52
Westmorland South Yorkshire	$10,670 \\ 117,599$	+2.1 + 0.2	-9.3 + 4.5	5·38 5·30	+0.03 - 0.16	- 0.30 - 0.32
West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire	69,839 104,663 66,539	-0.7 -0.5 +0.3	+1.4 +0.1 +2.2	$5.30 \\ 4.86 \\ 5.11$	+0.12 -0.20 -0.40	-0.30 -0.63 -0.42
Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	67,153 21,320 35,702	-0.1 +0.7 -0.2	$+\frac{2\cdot1}{-2\cdot6}$ + $3\cdot2$	4·94 5·56 5·50	-0.23 + 0.09 - 0.09	-0.47 -0.37 -0.23
South Staffs. [‡] Worcs and Salop	36,077	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	5.64	- 0.11	- 0.58
Glouc. and Somerset Kent	$14,894 \\ 1,907 \\ 18,399$	+0.5 +1.1 -0.6	-0.5 -0.3 +1.7	5.01 2.49 5.06		-0.70 -3.14 -0.83
South Wales and Mon.	227,577	- 3.4	- 6*8	5.29	+0.14	- 0.40
England and Wales	1,010,621	- 1.3	- 2.4	5.15	- 0.04	- 0.43
Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	$\begin{array}{r} 15,714 \\ 30,630 \\ 89,089 \end{array}$	-0.3 + 0.4 - 0.7	-0.9 -0.1 -4.3	5·24 4·77 4·95	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.04 \\ -0.35 \\ -0.11 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.19 \\ -0.60 \\ -0.52 \end{array} $
Scotland	135,433	- 0.4	- 3.0	4.95	- 0.12	- 0.20
GREAT BRITAIN	1,146,054	- 1.2	- 2.2	5.13	- 0.02	- 0.43

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th October, 1924, was 0.64 of a day per week, of which 0.58 was due to want of trade and trans-port difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 27th Sep-tember were 0.58 of a day lost, of which 0.49 was lost through want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 27th October, 1923, the average time lost was 0.20 of a day, of which 0.16 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.

week. The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th October, 1924, was returned to the Mines Department at 20,451,200 tons, as compared with 20,430,300 tons in the four weeks ended 27th September, 1924, and with 22,506,500 tons in the four weeks ended 27th October, 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 6,981,209 tons in October, compared with 7,158,774 tons in September.

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

Affected by stoppages of work owing to wages dispute.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

Iron Mining. In the Cleveland district employment remained very bad; about one-half of the mines continued to be idle and short time was worked at those that were active. In the Cumberland and Lan-cashire district there was a considerable increase in the number of workpeople employed owing to the re-opening of a large mine which was closed the previous month, but employment was only moderate on the whole. In other districts employment showed a slight decline, but was again moderate generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unem-ployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22:1 at 27th October, as compared with 26:5* at 22nd September. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

peop Min	le employe es included	d at in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†			
Fort- night ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		Fort- night ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
Oct., 1924.	Month Year ago. ago.		Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	Per	Per	Days.	Days.	Days.	
3,750	- 1.0	+ 5.8	5.16	-	+ 0.30	
3,311	+ 38.3	+ 0.6	5.68	+ 0.13	+ 0.10	
1,418	- 2.5	- 7.9	5.70	- 0.03	+ 0.18	
8,479	+ 11.1	+ 1.2	5.45	+ 0.06	+ 0.18	
	Peop Min t Fort- night ended 25th Oct., 1924. 3,750 3,311 1,418	People employe Mines included the Returns Fort- night 25th Oct., 1924. 3,750 3,311 1,418 Month ago. Per cent. - 1'0 3,311 + 38.3 1,418 - 2.5	night ended 25th Oct., 1924. Dec. (-) as com- pared with a Month ago. Year ago. Per cent. 3,750 Per cent. - 1'0 3,311 + 38.3 + 0.6 1,418 - 2.5 - 7'9	$\begin{array}{c c} \begin{array}{c} \mbox{people employed at} \\ \mbox{Mines included in} \\ \mbox{the Returns.} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Aver} \\ \mbox{world} \\ \mbox{Fort-night} \\ \mbox{ended} \\ \mbox{25th} \\ \mbox{Occ.,} \\ \mbox{1924.} \\ \mbox{Month} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{1924.} \\ \mbox{3,750} \\ \mbox{ended} \\ \mbox{Fort-night} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{1924.} \\ \mbox{3,750} \\ \mbox{ended} \\ \mbox{Fort-night} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{ago.} \\ \mbox{1924.} \\ \mbox{3,750} \\ \mbox{cent.} \\ \mbox{-100} \\ \mbox{+ 5.8} \\ \mbox{5.16} \\ \mbox{3,311} \\ \mbox{+ 38.3} \\ \mbox{+ 0.6} \\ \mbox{5.68} \\ \mbox{1,418} \\ \mbox{- 2.5} \\ \mbox{- 7.9} \\ \mbox{5.70} \end{array}$	people employed at Mines included in the Returns.Average No. of worked per weithe Mines.Fort- night ended 25th Oct.,Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with aFort- night ended 25th Oct.,Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with aFort- night ended 25th Oct.,Inc. (+) Dec. (-) pared with aPer eent. cent. 3,311Per eent. cent. cent. 5 16Fort- night ended 25th Oct.,Inc. (+) Dec. (-) pared with a1924. ago.Month go. 25th 0ct., 1924.Month ago.3,750- 105.85.163,311+ 38.3+ 0.65.68+ 0.131,418- 2.5- 7.95.70- 0.03	

Shale Mining.

At shale mines employment continued fair. At mines employ-ing 4,133 workpeople during the fortnight ended 25th October, there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with the previous month, and of 2.7 per cent. com-pared with October, 1923. The average number of dayst worked per week by the mines was 5.98 in October, 1924, 5.99 in September, 1924, and 5.91 in October, 1923.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT during October remained bad, and showed little change as compared with September. The percentage of work-people unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.3 at 27th October, 1924, as compared with 15.7* at 22nd September, 1924. Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing 20,680 workpeople at the end of October, showed a slight decrease of 0.8 per cent. compared with September, but an increase of 2.8 per cent. com-pared with October, 1923. The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of October, as shown by the returns collected by the Federation, was 171, compared with 170 at the end of September and 189 at the end of October, 1923.

of October, 1923. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the end of October, 1924, September, 1924, and October, 1923:-

	Total Number		er of Fu last at er		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ in Oct. on a		
District:	of Furnaces.	Oct., 1924.	Sept., 1924.	Oct., 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	111	39	42	37	- 3	+	
Lancs	47	12	11	13	+ 1	-	
Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	35	15	12	15	+ 3		
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73 23	42 10	42 11	38 17	1	+ -	
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick	60	11	13	16	- 2	-	
South Wales	32	10	10	10			
Total, England and Wales	381	139	141	146	- 2	-	
SCOTLAND	101	.32	29	43	+ 3		
Total	482	171	170	189	+ 1	- 1	

November, 1924.

The production of pig iron in October amounted to 586,400 tons, as compared with 569,200 tons in September and 595,700 tons in October, 1923.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad on the whole in October, but in some districts, particularly in Wales and Monmouth, there was an improvement.

while in October, but in some districts, particularly in Wales and Monmouth, there was an improvement. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23.5 on 27th October, as compared with 25.7* on 22nd September. According to returns received from firms employing 67,599 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 25th October (as indicated by the number of workpeople em-ployed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 0.8 per cent., as compared with the previous month, but showed a decrease of 0.7 as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.4 in the week ended 25th October, as compared with 5.3 in September. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :--

110 - 20	empl	of Work loyed by king retu	firms	Aggree	gate num Shifts.†	ber of
	Week ended 25th Oct.,	ended compare 25th with a		Week ended 25th Oct.,	d compared with a	
	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.	Sec.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	7,167 3,189 24,638 2,547 7,986 7,238 14 834	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -9.2 \\ +2.1 \\ -7.8 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.7 \\ +0.9 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.1 \\ -11.1 \\ - \ 5.2 \\ - \ 5.5 \\ - \ 2.2 \\ - \ 0.5 \\ - \ 2.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42,012\\ 14,854\\ 124,056\\ 12,565\\ 45,049\\ 39,742\\ 84,971\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \\ + & 4 \cdot 9 \\ - & 11 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.1 \\ - 9.8 \\ - 0.7 \\ -10.1 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 1.1 \end{array} $
TOTAL	67,599	- 0.3	- 3.5	363,249	+ 0.8	- 0.7
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc	14,300 13,612 1,870	-0.4 -0.9 +2.0	- 8.6 + 0.5 -15.9	79,283 70,871 9,950	-0.6 -0.8 +1.6	-5.8 + 0.1 -17.0
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	6,408 7,220 4,192 8,802	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 8 \\ - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -14.4 \\ -2.6 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	34,321 38,224 22,737 47,595	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 5 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	-12.8 - 0.6 + 2.7 - 0.0
Total, England and Wales Scotland	56,404 11,195	- 0.8 + 2.1	- 4.9 + 4.1	302,981 60,268	+ 0.5 + 2.4	-3.7 +17.2
TOTAL	67,599	- 0.3	- 3.5	363,249	+ 0.8	- 0.7

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, mounted to 678,500 tons in October, as compared with 645,000 ons in September, and 702,200 tons in October, 1923.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good on the whole, but showed some decline as compared with the previous month. At the end of the month 535 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 539 in September. At the end of October, 1923, the number in operation was also 539. The per-centage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemploy-ment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.2 on 27th October, as compared with 3.7* on 22nd September. 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 of Oct., 1924.		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	78 14		::	410 125	- 2‡ - 2	- 4	
TOTAL	92	••		535	- 4‡	- 4	

Revised figures. The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the *works* were operation, allowance being made for the numbers of men employed. No ount is taken of the time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and a not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually when by all the men employed orked by all the men employed [‡] The figures for September, 1924, have been revised.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1924, amounted to 100,810 tons, or 6,304 tons more than in September, 1924, but, 8,423 tons less than in October, 1923.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry remained bad during October, and showed little change on the whole, an improvement in the motor vehicle section being counterbalanced by a decline in the textile machinery section, where employment was very bad, with much short time. In marine engineering employment was very bad and showed a further slight decline. In electrical engineer-ing it continued fairly good. In the motor vehicle section it was fair.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 27th October, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd September, 1924 :--

	Numb	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 27th October, 1924.							
Divisions.	Engl- neering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Found- ing.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineer- ing and Marine Boiler Making.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Alreraft.	TOTAL.	or Dec. (-) as com- pared with 22nd Sept., 1924.		
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	8,640 3,490 2,382 11,456 20,256 30,955 16,423 820 1,713	338 342 38 1,425 472 1,024 248 28 7	100 117 424 53 6,439 421 2,646 63 1,335	87 47 63 779 887 128 1,134 44 9		11,689 5,257 3,713 24,440 28,849 34,769 21,233 1,087 3,253	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 8 \\ - & 32 \\ + & 221 \\ - & 2,957 \\ - & 90 \\ + & 2,786 \\ + & 581 \\ + & 143 \\ - & 186 \end{array} $	1970613	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.	} 96,135	3,922	11,598	3,178	19,457	134,290	+ 554		
Males Females ::	93,824 2,311	3,140 782	11,541 57	3,139 39	17,787 1,670	129,431 4,859	+ 653 - 91		

	Percenta	ige U	nemployed	l at 27	th Octobe	er, 1924.	OT		
Divisions.	Engl- neering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engi- neering and Marine Boiler Making.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Dec. (-) in per- centage as com- pared with 22nd Sept., 1924.*		
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Sociland Wales Northern Ireland	9'8 8'2 6'9 12'9 15'6 21'7 19'3 10'2 21'8	3·8 4·0 1·3 6·1 6·6 6·0 7·3 8·0 5·8	$14.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 6.5 \\ 3.4 \\ 24.8 \\ 22.3 \\ 13.0 \\ 35.0 \\ 23.5 \\$	4.2 8.9 10.3 12.9 13.0 7.1 20.1 8.3 45.0	7.6 5.5 4.3 12.7 7.7 11.0 7.9 7.1 12.2	8.8 6.8 5.8 11.9 16.1 18.9 17.1 9.9 21.3	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 1.5 \\ + & 1.5 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.3 \\ - & 1.3 \end{array}$		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.	} 15.3	5.2	17:5	13.2	9.6	13.2			
Males Females	15·9 5·9	5·4 5·8	17·8 4·6	13.6 4.4	9.6 8.9	14·1 6·6	$+ 0.1 \\ - 0.2$		

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad,

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad, specially in marine engineering. It showed a further improve-ment at Newcastle, but a continued decline on the Wear. In Yorkshire it remained very moderate on the whole; it was fair with patternmakers, however, and good with electrical engineers. In Lincolnshire it was bad, but improving, both short time and overtime being worked. At Peterborough it remained good. In Lancashire and Cheshire in the textile machinery section it was very bad, with much short time, and showed a decline compared underate, with some short time and suspensions. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district a distinct revival was experienced in the motor industry, especially at Coventry, following the annual show. Employment in this industry was fairly good, on the whole, for the time of year. Hough many workpeople remained unemployed. Employment employed in the motor and cycle section. At Derby it was good in the motor and cycle section. At Derby it was good in the motor section, an improvement being reported; at railway works, however, men were still losing Saturdays. At Emoryment remaining moderate at most centres, while still slack at Colchester. In the London district employment generally remained moderate, but showed a further tendency towards im-provement; it was good in the motor section. In the Southern

* The figures for September, 1924, have been revised.

Counties it was good in the motor and electrical sections, and also at the railway works at Swindon; in general engineering it was only moderate. In South Wales employment remained slack on the whole.

In Scotland conditions remained very bad, little general change being shown. At Belfast there was a further slight improve-ment, but employment was still very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries continued very bad during October, and showed a further slight decline on the whole.

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad, and showed a further decline in most branches, though it was fair with joiners on the Tyne. On the East Coast it was fair generally, with joiners on the Tyne. On the East Coast it was fair generally, and better than in the previous month. On the Thames it remained bad. On the South Coast it was still moderate except at Cowes, where it continued good, and at Southampton, where it continued bad. On repair work at the Bristol Channel ports the dispute which began in August continued for the greater part of the month (see p. 409). On the Mersey employment was bad and showed a further decline. At Barrow a decline was

and showed a further decline. At Darrow a decline was reported. In the Clyde district employment remained bad, but showed a slight improvement on the whole. At Dundee it continued fair, and showed an improvement; at Aberdeen a further improvement was reported; at Leith employment was bad. At Belfast employ-ment continued bad, but was rather better than in the previous month

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 27th October, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd September, 1924:—

Divisions.	Total number of insured workpeople unemployed at 27th Oct., 1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with 22nd Sept., 1924.*	Percentage Unemployed at 27th Oct., 1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage as compared with 22nd Sept., 1924.*
London South Eastern Midlands North Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	$\begin{array}{r} 3,880\\ 1,058\\ 4,561\\ 114\\ 27,171\\ 12,205\\ 17,466\\ 5,043\\ 8,590\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 281 \\ + & 54 \\ - & 164 \\ - & 10 \\ + & 2,567 \\ + & 795 \\ - & 682 \\ - & 44 \\ - & 499 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 38 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1.9 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.9 \\ + & 3.7 \\ + & 2.3 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 2.3 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	80,088	+ 2,298	31.4	+ 0.9
Males	79,817	+ 2,267	31.7	+ 0.9
Females	271	+ 31	7.8	+ 0.9

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in October showed a further slight improvement

EMPLOYMENT IN October showed a further slight improvement in some sections, but a decline in others; it was considerably better, on the whole, than in October of last year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indi-cated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Ex-changes, was 8.0 on the 27th October, as compared with 7.7* on the 29rd Sentember changes, was 8.0 on the 22nd September.

the 22nd September. Employment with wool sorters was still bad, but the slight improvement previously reported continued in October; there was no change in wool combing. In both these sections much short time was again reported. In worsted spinning there was a slight improvement, which, however, was confined to the cross-bard section bred section.

There was a slight improvement, on the whole, in the worsted manufacturing branches; but all firms were not affected by it, and with some there was an actual decline. Employment with fine men's-wear manufacturers at Huddersfield, Leeds, Halifax,

and with some there was an actual decline. Employment with fine men's-wear manifacturers at Huddersfield, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford and Keighley was still poor. In woollen manufacturing, employment with many firms at Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley, Holme Valley and Calder Vale was good. Night shifts were started by some firms in the carding and in the spinning departments. With other firms, however, employment was still only moderate, though showing signs of improvement. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dews-bury, Batley, etc) there was a distinct falling-off, and night work was stopped at several factories. Short time was worked in the shoddy trade owing to a shortage of rags. Employment in the flannel trade at Rochdale, Saddleworth, Yeadon, Guiseley and Apperley Bridge showed, contrary to what is usual at this time of year, a slight falling-off. Much short time was worked at Rochdale, and employment at most centres in Wales was poor. On the whole, however, employment in this trade was described as fair. In Scotland spinners were well employed, and an improvement was reported in the tweed trade, few efficient workers remaining unemployed. At Galashiels some workers in this trade who had

* Revised figures for September, 1924.

been irregularly employed since July were on full time at the end of the month. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the numbers of work-people employed and the total amount of wages paid in the three periods under review :—

		Number o Workpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
an a	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Oct., 1924.		Year ago.	25th Oct., 1924.	Month Year ago.* ago.*		

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

	ten graden	10 To March Proversion	as present and		and the state of the	a participante
Departments. Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	576 4,040 5,901 4,618 876	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4 \cdot 9 \\ + 9 \cdot 0 \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 4 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	£ 1,156 8,196 11,418 10,605 2,058	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2.0 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 2.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 7 \cdot 1 \\ + & 12 \cdot 3 \\ + & 11 \cdot 5 \\ + & 9 \cdot 7 \\ - & 17 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
TOTAL	16,011	+ 0.9	+ 4.8	33,433	+ 0.4	+ 11.3
 Districts.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Huddersfield District	1,503	+ 1.6	+ 7.7	3,947	+ 4.5	+22.5
Leeds District	1,642	+ 0.3	+ 8.3	4,043	- 0.8	+20.1
Dewsbury and Bat- ley District Other Parts of West	1,318	- 1.2	+ 5.9	2,905	- 2.4	+ 9.2
Riding	2,147	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	4,986	+ 2.4	+ 5.1
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	6,610 3,867 5,534	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.0 \\ + 7.6 \\ + 2.7 \end{array} $	15,881 7,745 9,807	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	+ 13.5 + 16.5 + 4.4
TOTAL	16.011	+ 0.9	+ 4.8	33.433	+ 0.4	+11.3

WORSTED INDUSTRY.

	and the second se	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	and the second second		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	States and states and	10/32/8-01
	Departments. Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,534 15,892 5,108 3,514 1,626	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.0 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.9 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 6.6 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 2.5 \end{array}$	£ 11,290 25,018 10,501 8,674 2,613	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2.5 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 1.8 \\ - 5.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 12.4 \\ + 4.8 \\ + 14.8 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 4.9 \end{array}$
-	TOTAL	30,674	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	58,096	+ 0.7	+ 6.6
-	Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	15,061 4,819 2,663 2,681 3,172	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 0.9 \\ - & 2.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.5 \\ + & 4.4 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 2.3 \\ - & 2.2 \end{array}$	£ 29,856 8,869 4,540 4,999 5,688	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 0.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 6.2 \\ + & 3.9 \\ + & 17.7 \\ + & 14.8 \\ + & 6.9 \end{array}$
	Total, West Riding Other Districts	28,396 2,278	+ 0.2 + 1.5	+ 0.5 - 0.3	53,952 4,144	+ 0.7 + 0.3	+ 7.5 - 3.4
	TOTAL	30,674	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	58,096	+ 0.7	+ 6.6_

Returns from firms in the *woollen* section, employing 15,008 workpeople, showed that about 21 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 25th September, to the extent, on the average, of 94 hours. In the *worsted* section returns from firms employing 28,099 workpeople in the same week showed that about 22 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 11 hours on the average. The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Ex-changes at 6th October, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 69 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were registered :--

registered :-

Department.	for]	ber of App Employme October, 1	ent at	Increase (+)or Decrease(-) as compared with 1st September, 1924.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	309	2	311	- 71	- 1	- 7	
Preparing	667	108	775	+ 13	- 26	- 1	
Wool Combing	840	839	1,679	- 22	+ 48	+ 3	
Wool Carding	869	128	997	+ 149	+ 30	+ 1	
Woollen Spinning	313	164	477	+ 47	+ 25	+	
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	192	1,445	1,637	- 56	- 230	- 2	
Wool Winding and	1 104	1,440	1,001	- 50	- 200		
Warping	144	77	221	+ 48	+ 15	+ 1	
Worsted Winding and	State .	and the second second			1		
Warping	32	346	378	- 8	- 100	- 10	
Woollen Weaving	182	1,336	1,518	- 66	+ 331	+ 20	
Worsted Weaving	105	771	876	- 28	- 503	- 5	
Other Processes	996	137	1,133	+ 86	- 17	+ (
Total	4,649	5,353	10,002	+ 92	- 428	- 33	

of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages in son districts.

November, 1924.

The *imports* of raw wool (sheep's or lamb's) were 32,219,000 b, while re-exports amounted to 32,421,700 lb. in October, 1924, ompared with 34,617,400 lb., and 9,252,000 lb. respectively a September, 1924, and with 25,670,700 lb. and 35,762,100 lb. espectively in October, 1923. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,856,700 lb., ompared with 3,347,600 lb. in September, 1924, and 4,286,700 lb.

Dated with 3,547,667 fb. in September, 1924, and 4,236,700 fb. October, 1923. The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 15,346,300 hare yards, compared with 15,528,700 square yards in Septem-r, 1924, and with 16,376,600 square yards in October, 1923. The *exports* of blankets were 225,737 pairs, 203,691 pairs, and 7,886 pairs in October, 1924, September, 1924, and October, 7, restrictly

respectively.

COTTON TRADE.

puring October employment showed a further improvement. In the American spinning section employment continued to improve, and some few firms were reported to be working in excess of the 26[±]/₄ hours a week recommended by the Short Time Organisation Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations. (This was increased to 32 hours as from November 3rd.) In the Egyptian spinning section full time was generally worked. In the manufacturing section a considerable number of looms were still idle, but there was a decided improve-ment, and employment was much better than in October of last year. In some cases the stoppage of looms was reported to be due to a shortage of weavers, and there were complaints from manufacturers as to the shortage of certain counts of yarn. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 116 on the 27th October, as compared with 14.3* on the 22nd September. JURING October employment showed a further improvement. In

11.6 on the 27th October, as compared with 14.3* on the 22nd September. In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment was still reported as bad, but was better than in September and better than a year ago. With weavers also in the Oldham dis-trict there was some improvement. Employment with spinners was reported as good in the Bolton, Chorley and Leigh dis-tricts; in the Bolton district it was fairly good with weavers, but bad with card room workers. At Bury and Rochdale it continued bad, but showed a further improvement. There was a marked improvement at Todmorden. In the principal weaving districts some improvement took place, but there were still large numbers of workpeople not fully employed. In the Preston district there was a decided improve-ment, many firms being able to revert to full time, with more borns running; at Darwen employment was fair. At Black-burn it was reported that 80 per cent. out of over 90,000 looms were running at the end of October. At Burnley there was a distinct improvement, the main difficulty being shortage of weft. An improvement was also reported at Accrington and at Nelson. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :--

- MENN		umber o orkpeop		Total V all V	Wages pa Vorkpeop	id to le.
eta dagini da antifa Antifa da antifa da a	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	25th Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	11,936	+ 0.5	+ 7.5	19,122	+ 0.7	+ 5.7
Spinning	22,350	+ 0.7	+ 5.9	38,373	+ 2.7	+ 6.6
Weaving	36,310	+ 0.6	+ 8.4	64,497	+ 2.7	+ 17.9
Other	8,128 6,867	-1.0 + 0.4	- 0.3 + 3.9	$\begin{array}{c} 19,302 \\ 13,417 \end{array}$	+ 0.3 + 3.7	+ 2.3 + 16.5
Not specified	0,001	TUT	T 00	10,111	T 31	T 10.0
Total	85,591	+ 0.4	+ 6.4	154,711	+ 2.2	+ 11.1
DISTRICTS.		Per	Per	£	Per	Per
Ashton	3,636	-1.0	+ 1.1	6,090	- 0.8	- 6.1
Stockport, Glossop and	0,000	10	1	0,000		- 01
Hyde	6,854	+ 0.9	+ 24.8	11,840	+ 1.3	+ 28.1
Oldham	9,938	+ 0.8	+ 4.9	16,664	+ 2.1	+ 0.4
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	15,402	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	27,147	+ 1.2	+ 5.2
Walsden, and Todmor-				10 554		0
den	7,682	+ 1.3 + 0.3	+ 0.8 + 5.5	$12.754 \\ 7.581$	+ 8.6	+ 7.0 + 12.0
Manchester	4,377 6,677	+ 0.3 + 1.2	+ 5.5 + 6.9	11,889	+ 4.5 + 1.2	+12.0 +13.0
Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	0,017	T 1.2	1 0.9	11,009	1 12	+ 19.0
and Darwen	10,444	- 1.4	+ 13.5	20,516	+ 1.9	+21.7
Burnley, Padiham, Colne					Contraction of the second	
and Nelson	10,997	+ 1.2	+ 7.8	23,811	+ 0.1	+ 22.2
Other Lancashire Towns	3,244	+ 0.4	- 1.9	5,501	+ 7.2	+ 1.7
Yorkshire Towns	3,718	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	6,495	+ 1.5	+ 11.1
Other Districts	2,622	+ 1.4	+ 2.5	4,423	+ 5.4	+ 3.9
Total	85,591	+ 0.4	+ 6.4	154,711	+ 2.2	+ 11.1
Returns from firms	emplo	ving 76	591 w	orkpeople	e showe	d that

turns from firms employing 76,591 workpeople showed that er cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the ex-of 19 hours on the average, in the week ended the 25th

The following Table shows the number of men and of women gistered as applicants for employment at Employment Ex-

Revised figures,

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

changes at 6th October, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 90 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the cotton trade were registered :---

Department.	for E	er of App mployme October, 1	ntat	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with 1st Sept., 1924.			
Dopartinent.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card & Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Warping and	1,890 11,211	9,869 7,956	11,759 19,167	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 319 \\ - & 1,469 \end{vmatrix} $	- 1,754 - 1,338	- 2,073 - 2,807	
Winding	1,915 2,810 812	9,679 8,226 535	$11,594 \\ 11,036 \\ 1,347$	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 271 \\ - & 934 \\ - & 163 \end{array}$	$-1,580 \\ -3,948 \\ + 70$	-1,851 -4,882 -93	
Total	18,638	36,265	54,903	- 3,156	- 8,550	-11,706	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 183,687,400 lb. in October, 1924, compared with 60,368,700 lb. in September, 1924, and with 169,299,600 lb. in October, 1923. The *exports* of cotton yarn were 13,454,100 lb. in October, 1924, compared with 11,316,200 lb. in September, 1924, and 14,733,500 lb. in October, 1923. The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 364,293,900 square yards, as compared with 359,971,300 square yards in the pre-vious month and with 371,289,700 square yards in October, 1923.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with September, and was only moderate. Short time was still being worked to a large extent in many centres. Compared with October, 1923, there was a fairly general improvement. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.0 on the 27th October, as compared with 8.6* on the 22nd Santember

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

TING, AND	Nun	nber of V people.		Total all	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Oct. 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct. 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
England and Wales :	2,183	Per Cent. - 0.4 - 0.7	Per Cent. + 6 ^{.5} - 3 ^{.4}	£ 4,816	Per Cent. - 1.5	Per Cent. + 10.5	
Leicester Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Northampton Country	8,200 2,261 6,687	- 0.1 + 0.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.4 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 2.2 \\ \end{array} $	18,167 5,070 16,481	-2.5 -0.1 -1.7	$+ 2.0^{\circ}$ + 4.9^{\circ} + 13.7	
District	8,201 3,263 2,623 4,417	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.0 \\ - & 2.2 \\ - & 2.1 \end{array}$	+ 4.7 + 4.8 + 2.9 + 18.7	18,867 8,249 4,684 8,701	+ 2.3 - 3.3 - 11.0 - 8.6	+ 9.7 + 9.6 + 0.1 + 24.4	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	2,139 1,950	- 2·3 - 1·6	$-\frac{4.1}{+6.2}$	4,283 4,333	-9.7 +3.9	- 1.7 + 9.3	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England and Wales	4,585 1,059 1,572	-0.7 -3.3 +0.6	+ 4.8 + 5.0 + 4.0	10,094 1,966 3,207	+ 2.7 - 7.6 + 6.0	+ 17.1 + 16.2	
and Wales England and Wales	49,140	$\frac{+00}{-0.7}$	+ 4.0 + 3.5	108,918	+ 00 - 1°9	+ 9.3 + 9.5	
Scotland Great Britain	2,599 51,739	$\frac{-0.3}{-0.7}$	+ 0.2 + 3.3	5,581 114,499	+1.5 -1.7	+ 2.0. + 9.1	

Returns from firms employing nearly 40,000 operatives in the week ended 25th October showed that over 36 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, to the extent of

about 14½ hours each, on an average. Employment remained bad in London. At Leicester it was still slack, and short time was fairly general. At Northampton employment remained fair, although short time was still worked at some of the smaller factories. At Wellingborough employ-ment was quiet, though somewhat better than in September; ment was quiet, though somewhat better than in September; there was some unemployment among male operatives, but on the other hand there was some demand for female workers. Employ-ment remained moderate at Kettering; there was a good deal of unemployment, and some firms were working short time; em-ployment was, however, better than in October of last year. In the Higham and Rushden district there was an improvement, and full time was mostly worked, and at Finedon there was even some overtime some overtime.

There was no marked change in the depressed conditions at Leeds, and a great deal of short time was again worked, espe-cially in the heavy boot trade. There was much slackness at

* Revised figures.

November, 1924.

Stafford, where employment declined and short-time working increased. In the slipper trade of the Rossendale Valley there was a slight seasonal decline, and a good deal of short time was worked.

Short time was worked in some factories at Norwich, but em Short time was worked in some factories at Norwich, but em-ployment, although declining, was still fair for the time of year, and noticeably better than in October of last year. In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a decline; many fac-tories, however, were able to maintain full-time working. At Street employment was fair, but not so good as in September. Employment continued fairly good at Kilmarnock, where an improvement was reported, and fair at Edinburgh. It declined and was quiet at Glasgow; it was still very bad at Arbroath; at Maybole it was slack, and short time was generally worked. The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Ex-

registered as applicants for employment at Employment Ex-changes at 6th October, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 77 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered :--

	for E	er of App Imployme October, 1	entat	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1st September, 1924.		
Department.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Finishing Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	147 402 1,075 25 2,417 1,599 475 26 648	$27 \\ 18 \\ 92 \\ 1,117 \\ 58 \\ 551 \\ 90 \\ 1 \\ 4$	$174 \\ 420 \\ 1,167 \\ 1,142 \\ 2,475 \\ 2,150 \\ 565 \\ 27 \\ 652$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 8 \\ + & 30 \\ + & 205 \\ - & 14 \\ + & 133 \\ + & 255 \\ - & 86 \\ - & 18 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \\ +6 \\ +78 \\ +359 \\ +6 \\ +162 \\ -119 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -6 \\ -5 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4 \\ + & 36 \\ + & 283 \\ + & 283 \\ + & 345 \\ + & 138 \\ + & 417 \\ - & 205 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 18 \\ \end{array} $
Totai	6,814	1,958	8,772	+513	+474	+987

The *exports* of boots and shoes in October, 1924, amounted to 132,244 dozen pairs, or 6,232 dozen pairs more than in September, 1924, and 4,486 dozen pairs more than in October, 1923.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND **BOOKBINDING.**

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole in the paper-making trade. In the machine-made section it was fairly good in Kent, but in Lancashire a good deal of short time or irregular working was reported. The hand-made and wrapping sections were generally slack.

were generally slack. With letterpress printers employment generally continued fairly good, and benefited to some extent from the General Election. A decline on the previous month, however, was reported in several provincial towns, including Glasgow, Sheffield and Aberdeen, where employment generally was slack. Employment was also slack and worse than a month ago with proof readers and type-founders in London. With electrotypers and stereotypers in London it continued very good. In the lithographic printing trade employment was fairly good, and showed, on the whole, a slight improvement compared with the previous month. Overtime was worked in some districts owing to the General Election. With bookbinders employment was fair and better than in

With bookbinders employment was fair and better than in September in London and continued fair at Edinburgh; else-where it was generally moderate. The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbind-ing trades was 5.1 at 27th October, compared with 5.0* at 22nd September. In the more ond papers heard making industry the September. In the paper and paper board making industry the percentage was 7.8 at 27th October, compared with 8.6* at 22nd September. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery trades the percentage was 6.4 at 27th October, compared with the

same percentage* as at 22nd September. The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade Unions :-

new it selection in the	No. of Members of Unions at end of October, 1924.		ercentag bloyed at	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) on a		
		Oct., 1924.	Sept., 1924.	Oct., 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	34,742 13,897	2·8 3·3	2·9 3·6	4·9 5·3	- 0·1 - 0·3	- 2·1 - 2·0
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,550	2.2	2.2	3.2	••	- 1.0
Scotland	$5,750 \\ 6,451$	3·3 3·0	3·4 2·5	4·1 3·4	$\frac{-0.1}{+0.5}$	-0.8 -0.4
Total	68,390	2.9	3.0	4.6	- 0.1	- 1.7
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	9,700 14,904	2·9 2·9	2·9 3·3	4·5 4·5	- 0.4	- 1.6 - 1.6

· Revised figures.

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade showed little change in October, except in the painting and decorating section, where there was a seasonal decline; it continued good, on the whole, with skilled operatives, other than painters, but generally slack with unskilled workers. In a few instances a little overtime was worked, but adverse weather conditions caused a certain amount of lost time on outside work.

of lost time on outside work. As regards individual occupations, employment remained 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 brick-layers and plasterers, was again reported. Employment con-tinued fairly good generally with slaters and plumbers, and showed a slight improvement. There was a further decline with painters, and employment in most districts was very slack, as is usual at this time of the year; it remained slack, on the whole, with builders' labourers. The following Table shows the numbers and approximate per-centages* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment In-surance Acts who were unemployed at 27th October, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 22nd September:—

September :--

Occupations.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 27th Oct., 1924.	Approximate Percentage* Unemployed.	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with 22nd Sept., 1924.†
Carpenters	$\begin{array}{r} 2,826\\ 670\\ 554\\ 185\\ 256\\ 17,786\\ 1,606\\ 25,744\\ 24,881\end{array}$	2·3 1·2 2·5 3·6 1·6 16·6 4·7 10·1 25·1	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $
Total ·	74,508	10.3	+ 0.5
Divisions. London	20,916 8,177 7,047 7,442 8,109 10,457 6,394 2,859 3,107	$13.4 \\ 7.3 \\ 7.9 \\ 9.4 \\ 9.2 \\ 11.3 \\ 9.6 \\ 11.1 \\ 24.4$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.5 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.8 \\ \end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	74,508	10.3	+ 0.5
Males Females	74,286	10·4 2·6	+ 0.6 + 0.3

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,981,000, show that in October, 1924, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,526,600, as compared with £4,462,100 in September, 1924, and £4,446,400 in October, 1923. Of the total for October, 1924, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,991,100; factories and workshops for £213,300; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £547,500; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £774,700.

BRICK TRADE.

BRICK TRADE. EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade in October continued good on the whole, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month; short time was worked in some districts, but compared with a year ago employment was much better. At Peterborough, Nottingham and Bridgwater employment was reported as being 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 27th October, 1924, was 7.8, as compared with 6.8† on 22nd September. 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 1924 exchange of books. 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.
 The percentages for September, 1924, have been revised.

in the state	No. o	f Workp	eople.		Wages H Workpec		The Private State	Numb	er of Sean	men* Ship shown.	pped at the Ports			
Districts.	Week ended 25th	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended 25th			ended Dec. (-) on a		Principal Ports.	Oct.,		(+) or -) on a		nonths
	Oct. 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	and the second statement with the	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1924.	Oct., 1923.		
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.								
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	1,994	- 1.6	+ 18.4	4,892	- 1.7	+ 30.6	ENGLAND & WALES : Liverpoolt	12,813	- 2,175	- 544	120,541	123,745		
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties	4,671	- 0.3	+ 15.4	12,026	- 3.8	+ 24.7	Manchester.	1,106 9,424	+ 101 - 199	$+ 330 \\ - 348$	8,295 84,422	7,281 74,100		
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,564	- 0.6	+ 13.0	3,970	- 1.6	+ 23.5	Southampton Tyne Ports	$11,327 \\ 2,953$	+ 839 + 639	+ 89 + 1,446	88,613 19,355	97,095		
Scotland	173			446	+ 4.0	+ 5.7	Middlesbrough	355 383	+ 151 - 199	+ 244 + 79	2,280 4,428	1,648		
Total	8,402	- 0.7	+ 15.3	21,334	- 2.7	+ 25.3	Grimsby	2,080 2 928	+ 415 - 16	+ 270 - 13	16,046 169	14,951		
					uni in		Newport, Mon Cardiff§	499 2,572 690	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 305 \\ - & 184 \\ - & 781 \\ - & 86 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 427 \\ - & 443 \\ - & 196 \\ - & 433 \end{array} $	9,621 8,053 29,491 7,635	10,397 9,507 27,692 8,321		
D	OTTE	DV T	RADES	Antariana	3.0		SCOTLAND : Leith	364	- 138	+ 29	3,768	3,597		
EMPLOYMENT in the p	ottery	trades	showed	a furt	her slig	ght im-	Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	344 4,370	+ 79 + 201	+ 139 + 1,200	2,900 33,822	2,278 30,236		
provement. It continu and fireclay sections, a At Newcastle-under	nd fair -Lyme	employ	derate i	n other was fai	branch	es. od: at	NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast	204	- 23	+ 119	2,141	2,186		
Burslem, Stoke-on-Tre ported, but at Hanle	nt and y empl	Longt	on an i was s	improve still dep	ement v	vas re-	Total	50,414	- 1,681	+ 1,541	441,580	429,271		

Derby and Chesterfield employment was suff depressed. At ter it was fairly good; but at Glasgow it continued bad. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th October, 1924, was 10.9, as compared with 11.5† at 22nd September.

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

		umber o orkpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
-	Week ended 25th	nded Dec. $(-)$ on a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
The second s	Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Oct., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Determent		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,492 9,729	+ 1.8 + 1.3	+ 3.8 + 5.4	2,918 18,483	+ 2.7 + 3.4	- 1.8 + 8.8		
unspecified)	1,836	+ 0.1		3,570	+ 0.1	+ 8.1		
Total	13,057	+ 1.2	+ 4.4	24,971	+ 2.8	+ 7.3		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	9,988 3,069	+ 0.9 + 2.2	+ 2.7 + 10.6	18,178 6,793	+ 3.5 + 1.0	+ 5.4 + 12.9		
Total	13,057	+ 1.2	+ 4.4	24,971	+ 2.8	+ 7.3		

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that of 12,471 workpeople employed by firms furnishing informa-tion 1,739, or 14 per cent., were working on an average 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th October, 1924.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT with seamen during October was slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 27th October was 20.3, compared with 18:6† at 22nd September.

with 18.6† at 22nd September. On the Thames the demand for men remained fairly good on the whole. It was generally fair on the Tyne, and moderate on the Wear and the Tees. Employment at Hull improved until 25th October, and declined subsequently, being reported as poor at the end of the month. At Southampton and at Bristol it was quiet on the whole. The demand at Avonmouth and at Swansea was fair. At Newport it declined until the middle of October, and improved afterwards, being described as fairly good at the end of the month. Employment at Cardiff was fair until the middle of the month, and declined subsequently. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was fairly good until the latter part of the month, when a falling off occurred. At Man-chester it was fair. Hui. At most of the other hast Coast ports it was moderate on the whole. Western and Southern Section.—At Liverpool employment con-tinued slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th October was 15,529, compared with 14,881 in the four weeks ended 29th Sep-tember and with 15,395 in October, 1923. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £46,510 in the four weeks ended 27th October, compared with £42,390 in the four weeks ended 29th September and with £39,243 in October, 1923. At the South Wales ports employment was fair on tinplate shipments, but slack on coal and timber cargoes, except at Cardiff, where it was reported as good. It was also good at Bristol and Avonmouth. At Southampton and Plymouth and other South-Western ports it was fair. Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Dundee continued good. At Leith and Glasgow it was fair. 'At Belfast employ-ment was good. The demand on the Clyde was moderate until the last week of

October, when a considerable improvement took place. Employ-ment remained quiet at Leith. At Belfast it was fair during the week ended 25th October, and very quiet during the rest of the

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

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during October was again slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service 25.9 per cent. were unemployed at 27th October, compared with 27.8 per cent. at 22nd Sep-tember.

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

	Average Da Docks an	ily Numb ad at Prin	er of La cipal W	bourers em harves in L	ployed in ondon.
Derival	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 4th Oct., 1924 11th " 18th " 25th "	5,898 5,833 4,999 5,374	1,866 1,750 2,125 2,361	7,764 7,583 7,124 7,735	7,905 7,855 8,236 8,347	15,669 15,438 15,360 16,082
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Oct., 1924	} 5,526	2,025	7,551	8,086	15,637
Average for Sept., 1924	5,051	2,047	7,098	7,259	14,357
Average for Oct., 1923	5,357	2,302	7,659	7,842	15,501

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in October was 913, as compared with 793 in the previous month and with 1,070 in October, 1923. East Coast.—On the Tyne and Wear employment with coal trimmers was moderate. With other classes of workers on the Tyne it was fair, but on the Wear and at Blyth it was slack. Employment was fair at Middlesbrough, but remained slack at Hull. At most of the other East Coast ports it was moderate on the whole. the whole

ment was good.

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.
||Revised figures

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 un-employed on 27th October, 1924. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 27th October, 1924, were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," "furloughed," work because they were suspended, stoud on, Introdughed, or on short time, and whose unemployment books were lodged at Exchanges, are counted in the statistics as "unemployed." Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, substantially all employed persons, except outworkers and persons employed in

agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Every person so insured is given an Unemploy-ment Book on which *inter alia* the industry of the employer has been recorded. Employees of local authorities, railways and been recorded. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme, may, in certain circumstances, be excepted. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum are excepted, as are also juveniles under sixteen years of age. The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is esti-mated at approximately 11,508,000. This figure is computed expound is estimated from a count of the unemployment

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

benefit; (b) Insured persons not in receipt of benefit, but known to be unemployed by reason of their maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange or otherwise; (c) Insured persons who are not in receipt of benefit and are not maintaining registration, but whose unemployment books remain lodged at Employment Exchanges. Provided there is no definite avidence of employment these are sended 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.

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

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

	Eamin	MED NUM	DED OF	NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.*									
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUI INSURED PE AT JULY, 1 (GREAT BRITA NORTHERN IRI STRY.			PERSONS 1924, AIN AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOY- MENT BOOKS REMAINING				INTAGE U			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1924.† (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)		
	al more						TT IN		To	tal.		K	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.	Great Britain only.	Males.	Females	Total.
Fishing	25,150	600	25,750	2,704	23	2,727	10.8	3.8	10.6	10.3	-0.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Mining :	1,252,430	7,920	1,260,350	129,199	835	130,034	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	+2.1	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	$\begin{array}{c} 17,050\\ 4,950\\ 35,840\\ 10,120\\ 20,550\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 50 \\ 300 \\ 10 \\ 1,610 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 17,090\\ 5,000\\ 36,140\\ 10,130\\ 22,160\end{array}$	3,768 852 1,876 122 1,255	$2 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 156$	3,770 855 1,887 124 1,411	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	5.0 6.0 3.7 20.0 9.7	$\begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.4 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.0 \\ +2.0 \\ -1.0 \\ +20.0 \\ +1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.4 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	13,270	270	13,540	577	16	593	4.3	5.9	4.4	4.3	_	- 1.9	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	13,230	260	13,490	1,701	. 29	1,730	12.9	11.2	12.8	12.8	+ 3.7	- 3.8	+ 3.5
facture Cement. Limekilns and Whiting	11,110	690	11,800	2,106	77	2,183	19.0	11.2	18.5	18.5	+ 5.6	+ 1.1	+ 5.3
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	15,330 62,770 37,960	690 7,720 35,290	16,020 70,490 73,250	1,193 4,402 3,350	62 1,099 4,649	1,255 5,501 7,999	7.8 7.0 8.8	9.0 14.2 13.2	7.8 7.8 10.9	7.8 7.6 10.9	+1.0 + 0.9 + 0.4	+2.9 + 1.6 - 1.7	+1.0 +1.0 -0.6
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :	21,750 16,260	5,230 1,780	26,980 18,040	3,230 4,370	478 190	3,708 4,560	14·9 26·9	9·1 10·7	13·7 25·3	13.7 25.2	-0.1 + 3.4	-0.6 -0.6	$- \frac{0.2}{+ 3.0}$
Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	76,010 13,820	$21,630 \\ 5,440$	97,640 19,260	7,352 1,231	1,387 459	8,739 1,690	9.7 8.9	6·4 8·4	9-0 8-8	8.9 8.8	-0.2 + 0.5	-0.3 + 2.3	$- \frac{0.2}{+ 1.0}$
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match,	12,910	, 3,530	16,440	586	221	807	4.5	6.3	4.9	4.9	- 0.3	+ 1.1	-
etc., Manufacture	54,270	19,430	73,700	4,302	1,614	5,916	7.9	8.3	8.0	8.0	- 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.2
cesses :— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	29,880	310	-30,190	5,175	38	5,213	17.3	12-3	17.3	17.3	+ 1.6	- 0.6	+ 1.6
and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	203,150	4,120	207,270	48,200	431	48,631	23.7	10.5	23.5	23.4	-2.3	- 0.6	-2.2
Tin, Lead, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-	36,500 24,960 25,690	$3,530 \\ 4,300 \\ 1,530$	40,030 29,260 27,220	4,467 1,578 4,160	338 237 187	4,805 1,815 4,347	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$9.6 \\ 5.5 \\ 12.2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 12.0 \\ 6.2 \\ 16.0 \end{array} $	$12 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 9$	+ 0.4 + 2.6	-0.8 + 1.6 - 0.9	$^{+0.3}_{+2.5}$
facture	20,480	4,010	24,490	2,816	439	3,255	13.8	10.9	13.3	13.3	+ 0.4	- 1.8	-
Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	588,500	38,880	627,380	93,824	2,311	96,135	15.9	5.9	15.3	15.2	+ 0.3	10 <u>-</u> 0	+ 0.3
Electrical Engineering	74,780 58,080	7,090 13,450	81,870 71,530	9,821 3,140	861 782	10,682 3,922	13·1 5·4	12·1 5·8	$ \cdot 13.1 \\ 5.5 $	$12.9 \\ 5.5$	+ 0.4 + 0.3	+ 0.7 + 0.4	+ 0.5 + 0.3
Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making Constructional Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles : Construction and Repair of Motor	64,860 23,120	1,250 890	63,110 24,010	11,541 3,139	. 57 39	11,598 3,178	17·8 13·6	4·6 4·4	$17.5 \\ 13.2$	17.0 13.2	$^{+0.6}_{-0.4}$	$^{+1.2}_{+0.5}$	+ 0.6 - 0.4
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	184,500	18,840	203,340	17,787	1;670	19,457	9.6	8.9	9.6	9.5	- 1.1	- 0.9	- 1.1
Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	22,090	2,460	24,550	2,864	207	3,071	13.0	8.4	12.5	12.2	+ 0.1	-1.2	
car Building	51,000	1,180	52,180	4,404	57	4,461	8.6	4.8	8.5	8.5	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	+ 1.5

• See note on page 407. † The percentages for 22nd September have been re-worked, since the publication in the October issue of this GAZETTE, on the basis of the new estimates, now available, of the numbers of insured workers in the different industries.

INDUSTRY, Signature and Ship Repairing Metal Trades : Electrical Cable, Wire and Electrica Lamp Manufacture Mand Tool, Cutlery, Wire and Electrica Lamp Manufacture Mand Tool, Cutlery, Mire and Electrica Manufacture Mand Tool, Cutlery, Streets, Nails, e.c., Manufacture Mass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture Mathema Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, Mathema Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, Plate, Plate	The second
Alipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	ESTIMA INSUR
Alipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	(GRE NORTH
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing metal Trades :	The state of the s
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing metal Trades :	
Metal 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 Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	Males.
Metal 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 Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	1
Metal 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 Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	251,610
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	11,970 48,700
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	23,540
Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	15,630
etc., Manufacture	18,600 5,330
Other Metal Industries	27,420 112,180
Textile Trades : Cotton Woollen and Worsted	201,450
Silk	110,650 15,880
Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	25,620 13,150
Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,620
Lace Carpet Manufacture	20,330 8,440
Other Textile Industries Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	11,810 13,230
etc Leather and Leather Goods :	83,920
Tanning, Currying and Leather Dress-	34,020
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture.	15,020
Clothing Trades : Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	66,200
Millinery Hat and Can (including Straw Plait)	11,610
Manufacture. Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making	14,190
ing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries	7,340 10,790
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Food, Drink and Tobacco :	92,220
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	94,580 28,010
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	25,160
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	50,670 85,890
Manufacture . Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	13,760
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	54,690 10,700
Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	79,410 20,070
Printing and Paper Trades :- Paper and Paper Board Making	39,920
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	19,360
Wall Paper Making and Paper Stationary and Typesgrifting Pagenjaites	4,100
Stationerv and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	1,980
Building and Construction of Works :-	155,650 713,030
Public Works Contracting, etc Other Manufacturing Industries :	133,770
Rubber Manufacture	33,070 11,820
Scientific and Photographic Instru-	5,450
ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites	12,700 16,330
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries Transport and Communication :	5,940

and Omnibus Service

River, Dock and Harbour

ransport and Communication

ibutive Trades mercial, Banking, Insurance and

* See footnote † on page 406.

 mance
 64,080

 ational Government
 129,040

 ocal Government
 224,310

 rofessional Services
 65,580

 netrainments and Sports
 42,550

 otel, Boarding House, Club Services
 101,150

 athorizes and Services
 84,710

TOTAL 8,476,800 3,031,

113,880

193,570

21,030 807,880

64 080

544

31, 19, 45, 23 188 91, 29,

November, 1924.

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A.C.	Anti-A	in the set	1 martin	NUMBER	RS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.						
PERS Y, 19 BRITA	IBER OF ONS AT 224. MIN AND LLAND.)	MENT 27TH (GRE	ER OF UN BOOKS R: LODGED OCTOBEN AT BRITA HERN IR:	EMAINING AT 3, 1924. IN AND	PER. AT	CENTAGE 27TH OC	UNEMPL TOBER, 1	о чер 1924.	COMPA SEPT (GREAT	EASE (+ REASE (- RED WITH EMBER, 1 C BRITAN HERN IRE	-) AS 4 22ND 924.* 4 AND
					Tot			tal.			
nales.	Total.	Males.	Female	s Total.	Males.	Females	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.	Britain only.	2 Males	. Female	s To:, I,
3,480	255,090	79,817	271	80,088	31.7	7.8	31.4	30.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
880 6,240	12,850		25 1,918		7.8	2.8	7.4	7.3	- 1.1	+ 0.6	- 1.0
8,140 1,860	31,080	3,419	679	4,098	6.5 14.5	7·3 8·3	6·8 12·9	6.8 12.9	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.9 \\ -1.9 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 0.6 - 3.5	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.3 \\ -2.3 \end{vmatrix}$
1,210 430	29.810	3 222	2,062	4,530	15·8 17·3	17·4 16·4	16·5 17·0	16.5 17.0	+ 0.5 + 0.4	+ 0.1 - 0.2	+0.3 +0.2
9,940	5,760	3,408	6 1,680	361 5,088	6·7 12·4	1·4 8·4	6·3 10·7	6·2 10·7	+2.4 -1.8	+0.2 -0.7	+ 2.3
3;370),940	175,550		9,033 43,793	21,057 65,011	10·7 10·5	14·3 12·1	12.0	11.9	- 0.8	+ 0.2	-1.4 - 0.5
),240 5,840 7,510 8,070	260,890 41,720 83,130 41,220	10,100 707 3,341	10,661 1,550 5,852 2,675	20,761 2,257 9,193 4,398	9·1 4·5 13·0 13·1	7·1 6·0 10·2 9·5	11.6 8.0 5.4 11.1 10.7	11.6 7.9 5.4 11.3 10.7	$\begin{vmatrix} -2.8 \\ +0.8 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.2 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.8 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.8 \\ +1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.7 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.7 \end{array} $
2,980 3,080 1,890 5,150 5,650	20,600 93,410 20,330 26,960	1,240 2,073 789	2,644 5,749 1,863 1,469	3,582 6,989 3,936 2,258	$12.3 \\ 6.1 \\ 24.6 \\ 6.7$	20·4 7·9 15·7 9·7	17·4 7·5 19·4 8·4	13·3 7·4 19·4 8·3	+ 0.3 - 1.0 + 2.5 + 1.5	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.6 \\ +0.2 \\ +1.1 \\ +1.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ +1.7 \\ +1.5 \end{array} $
3,600	43,880 117,520	- and	4,029	5,255 15,222	9·3 13·1	13·1 12·6	12·0 13·0	12-0 13-6	-0.7	+ 1.6	+1.0
8,580	42,600	2,758	811	3,569	8.1	9.5	8.4	8.4	and the	+ 1.6	-
2,760	27,780	1,660	1,053	2,713	11.1	8.3	9.8	. 9-6	-1.8 -0.3	-1.7 - 0.5	-1.8 -0.4
,250 ,780	189,450 106,390		14,518	22,209	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.4	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
,440	33,630		7,523 2,780	8,356 4,414	7·2 11·5	7·9 14·3	7·9 13·1	7.5 13.1	+ 0.3 + 2.6	-0.2 +2.1	-
,740 ,920	72,080 29,710	373 1,023	6,586 2,677	6,959 3,700	5·1 9·5	10·2 14·1	9.7	9.4	- 0.2	+ 1.1	+2.3 +1.0
,270 ,960 ,520	142,490 144,540 31,530	10,343 10,064 1,342	3,904 4,228 224	14,247 14,292 1,566	11·2 10·6 4·8	7·8 8·5 6·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 12.5 \\ 10.0 \\ 9.9 \\ 5.0 \\ \end{array} $	12·4 9·9 9·6	+0.2 + 1.1 + 0.6	+2.0 + 2.0 + 0.7	+1.4 + 1.4 + 0.7
,010	72,170 108,480	1,472 4,162	3,877 6,930	5,349 11,092	5·9 8·2	8·2 12·0	7·4 10·2	4-8 7-4 10-1	-0.1 -0.7 +1.1	-0.6 -0.1 -3.5	-0.2 -0.3
,010	108,900 43,850	4,614 976	2,923 2,132	7,537 3,108	5·4 7·1	12·7 7·1	6·9 7·1	6.6 6.2	-0.2 -0.4	-3.5 -0.1 -0.1	-1.4 - 0.2
,990 ,840 ,350 ,430	57,630 12,540 96,760 26,500	5,338 1,384 5,204 2,145	226 287 1,279 778	5,564 1,671 6,483 2,923	9.8 12.9 6.6 10.7	7.6 15.6 7.4 12.1	9.6 13.3 6.7 11.0	9·4 13·2 6·6	-0.1 -1.3 -0.3	-1.6 +2.7 -0.3	-0.2 -0.3 -0.7 -0.3
,690	54,610	3,130	1,142	4,272	7.8	7.8	7.8	10-6 7-8	-0.8 -1.0	-3.4 -0.2	-1.4 - 0.8
,490 ,380	54,850	1,131	2,402	3,533	5-8	6-8	6-4	6.4	- 0.3	+ 0.2	
,480	5,480 4,460	125 112	35 158	160 270	3·0 5·7	2·5 6·4	2·9 6·1	2.8 6.0	-0.3 +0.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
,490 ,530	249,140 721,560	7,541 74,286	4,732 222	12,273 74,508	4·8 10·4	5.6 2.6	5.1	5.1	1.000 A	+1.6 + 0.2	+ 1.1 + 0.1
810 ,150	134,580 58,220	24,487	24 2,963	24,511 6,885	18.3	3.0	10·3 18·2	10·1 17·9	+ 0.6 + 0.8	+0.3 + 1.3	+0.5 +0.8
,150 ,380 ,360	14,200 9,810	567 651	107 475	674 1,126	11.9 4.8 11.9	11.8 4.5 10.9	11.8 4.7 11.5	11.8 4.7 11.5	+0.5 + 0.4 - 3.4	+ 0.5 - 0.5 + 0.6	+ 0.4 + 0.2 - 1.6
,000 ,550	19,700 19,880	600 965	501 175	1,101 1,140	4·7 5·9	7·2 4·9	5·6 5·7	5.6 5.7	-1.1	+3.0 -0.8	$+1.1 \\ -1.1$
,100 ,890	11,040 171,550	642	511	1,153	10.8	10.0	10.4	10.4	+ 0-4	- 2.7	- 1.1
- Coganie	173.210	10,457 10,757	256 440	10,713 11,197	6·3 6·6	4·3 4·7	6·2 6·5	6·1 6·3	+ 0.3 + 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
270 210 380 240	119,320 150,430 119,120	3,667 23,946 23,732	186 177 494	3,853 24,123 24,226	3·2 16·4 20·8	4·4 4·0 9·4	3·2 16·0 20·3	3-2 15-8 20-3	+0.7 +0.4 +0.7 +1.7	+1.9 +0.5 +0.6 +2.1	+ 0.8 + 0.3 + 0.7 + 1.7
,900 ,220	195,470 23,250	50,480 3,552	116 254	50,596 3,806	26·1 16·9	6·1 11·4	25·9 16·4	25.7	- 1.9	+ 1.8	- 1.9
,230 660	1,352,110 100,740	59,496 4,657	31,426	90,922	7.4	5.8	6.7	16·3 6·6	-6.6 + 0.3	-0.6 + 0.5	$- \frac{6 \cdot 0}{+ 0 \cdot 3}$
930 400	160.970	13,507	1,211 1,521	5,868 15,028	7·3 10·5	3·3 4·8	5·8 9·3	5.8 9.4	-0.5 + 0.1	+ 0.4 + 0.5	- 0.2
400 100 400 770 510 100	243,710 110,680 65,950 289,920 112,870 113,810	$\begin{array}{r} 19,628\\ 3,005\\ 6,315\\ 13,524\\ 1,379\\ 26,770\\ \end{array}$	902 1,102 2,648 25,306 6,214 2,709	20,530 4,107 8,963 38,830 7,593 29,479	8·8 4·6 14·8 13·4 6·5 31·6	4·6 2·4 11·3 13·4 6·8 9·3	8·4 3·7 13·6 13·4 6·7 25·9	8.2 3.7 13.5 13.3 6.6 25.5	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.6 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 1.9 \\ + \ 1.9 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.6 \end{array}$	+0.5 +1.3 +1.9 +4.2 +0.3 +0.4	+0.1 +0.6 +1.9 +3.4 +0.8 +0.5
200	11508,000	1,006,306	272,151	1,278,457	11.9	9.0	11.1	11.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3

407

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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123 94

NOTE :- The percentage unemployed in Great Britain at 27th October, as shown by the above figures, was 110, compared with 97 at 28th July. A substantial part 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 Exchanges.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT **EXCHANGES.***

THE number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 27th October, 1924, was 1,247,095. Of this number, 942,684 were men, 36,487 boys, 235,484 women and 32,440 girls. Compared with 29th September there was an increase of 3,695. In the men's and in the women's departments there were increases of 6,211 and 1,348 respectively, while in the case of juveniles there was a decrease of 3,864. During the four weeks ended 27th October, the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 101,585, of which 58,386 were for men, 24,529 for women, and 18,670 for juveniles.

juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 27th October, 1924 :---

	Applicat Emp	tions from bloyers.	Vacancies	Number of Workpeople Registered
Week ended	During Week.	Outstanding at end of Week.	Filled.	as Unem- ployed.
29th September, 1924	28,114	23,191	23,336	1,243,400
6th October, 1924 13th " 20th " 27th "	28,518 29,486 30,893 30,321	21,695 22,828 23,771 24,054	25,390 24,515 26,018 25,662	$\substack{1,257,574\\1,252,145\\1,246,148\\1,247,095}$
Total (4 weeks)	119,218		101,585	-

The figures above include casual occupations, such as dock labourers and coal porters. In the following paragraphs statis-tics of these occupations are not included.

A detailed analysis of the figures above is not yet available, ut statistics for the five weeks ended 6th October are dealt with below :-

with below :--Applications from Workpeople.-The number of applications from persons seeking work, received at the Employment Ex-changes during the five weeks ended 6th October, was 1,068,846, equivalent to a daily average of 35,628. Of this daily average, men accounted for 23,736, women for 9,113, and juveniles for 2,779. In the preceding month the corresponding averages were: Men, 23,401; women, 9,220; juveniles, 3,062 Vacancies Notified.-During the five weeks ended 6th October there were 131,022 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 4,368. Of this daily average, 2,204 were for men, 1,234 for women, and 930 for juveniles, compared with a daily average during the previous month of 1,849 men, 1,066 women, and 773 juveniles. Vacancies Filled.-The total number of vacancies filled during

and 773 juveniles. Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 109,484, a daily average of 3,649, as compared with 3,162 for the preceding statistical month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 1,954, women for 929, and juveniles for 766. The corresponding figures for the previous month were :—Men, 1,659; women, 833; and juveniles, 670. Juveniles.—During the period, 42,936 applications were received from boys and 40,439 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 14,794, and 12,423 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls, 13,104 vacancies were notified and 10,569 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 228 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school. Statistics relating to Building Trades (men) and to Domestic

Statistics relating to Building Trades (men) and to Domestic Service occupations (women) for the five weeks ended 6th Octo-ber have been compiled for the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below.

the outstanding features are dealt with below. In the building trades, 9,506 vacancies were notified for men and 7,591 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations con-cerned were:—Carpenters, 2,454 vacancies notified and 2,006 filled; bricklayers, 1,298 vacancies notified and 588 filled; painters, 2,221 vacancies notified and 2,066 filled; and builders' labourers, 1,408 vacancies notified and 1,281 filled.

The number of applicants registered for employment in the building trades was 61,560 at 6th October, compared with 59,541 at 1st September.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the five weeks ended 6th October was 17,205. Of this number, 6,605 were for resident domestic servants, 4,269 for non-resident domestic servants, 4,155 for charwomen, and 1,330 for waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for

for 546. Of the 11,336 vacancies filled, 2,701 were placings in resident domestic service, 3,125 as non-resident, 3,728 as charwomen, and 1,130 as waitresses. The total number of women applicants for work in domestic service was 36,233 on 6th October, compared with 29,443 on 1st

September.

* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland; those in the first three paragraphs above, and in the Table in the second column, refer to all workpeople on the "Live Registers" of Exchanges, including persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in question. In the previous issues of this GAZETTE, the figures given have related to appli-cants for employment, excluding persons employed on a basis of systematic short time. For Great Britain alone, the corresponding figures, as published in the Press, show that on 27th October, 1924, the numbers registered as unemployed were 910,500 men, 225,100 women, and 67,500 juveniles, as com-pared with 947,000 men, 267,000 women, and 72,000 juveniles at 31st Decem-ber, 1923.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Ex. change administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 27th October, 1924. In certain cases, e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.			ons register 7th Octobe		Inc.(+) o Dec.(-) a compared
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	with 29th Sept 1924.
London Division	129,954	32,397	8,847	171,198	+ 3,73
South Eastern Division Brighton Chatham Ipswich Norwich Rest of South Eastern	42,849 2,430 2,838 2,234 2,942 32,405	9,357 703 350 423 525 7,356	127 3,351	56,856 3,396 3,863 2,891 3,594 43,112	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 2,06 \\ + & 34 \\ + & 11 \\ - & 5 \\ - & + & 1,66 \end{array} $
South Western Division Bristol Plymouth Reading Southampton Swindon Rest of South Western	52,236 11,296 4,898 5,962 1,483 5,123 266 23,208	11,072 2,871 748 917 123 489 63 5,861	974 477 563 176 674 98	68,123 15,141 6,123 7,442 1,782 6,286 427 30,922	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Midlands DivisionBirminghamCoventryCradley HeathDerbyLelcesterNorthamptonNottinghamStoke-on-TrentStoke-on-TrentWalsallWest BromwichWolverhamptonRest of Midlands	$\begin{array}{c} 107,301\\ 25,086\\ 3,180\\ 3,798\\ 1,464\\ 3,149\\ 1,214\\ 6,884\\ 3,491\\ 6,142\\ 4,658\\ 3,563\\ 3,210\\ 40,462\end{array}$	40,488 10,193 346 1,049 429 1,964 626 8,135 1,518 3,790 1,001 702 1,735 14,000	964 47 190 254 75 78	$10,332 \\ 5,164 \\ 10,141 \\ 5,985 \\ 4,479 \\ 6,059$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4.20 \\ - & 3.53 \\ - & 1.33 \\ + & 10 \\ + & 42 \\ - & 7 \\ + & 25 \\ - & 18 \\ - & 92 \\ - & 18 \\ - & 98 \\ + & 2.01 \end{array} $
North Eastern Division Bradford Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby Halifax Hatlepools Huddersfield Leeds Lincoln Newcastle-on-Tyne Sheffield Stockton-on-Tees Studerland York Rest of North Eastern	198,891 2,063 6,259 2,197 264 9,586 2,181 1,815 4,983 2,289 8,089 12,552 2,323 10,267 12,942 2,323 10,267 12,942 2,695 20,707 6,092 5,166 13,760 1,559 71,235	$\begin{array}{c} 28,445\\ 155\\ 2,772\\ 201\\ 410\\ 150\\ 913\\ 248\\ 1,110\\ 183\\ 1,110\\ 183\\ 1,110\\ 183\\ 3,769\\ 306\\ 462\\ 1,742\\ 213\\ 3,404\\ 452\\ 1,742\\ 213\\ 3,404\\ 452\\ 1,742\\ 213\\ 3,404\\ 452\\ 1,742\\ 213\\ 3,404\\ 452\\ 1,742\\ 213\\ 3,404\\ 452\\ 1,742\\ 213\\ 3,404\\ 452\\ 1,742\\ 213\\ 3,404\\ 452\\ 1,742\\ 213\\ 3,404\\ 452\\ 1,742\\ 213\\ 253\\ 8,809\\ 1,742\\ 1,7$	$\begin{array}{c} 127\\ 254\\ 138\\ 44\\ 166\\ 1,017\\ 408\\ 128\\ 313\\ 138\\ 676\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 240,840\\ 2,345\\ 9,285\\ 2,536\\ 1,321\\ 580\\ 11,516\\ 2,832\\ 3,053\\ 5,479\\ 3,446\\ 9,501\\ 16,621\\ 16,621\\ 12,884\\ 11,566\\ 16,182\\ 2,126\\ 25,196\\ 6,901\\ 5,566\\ 15,665\\ 1,969\\ 84,390\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1,10\\ + & 86\\ + & 57\\ - & 1\\ + & 22\\ + & 1\\ + & 22\\ - & 1\\ + & 34\\ + & 22\\ - & 1\\ + & 34\\ - & 22\\ - & 4\\ + & 28\\ - & 22\\ - & 4\\ + & 22\\ - & 4\\ + & 28\\ - & 22\\ - & 4\\ + & 4\\ $
North Western Division Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Burnley Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Preston St. Helens Stockport Warrington Warrington	174,698 2,440 2,712 4,762 5,670 2,738 1,363 5,148 2,708 1,649 1,045 44,763 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,483 21,712 2,695 4,343 27,188 3,050 2,478 3,019 38,468	69,032 549 1,735 537 1,292 1,148 2,003 2,111 1,103 548 7,553 10,096 417 5,663 946 3,966 3,9	317	$\begin{array}{c} 259,980\\ 3,120\\ 4,764\\ 5,459\\ 6,817\\ 4,230\\ 2,711\\ 7,604\\ 5,012\\ 2,969\\ 1,671\\ 56,976\\ 633,387\\ 1,315\\ 20,288\\ 3,787\\ 8,793\\ 2,873\\ 2,873\\ 2,873\\ 13,584\\ 5,267\\ 2,939\\ 6,509\\ 59,905 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 13,00\\ - & 1,1,19\\ - & 1,22\\ + & 75\\ + & 33\\ - & 84\\ + & 1,00\\ - & 22\\ - & 1,55\\ - & 22\\ - & 1,00\\ + & 93\\ - & 22\\ - & 1,00\\ + & 22\\ - & 1,00\\ + & 22\\ - & 1,00\\ - & 4,21\\ \end{array}$
Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Rest of Scotland	125,372 4,411 1,792 5,433 10,265 52,997 5,521 2,247 3,999 38,707	30,914 1,077 338 2,261 2,455 13,695 982 232 1,152 8,722	8,841 178 139 122 821 4,110 316 133 351 2,671	165,127 5,666 2,269 7,816 13,541 70,802 6,819 2,612 5,502 50,100	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 3,83 \\ - & 16 \\ - & 16 \\ + & 33 \\ + & 2,11 \\ + & 99 \\ - & 33 \\ + & 11 \\ + & 1,02 \end{array} $
Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Wales	79,194 6,052 756 2,600 3,916 65,870	3,402 707 93 228 239 2,135	4,594 475 40 255 314 3,510	87,190 7,234 889 3,083 4,469 71,515	+ 11,3 + 11 - 11 + 2 + 11,2
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Newry Rest of Northern Lucland	32,189 22,705 2,319 254 544 852 5,515	10,377 6,848 795 58 445 191 2,040	1,300 881 92 4 87 14 222	43,866 30,434 3,206 316 1,076 1,057 7,777	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 2 \\ - & 3 \\ + & - \\ + & 1 \\ + & + \\ + & + \\ \end{array} $
Ircland Total, Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland	942,684	235,484	-	1,247,095	
* See footnote to prev	ious colum	n			Constant of the

* See footnote to previous column.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade dis-putes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 37, as compared with 41 in the previous month and 41 in October, 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 them-selves parties to the disputes) was approximately 17,000. In addition about 19,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 37 disputes which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 74, involving about 36,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of about 377,000 working days. The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 6, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions. *Results.*—Settlements were effected in the case of 17 new dis-putes, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople. Of these new and old dis-putes, 9, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 3,000 work-people, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving 600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotia-tions. tions. TOTAL FOR FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1923 AND 1924.[‡] The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first ten months of 1924, as com-pared with the corresponding period of 1923 :--

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

industries, and indicathe establishments c during the month in	tes the oncerned	number d and t	of worl he app	kpeople in roximate f	volved at	Groups of	Jan	uary to Oo Number of Work-	Aggregate	Jan	Number	ct., 1924. Aggregate Duration
ator moste inalitado est el matolicitori : tree, basenting	progress in October. of Work-				Aggregate Duration in Working	Industries.	No. of Dis- putes.	people involved	in Work- ing Days of all Disputes	No.of Dis- putes.	people involved in all Disputes	in Work- ing Days of all Disputes
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st	Started	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in	Days of all Dis- putes in progress	1000 100 1000		in pro- gress.	in pro- gress.		in pro- gress.	in pro- gress.
toget by a disper	Oct.	Oct.		Öct.	in Oct.	Agriculture Mining & Quarrying	8 152	9,000 162,000	263,000 1,070,000	165	123,000	1,382,000
lining and Quarrying letal, Engineering and	10	65	16 12	15,000 14,000	108,000 182,000	Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. Chemical	11	1,000	56,000	22	3,000	101,000
Shipbuilding extile	1	9	10	4,000	32,000	Engineering	$\begin{array}{c}14\\16\\30\end{array}$	2,000 2,000 47,000	30,000 24,000 4,925,000	9 23 32	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 10,000 \\ 34,000 \end{array} $	20,000 90,000 593,000
ther	2 17	7 10	9 27	1,000 2,000	9,000 46,000	Other Metal Textile	42 27	7,000 36,000	75,000 1,226,000	55 38	24,000 9,000	676,000 165,000
Total, Oct., 1924	37	37	74	36,000	377,000	Clothing	23 19	4,000 9,000	28,000 155,000	27 16	3,000 9,000	32,000 47,000
Total, Sept., 1924	34	41	75	28,000	518,000	Woodworking and Furnishing.	19	2,000	42,000	24	3,000	90,000
a despired in the second state	A SPACE		ariant -			Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Decorating,	12 50	6,000 20,000	169,000 358,000	9 44	3,000 112,000	17,000 3,122,000
Total, Oct., 1923	18	41	59	56,0004	1,167,000†	Contracting, etc. Transport	50	57,000	1,012,000	68	243,000	1,533,000
CausesOf the 37	disputes	heginni	ng in O	etober 12	directly	Public Administra- tion Services.	25	5,000	64,000	21	4,000	104,00
volving 9,000 workp	eople. ar	cose out	of dema	nds for ad	vances in	Other	42	4,000	16,000	28	6,000	73,00
ages; 13, directly in uestions; 6, directly	volving	1,000 w	orkpeop	le, on oth	er wages	Total	540	373,000	9,513,000	581	587,000	8,045,00

Occupations and Locality.§	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.§	Result.§
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.		have been only on one of the first of the second se
MINING AND QUARRYING : Coal miners, { Forest of Dean etc.] { Bristol District METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-	7,000 1,900	::	6 Oct. 25 Aug.	6-11 Oct. 13-23 Oct.	Befusal of employers to pay advance in wages resulting from revised national agreement.	Employers agreed to pay the advance.¶ (<i>See</i> also page 411.)
BULLDING:	1,5	00**	15-18 Aug.	20-24 Oct.	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.	Employers' terms accepted.
Maintenance men, etc., and other workpeople (heavy steel manufac- ture)—Sheffield and Rotherham District.	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 other workpeople (tin- plate works)—Swansea 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	Work resumed on advice of Trade Union officials.
TEXTILE : Flax roughers, hacklers, pinners, scutchers and other workpeople (linen thread manufacture) Glasgow (near).	200	750	19 May {	19Aug†† } 18 Oct. }	docks. For advance in wages	Advance not granted, but wages to be stabilized until June, 1925.
Roving frame tenters, cotton spinners, weavers, etc.—Preston (near).	25	400	13 Oct.	13 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with earnings on certain frames, workpeople demanding increase in piecework prices.	Machinery to be speeded up to allow of earnings being increased
Textile makers-up, warehousemen, packers, etc.—Manchester.	800**	1500**	20 Oct.	12 Nov.	Dissatisfaction with employers' offer of advance in wages.	Employers' offer slightly modified
OTHER INDUSTRIES : Firebrick workers-Chester (near)	450	na baran Marina	26-28 June		For advance in wages	No settlement reported.
Workpeople employed in sugar refining—Greenock.	600**		9 Oct.		For advance in wages of 12s, per week and revision of overtime rates.	No settlement reported.

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople and those which lasted less than one day have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
A dispute involving about 40,000 bollermakers, etc., in Federated shipyards accounted for most of the loss of time in October, 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 remained closed in October.

Jetober. ¶ No agreement has been reached respecting the Somerset side of the Bristol coalfield. ** Estimated number. † Three Trade Unions were directly involved ; one of them accepted the terms in August, enabling resumption of work by workpeople indirectly involved.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING OCTOBER, 1924.

causing stoppage of work.

Group of Industries.

Mining and Quarrying ... Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc... Iron and Steel ... Engineering and Ship-building ... Other Metal ... Textile

Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, etc. ... Building and Allied Trades

Transport. Public Utility Services

. . .

Total

Textile ..

Other

··· ··

..

...

..

people affected by increases included workpeople employed in the wool textile industry in the West of England and at Leicester,

road transport workers in Scotland, and wholesale warehouse

workers at Manchester. Under the Trade Boards Acts there were increases in the minimum rates of workpeople employed in the

Of the increases taking effect in October, 37, amounting to £6,500 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales;

18, amounting to £4,400 per week, took effect under sliding scales

based on the selling prices of manufactured products or on the proceeds of the industry; 14, amounting to £13,300 per week, were arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and work-people (including £600 under cost of living sliding scales

included above); two, amounting to £300 per week, took effect under Trade Board Orders (£200 under a cost of living sliding scale included above); and the remaining 22 cases were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. In seven cases, involving nearly £6,000 per week, the increases were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Of the decreases, 22, amounting to over £43,500 per week, took effect under sliding scales based on the selling prices of manufactured products or on the proceeds of the industry; two, amounting to £50 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales; and the remaining three changes were arranged by direct negotiation

between employers and workpeople. In one case only, involving about $\pounds 10$ per week, the decrease was preceded by a dispute

Summary of Changes reported in January-October, 1924.

Approximate Number of Work-

people† affected by net

Decreases.

364,000

 $250 \\ 41,250$

8.000

 $\begin{array}{r} 8,000\\ \textbf{32,000}\\ \textbf{32,000}\\ \textbf{12,500}\\ \textbf{2,250}\\ \textbf{4,000}\\ \textbf{1,000}\\ \textbf{250}\\ \textbf{5,500}\\ \textbf{20,000}\\ \textbf{4,000} \end{array}$

575,000

Increases.

858,000

220.000

157,000

148,000

74,000 28,500

6,000 71,000 48,500

473,000

330,000 199,000 74,000

2,688,500

at the same level as at the beginning of the year.

In the corresponding ten months of 1923 there were net reduc-tions of nearly £500,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 3,150,000

workpeople, and net increases of over £300,000 in the weekly wages of 1,130,000 workpeople, while nearly 300,000 workpeople

were affected by increases and decreases which left their wages

Hours of Labour.

Net Amount of in Weekly Wages.

Increases. Decreases.

48,600

30 5,800

1,750 2,300 3,850 1,350 600 360 150 60 800 1,350 400

67,400

133,400

34,500 21,200

48,100 12,100 2,150 850 13,000 8,400

 $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 103,900 \\ 120,000 \\ 28,800 \\ 11,100 \end{array}$

537,700

perambulator and invalid carriage trade in Great Britain.

November, 1924.

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 October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of nearly £44,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 380,000 workpeople and in an increase of £29,000 in the weekly wages of over 280,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :-

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Shipbuilding, &c Paper, Printing, etc Building	22,000 76,500 30,500 107,000 47,500	369,000 14,000 - 1,000	£ 2,200 4,450 4,550 14,400 3,400	42,700 925 - 75		
Total	283,500	384,000	29,000	43,700		

The reductions in the mining group were mainly accounted for by a decrease in the percentage addition to basis rates in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, equivalent to nearly 5 per cent. on current rates. Coal miners in the Radstock district also sustained a decrease, amounting to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates, and there were decreases of from $\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1d. per shift in the wages of iron ore miners in Cumberland. There were increases, on the other hand, in the wages of coal miners in the Bristol and Forest of Dean districts, as a result of the adoption in those districts of the National Wages Agreement of June, 1924, while the lower-paid colliery workers in several districts in the East Midland area also received increases in wages.

In the metal group there were increases of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the current rates of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, and of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on those of workpeople employed in the steel sheet rolling and galvanising trades. There was also a small increase (under 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of blastfurnace and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. An additional bonus of 2s. 6d. per week was granted to workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade at the Bristol Channel ports. Blastfurnace workers had their wages reduced by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates in the Cleveland district, and there were reductions, varying from about 1 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on current rates, in the wages of similar classes of workpeople in various Midland districts.

The increases in the paper, etc., group mainly affected work-people in the machine paper-making trade, the increases amounting to 3d. or 1d. per hour in the case of men, and 3d. per hour in the case of women.

In the building trade men employed in the London district received increases of 1d. per hour in the inner area (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour in the outer area. There were also increases, generally of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, in the wages of building trade operatives in various towns in the Eastern, South Midland, and South Western Counties.

In trades other than the above, the principal groups of work-No important changes were reported in October.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	and an and the		MINING AND QUARRYING.	
Coal Mining	Durham Yorkshire, Not- t i n g h a mshire, L e i c e stershire, Derbyshire, Can- nock Chase and Warwickshire	20 Oct. 1 Oct.	Datal stonemen, screen en- ginemen, firemen and bell- men, wiremen and plate- layers on the surface Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other industries	Wages increased where necessary so as to make the total minimum 7s. 9½d. per day for men whose pre- vious total was more than 7s. 6½d., but less than 7s. 9½d. per day. Decrease of 7.75 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 52.53‡ per cent. above the standard of 1911.§
	Warwickshire Leicestershire	1 Oct.	Men 18 to 21 years of age em ployed in or about coal mines	Basis rates increased by amounts varying, for under- ground workers, from 1d. to 2d. per shift, and for surface workers from 24d. to 4d. per shift. Basis rates after change-underground workers: 18 years, 3s. 9d. per shift; 19 years, 4s. 2d.; 20 years, 4s. 7d.; 21 years, 5s.; surface workers: 18 years, 3s.; 19 years. 3s. 54d.; 20 years, 3s. 11d.; 21 years, 4s. 6d.

* 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 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 440,000 workpeople, whose wages for the western Area (subject to conditions described in footnote § below).
§ 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 the district.

I The rates quoted are subject to the current percentage addition of 52.53.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which chang took effect
	Warwickshire	lor2Oct
	Cannock Chase	2 Oct.
	South Derbyshire	7 Oct.
Coal Mining (contd.)	Forest of Dean Radstock	1 May† 25 Sept.
	Bristol District (Gloucestershi r e side of coalfield)	Oct.‡
Coke and y-Products Manufac- ture	South Wales and Monmouthshire Durham South Yorkshire	20 Oct. 4 Oct. 1 Oct.
Iron Mining	Oumberland	13 Oct.
MINING .	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire Northamptonshire	29 Oct. 15 Oct.
	Banbury and District West Cumberland	22 Oct. 13 Oct.
I fant with	Macclesfield	{25 Aug. 23 Oct.
Quarrying	Northamptonshire Portland	15 Oct. 25 Aug.
	Aberdeen and Kemnay District	lst pay day afte 18 Oct.
Had the second	Cleveland and Durham	5 Oct.
	Tees-side N o ttinghamshire and parts of Der-	5 Oct. 29 Oct.
Pig Iron Ianufac-	byshire North Staffordshire	lst making-u day in Oct.
ture	South Staffordshire	
and say the	Northamptonshire	15 Oct.
1	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Oct.
fron and Steel Manufac- ture	England and Wales	6 Oct.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER 1924-(continue)

Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
•	(Decreases in italics.)
NINING AND QUARRYING-(con	tinued).
Lower paid men employed in or about coal mines	 Wages increased where necessary so as to make the total minimum 7s. 6d. per shift for surface workers and 8s. per shift for underground workers. Increase in basis rates as follows: Underground men: dirt emptiers, 4s. 9d. per shift to 5s. per shift; youths 21 years of age, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; 20 years, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; 19 years, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; 18 years, 3s. to 3s. 6d.* Surface men: 21 years, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; 20 years, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d.; 19 years, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; 18 years, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; banksmen and pushers-on, previous basis rate of 3s. to 5s. 5d., increased to 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.* Wages increased where necessary so as to make the total minimum 7s. 5d. per day for adult able-bodied surface workers and 7s. 9d. per day for adult ablebase bodied underground workers.
Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other industries	Percentage above standard base rates of 1919 increased to 80. [†] Decrease of 6.51 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages 41.54 per cent. above the standard of 1918. Increase of 13.56 per cent, for hewers and pieceworkers and of 13.78 per cent. for other workers on standard base rates of 1917, making wages 35.55 per cent. and 37.77 per cent. respectively above the standard of 1917, and subsistence allowance previously fixed for lower paid men increased by one-eighth, making subsistence allowance 63d. per day for underground workers, subject to gross wages not exceeding 7s. 33d. per day, and 10d. per day for surface workers, subject to gross wages not exceeding 6s. 9d. per day. [‡]
Skilled fitters, masons, carpen- ters, smiths and electricians§ Cokemen and by-product { workers Iron ore miners	Increases of such amount as will raise earnings to not less than 8s. 6 ^a / ₄ d. per shift.§ Decrease of 2 per cent. on the standard base rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard. Decrease of 7.75 per cent. on the standard base rates, leaving wages 52.53 per cent. above the standard. Decrease of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (9s. 8d.
Winding enginemen Other underground and surface workers Ironstone quarrymen	to 9s. 7d.) and of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. to 6s. 11d.). Decrease of \$d. per shift (8s. 5\$d. to 8s. 5d.). Decrease of \$d. per shift for men and of \$d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: under- ground 1st class or leading labourers, 6s. 2d. per shift; joiners, 8s. 11d. per shift plus 6d. per shift tool allowance; blacksmiths, 8s. 11d. per shift. Decrease of 14 per cent. on standard rates, leaving
Ironstone miners and quarry- men Ironstone miners and quarry- men Limestone quarrymen	wages 20 per cent. above the standard of 1920. Decrease of 5% per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 53% per cent. above the standard of 1920. Decrease of 5% per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 53% per cent. above the standard. Decrease of % per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of % per shift for other men, and of % per shift for boys under 16 years.
Quarrymen, rock getters, machinemen, dressers and sawyers Limestone quarrymen Banker masons, mason machin- ists and smiths employed in saw mills and stone yards Settmakers employed at granite	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Further increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, rock getters, machine men, and dressers, 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour; sawyers, 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. Decreasell of 5 ¹ / ₄ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 5 ³ / ₂ per cent. above the standard of 1920. Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change: banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. 8d. per hour; smiths, 1s. 6d. Increase under cost of living sliding scale of 4d. per ton.
quarries	
Blastfurnacemen } Cokemen and by-product	Decrease of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 1875 per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for scale labourers, 6s.
workers) Blastfurnacemen	per shift, plus 1875 per cent. Decreasell of 14 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 84d. to 6s. 14d. per shift, plus 20 per cent.
Blastfurnacemen	Decrease of 8½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 70½ per cent. above the standard, plus a flat- rate make-up payment (varying according to tonnage output) for keepers, helpers and slaggers. Rate after change for yard labourers, 38. 8d. per shift, plus 70½

per cent. Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 29 per cent. above the standard of July, 1922. Rates after change: general labourers, 5s. 1d. per shift, plus 29 per cent.; by-turn labourers, 5s. 3d. per shift, plus 29 per cent. Decrease of 51 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 532 per cent. above the standard of 1920. Increase of 1 per cent., making wages 624 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 52d. per shift, plus 624 per cent. Increase of 2 per cent, on standard rates, making wages 60 per cent. above the standard of 1891.

Steel sheet millmen

Blastfurnacemen

Blastfurnacemen Blastfurnacemen

* The rates quoted are subject to the current percentage addition of 52:53.
† The above change took effect under an arrangement made in October. Prior to 1st May, 1924, the percentage paid on the standard rates of 1919 was
62. From May, 1924, till the end of September, 1924, the Forest of Dean Colliery Owners' Association paid wages under the National Wages Agreement of
fully, 1921, and the following percentages above the 1919 Standard operated—63:74 from 1st May, 76:66 from 1st July, and 66:20 from 1st September.
In the early part of October it was agreed between the parties that the rates of wages should be governed by the National Agreement of June, 1924, and
the percentage on standard was increased as stated above, with retrospective effect from 1st May.
The above change took effect from the date of resumption of work (varying at different collieries) following a trade dispute, and was in accordance
with the terms of the National Agreement of June, 1924, which had not previously been adopted in the Bristol district. The percentages quoted refer to the North (or Gloucestershire) side of the Bristol Coalfield, no agreement having been reached respecting the South (Somerset) side. The subsistence allowance is confined to married men and single men over 16 years of age who are the sole support of a family.
§ The rate quoted applies to skilled men. It was also agreed that craftsmen who are not considered to be fully skilled should receive a minimum in excess of that paid to labourers, viz., 8s. 0fd., such rate being left for mutual arrangement at the individual collieries.
This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.

... ...

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.
And I wanted	IRON	AND STE	EL SMELTING AND MANUFACT	URE—(continucs').			
Iron and	Rotherham and Sheffield District (certain firms)	13 Oct.	Unskilled and semi-skilled men (21 years and over), employed in steel melting shops and steel mills, whose base earn- ings are not more than 7s. per shift	Bonus granted as follows:-men at present on a base rate of 3s. 10d. per shift, but not exceeding 4s. 1s. 2d. per shift; over 4s., but not exceeding 4s. 6d., 1s. per shift; over 4s. 6d., but not exceeding 5s., 10d. per shift; over 5s., but not exceeding 5s. 6d., 8d. per shift; over 5s. 6d., but not exceeding 6s., 5d. per shift; over 6s., but not exceeding 6s., 6d. per shift; and over 6s. 6d., but not exceeding 7s., 2d. per shift. Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 67Å per cent above the standard	Rope, Twine and Net- (cont.)	Northern Ireland	19 Sept.
teel Manufac-' ture—contd.	Midlands and part of South York- shire and South Lancashire South Wales and	6 Oct. {	Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen Non-scale workers employed in iron and steel works Men employed in steel melting	wages 672 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 672 per cent. above the standard. War bonus increased* by 6d. per week for men, 3d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years, and 12d. per week for boys under 18 years. Increase* of 1 per cent., making wages 624 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for	Shirtmaking	Northern Ireland	20 Oct.
Alla Autor 1	Monmouthshire		Men employed in steel melting shops and in iron and steel rolling mills	above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift, plus 62 ¹ / ₂ per cent.		rational in the later	,
	and and many start	the second second	NEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND	A REAL PROPERTY OF A READ REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL P	and an anticated in	t to his new little	
Engineering, etc.	Various districts in Great Britain outside the London area and the Royal Dock- yard towns	1st full pay week following 8 Oct.	Workpeople employed in War Department and certain Air Ministry Establishments who are in receipt of the engin- eering "war advances"	Increase of 4s. per week in "war advances."	Laundering	Northern Ireland	1 Oct.
	Manchester	25 Sep*.	Platers, rivetters, caulkers, burners, boilermakers, holders- up, red-leaders and scalers em- ployed in the ship-repairing trade	Increase of 4s. per week.		and a sub-	
Ship- building,	Barry, Cardiff,	1 July 1 Oct.	Fitters, turners, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, machinists, plumbers, tinsmiths, tool- smiths, patternmakers, elec- tricians, brass finishers, sheet metal workers (members of the Amalgamated Engineer-	Bonus of 2s. 6d. per week granted. Bonus increased to 5s. per week. Rate after change: 65s. per week plus bonus of 5s. (At Bristol the rate is 2s. per week less.)	Baking and Confec-	Various towns in * Yorkshire† Laverpool, Birken-	25 Oct. 20 Oct.
ship- repairing,	Newport. Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Sharpness, Avon-	1 Oct.	ing Union) employed in the ship-repairing trade Shipwrights	Increase in bonus of 2s. 6d. per week (2s. 6d. to 5s.). Time rate after change, 65s. per week plus a bonus of	tionery	head and Wal- lasey	entration of the second
eto.	mouth and Bristol	1 Oct.	Other classes of workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade	5s. per week. Increase in bonus of 2s. 6d. per week (2s. 6d. to 5s.). Time rates after change: woodcutting machinists, decorative painters, electricians, plumbers and platers' helpers, 65s.; riggers, 58s.; chippers and painters, 52s.; fitters' helpers and general labourers, 49s.; cranemen.	Mill Sawing	N o t t i n gham, Derby, Leicester and Burton-on-	beginning
	Lerwick	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in engi- neering, ship-repairing, etc.	53s.; plus, in each case, a bonus of 5s. per week. (At Bristol the rates are 2s. per week less than the above.) Decrease of 14d. per hour for tradesmen and of 1d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change, tradesmen, 1s. 12d. per hour; labourers, 9d. per hour.		Trent Londonderry North-east Coast§	13 Oct. 1 Sept. 1st full
ernini en inter			OTHER METAL TRADES.	Constant Department International			week in Oct.
Galvanising	England and Walest	6 Oct.	Workpeople employed in gal- vanising departments (exclud- ing process of annealing) TEXTILE TRADES.	Increase* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60 per cent. above the standard.	· Clark : 270A	Birmingham, West	Pay pre-
	Leicester	lst pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in lambs' wool and worsted yarn spin- ning industry (excluding work- people such as engineers be- longing to Unions other than	Bonus increased; from 3¼d. to 3½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers —men, 42s. 6d. plus 3½d. in the shilling; women, 25s. 6d. plus 3½d. in the shilling; pieceworkers, 25 per cent. above time rates.	Furniture Manufacture	Bromwich and Wolverhampton	lst pay day in Nov.
W. II.	West of England§	1st full pay after 28 Oct.	the Workers' Union) Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry	Increasest in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for men and 6d. or 1s. per week for women, with corresponding in- creases for pieceworkers and juniors. Minimum time	Sorrer og at tot Sorr var Sorrer sorrer ernauten er	Birmingham and West Bromwich Lancaster Reading) { 7 July 22 sept. } 24 Oct
Woollen and Worsted Industry	traticality of the second seco		Angle in a second secon	rates after change: male workers 21 years' and over- woolsorters with not less than 5 years' experience and other men in Class A with not less than 4 years' ex- perience, 53s.; Class B with not less than 3 years' experience, 50s.; Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, 43s. 6d.; Class D, 40s.; engine drivers- Class A, 55s.; stokers-Class B, 53s.; Class C, 46s. 6d.; female workers 18 years and over: woolsorters with not less than 5 years' experience and others in Class A with not less than 4 years' experience, 27s.; Class B with not less than 3 years' experience, 25s. 6d.; Class C,		Aberdeen	Oct.
Silk {	Leek Macclesfield	{19 Sept. } 31 Oct. } 25 Aug.	Mechanics { Hand loom weavers	24s. Increase of 4s. per week (66s. to 70s.). Increase of 2s. per week (70s. to 72s.). Bonus of 55½ per cent. on list prices increased to 65 per cent.	ti bia intraint attata vian tra bia: tata trans vient	the contract of an a start of the second of	
Elastic Web Weaving	Leicester	Oct.	Elastic web weavers (male workers)	Bonus increased; from 14s. to 15s. in the £.	Perambulator	and the state	the part
Rope, Twine and Net	Northern Ireland¶	19 Sept.	Male workers employed in the rope, twine and net trade: Hand dressers (hemp), hand spinners and charge hands Piecers-out, rope makers (walk) Hemp cutters Line and cord makers Rope layers (house	 Scales of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for Areas A and B¶ respectively as fol- lows (see page 386 of October GAZETTE): 2½d. at under 15 years, increasing to 5½d. or 5½d. at 18, and to 11d., 10½d at 21 and over. 2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d. or 5½d. at 18, and to 10½d. or 10d. at 21 and over. 2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d. or 4½d. at 18, and to 10d. or 9½d. at 21 and over. 2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d. or 4½d. at 18, and to 9½d. at 0. at 21 and over. 2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d. or 4½d. at 18, and to 9¾d. or 9¼d. at 21 and over. 2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5¼d. or 4¾d. at 18, and to 9¾d. or 9¼d. at 21 and over. 	and Invalid Carriage Making	Great Britain	1 Oct. {

This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.
Certain firms—members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.
The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
Including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, Witney, South Devon, and North Tawton.
The County Borough of the City of Belfast comprises Area A, and all other districts Area B. Where two rates are quoted the first relates to Area A and the second to Area B. The starting rates are the same in both areas,

See note ¶ on p. 412.
 † Barnsley, Bradford, Bridlington, Doncaster, Halifax, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, and York.
 ‡ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
 § Including Newcastle, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Gateshead, Middlesbrough, Stockton, West Hartlepool, and Darlington.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

November, 1924.

RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1924-(continued). ate from which Particulars of change. change took effect. Classes of Workpeople. (Decreases in italics.) TEXTILE TRADES-(continued). ale workers employed in the
rope, twine and net trade
(contd.):--Scales of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade
Boards Acts for Areas A and B* respectively as
follows (cont.):--R op e f or mers (house
machines)2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d., or 4¾d. at 18, and
to 9½d. at 21 and over.All other male workers ...2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d., or 4¾d. at 18, and
to 8½d., or 8d. at 21 and over. Male workers employed in the rope, twine and net trade (contd.):--CLOTHING TRADES. Female workers Overtime rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for hours worked in excess of 48 per week. (See also page 422.) Female workers :-Minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 5¼, per hour during first six months' employment in the trade and 6¼, per hour after first six months' employment. (See page 387 of October GAZETTE.)
Minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts varying from 2¾, to 5¼, per hour according to age. (See page 387 of October GAZETTE.)
Piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts acts at 7d, per hour; also normal number of hours in the trade fixed at 48 per week or 9 on any day other than Saturday (or the weekly short day substituted therefor) and overtime rates fixed for hours worked in excess of these numbers. (See page 387 of October GAZETTE.) 18 years of age and over ... Under 18 years of age All workers October GAZETTE.) FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES. Adult male workers employed in the baking and confec-tionery trades by private traders Bakers and confectioners ... Increase[‡] of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 70s.; doughmakers and ovensmen. 65s.; tablehands, 60s. Increase[‡] of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per week for juniors. Daywork rates after change: forehands and ovensmen, 72s.; tablehands, 66s. WOODWORKING AND FURNITUR E TRADES. Uniform minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per hour adopted, resulting in an increase of ½d. per hour at Derby and Leicester, 1d. per hour at Burton-on-Trent, and no ohange at Nottingham. Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: saw-yers, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. day Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills aning Sawyers and labourers Cabinet makers, carvers, ma-chinists, french polishers, upholsterers and upholstresses in their 4th, 5th and 6th year of employment full Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 7d.; other male workers, 1s. 7d. plus ½d. per hour "tool" money; upholstresses (fully qualified), 9d. Timeworkers :-Cabinet Jabinet makers, chair-makers, woodcutting mach-inists, upholsterers and french polishers Increase of 1d. per hour for adult workers and of proportionate amounts for boys and youths. Stan-dard rate after change for skilled adults, 1s. 62d. Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour for adult workers and of pro-portionate amounts for girls. Standard rate after change for adults, 9¹/₂d. Percentage addition to pre-war piecework prices in-creased from 67¹/₂ per cent. to 70 per cent. Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 5¹/₂d.). Female french polishers and upholstresses Pieceworkers Carpet and blind fitters {Increase of id. per hour (1s. 6id. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of id. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7id.). Increase of id. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 1s. 9d.; others, 1s. 6d. Increasei of id. per hour. Rates after change: wood carvers, 1s. 6id.; others, 1s. 5id. Adult male operatives ... Adult male operatives Cabinet makers, carvers, chair-makers, upholsterers and french polishers Women Increase; of 4d. per hour (81d. to 81d.). Workpeople employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage trade:— Timeworkers 21 and over :-GAZETTE.):--Increaset of §d. or ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: for general workers (excluding woodworking machinists, bodymakers, smiths, upholsterers, etc.), 1s. to 1s. 2½d. Increaset of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: for general workers (excluding bodymakers, painters, upholsterers, etc.), 7d. to 8d. Male workers ... Female workers ... Timeworkers under 21 :---Increase; of from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 6d. at 15 years, increasing to 28s. at 18 and to 39s. at 20 years. Increase; of from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. at 15 years, increasing to 22s. at 18 and to 28s. at 20 years. Increase; of ½d. or ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 18 to 19 years, 8½d.; 19 to 20, 9½d.; 20 to 21, 10½d. Male workers (except porters and labourers) Male Female workers Male porters and labourers ... Certain classes of male and female indentured appren-tices, and male and female workers under 21 who have completed an inden-tured apprenticeship Pieceworkers Piecework basis time rate fixed at 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.

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

November, 1924.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1924-(continued). e from hich Particulars of change. Classes of Workpeople. ange (Decreases in italics.) ook fect. PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES-(continued). Manual workers in non-trading
and Water DepartmentsIncreases* of amounts varying from 6d. to 1s. per
week. Rates after change: labourers and roadmen
(1st class), 55s. 3d. per week; (2nd class), 52s. 9d.;
carters, 53s. 9d.; scavengers, 51s. 6d.Manual workers in non-
trading and Water Depart-
mentsIncreased* from 70 to 75 per cent. on base rates.
Rates after change: yard labourers, 6s. 10½d. per day;
road and water labourers, 8s. 0½d.; sweepers, 5s. 10d.;
refuse collectors, 9s. 7½d.Manual workers ...
workersIncrease* of ¼d. per hour.
Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after
change for labourers, 52s. 6d. per week.Manual workers ...
manual workers ...Increase* of ½d. per hour.
Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after
change for labourers, 52s. 6d. per week.
Increase* of per cent. of pre-war wage. Rates after
change i road labourers and refuse collectors, 45s. per
week; other labourers and refuse collectors, 45s. per
week; other labourers and seavengers, 43s.; 1st class
roadmen, 55s. Oct. ded Oct Oct. ept. Det. Road scavengers, refuse col-lectors, labourers, carmen, Det. Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: roadmen and scavengers, 55s. to 60s. per week; refuse collectors, 58s. Increase* of 2% th of the original bonus. Rates after change: general labourers, 55s. 9d. per week; road sweepers, 53s. 8d. Road labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors Manual workers employed on road and sewer work, recrea-tion ground, public baths and sewage farms Manual workers Oct. Increase* of amounts varying from 8d. per week for workpeople earning less than 40s. per week in March, 1922, to 1s. 4d. per week for those earning 75s. to 80s. per week. Rate after change for labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 8s. 6d. per day. Increase* of 1s. per week. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A areas, 54s.; B 1, 50s.; B 2, 47s.; C 1, 42s.; C 2, 40s.; D, 35s.† ded Oct. note t Able-bodied male manual workers July House refuse collectors and Increase* of 21 per cent. (49s. 4d. to 51s. 1d. per week). Increase* of 1s. 4½d. per week. Bates after change for fillers, sweepers and roadmen, 53s. 5½d. per week. Increase* of 1s. per week. Bates after change: scavengers, 55s. per week; carters, 57s.; labourers, 1s. 2¼d. per hour; skilled labourers, 1s. 2¾d.; paviors, 1s. 6½d. sweepers Manual workers employed by the County Council Manual workers Oct. Oct. Tractor and roller drivers, road-men, scavengers, carters and refuse collectors employed by the County Council • Increase* of 2s. per week. Rates after change: tractor and roller drivers, 68s. per week; roadmen, 58s.; scavengers, 53s.; carters and refuse collectors, 60s. 6d. Oct. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (30s. to 27s. 6d.). Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (29s. to 27s. 6d.). Labourers employed by the County Council Increase* of the f total bonus payable on 30th September, 1921, making a total reduction of 1ths from bonus. Indoor staff ... pay ... MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. Adult male leather workers. saddlers and cutters employed by the War Department Increases in basic rates varying from 1s. 6d. to 8s. per week according to present rate and to new grading. Rates after change: leather workers, 61s. to 62s.; saddlers, 64s. to 65s.; cutters and brown saddlers, 66s. to 67s. ning 66s. to 67s. Increases of from 9d. to 3s. 9d. per week for male workers, and of from 9d. to 1s. 9d. per week for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—14 years, 10s. 6d., increasing to 22s. 6d. at 18, 38s. 6d. at 21, and to 51s. 6d. at 23; female workers —14 years 10s., increasing to 20s. 6d. at 18, and to 29s. at 21 Workpeople employed in whole-sale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.) 29s. at 21. Increases in the minimum rates of 2s. per week for van-guards of horse-drawn vehicles, and of 4s. per week for all other classes. Increase* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled, 1s. 5½d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 3½d.; unskilled, 1s. 1½d. Transport workers employed by certain large retail drapery, etc. firms Workneevole employed in the exhibition stand fitting, etc., trade yday Oct. pay ter Oct. Increase of 4s. per week and new scale of rates adopted, starting at 42s. per week and rising by annual incre-ments of 2s. to 55s. per week, with a bonus of 14s. per week payable thereon. Increase of 2s. per week and new scale of rates adopted. starting at 37s. per week and rising by annual incre-ments of 1s. to 40s. per week, with a bonus of 14s. per week payable thereon. Storehousemen and laboratory men Storehouse assistants

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	Date wh cha to eff
			PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED	TRADES,			1
	They want		All classes of workpeople (ex- cept mechanics, etc., and those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills) :			Workington	30 C
			Timeworkers: Men 21 years and over	Increase* of ³ d. per hour for Class III. dayworkers and of 1d. per hour for other workers. Minimum rate ₃ after changet: Class I. occupations-shift. workers, 1s. 6d.; Class II.—shiftworkers, 1s. 3d.;	and and Shine	Scunthorpe and Frodingham	We end 22 C
Paper		lst pay day in	and and an include	dayworkers, 1s. 14d.; Class 111.—shiftworkers,	and the second se	Matlock	17 0
Making	Great Britain	Uct.	Boys and youths under 21 years	and Wales, 1d. per hour less. Increase* of from ¹ / ₄ d. to ² / ₄ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: ³ / ₈ d. at 14 years, increasing to 8d. at 18 and to 11 ¹ / ₄ d. at 20; West of England, Scotland and	A STREET, STRE	Norwich Maidenhead	1 Se 18 C
			Women and girls	Wales, 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 7½d. at 18 and to 10§d. at 20 years. Increase* of from ½d. to ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 6§d. at 18	and the second sec	Barnet	8 0
	train 2000		Pieceworkers Workpeople employed in hand-			Enfield	1 0
	Maidstone, Wells and Totnes	Oct.	made paper mills	and over; west of England, Scotland and Wates: 22d. at 14 years, increasing to 6 ¹ / ₂ d. at 18 and over. Increases* proportionate to those for timeworkers. Increase* of 2d. per "day's work" for journeymen, and 1d. per "day's work" for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen per "day's work" ¹ : vatmen, 11s. 6d.; couchers, 11s. 4d.; dryworkers and layers, 9s. 8d.	Non-Trading Depart- ments of	Finchley	1 0
	. Presidence generation for	916 4. TALEAR	BUILDING AND ALLIED TRAD	ES.§	Local Authorities (contd.)	Surbiton	Wee end 23 O
145 MAR 11	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross)	25 Oct.	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting ma- chinists and sawyers, slaters	Increase of 1d. per hour for those working within a 12- mile radius of Charing Cross, and of ½d. per hour for those working between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius		Certain Authori- ties in Gloucester- shire, Somerset	(See n
	01089)		and tilers, plumbers, plas- terers, painters, derrick drivers, crane and traveller	of Charing Cross-masons (fixers), 1s. 102d.; painters, 1s. 82d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), slaters and tilers numbers, plasterers and other craftsmen.		and Wiltshire† Plymouth	31 J1
		erge weter to by Bellio all	drivers, engine drivers, boiler attendants and derrick signal- men, scaffolders and timber-	18. 92d.; marble polishers, 1s. 72d.; derrick drivers (steam or electric), 1s. 82d. plus "height money"; travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers (steam	an analysis Berthar	Glamorganshire Dunfermline	1 Oc 26 O
			men, and labourers	or electric), 1s. 7d.; portable and stationary engine drivers, winch and pump drivers, 1s. 6d.; boiler attendants, 1s. 41d.; derrick signalmen, 1s. 41d. plus "height money"; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 51d.;	Tellacon	Transes	
Building	Malton and	18 Oct.	Building tr ade operatives	labourers, 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.; 12 to 15-mile radius of Charing Cross- ¹ / ₂ d. per hour less than the above rates.	and	Fifeshire (Dun- fermline District)	20 O
Zunning	Abingdon, Ascot, Didcot, Henley.	24 Oct.¶	Building trade operatives	1s. 62d.) and 12d. per hour for labourers (1s. 62d. 10 1s. 2d.).	1.27	County Tyrone: Omagh District Dungannon,	
	Maidenhead, Oxford, Ports-			men, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 13d.	Mental	Cookstown and Strabane Dis- tricts	100
Todo mana	mouth and Read- ing Andover	24 Oct.	Building trade operatives	Increase of id. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4id.) and id. per hour for labourers (1s. 0id. to	Hospital Services	England and Wales	1st p afte 15 O
alter all seal	Horsham	21 Oct.	Building trade operatives	1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d.). Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change: crafts- men, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.	March Contractor	in transienter	
	Halton Park	24 Oct.	Building trade operatives	Rates adopted of 1s. 5d. per hour for craftsmen and 1s. 1d. per hour for labourers. Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.).	Saddlery, etc., Making	Woolwich	Begin of p week
	H u n t l y and Inverurie	1 Oct.	Masons	morease of zu. per nous (15. full to 15. f2a).	Warehousing	Manchester	whi 26 Jun 1st pay
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Tees	30 Sept.	Tugboatmen	Increase of 8s. per week for masters, of 4s. per week for firemen and mates, of 2s. 6d. per week for engineers, and of 2s. per week for boys. Rates after engineers.			in Ö
	Nottingham	1st pay		74s. 6d.; firemen and mates, 65s. 6d.; boys, 25s. 6d.		Londont	lst pay
	er a statut diastra	dav after 27 Oct.	entration and the second	over, and of 6d. per week for those under 18 years. Rates after change for men 21 years of age and over: one-horse drivers, 53s. per week; two-horse drivers, 58s.; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over),		London	afte 6 Oc 1st p
Dead	inte otra scraigi	Week	anna air ai banalana air	63s.; (15 ewt. to 2 tons), 58s.; (under 15 cwt., 55s.; electric vehicle drivers (4 ton and over), 60s.; (under 1 ton), 53s. loaders and garage hands, 53s.		and all the bott	afte 19 Oc
Road Transport	Scotland (except Forfarshire)	begin- ning 27 Oct.	Road transport workers	Increase* of 1s. per week for men and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years. Rates after change: Glas- row and Paisley-one-horse drivers 548, per week;	Other Trades and Occupa-	Annanari maining	
Ale abor of	interest served must		a bestar	petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 63s.; steam wagon drivers, 73s.; secondmen on steam wagons, 68s.; Aberdeen—one-horse drivers, 51s. 6d.; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), and steam wagon	tions	Great Britain	14 Oc
1.00 (10) (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (10) (100 (10) (100 (100 (10) (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (10) (100 (10) (100 (10) (10) (Isle of Man (Eastern Area)	day in	Carters and labourers	drivers, 57s. 6d. Decrease* of 1s. per week (43s. to 42s.).		CA INDERIC	
ing straight		Oct.	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.		Taulit	and the set of the set	
Electricity Supply Undertakings	Scarborough	1 Oct.	Adult male workers	Seasonal increase of 1d. per hour previously granted for the months of July, August and September with- drawn. Rates after change: labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour: stokers, 1s. 34d.	† The Author	took effect under an arr: ities affected are those w	hich foll
Non-trading Depart- ments of Local Authorities	Birkenhead	16 Oct.	Manual workers (excluding those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other trades)	Increases* of amounts varying from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per week. Rates after change: road sweepers, 43s. 9d. per week; refuse collectors, general road and sewer labourers, 49s.	Authorities' Non-t November), Swin August, and a furt	rading Services, and inclu- don (made change from her increase of 11d. per v took effect under an agr	ude—Gi 29 Octo veek fro

The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
† The new minimum rates for workers employed in coating mills are 1s. 4d. and 1s. 24d. for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively in Class I.
occupations in the North and South of England, and 1s. 3d. and 1s. 14d. in the West of England, Scotland, and Wales. For other occupations in coating mills the rates are the same as those quoted above.
‡ A "day's work" is a quantity of paper which varies according to the different sizes.
§ In addition to the changes described above, a number of changes in the building trade which took effect from 1st October were included on page 375 of the October GAZETTE.
I This increase took effect as the result of a re-grading under the Grading Scheme of the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry.
¶ In the case of Portsmouth, under the terms of a local agreement, the re-grading took effect from 1st September, but was authorised to take effect from 24th October by the National Wages and Conditions Council.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in November :— Increases : Coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midland Area ; electric cable makers ; chain makers (under Trade Board Order); workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., trades in Yorkshire and Lancashire; workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade (under Trade Board Order); tramway workers; employees of various Local Authorities in Northumberland and Durham, Lancashire and Cheshire, and London. *Decreases* : Iron-ore miners in Cumberland, blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and the West of Scotland; Siemens steel makers in South-West Wales; tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ment whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices. follow the sliding scale agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire Local -Grade A: Bristol (made change from 16 October); Grade B1: Gloucester (made change from 1st pay day in betober and pav 2s 11d. per week above scheduled minimum rate); Taunton (made the above change from 30 from 1 November, making the rate paid 1s. 4d. above the scheduled minimum rate). ent arrived at by the London Employers' Association Limited and the Transport and General Workers' Union:

ES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1924.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1924.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

In certain sections of the iron and steel industry rates of wages are adjusted from time to time under "sliding scale" agree-ments, under which the rates of wages of the different classes of workpeople are varied in accordance with changes in the selling prices of specified iron and steel products, as indicated by the results of periodical "ascertainments." The results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig iron and manufactured iron in certain districts are given in the following Table, and in the paragraph below the Table are given details of the changes in rates of wages resulting therefrom.

	Price acc last A	ording to udit.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on				
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.			
Pig Iron : Cleveland (No. 3) Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers.) North Staffordshire Nottinghamshire Northamptonshire West of Scotland (Bars and angles.) West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rode.)	1924. July-Sept. (July-A'g. July-A'g. July-Sept. July-Sept. July-Sept. July-Sept. July-Aug. July-Aug.	s. d. 86 34 97 0 97 11 96 22 90 33 82 94 96 8 250 04 250 114	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ -3 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ -2 & 11 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{4} \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{4} \\ -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \\ -3 & 3 \\ +3 & 3 \\ +5 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ -0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{s. d.} \\ -13 & 4 \\ -12 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ -12 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ -13 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ -9 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ -9 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ -9 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ +4 & 7\frac{1}{6} \\ -8 & 8 \\ +21 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ +8 & 1 \end{array}$			

These ascertainments have resulted in reductions in the rates of wages of iron ore miners in Cumberland (1d. per shift in August and 2d. per shift in September) and in the Furness Dis-trict (3d. per shift); of limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland (4d. or \$d. per shift in August and 1d. or 14d. per shift in Sep-tember); of ironstone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoin-ing parts of Lincolnshire (14 per cent. on standard rates); of ironstone miners and quarrymen in Northamptonshire (55 per cent. on standard rates); and of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham (3 per cent. on standard rates), in West Cumber-land and North Lancashire (3d per cent. on standard rates), in North Staffordshire (8d per cent. on standard rates), in Notting-hamshire and parts of Derbyshire (1d per cent. on standard rates), in North Lincolnshire (2d per cent. on standard rates), in North-amptonshire (53 per cent. on standard rates), and in West of Scotland (3 per cent. on standard rates, taking effect generally from 2nd November). An increase of 2d per cent in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen resulted in the North of England. In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in no change in wages. Detailed particulars of the changes in rates of wages reported in October are given on pages 410-415.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages granted during October, 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 depar-tures during the same periods, are shown in the following Table :--

the set of the second	Assisted Passages Granted	Pass	Assisted ages nted.	Depar- tures	Total Departures.		
Assisted Passage Schemes.	in Oct., 1924.	1922 and 1923.	Jan Oct., 1924.	in Oct., 1924.	1922 and 1923.	Jan Oct., 1924.	
To Australia	1,966 837	32,919† 7,557†	19,435† 7,531†	1,848 898	31,067 6,839	20,418 6,099	
Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario	401	3,557 1,343	7,924† 24	374	3,519 1,312	7,899	
Minor Schemes	181	1,662	1,390†	178	1,624	1,217	
Total	3,385	47,038†	36,304†	3,298	44,361	35,677	

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

* Stated to the nearest farthing. † Revised figures.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

In certain sections of the iron and steel industry rates of wages Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1924, was 71. Nine *deathst* were reported during the month, five due to lead poisoning and four due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, 5 cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the know-ledge of the Home Office during October, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

Ants, Colours and Extraction of Arsenic 2 Wher Industries ... 1

Benzine, etc., derivatives Epitheliomatous Ulcera-

Manufacture of

Bichromates ... Dyeing and Finishing Chrome Tanning ... Other Industries ...

... 24

1

3

TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF

(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.

Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmon-gers, etc.) Other Industries ...

POISONING

Wool

Other Industries Toxic Jaundice— Arseniuretted Hydrogen

Gas

tion-Paraffin Pitch ... Tar ... Oil Chrome Ulceration-

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. | (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING. Mercury Poisoning ... 1 Phosphorus Poisoning ... 1 Arsenic Poisoning ... 1 Paints, Colours and -Paints, Colours and -Among Operatives engaged Smelting of Metals ... Plumbing and Soldering ...

Shipbreaking	9
Printing	
Tinning of Metals	
Other Contact with	
Molten Lead	4
White and Red Lead	
Works	5
Pottery‡	8
Vitreous Enamelling	
Electric Accumulator	
Works	6
Paint and Colour Works	
Indiarubber Works	1
Coach and Car Painting	2
Shipbuilding	2
Paint used in Other	
Industries	3
Other Industries	

TOTAL OF ABOVE ...

HOUSE PAINTING AND ... 5 TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... PLUMBING

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 October, 1924, was 205, as compared with 189 in the previous month and with 238 a year ago :--

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RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued):
Guards 1	Engineering and Machine
Engine Drivers 2.	Making 4
Firemen 2	Making 4 Boiler Making and Con-
Firemen 2 Guards (Passenger) 2	structional Engineering 5
Permanent Way Men 4	Locomotives, Railway and
Porters 1	Tramway Carriages.
Porters 1 Shunters 2	Motors, Aircraft 2
Mechanics	Other metal frades
Labourers 1	Shipbuilding 10
Miscellaneous 4	Wood 1
Contractors' Servants 1	Wood 1 Gas 2
	Electric Generating Sta-
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18	tions 2
	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc
MINES.	Chemicals, etc 3
Underground 101	Chemicals, etc 3 Food and Drink 7
Surface 7	Paper, Printing, etc 1
	Tanning, Currying, etc 1 Rubber Trades
TOTAL, MINES 108	Rubber Trades
	Other Non-Textile Indus-
QUARRIES over 20 feet	tries 1
deep 8	
ucep	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Docks, Wharves, etc 4
Cotton 1	Buildings 8 Warehouses and Railway
Wool, Worsted & Shoddy 4	Warehouses and Railway
Other Textiles	Sidings 1
Other Textiles 1 Textile Bleaching and	-
Dveing 1	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
	WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES
Metal Extracting and Re-	UNDER SS. 104-106 70
fining 2	
Metal Conversion, includ-	Construction or Repair of
ing Rolling Mills and	Railways¶ I
Tube Making 8	Railways¶ 1 Total (excluding Sea-
Metal Founding 1	men) 205
* Based on Returns from the Home (Office and from the Ministry of Labour

Based on Returns from the Home Office and from the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.
Cases include all attacks reported during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
f Of the 8 persons affected in the Pottery Industry 2 were females.
§ Based on returns from the Home Office, the Mines Department, the Ministry of Transnort, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.
¶ Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service."

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 October, 1924, in the thirty-one selected areas named below, was 683,229, or 1.2 per cent. less than in the previous month and 24.8 per cent. less than in October, 1923. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 384, 389 and 508§ per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in October, 1924, was 568,924, or 362 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 114,305, or 551 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Recipients of in	door re	elief in	the th	irty-one	e distri	cts in	-		-				11	
October numbered previous month, bu Recipients of outdo	121,190, it 1.8 p por relie	or 1.3 er cent. f numbe	per cen less th ered 562	an in (039 or	than October	in the 1923.			Percer	ntage 1	Increase July, 1	as comp 914.*	bared with	1
less than in the pryear ago.	evious n	nonth, a	nd 28.4	per cen	it. less	than a	Country.	July, 1921.	July	,	July,	July,	Latest avai	figures lable.
Sixteen districts showed increases in	the nu	mber pe	r 10.000	relieve	d in O	ctober		1921.	192	2.	1923.	1924.	Rise.	Date.
1924. as compared the most marked d Glasgow (49 per 10 London (53 per 10, Compared with Oc	ecreases ,000); w 000) and	were E hile the d Stockt	chief in on and	(153 pe ncreases Tees (5	er 10,00 were i 1 per 1	0) and n East 0.000).	UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent. 120	Percent		Per cent. 62	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 79	1924. Nov.
showed decreases, Greenock (710 per Glasgow (398 per 1 (288 per 10,000), an	the mo 10,000), 0.000).	st note Stockto Sheffield	worthy n and 1 (337 p	being lees (55 er 10.00	Paisler 6 per 1 0) New	y and 0.0001	FOREIGN COUNTRIES Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakiaş Denmark Finland France (Paris)ş " (other town Holland (The Hag	$\begin{array}{c cccc} . & 9,700 \\ . & 1,246 \\ . & 136 \\ . & 1,178 \\ . & 206 \\ . & 250 \\ \end{array}$	1,3 1,0 1,0	30 84	91000 821 88 868 221 249 60	1436100 809 100 916 260 299 62	1584400 808 100 989 283 299 61	Oct. Sept. July Sept. Oct. August Sept.
	Numbe of Poo	er of per or Law Re in Octob	elief on on	receipt ie day†	Decrea	ue (+) or ase (-) te per 000 of	", (Amsterda Italy (Milan) Norway Sweden§ Switzerland United States	xm) 80 406 195 132 110	31	40 92 33 79 57	36 396 118 60 64	42 408 148 59 68	46 443 164 72 69	August Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct.
Selected Urban Areas.‡	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	Popula	tion as pared th a	BRITISH DOMINIONS, Australia	45 ,&c. 61		39 48	44 64	40 49†	44 46	Sept.
Therease was on Day				mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year. ago.	Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand	··· 48 ··· 74 ··· ·· 64		38 60 85† 44	37 48 82 42	34 51 85 49	39 56 85 46	Oct. Sept. July Oct.
ENGLAND AND WALES.							South Africa	39		16	16	17	17	Sept.
Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	8,905 10,161 2,308 9,957 19,134	6,157 17,712 2,503 46,737 63,026	15,062 27,873 4,811 56,694 82,160	$ \begin{array}{r} 182 \\ 272 \\ 358 \\ 879 \\ 423 \end{array} $	+ 3 + 4 + 6 + 53 + 53 + 2	-45 -74 -61 -140 -106	* Exceptions to t Hague, January to June, 1914; Amste § Fuel and lighting :	July, 1914 rdam, Sout are also inc	; Milan h Afric luded in	a, ave these	uary to rage, 1 figures	June, 1 914. •	914; Sw † Figure	14; The itzerland, for June. r August.
TOTAL, Metropolis	50,465	136,135	186,600	408	+ 10	- 91	PERCENTAGE INC				EMS		C TN (50	TT Cost
West Ham	4,495	66,924	71,419	940	+ 4	- 30	OF FOOD, TOGI	ETHER WI	TH (S	O FAR	AS P	OSSIBLE) Hous	E-RENT.
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,494	22,943	25,437	510	- 8	-288	CLOTHING, FU MENTS, AS COM					HOUSE	HOLD R	EQUIRE-
District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District	1,110 4,057 1,716 8,408	11,723 7,003 9,250 23,184	12,833 11,060 10,966 31,592	470 139 244 304	+ 51 + 1 + 1 + 3 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	-556 - 12 - 50 - 109	and the second	Items on which		Percer	ntage In with J	crease a fuly, 191	s compare 4.†	bd
Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax and Hudders-	9,402 1,758	42,917 3,340	52,319 5,098	426 137	- 8 - 2	-133 - 42	Country.	Computa- tion is					Lates ava	t figures ilable.
field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District	1,247 2,363 887 2,546	2,752 7,888 8,091 24,807	3,999 10,251 8,978 27,353	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 208 \\ 276 \\ 531 \end{array} $	$+ 2 \\ - 1 \\ -153 \\ - 23$	-14 -43 +22 -337		based.*	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.			Date.
Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Wolverhampton Dis-	1,683 2,117 2,063 1,178	9,601 5,028 8,908 2,646	11,284 7,145 10,971 3,824	$352 \\ 171 \\ 234 \\ 160$	$ \begin{array}{c} -10 \\ \\ +9 \\ +2 \end{array} $	-140 - 10 - 18 - 8	UNITED KINGDOM A FOREIGN	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 119	Per cent. 84	Per cent.		Per cent. 80	1924. Nov.
trict Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,211 6,875 2,344 2,355	15,257 23,406 11,947 12,400	18,468 30,281 14,291 14,755	$252 \\ 320 \\ 345 \\ 310$	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 11 \\ - & 7 \\ - & 8 \\ + & 7 \end{vmatrix}$	-168 - 256 - 49 - 16	COUNTRIES. Austria(Vienna) Belgium	A,B,C,D A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,D	9,872 279 137	266 99	0 109020 329 104	393		Oct. Sept. July
TOTAL,"Other Districts"	57,814	253,091	310,905	299	- 8	-122	Egypt (Cairo) Finland	A,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	93 1,039	72 1,018	52 990		8 62 2 1,077	August Sept.
TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	112,774	456,150	568,924	362	- 2	-108	Germany Greece (Athens) A	A,B,0,D	195‡ 3,661	189 516 15,579	938	16	5 1.230	Oct. Sept.
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Paisley and Greenock	4,684	69,843	74,527	765	- 49	-398§	Italy (Milan) Luxemburg	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D A.B.C.D.E	394 284 202§	388 259 155§	387 340 139		2 446 403 18 160	Oct. Sept. Sept.
District Edinburgh Dundee and Dunferm.	742 1,446	10,626 14,542	11,368 15,988	589 376	$+ 1 \\ - 15$	-710 - 67	Poland (W'rsaw) A Spain (Madrid) ,, (Barcelona)	A,D, A,D, A,D	 84 78		72	8	T 50 2 89 71	Sent.
Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	696 486 362	2,757 2,726 5,395	3,453 3,212 5,757	157 201 564	$+ 3 \\ - 6 \\ + 5$	- 70 -184 - 87	Sweden A Switzerland	A,B,C,D,E A,D A,B,C,D,E	136 `80	90 59 67§	74	6	2 71 74 69 9 8 71	Oct. Oct. Sept.
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	8,416	105,889	114,305	551	- 26	-292§	Dominions, &c. Australia	A,B	46‡	43		3‡	49	2nd Qr.
ToTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in Oct., 1924	121,190	562,039	683,229	384	- 5	-124§	Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State A South Africa	A,B,D A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,D,E	52 77 	46 65 85 35	40 55 80 30		8 83	July
* Exclusive of casua	ls, of lun	atics in A	Asylums,	Registere	d Hospi	tals and			Contraction of the second	~ ~	-	L. See	1 55 FR	1.8

Exclusive of casuals, of lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and censed Houses, and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only.
 The figures for England and Wales relate to 25th October, and those for cland to 15th October.
 These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales more than a Poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, and West Ham tricts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the erdeen and Edinburgh districts.
 The figures previously published have been revised.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

* 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.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

EMPLOTIMENT 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. 398-399 to confpare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of other countries. For details as to the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7.)]

FRANCE.*

<text><text><text>

unemployed persons is not complete.

GERMANY.+

Employment in Septem'ber.—The statistical returns for August indicated a certain check in the adverse movement of the labour market; those for September, however, afford clear sign of an improvement. (Later figures covering the first half of October indicate a slight decline in employment, but not to a greater extent than is usual at the setting in of the colder season of the year.) season of the year.) The paying membership⁺ of the Statutory Health Insuranc

Societies increased during the month; returns from 5,214 societies showed 11,432,273 members on 1st September and 11,606,219 on 1st October, an increase of 1.5 per cent. During the preceding month the corresponding totals showed a falling off of 0.1 per cent.

Returns from trade unions relating to unemployment among their members agree in recording an improved position. Out of 3,449,713 members in the 40 organisations making returns, 362,997 were unemployed at the end of the month, giving a percentage of 10.5, as compared with 12.4 at the end of August. The following Table gives percentages for the principal unions included in the foregoing totals :--

UNIONS. S. D. = Social-Democratic	Member- ship	Percent at e	tage Unem end of Mon	ployed th.
H. D. = Burlisch-Duncker (non- Social-Democratic) C. = Christian	of Unions at end of Sept., 1924.§	Sept. 1924.	August, 1924.	Sept. 1923.
All Unions making Returns	3,829,583	10.2	12.4	9.9
Building (S. D.) Metal (S. D.) "(H. D.) Textile (S. D.) "(C.) "(C.) Boot and shoe (S. D.) Transport (S. D.) Bookbinding (S. D.) Bookbinding (S. D.) Bookbinding (S. D.) Baking and confectionery	331,239 727,588 90,340 351,095 88,048 94,777 89,514 286,901 69,950 50,570 299,093	8:4 18:2 9:0 6:8 3:7 7:1 9:0 8:3 2:9 11:9 11:9	11.4 20.5 10.1 7.2 6.7 13.0 12.2 8.8 3.9 12.5 15.2	12·2 10·5 2·9 7·2 9·0 19·8 8·2 7·3 — 11·0
(S. D.) Food preparation (S. D.) Tobacco (S. D.) Factory workers (trades not	50,798 66,228 72,327	8:4 3:6 12:9	11.4 3.4 20.2	27.5
specified) (S. D.) Engine drivers and firemen (S. D.) Factory and transport (C.) Municipal and State workers	348,222 52,313 52,009	12.0 13.7 12.4	11.6 15.9 21.1	10·7 3·9 2·0
(S. D.) Porcelain (S.D)	184,254 52,772	1.6 10.3	2.0	2.5

The figures in the above Table relate solely to persons entirely without employment. In addition, statistics are avail-

Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 7th November, 1924. Paris.
 † Reichaarbeitsblatt, 16th October and 1st November, 1924. Berlin.
 ‡ "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to pay the insurance premiums. During unemployment they are relieved of this obligation; consequently paying members are assumed to be in employment.
 § Owing to a change in the method of presentation in the source, the figures in this column now show the full membership of each national union, and not (as in earlier issues of this GAZETTE) the membership only of those local lodges which actually furnished returns.

able showing the proportion of short-time workers, and here a considerable improvement is manifest. Of the 2,930,000 members of trade unions furnishing returns, 512,028, or 17.5 per cent., were working short time at the end of the month as against 27.5 per cent. of those included in the returns for

August. During September the applications for work at Employment Exchanges numbered 1,492,461 (as compared with 1,409,702 in the preceding month), while offers of situations by employers totalled 511,414 (396,169 in August). For every 100 vacancies for men there were 349 applications on an average, and 191 for every 100 for women, as compared with 435 and 220 respectively in August. in August.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of the statutory out-of-work benefit throughout Germany fell from 588,485 on 1st September to 574,424 on 15th September, 513,365 on 1st October and 473,023 on 15th October.

AUSTRIA

Unemployment in September.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Depart-ment of Statistics) for 25th October, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 77,968 at the end of September, as compared with 74,181 at the end of the preceding month and 78,801 at the end of September, 1923. In Vienna alone there were 47,085 persons in receipt of bene-fit at the middle of October and 45,259 at the end of Septem-ber, as compared with 52,599 at the end of September, 1923.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND. Unemployment in September.—The issue of Macondschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (the journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office) for 31st October publishes figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 252,404 members of unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th September, 17,099 (68 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 5,084 (20 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the pre-ceding month (ended 30th August) the percentages were respec-tively 67 and 20, and in the week ended 29th September, 1923, 10.4 and 2.9.

SWITZERLAND.*

SWITZERLAND.* Unemployment in September.—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 September was 8,718, as compared with 8,737 at the end of the preceding month and 22,830 at the end of September, 1923.† The 8,718 applicants for work included 1,227 normally employed in commercial undertakings, shops, etc., 887 in the building trades, 872 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 674 in the textile trades. The number of situations remaining unfilled at the same date was 3,262, as against 3,608 at the end of the preceding month and 2,313 at the end of Sep-tember, 1923. On the last day of September, 1924, there were 498 applications for each 100 vacancies for men and 95 for each 100 for women. On 31st August the ratios were 417 and 94 respectively, and on 29th September, 1923, 2,233 and 221 respectively. respectively

DENMARK.‡

Unemployment in September.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Em-ployment Exchange show that out of 262,343 workpeople covered by the returns 5.5 per cent. were unemployed on 26th Sep-tember last, as compared with 5.4 per cent. on 29th August and with 7.4 per cent. at the end of September, 1923.

NORWAY.

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

Unions.	J	lembershi	p.	Percentage Unemployed.				
C Along,	Aug. 31, 1924.	July 31, 1924.	Aug. 31, 1923.	Aug. 31, 1924.	July 31, 1924.	Aug. 31, 1923.		
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) Carpenters Painters (Christiania)	746 783 364	830 797 364	859 689 575	17·4 4·7 8·2	8.2	8.7		
Metal workers Boot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Gabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania)	$7,085 \\ 1,013 \\ 2,553 \\ 1,024 \\ 450 \\ 602$	6,769 997 2,569 1,000 452 591	6,562 701 2,378 710 547 643	5.0 1.8 2.9 3.2 1.8 4.8	2·7 2·4 1·2 3·5 0·9 3·7	15 ^{.2} 6 ^{.8} 6 ^{.3} 14 ^{.4} 15 ^{.9} 6 ^{.7}		
Bakers (Christiania)	14 690	14 9608		2:0	9.18			

Total 14,620 14,369§ 13,664 3.9 3.1§ 11.2

* Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th October, 1924. Berne. † Owing to a change in the method of compiling these statistics the figures for August and September, 1924, are not strictly comparable with those for September, 1923. ‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 21st October, 1924. Copenhagen. * Bedynsen Henormen Lungerployment due to strike situation.

terretninger, 21st October, 1924. Copenhagen. res. || Abnormal unemployment due to strike situation

November, 1924. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

SWEDEN.*

Unemployment in August.—Trade unions with an aggregate membership of 191,520 reported 12,352, or 6.4 per cent., as out of work on the last day of August, as against 6.2 per cent. at the end of July and 8.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1923. The following Table gives particulars for the principal anions included in the returns :—

Unions.	Membership reporting on 31st Aug., 1924.	Percentage Unemployed		
		31st Aug., 1924.	31st July, 1924.	81s Aug 1923
All Unions making Returns .	. 191,520	6.4	6.2	8.
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Carpenters and joiners Iron and steel Foundry workers Engineering Textile Olothing. Boot, shoe and leather Food preparation Sawmilling Woodworking trades Paper and pulp Municipal workers Commercial employees (frades not specified)	$\begin{array}{c} & 13,766\\ 3,551\\ 43,926\\ 8,290\\ 4,222\\ 7,417\\ 5,230\\ 16,346\\ 4,999\\ 15,516\\ 8,884\\ 6,925\\ 16,509\\ 16,516\\ 8,884\\ 6,925\\ 16,509\\ 16,500\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.0\\ 6.6\\ 11.8\\ 7.6\\ 2.5\\ 5.2\\ 6.8\\ 7.3\\ 12.1\\ 5.2\\ 2.5\\ 1.1\\ 3.8\\ 11.8\end{array}$	$5.0 \\ 7.9 \\ 8.8 \\ 7.7 \\ 2.3 \\ 4.2 \\ 9.6 \\ 4.6 \\ 10.9 \\ 5.5 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.9 \\ 2.3 \\ 12.5 $	$ \begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & &$

UNITED STATES.+

Employment in September .- Preliminary figures relating to the 1923 volume of employment in September, based on returns from 8,820 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, covering 2,548,989 workpeople, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments in August reported Trade Union Unemployment in September.⁺—On 30th September 5.9 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 6.5 at the end of August and 2.0 per cent. on 30th September, 1007 2,495,787 persons employed, and the September figures conse-quently indicate a net increase of 2·1 per cent, definitely con-firming the upward trend which was reported in August. The aggregate wages paid show for the same period an increase of 3·3 per cent, and the average weekly earnings an increase of 1·2 per cent. Thirty-nine of the 52 industries record increases in the number of weeklenende and increases and the largest AUSTRALIA.‡ Unemployment in Third Quarter, 1924.—The percentage of members of trade unions unemployed in the third quarter of 1924 was 9.5, as compared with 8.3 in the preceding quarter and 7.4 in the third quarter of 1923. in the number of workpeople employed in September, the largest —brought about by seasonal activity—being in the fertiliser industry (over 37 per cent.). Other large increases in numbers * The October Employment Situation, 1924. Ottawa. † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department

Sociala Meddelanden, No. 10, 1924. Stockholm. Employment in Selected Industries. September, 1924.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1906-1923. Application to Reduce Weekly Compensation-Refusal TO UNDERGO OPERATION.

An application was made at the Hanley County Court for the diminution of the weekly amount of compensation being paid to a collier, on the ground that the man had unreasonably paid to a collier, on the ground that the man had unreasonably refused to undergo an operation. It was stated that the respondent met with an accident in November, 1922, which re-sulted in a rupture, and he had not worked since, but was draw-ing compensation and Unemployment Insurance benefit. The collier objected to the idea of being operated upon, and told the firm that he would not consider the matter unless the surgeon gave a written guarantee that the operation would be a success. His employers contended that this was an unreasonable atti-tude to take up tude to take up.

tude to take up. Judge Ruegg, K.C., said: "I have been asked over and over again to stop compensation on the ground of a man refusing to undergo this very operation and in every case I have refused. It means that I am being asked to say that every miner who is badly ruptured and does not submit to an operation ought to have his compensation stopped. It will be a long time before I say that." His Honour added that he could not encourage these applications to stop compensation because workmen re-fused to submit to an operation.—Florence Iron and Coal Company v. Whittaker.—Hanley County Court.—September 9th, 1924.

EMPLOYER'S RIGHT TO REJECT MEN-TRADE UNIONS AND CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT.

In this case the question arose whether an employer who asks In this case the question arose whether an employer who asks a Trade Union to supply a workman is bound in law to take into his employment the man sent. The matter came before the Court on the hearing of a claim by a machine minder, who sued his employers to recover £2 4s. 6d. payment for one night's work, for which, he alleged, he was engaged. The employee's case was that he was engaged by the firm through its manager, who telephoned to the offices of the labour department of the Trade Union, of which he was a member. The firm required four men, and he was one of those selected. He reported for work, but was told that his services would not be required. For the defence it was contended that no contract was made

For the defence it was contended that no contract was made with the Trade Union, and that the firm need not employ any man the Union sent unless they were satisfied with him.

Judge Cluer found that there was no contract and gave judg-ment for the firm.—Alexander v. Thos. de la Rue & Co., Ltd.— Shoreditch County Court.—November 24th, 1924.

employed were shown in rubber boots and shoes (19.3 per cent.), confectionery (16.1 per cent.), machine tools (12.6 per cent.) and shirts and collars (10.4 per cent.).

confectionery (16.1 per cent.), machine tools (12.6 per cent.) and shirts and collars (10.4 per cent.). As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1923, returns from 6,423 establish-ments in the 52 industries show a decrease of 13 per cent. in the number of persons employed, a decrease of 14.2 in aggregate wages and a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in average weekly earnings. Reports from the Interstate Commerce Commission show an increase, on 15th July, 1924, of 0.1 per cent. in the total number of persons employed on Class I. railways (excluding executives and officials), as compared with the total for 15th June, 1924, and a decrease of 9.4 per cent. as compared with the total for 15th July, 1923. Index of Employment in Manufacturing Establishments.— If the monthly average index number of employment for 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for September is 86.7, as compared with 85.0 in the preceding month and 99.8 in Sep-tember, 1923. (Earlier index numbers of this series are given on p. 345 of the September GAZETTE.) CANADA.

CANADA.

CANADA. Employment in October.*—For 1st October, 1924, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa from 5,855 firms, with an aggregate of 771,932 upon their pay-rolls. On 1st September the same firms reported 765,422 em-ployed, and the total for 1st October thus shows an increase of 6,510 persons. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 1st October, 1924, is 93.9, as compared with 93.1 at the beginning of the preceding month and 99.5 on 1st October, 1923.

ofI of Labour. ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Commonwealth High Commissioner in London.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following are recent decisions of general interest :-

Case No. 7795, Section 7 (1) (iii).—Available for work— Applicant Attending Course of Lectures for Which He Had Paid a Heavy Fee-Course Preparatory to Trade Examination — Willingness to Forgo Lectures if Work Found for Him.

Found for Him. Found for Him. The applicant, an optician's assistant, reported that he was attending a series of lectures in preparation for an examination in optics for which he was to sit on the 14th, 15th and 16th May, 1924. He stated that the course of lectures, for which he had paid a fee of ten guineas, started on 28th April, 1924, and would last until 10th May. He requested that the times at which he was required to sign the unemployed register should be amended so that he could attend the lectures without forfeiting unemploy-ment benefit. His claim for benefit was, however, disallowed for the period 28th April to 10th May, 1924, on the ground that he was not available for work. The applicant appealed to the Court of Referees. He stated that he had taken up the course in preference to idling his time away while unemployed. He submitted that he was available for work, and stated that he had informed the Exchange offi-cials that he would forgo the lectures if work could be obtained

cials that he would forgo the lectures if work could be obtained for him.

for him. Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed from 28th April to 10th May in-clusive, on the ground that the applicant was not available for work in that he could not accept work when attending the lectures and was unable to sign the unemployed register at the prescribed time.

The Insurance Officer disagreed. Notwithstanding the amount of fee paid for the lectures, he thought that this

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

as a type of case in which it was undesirable to put any obstacle in the way of an applicant who desired to qualify himself for the purpose of more readily obtaining employment in his trade, unless it was clear that he was not in a position to take suitable employment when offered. *Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for herefit should be allowed.

c:aim for benefit should be allowed. "The Court of Referees disallowed in accordance with the second paragraph of the decision on Case No. 4903.*

"As is pointed out in that paragraph, claims in circumstances resembling those of this case have been disallowed on the ground that the applicants were not available, but I am not anxious to press the principle of those decisions further than it is necessary to protect the Unemployment Insurance Fund from abuse by allowing henefit to persons who are not really from abuse by allowing benefit to persons who are not really trying to get work, and would not take it if it was offered to

This case appears to me to be that of an applicant who, whilst unemployed and genuinely seeking employment, is trying to improve his chances by a course of education. He says he would forgo the lectures if he could get work, and I think that statement may be accepted and that he is available for work."

Case No. 8011.-Section 7 (1) (ii).-Not Unemployed-Additional Occupation—Labourer adopted evening work as theatre attendant during unemployment – Evening work carried on later concurrently with work in usual occupation for 19 days—Definition of "ordinarily."

It was reported that the applicant had been drawing benefit from 10th April to 30th October, 1922, and from 1st April, 1923, to 16th February, 1924, periods during which he had in fact worked as a theatre attendant. His claim for benefit was therefore disallowed under Section 7 (1) (ii) in respect of these periods, on the ground that he was not unemployed.

The applicant admitted that he had been employed during the periods referred to, but a representative of his Association submitted that the applicant was entitled to benefit for the second of the periods because the work as theatre attendant had by that time become an additional occupation from which the applicant derived only 19s. per week, or less than 3s. 4d. on the daily average.

The Umpire's decision shows the essential dates and other

information in the case. Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed in respect of both periods. The Court held that the occupation as theatre attendant had not by 1st April, 1923, become an additional occupation within the meaning of the Act.

meaning of the Act. The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire and attended an oral hearing of the case. *Decision.*—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. " This case and No. 8021 raise the difficult question as to what constitutes " ordinarily " following an occupation in addi-tion to a neural amployment

tion to a usual employment. "In a large number of cases my predecessor and I have held

that an applicant must show that for a substantial time he has followed the additional occupation whilst employed in his usual employment, and it has generally been held that from three to

six weeks is the least time that can be considered substantial. "It is obvious, however, that there can be no justification for laying down any period of time as a minimum, as the Act does not declare that the two occupations must have been followed together for three or any other number of weeks. The question to be considered in each case is not so much whether the applicant has followed the two occupations concurrently for any number of weeks as whether he shows that he has as an ordinary practice, and not in exceptional or special circum-stances, followed the additional occupation with a view to supplementing the wages he obtains when at work and not as

an alternative to his usual employment. "Accordingly one important matter for consideration is whether the additional occupation was taken up as a temporary expedient because the applicant was out of work, or on short time, or whether he took it up whilst in regular work with a view to continuing it indefinitely as an occupation to be fol-lowed in addition to employment in his usual occupation. "Another matter to be considered is whether the additional

occupation is of a kind which a man would be likely to follow whilst fully employed in his usual employment.

"In this case the applicant obtained evening work as a theatre attendant in April, 1922, having then been unemployed He continued to act as theatre attendant for three months. for six months whilst he was not employed in his usual occupation as a builder's labourer.

"Shortly after losing his work at the theatre he obtained a month's job as a labourer, and when he lost that job he again applied for evening work at the theatre, but was referred by the theatre people to a contractor who was demolishing a theatre, and in March, 1923, he obtained about six weeks' work as a labourer with the contractor. Whilst he was in this job he again got evening work as a theatre attendant, and he followed the two occupations concurrently for 19 days. Since then he has worked regularly as a theatre attendant, but has only had two days' work as a labourer. Shortly after losing his work at the theatre he obtained a two days' work as a labourer.

The usual hours of work as a labourer are from 8 a.m. to The usual hours of work as a labourer are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the applicant's work as theatre attendant occupies the greater part of every evening and Saturday afternoons, so that a man who ordinarily followed both occupations concur-rently would be working for 11 or 12 hours a day on six days in each week. Though it is possible that some men may work for such long hours, I think it improbable that a man would volun-

* See LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1923, page 309.

tarily do so in an ordinary way, and I am not prepared to say that a man who has worked in this way for three weeks shows that he has ordinarily done so.

"Accordingly, whilst I am satisfied that the applicant has during the last two years ordinarily followed the occupation of theatre attendant when not employed as a labourer, and that he has continued to do so when he occasionally got work as a labourer, I agree with the Court of Referees that he has not ordinarily followed the occupation of theatre attendant in addition to that of labourer."

Case No. 8021. — Section 7 (1) (ii). — Not unemployed—Addi-tional occupation—Carried on concurrently with work in usual occupation for two weeks—Applicant accustomed to do some spare time work to supplement earnings in usual occupation.

occupation. The applicant, who had last been employed as a deal porter by a firm of timber merchants for the period 12th to 24th May, 1924, lodged, on 26th May, 1924, a claim for benefit which was, however, disallowed under Section 7 (1) (ii) on the ground that he was following an occupation, as a theatre attendant at a wage of 2s. per night, which had not ordinarily been followed by him in addition to his usual occupation. The applicant stated that he had been employed irregularly by the firm of timber merchants for the last 20 years. Owing to injuries sustained during the war his earning capacity as a

by the firm of timber merchants for the last 20 years. Owing to injuries sustained during the war his earning capacity as a deal porter had been impaired, and he had had, therefore, to supplement his earnings on day work by undertaking any addi-tional job which became available. In this way he had done manipus odd jobs, such as boot repairing, in his spare time. He tional job which became available. In this way he had done various odd jobs, such as boot repairing, in his spare time. He secured the work as theatre attendant, which he was still carry-ing on, on 12th May, 1924, working nightly from 6.40 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., and he had carried on the work concurrently with work in his usual occupation during the periods 12th to 24th May and 3rd to 14th June, 1924. He submitted, therefore, that the work at the theatre was an additional occupation within the meaning of the Act. the meaning of the Act.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed on the ground that the occupation as theatre attendant was an additional occupation within the mean-ing of Section 7 (2) (a) of Section 7 (2) (a).

ing of Section 7 (2) (a). The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court. He did not think that up to the date of his claim the applicant had followed the occupation as theatre attendant concurrently with work in his usual occupation sufficiently long enough to say that he had ordinarily carried on the two occupations concurrently. Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for henefit should be allowed

claim for benefit should be allowed. "This case at first sight appears to be much like No. 8011. But there are material differences.

But there are material differences. "The applicant has for the last 20 years worked on and off for a certain firm as a deal porter. His employment, I gather, has been irregular owing to injuries received in the war; he has not been able to earn much in his usual employment, and he has since the war always supplemented his earnings by some even-

since the war and a strugger and ing occupation. "On the 12th of May he obtained evening work as a theatre attendant, and he is still following that occupation. And since then he has continued to be irregularly employed as before by the firm for whom he has worked for 20 years. "I unarked at the two occupations concurrently from May

"He worked at the two occupations concurrently from May 12th to May 24th and again from June 3rd to June 14th. "Having regard to the special circumstances of this case I think there is not sufficient ground for differing from the Court of Referees, who were of opinion that the applicant had shown that on May 25th he had ordinarily followed the occupation of theatre attendant in addition to his usual employment.

Case No. 8038.-Section 7 (1) (iii).-Suitable employment, refusal of Proviso B Different rates of pay in force for applicant's occupation in same district—Had habitually obtained higher rate—Definition of "continued to be so employed"—Applies not to continued employment with same employer or with employer paying same rate but to continued employment in usual occupation.

The applicant, an armature winder, who had last been em-ployed for one year by an electric railway company, had been unemployed for 26 days when, on 2nd April, 1924, he was offered employment as an armature winder with a firm of engineers situated about eight miles from his home. The

engineers situated about eight miles from his home. The standard rates of wages for the work, viz., 50s. 10½d. plus 10s. per week would have been paid, plus premium commission. The applicant refused the offer on the ground that he had no money to pay his fare to the work. He admitted that he did not know and that he did not enquire how far away the work was situated. If he had been accepted for the work he could not have paid his daily fares to and from it. *Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court thought the applicant should have made an effort to obtain his fare or have asked for an advanced rajlway warrant.

an advanced railway warrant.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire and attended an oral hearing of the case. The Umpire's decision shows the Association's contention and the result of further information obtained.

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

"Before the Court of Referees the applicant gave as his reason for not accepting employment offered to him that he had not the small sum of money required to travel to the place of employment, and I agree with the Court of Referees that in the

circumstances this was not sufficient reason. "At a hearing before me it was argued that the employment

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offered was not suitable having regard to Section 7 (1) (b) of the Act of 1920.

the Act of 1920. "The applicant is an armature winder, and since he became a fully qualified man, seven years ago, he has always obtained one of the rates for the time being payable to armature winders in accordance with agreements made between the Electrical Trades Union and various employers or federations of em-ployers. This rate I may call the 'electrical trades' rate. There is, however, another considerably lower rate paid by engineering firms to armature winders in the same district.

This rate I may call the 'engineering' rate. "Both rates are fully recognised, but the majority of arma-ture winders in the district obtain the electrical trades rate. The applicant was offered employment as an armature winder in his own district at the engineering rate, and I have to con-sider whether it was unsuitable employment by reason of its being at a rate lower than that which the applicant had

sider whether it was unsuitable employment by reason of its being at a rate lower than that which the applicant had habitually obtained in his usual employment in the district, or would have obtained had he continued to be so employed. "I am satisfied that the employment offered was at a rate lower than those which the applicant had habitually obtained, but it is not so clear that it is lower than that which he would have obtained had he continued to be employed in his usual employment in the district. The rate offered was lower than that which he would have obtained had he continued to be employed as an armature winder by the particular employers employed as an armature winder by the particular employers with whom he has been employed, or by other employers paying the 'electrical trades' rate; but it was not lower than that which he would have obtained had his continued employment as an armature winder been with employers who pay the engineering ' rate.

"I am of opinion that the expression 'continued to be so em-obyed' in Section 7 (1) (b) does not mean 'continued to be imployed by the same employer or an employer paying the ame rate,' but means 'continued to be employed in his usual imployment in the same district' that is in this case 'con-inued to be employed as an armature winder.' And, inasmuch s both the rates in question are rates recognised by agreements and paid by a substantial number of employers in the district in which the applicant was last ordinarily employed, I am not repared to say that, had the applicant continued to be employed an armature winder in the same district he would have

obtained the higher rate. "The applicant, therefore, failed to show that by reason of Section 7 (1) (b) of the Act of 1920 the employment offered was

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ENGINEERING STAFF .- The Joint Trades Tramways Movement ENGINEERING STAFF.—The Joint Trades Tramways Movement comprising certain Trade Unions) v. The London County Jouncil. Difference.—That restitution be made of the third istalment of 5s. 6d. p.w. by which war wage advances in the ngineering trades (mechanical) were reduced in 1922. Decision. -The claim has not been established. Issued 6th October, 924 (985) (985)

ELECTRICIANS .- The Electrical Trades Union v. The Metrobolitan Railway. Difference.—Are the Metropolitan Railway ustified in applying Decision No. 728 in view of all the circum-tances? Decision.—The Company are justified in applying Decision No. 728. Issued 8th October, 1924. (986.) RAILWAY SHOPMEN—PAINTERS, CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.—The Sational Union of Railwaymen v. The Southern Railway. Difference.—Claim for "dirty and dangerous money" under Condition 11 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728. Decision... When the men concerned, in the course of painting, have to work on their backs or in other awkward positions, under the arch of the bridge and above the river, and do their own scaffolding, an extra payment at the rate of 2s. p.w. should be allowed. Effec-tive as from 27th June, 1924. Issued 8th October, 1924. (987.) RAILWAY SHOPMEN-DIPPER, PLATER AND BRONZER IN THE SIGNAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT AT CREWE The National GNAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT AT CREWE.-The National

Inion of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and cottish Railway. Difference.—Rate of pay under paragraph of Decision No. 728. Decision.—Having regard to the nature the work and the skill and experience of the man concerned, e rate should be 44s. p.w. Effective as from the beginning of e first full pay period following 16th September, 1924. Issued h October, 1924. (988.)

SHOPMEN-TRIMMERS' ASSISTANTS.-The National RAILWAY tion of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish ilway. Difference.—Should two men engaged in "stripping" Railway ork preparatory to the work of trimmers be classified by Company as labourers (Grade I.) or as "Trimmers' Assistants "? Decision.—The men are entitled to be classified as "Trimmers" Decision.—The men are entitled to be classified as Trimmers Assistants," and to receive rates of pay accordingly. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the decision. Issued 14th October, 1924. (989.) RAILWAY SHOPMEN—DIRTY OR DANGEROUS WORK.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway and the London and North Eastern Railway. Difference —Claim for navment of and allowance for dirty or

ifference.—Claim for payment of and allowance for dirty or angerous work to men employed in engine sheds, tunnels and a ships at Holyhead. Decision.—Engine sheds and tunnels. he Court explained at some length the true intent and meaning of Condition 11 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728, and re-mitted the cases concerned for further consideration by the es. The decision is to apply as from and after 1st April, Men employed on ships. The men in question are from parties.

time to time employed on work of a "dirty or dangerous character," and should receive an extra payment of 6d. p.d. or part of a day when working on repair or maintenance on board ship. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the decision. Issued 14th October, 1924. (990) 1924. (990.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—WHEEL AND AXLE TURNERS in the Carriage and Wagon Department, Horwich.—The Amalgamated Engineer-ing Union v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. Dif-ference.—Rates of pay under the terms of Decision No. 728. Decision.—Wheel turners. The claim for the payment of the full turners' rate to the men concerned is not one that can be conceded. The Company should, however, if satisfied that the men are qualified to undertake general turners' work, give them, as soon as may be, the opportunity of employment as such. Axte turner. The claim for the turners' full rate is not made out. Issued 29th October, 1924. (991.)

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

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY WORKERS: GREAT BRITAIN.—Trade Union Side v. Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. Difference : Appli-cation by the Trade Union side for a general advance of 10s. per week. Conciliation Committee appointed under Section 2 (1) (b) of the Conciliation Act, 1896 : Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E. (Independent Chairman), and an equal number of representatives of each side of the Council. Recommendation : That a Tribunal be constituted to examine and report upon all facts material to the issues between the employers and workers. (See next para-graph and page 392.) (I.R.133/17/1924.)

graph and page 392.) (I.R.153/17/1924.) ELECTRICITY SUPPLY WORKERS: GREAT BRITAIN.—Trade Union Side v. Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. Difference: Appli-cation by the Trade Union side for a general advance of 10s. per week. Special Tribunal appointed under Section 2 (1) (c) of the Conciliation Act, 1896. Independent Chairman (Mr. W. Adding-ton Willis, C.B.E.) and two representatives nominated by the Employers' side (Mr. W. B. Woodhouse and Mr. S. Fedden) and two representatives nominated by the Workers' side (Alderman G. F. Dean and Mr. John Turner). Recommendations: (See page 392.) (I.R.133/16/1924.)

Page 392.) (I.R.133/16/1924.) ALKALI WORKERS: GATESHEAD.—National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. United Alkali Company, Limited. Difference: Application by the Union on behalf of their mem-Difference: Application by the Union on behalf of their mem-bers employed at the Allhusen Works, Gateshead, for an increase of 1s. 6d. per shift for top and bottom men at the High Works Mechanical Bleaching Plant. Arbitrator: Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award: It was held that the claim as made had not been established. Dated 14th October, 1924. (I.R.1583/2/1924.) SHIP-REPAIRING INDUSTRY: RIVER THAMES.—Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors' and Ship-repairers' Association. Difference: To determine what rate should be paid to men engaged on work outside tanks on oil-carrying vessels. Board of Arbitration: Sir To determine what rate should be paid to men engaged on work outside tanks on oil-carrying vessels. Board of Arbitration : Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. D. Milne Watson (Employers' Representative), and Mr. George J. Rowe, O.B.E., J.P. (Workpeople's Representative). Award : The Board were of opinion that the question should be considered nationally by the appropriate representative bodies. In the meantime the Board decided that, having regard to the practice prevailing in the principal ports of Great Britain, when men are engaged on or in connection with the tanks in any vessel which on her last voyage carried fuel oil for her own consumption, the rate of time and a half should be paid. Issued 4th October, 1924. (I.R.440/8/1924.)

(I.B.440/8/1924.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

STONEWORKERS AND SETTMAKERS: CALDERCRUIX, NEAR AIRDRIE.—Stoneworkers' and Settmakers' Union v. Forest Hill Quarry Company. Difference: Complaint by Union over employ-ment of apprentices. Agreement: Satisfactory arrangements made about present and future applications. Agreed 13th Octo-ber, 1924. (I.R.1500/1924.)

BUILDING TRADE WORKERS : TORRINGTON.-National Federation of Building Trade Operatives v. Master Builders of Tor-rington. Difference: Employment of a non-union plumber at a rate lower than the district rate. Agreement: Grievance over payment of lower rate removed. Signed 8th October, 1924. (I.R.1635/1924.)

ENGINEERS : DERBY.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The Internal Combustion Engineering Company, Derby. Difference : Dismissal of three members by firm on account of their refusal to work overtime. Agreement : Men to be reinstated and put on new machines when ready. Signed 20th October, 1924. (I.R. 1659/1924.)

BAKERS : OXFORD.-The Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers v. The Oxford Co-operative Industrial Society. Difference : Refusal of Society to agree to joint negotiations to discuss a new agreement. Agreement: Joint negotiations agreed upon for discussion of new agreement. Agreed 21st October, 1924. (I.R.1661/1924.) TAILORING MACHINISTS : LONDON.—The United Ladies' Tailors' Trade Union v. Messrs. Brown and Lipman, Tailors, London. Difference : Refusal of firm to allow machinists to employ and

pay boy assistants, to whom they taught trade. Agreement: Machinists reinstated and Union recognised as negotiators when necessary. Signed 27th October, 1924. (I.R.549/2/1924.)

CHAIRMAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. Charles E. Dyer, .C., Recorder of Northampton, to be a Chairman of the Industrial Court

TRADE BOARDS ACTS

Orders, Notices, etc., Issued During October.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.S. (14), dated 4th October, 1924, confirming general overtime rates as fixed for female workers and specifying the 20th October, 1924, as the date from which these rates become

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain),

PROPOSAL J. (36), dated 8th October, 1924, to fix general mini-mum piece-rates and guaranteed time-rates and to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers employed on Hessian weaving.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H. (18), dated 14th October, 1924, to vary mini-mum rates of wages for certain classes of female spinners.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C. (20), dated 29th October, 1924, to vary certain general minimum piece-rates in the hand-hammered chain trade.

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.L. (N. 4), dated 1st October, 1924, to fix general minimum time-rates, a piece-work basis time-rate and general overtime rates for male workers.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.S. (N. 15), dated 22nd October, 1924, to fix general minimum time-rates, and a piece-work basis time-rate for male workers engaged in certain branches of the trade to which the rates at present effective do not apply, also general overtime 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 November, 1924, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates of wages now applicable are those appropriate to the "Cost of Living" figure of 76, and are set out in the confirming orders quoted, which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net :-

Brush and Broom (Great Britain), M. (35), (36) and (37),

Chain (Great Britain), C. (17) and (19), Col. 10. Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making (Great Britain), U. (13). Col. III.

TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE.

THE Trade Boards Inspectorate has been re-organised on a decentralised basis. The country has been divided into seven territorial divisions, in each of which there is a divisional office in charge of a senior officer. All Trade Boards inspec-tion is undertaken locally from the appropriate divisional office. There are sub-offices in the South Western and North Eastern Divisions at Plymouth and Newcastle respectively.

The addresses and telephone numbers of the divisional and

Ministry of Labour (Trade Boards Division), Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. (*Tel. No.:* Victoria 9200.)

South Western Division:---Ministry of Labour (Trade Boards Division), "Parklands," Woodland Road, Bristol. (Tel. No.: Bristol 5515.) Sub-Office: Barclays Bank Chambers, Princes Square, Plementh Plymouth.

(No telephone.)

Midland Division .

Ministry of Labour (Trade Boards Division), 174, Corporation Street, Birmingham. (*Tel. No.:* Birmingham Central 2511.)

North Eastern Division:--Ministry of Labour (Trade Boards Division), Quebec Chambers, Quebec Street, Leeds. (Tel. No.: Leeds Central 20801.) Sub-Office: 63, Westgate Road, Middle Staircase, Newcastle-

on-Tyne. (Tel. No .: Not yet allocated.) North Western Division :--

Ministry of Labour (Trade Boards Division), 270, Oxford Road, Manchester. (*Tel No.*: Rusholme 1868.)

Scottish Division: Ministry of Labour (Trade Boards Division), 44, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. (*Tel. No.:* Edinburgh Central 9060.)

Welsh Division :-Ministry of Labour (Trade Boards Division), Principality Buildings, Queen Street, Cardiff. (Tel. No.: Cardiff 5252.)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Draft Revised Regulations for the Manufacture or Repair of Electric Accumulators.

(2) the requirements for securing the application of exhaust ventilation and the maintenance of cleanly conditions have been strengthened so as to bring them up to the standard required in recent codes of Regulations for other industries where danger l lead poisoning occurs. Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on applica

tion to the Factory Department, Home Office, London, S.W. 1; and any objection to them by or on behalf of any person affected thereby must be sent to the Secretary of State within 30 days of the date of the notice.

Notification of Diseases.

The Home Secretary has also issued a draft Order,* which it is proposed shall come into force on 1st January, 1925, extending the provisions of Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to all cases of poisoning by carbon bisulphide or by aniling and its compounds, and of chronic benzene poisoning, occurring in a factory or workshop.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BLIND PERSONS EMPLOYMENT.—Second Report of Proceedings of the Scottish Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, 1921-24. Scottish Board of Health. (S.O. publication : price 1s.)

Ex-SERVICE MEN.—Report of Proceedings under the Small Holding Colonies Acts, 1916 and 1918, and Sailors and Soldiers (Gifts for Land Settlement) Act, 1916, for the two years 1921-22 and 1922-23. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication : price 3s. 6d.)

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.—Family allowances. The remuneration of labour according to need. Studies and reports, Series D (Wages and Hours) No. 13. International Labour Office. (Geneva : price 3s.) (See page 396.)

(Geneva : price 3s.) (See page 396.) MINES AND QUARRIES.—(1) Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894, for the year 1923. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication : price 9d.) (2) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, guarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th June, 1924. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication : price 4d.) (3) Report on miners' "beat knee," "beat hand" and "beat elbow." Medical Research Council. (S.O. publication : price 1s. 6d. (4) Third annual report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ending 31st December, 1923, and the annual report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period. with a H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period, with statistical appendix to both reports. Board of Trade, Min Department. (S.O. publication : price 6s. 6d.) (See page 393.

POOR LAW RELIEF .- Statement showing the number of person in receipt of Poor Law Relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending June, 1924, with some particulars as to the num-ber of unemployed persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication : price 4d.) in the

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—Return of shipping casualties to and deaths on vessels registered in the United Kingdom, so far as reported to the Board of Trade, in the year ending 31st Decem-ber, 1922, with comparative figures . . for the years ending 30th June, 1900-1914, and those ending 31st December, 1920 and 1921. (S.O. publication : price 3s.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—Sixty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar General for Scotland, 1923. (S.O. publication : price 10s. 6d.)

* Factory and Workshop (Notification of Diseases) Draft Order.

November, 1924.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1924. ADMTRALTY

(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.) Devonport: Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pembroke: Limestone, Colley & Sons, Pem-proke.—Three Steel Oil Fuel Tanks: The Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Portsmouth District: Portland Gement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Steelwork: Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Portland Gement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

(Contract and Purchase Department.) Badges, Embroidered: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; H. James, London, W.; George Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; William Porteous (Executor of R. Steven-son, deceased), London, E.C.; Stephen Simpson, Preston; Stokoe & Co., London; R. Virgo & Co., London, S.W.—Balanc-ing Machine: Joshua Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Bar Iron: Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Darlington; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Butterley Co., Ltd., Derby.—Bar Steel: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Blooms, Steel: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Boats: 50 ft. Motor Pinnaces: J. S. White & Co., E. Cowes; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Southampton; Works, Ltd., Brierley Hull; Fredungham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sunthory: Steel: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffeld.—Boats: 50 ft. Motor Pinnaces: J. S. White & Co., E. Cowes: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Southampton; S. E. Saunders, Ltd., E. Cowes.—24 ft. Steam Life Barge: J. S. White & Co., E. Cowes.—27 ft. Whalers: Walter Cock, Maldon, Essex.—Boiler Platos, Steel: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bioffs and Nuits, Steel: C. Richards & Sons, I.d., Daraiston; Stones Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; Williams, Foster & Co. & Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Ltd., London, E.G.,—Brushes, Shaving: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes, Shever, Staving: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes, Shever, Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos: J. Root & Son, London, N.—Calloo: Aston Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester, Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; James Hoyle, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester, -Cape, Blue Clotth, with Peaks: Zeffertt & Son. Portsmonth.—Castings and Forgings, Steel: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glagow.—Castings, Steel: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Glagow, "Castings, Steel: Y. Usaght, Ltd., Bristol; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Glagow; "Glain, Mooring and Fittings: Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; "Gullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Compressors, Air (Motor-Drive): C. & J. Wein, Ltd., Glasgow; Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Compressors, Air (Motor-Brive): C. & J. Wein, Ltd., Belfast.—Drawers, Brown Cotton: Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hinckley.—Crame, Howkley.—Earthorware (Basis and Plates): Borye Potney Co., Ltd., Belfast., Motherwal, Casting, Steel: M. (J., Belfast.), W.T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent.—Earthenware (Miscellaneous): W. Adams & Sons, Tuda: Brishop & Stonier, Ltd., Belfast., Darkes, Brown Cotton: Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hinckley.—Trappland, & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent., Earthenware (Miscellaneous): W. Adams & Sons, Tuda: Brown-Hanelware: Anglo Banelware, Lt Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—Hoists and Valves: Mac-Taggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Hoses, Bronze (Oil Fuel): Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Jute Goods: Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—Leather Straps or Millbands: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Harbord & Poole, Ltd., London, S.E.; Patent Anhydrous Leather Co., Ltd., Portsmouth. —Linen Goods: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Castle Island Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; Thos. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie.—Machinery, Rangar Door Operating:

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Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Machinery, Propelling: For 34 ft. Cutters: Parsons Motor Co., Southampton; Atlantic Engine Co., Wishaw. For 34 ft. Cutters and 36 ft: Pinnaces: A. G. Mumford, Colchester; Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson, South-ampton.—For 50 ft. Motor Pinnaces: A. G. Mumford, Colchester; The Crean Engine Co. Twickscheme, Neuris, Heaty & Gardners Engine Co., Wishaw. For 34 ft. Cutters and 36 ft. Pinnaces: A. G. Mumford, Colchester; Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson, South-ampton.—For 50 ft. Motor Pinnaces: A. G. Mumford, Colchester; The Green Engine Co., Twickenham; Norris, Henty & Gardners, Patricroft, Lancs.—Malt: J. Henderson & Co., Ltd., London, E...-Motor Generators, Starters and Spare Parit: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Motors, Main Turbine Turning: Berkeley & Young, Ltd., London, E.C.—Paint, Black: Colthurst & Haro-ing, Ltd., Bristol.—Porcelain China (Breakfast Ware): John Aynsley & Sons, Longton; Crown Staffordshine Porcelain Co., Ltd., Fenton; George Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.— Propellers: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pumps: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Rations: J. Moir & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Rivets: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birming-ham; Newport Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport; Rivet, Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd. Berby.— Sorews: T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Saltburn-by-Sea.—Shalloon, Red and White: J. Clough & Son, Shipley.— Shoes, Gymnasium: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.— Silk (Braid): G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Silk, Swing: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek.—Spirit, Methy-latin: H. Green & Co., Ltd., Hund.—Steel Botties (Oxygen Storage): Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Steel Plating, Perforated: W. Barns & Son, London, N.: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Steel Tubes: Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Wire Rope: Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., Kondon, E.—Steering Gear: Brown Bros. & Co., Edin-burgh; J. Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Suet, Beef: Tubes: Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Wire Rope: Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Traetors, Fordson: Knutsford Motors, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Switches: Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Telephone Receivers and Headgear: S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—Tiles: Gibbons, Huton & Co., Ltd., Elerel ham.—Weod Goods, Manufactured: R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wellington; John Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., Thatcham; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newbury; R. Charnley & Sons, Ulverston; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Stephen Pinnock, Thatcham; Kendal, Handle Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Nicholls & Sons, Wolverhampton; E. & W. Coward, Ulverston; East & Son, Ltd., Great Berkhamsted.—W/T Note Magnifiers: Gam-brell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE. Ablution Ranges: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Altera-tion to Batteries: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Aluminium: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.— Bedsteads, Camp, and Stands for Basins: E. Atkins, Ltd., London, E.—Blinds and Accessories: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Boiler, Steam: Riley Bros. (Boilermakers), Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Brass Foundry, Plumbers, and Accessories: Marley & Regulus, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Brass Tubes: J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Canvas, Pack-ing Hessian: Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth.—Caps, S.D.: L. Silberston, London, E.—Cloth, Wool: W. A. & F. Priestley, Ltd., Haworth, Yorks.—Coats, Great: J. Ham-mond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Conduits and Com-duit Fittings: The Electric Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—Cylinders: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Harness-Collars Head: Bar-row, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons, Birmingham.—Ironmongery Builders, Locks, etc.: Comyn, Ching & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Lagging, Supply and Erection: Now, Hepourn & Gale, Edd., London, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons,
Birmingham.—Ironmongery Builders, Locks, etc.: Comyn, Ching
& Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Lagging, Supply and Erection:
Kitson's Insulations, Ltd., London, E.—Lathes: Wm. Muir &
Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Liquor Cresoli Saponatus: Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Locomotives, Electric, and Spares:
The English Electric Co., Ltd., Preston.—Metal Rod: King's
Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sir W. G. Armstrong
Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—Overall Trousers: J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Pig Iron: Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Presses, Hydraulic: J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Salford.—
Rings, Clutch: W. H. Dorman, Ltd., Stafford.—Silk, Sewing:
Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek.—Sleepers, Creosoted:
Wm. Christie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Soda: East Lancs.
Chemical Co., Fairfield, Manchester.—Steel Billets: Darlington
Forge, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Carbon, Plate: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Steel, Tool: S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Stockinette: N. Corah & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.— Strappings, Leather: H. Gibbs & Son, London, E.C.—Tents, Store: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tartan, Highland: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles and Innerleithen.—Zinc: British Metal Corptn., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen.— Works Services: Maintenance Works at: Blackdown and Deep-cut: E. C. Hughes, Wokingham, Berks. S. Aldershot: G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Freshwater: W. G. H. Simmonds, Freshwater. Sandown: H. Moger, E. Cowes, Isle of Wight. Sheerness: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. —Building Works and Services at: Didcot—Foxhall Camp: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Oxford. Devonport—Raglan Bar-racks: Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Plymouth. Colchester: Chambers & Son, Colchester. Chester, Castle Barracks Cookhouse: T. Collier & Sons, Leigh, Lancs. Warley: S. Cronin & Sons, Brentwood. Ayr Barracks: J. Dunbar & Co., Glasgow. Norwich—Repairs to Roads: H. C. Greengrass, Norwich. N. Aldershot: G. Kemp Stroud, Aldershot. Strensall: A. Robinson, Idle, Bradford. Maryhill Barracks—Resurfacing Parade Ground: W. G. Walker & Sons, Glasgow. Chelsea Barracks: West's Rotinoff Piling & Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Didcot: A. & S. Wheater (London), Ltd., London, W.C.—Painting: Sheerness Barracks: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford, Yorks.—Installations: Chatham— Electric Light at Brompton and St. Mary's Barracks: The Alpha Electric Light at Brompton and St. Mary's Barracks: The Alpha Electric Light at Brompton and St. Mary's Barracks: The Alpha Electrical & Manufacturing Co., London, S.W. Bristol—Horfield Barracks: A. E. Sudlow & Co., Manchester.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: De Haviland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.-Aircraft Aircraft: De Haviland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Aircraft Spares: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; West-land Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes.—Airscrews and Cases: Airscrew Co., Weybridge.— Ash, 4 in.: W. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Bombs and Detonators, Filling, etc.: Nobel Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.— Bombs, Repair and Filling of: Vickers, Ltd., Dartford.—Boxes, Voltage: Pyne Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Teddington.—Buildings and Works Services: Airship Shed Extension (Cardington): Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Darlington, Engines Voltage: Pyne Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Teddington.—Buildings and Works Services: Airship Shed Extension (Cardington): Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Darlington. Engines Diesel (Felixstowe): Mirless Bickerton & Day, Stockport. Heating Scheme (Halton Park): Manley & Regulus, Wolverhampton. Lathes, Workshop Lorry (Kidbrooke): Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax. Lockers and Cupboards (Wittering): Waddell & Wilson, London, E. Married Quarters (Northolt): William Willett, Ltd., London, S.W. Motors, Electric (Middle East): Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Sanitary Fittings (Halton, Gosport and Northolt): J. Duckett & Sons, Ltd., Burnley. Soot Blowers (Kidbrooke): Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C. Spares, Vickers, Petters (Iraq): Vickers, Petters, Ltd., Ipswich. Switchboard (Spittlegate): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Trusses, Roof, Steel (Malta): Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton. Well-Digging of (Upper Heyford): Le Grand Sutcliffe & Gell, Ltd., Southall, Middlesex.— Carriers, Bomb Skeleton Tubular: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Coal (Milton): The Tredegar Associated Collieries & Shipping Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—(Cranwell): A. Blackman & Co., London, E.C.—(Henlow): The Tredegar Associated Collieries & Shipping Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—(R.A.E., Farnborough): Cleeves Western Valleys Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., London, E.C.—Coal and Coke (Uxbridge): Dinham, Fawcus & Co. Associated Collieries & Shipping Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—(R.A.E., Farnborough): Cleeves Western Valleys Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., London, E.C.—Coal and Coke (Uxbridge): Dinham, Fawcus & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—(Halton): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—Coal (Kidbrooke): Judd, Budd, Ltd., London, E.C.; Dinham, Fawcus & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Cocking Handles: Brinjes & Goodwin, Ltd., Reading.—Coke (Pulham): T. McLeod & Partners, Ltd., London, E.C.— (Milton): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.— (Milton): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.— (Milton): Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.— (Milton): P. Hawksfield & Son, Ltd., Dover.—Crankcase Cast-ings: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Curtains, Mos-quito: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.; Taylor Bros. (Sandi-acre), Ltd., Sandiacre.—Engines, Aircraft: Armstrong, Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Armstrong, Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Rectification of: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine, Repair of: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine, Repairs to: E.L.S. Engines, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine Spares: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine Spares: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Peter Hooker, Ltd., London, E.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Gas Starter Fittings: Pyne Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Teddington, Middlesex.—Gas Starter Spares; Gas Starter Units: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.— Generators Hand Driven: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, H. Spares; Gas Starter Units: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.— Generators Hand Driven: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—Jackets, Blue: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Dixon & Gaunt, Ltd., Leeds.—Magnetos, Repair of; Magneto Spares: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Oil, Mineral Lubricating: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—Panta-loons, Blue: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Plant, Liquid Oxygen: W. A. Holk Machine-en-Zurnstaffabrick, Holland.— Rollers, Motor: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborrough.—Skins, Goldbeater: C. G. Snenger & Sang, Ltd. Jondon, D. Storger Goldbeater: C. G. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., London, N.-Storage Battery (Pulham), Reconditioning of: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Timber**, Imported Swedish: Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.; Witnev, Hine & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Harding & Vick, London, E.C.—**Tool Kits:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Trigger Guards:** B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Trucks, Ford:** A. E. Gould, Ltd., London, W.—**Wheels, Shields and Tyres:** Palmer Tyres,

Ltd., London, W.C.--Wind Balance Ring Mountings: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.; Monarch Engineering Co., Ltd., London

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Inter-national Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Siemens Bros. and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. and N.—Apparatus, Mail Bag Exchanging: J. T. Davis, Limited, London, E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co. Testing and Protective: Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Apparatus, Wireless: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W. -Brackets: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.-Bicycles, parts for: Components, Limited, Bournbrook; New Hudson, Limited, Birmingham.-Bolts, Arm: Burton, Delingpole & Co., Ltd., Old for: Components, Limited, Bournbrook; New Hudson, Limited, Birmingham.—Bolts, Arm: Burton, Delingpole & Co., Ltd., Old Hill, Staffs.—Chains, Bicycle: Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Coven. try.—Cable: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.— Canvas, Sailcloth: Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—Cells, Secondary, parts for: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock.—Channels & Covers: Britannia Lathe & Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Colchester; Willesden Foundry, Limited, Alper-ton.—Cleaners, Vacuum: Pulvo Engineering Co., London, W.C. —Clocks: Grimshaw, Baxter & Elliott, Limited, Coventry.— Cloth: W. Baines' Sons, Limited, Morley, Leeds; Henry Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; Jas. Casson, Limited, Elland; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, Buckfastleigh, Devon; Fox Bros & Co., Ltd., Wellington; Somer-set; R. Gaunt & Sons, Limited, Farsley, Leeds; Greengates Wor-sted Co., Apperley Bridge; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Limited, Farsley, Leeds; J. Halliday & Co., Ltd., Pudsey, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley, Leeds; W. and T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds; J. J. L. & C. Peate, Limited, Guiseley; J. and S. Rhodes, Ltd., Morley; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds.—Coils, Loading: Western Electric Co., Limited, London, E.—Combina-tions, Motor Cycle: B.S.A. Cycles, Limited, Redditch and Bir-mingham; H. Collier & Sons, Limited, London, S.—Compound: W. H. Keys, Limited, West Bromwich.—Drill, Cotton: Fothergill & Harvey, Limited, Littleborough, Lancs.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Limited, Woodville; Jas. Oakes & Co., Jacksdale, Notts.— W. H. Keys, Limited, West Bromwich.—Drill, Gotton: rotnergu & Harvey, Limited, Littleborough, Lancs.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Limited, Woodville; Jas. Oakes & Co., Jacksdale, Notts.– Lamps, Switchboard: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd. Ponders End, Middlesex.—Oil: Scottish Oil Agency, Limited Ponders End, Middlesex.—Oil: Scottish Oil Agency, Limited Uphall.—Paper, Telegraph: Waterlow & Sons, Limited Dunstable.—Pipe, W.I.: Russell Bros. (Walsall), Limited Walsall.—Rope, Steel Wire: Wilkins Wire and Wire Ropes, Ltd., Eastwood, Notts.—Seals, Lead: Dunham White & Co., Ltd., London, E.; I. N. Lyons & Co. Ltd., London, N.—Sleeves, Jointing: Dugard Bros., Birming ham; C. M. Powell Bros., Birmingham.—Sleeves, Lead: Geo Farmiloe and Sons, Limited, London, E.—Spindles: Bullers Limited Tintor, Biokada & Song Limited Deplactor, Value Limited, Tipton; Richards & Sons, Limited, Darlaston.—Valves, Thermionic: General Electric Co., Limited, London, W.-Winches, Motor: Lacy-Hulbert & Co., Ltd., Beddington.—Wire, Bronze: F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.—Wire, Bronze, Insulated: Johnson & Phil-lips, Limited, Charlton.—Wire, G.I. Strand: Dorman, Long & Co., Limited, Middlesbrough; Rylands Bros., Limited, War-rington.—Wire, Copper, Hard Drawn: F. Smith & Co., incor-porated in the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Limited, Manchester.—Conveyance of Mails: Sellers and Co., Exmouth; H. & G. Dutfield, London, E. Gable, Tunnel: Guildhall Exchange: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Uxbridge-Oxford: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Bristol-Taunton: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Limited, Tipton; Richards & Sons, Limited, Darlaston .-- Valves

Jointing: Uxbridge-Oxford: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Taunton-Plymouth: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Bristol-Taunton: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Norwich-North Walsham: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Jpswich-Halesworth: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Johnston-Kilbarchan: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Johnston-Kilbarchan: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Bungay-Lowestoft-Great Yarmouth: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Liverpool-Ormskirk: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. Calorifiers-Provision of: Mount Pleasant: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.-Conduits-Laying: Liver-pool (Lark Lane-Mossley Hill-Garston Junction): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Hyde (Cheshire): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Manchester-Knutsford (Timperley-Altrincham): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Bangor-Menai Bridge: The Norwest Con-struction Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool. Grosvenor-Mayfair Junction: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Leicester (Western): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Kimberley (Notts.)-Langley Mill (Derbyshire); Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Edinburgh (Morningside and Newington): Fisher Bros., Edinburgh. West Ham Lane, E. : A. Thomson & Co. (London), M.W. C. Kidsgrove, Leek and Hanley-Alsager Juncton: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Guildford: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Birming-ham-Selly Oak-King's Norton and Hagley (Worcestershire): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Birming-ham-Selly Oak-King's Norton and Hagley (Worcestershire): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. St. Albans:

November, 1924.

November, 1924. THE MINISTRY OF
Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Bloxham, Finmere and Cumnor: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Kentish Town (Warden Road): H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Earlsfield (St. John's Hill): H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Earlsfield (St. John's Hill): H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Wanstead: H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Earlsfield (St. John's Hill): H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Wanstead: H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Earlsfield (St. John's Hill): H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Wanstead: H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Eastergate (Sussex): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Dane Hill and Handcross (Sussex): W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Leicester New Exchange Area: E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.
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