

THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 11.]

NOVEMBER, 1924.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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, compared with 8.6 at the end of September, 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 £44,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 380,000 workpeople and in an aggregate increase of £29,000 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 increases were iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, whose wages were increased by amounts equivalent to about 1½ per cent. on current rates; building trade operatives in the London district, who received

increases of ½d. 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, ship-repairers 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 £540,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 2,700,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of over £67,000 in those of 575,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1923 there were net reductions of nearly £500,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 3,150,000 workpeople, and net increases of over £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.

* 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.

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.

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.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines showed a further decline. It was fairly good in Warwick, Staffordshire and Worcester, but slack in most other districts.

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.

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.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trades continued bad; there was an improvement in the motor vehicle section, but a decline in the textile machinery section.

Textile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment showed a further improvement; in the Egyptian spinning section full time was generally worked; in the American spinning section organised short time continued to be worked.

further improvement; in the Egyptian spinning section full time was generally worked; in the American spinning section organised short time continued to be worked; in the manufacturing section, though there was a decided improvement, many looms were still idle.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trade was moderate on the whole, and showed a slight decline, although an improvement was reported in some districts.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning and currying section continued fair; in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section it remained fairly good; with saddlery and harness 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.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers employment remained generally fairly good.

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 other sections.

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.

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 percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and (c) the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Table with columns: Date, Trade Unions making Returns, Percentages unemployed among Insured Workpeople, and Number of workpeople registered as unemployed. Rows include months from October 1923 to October 1924.

* Revised figures. † 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.

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.

Table showing Trade Union Percentages of Unemployed. Columns include Trade, Membership of Unions reporting at end of Oct., 1924, Unemployed at end of October 1924, Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a Month ago, and Year ago.

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 cent.) at 22nd October, 1923.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table showing Summary of Employers' Returns for certain mining and metal trades. Columns include Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for Oct., 1924, Days Worked per week by Mines, and Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a Month ago and Year ago.

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Table showing Summary of Employers' Returns for other trades. Columns include Trade, Number of Workpeople Employed, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople, and Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) on a Week ended 25th Oct., 1924, and Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) on a Month ago and Year ago.

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

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

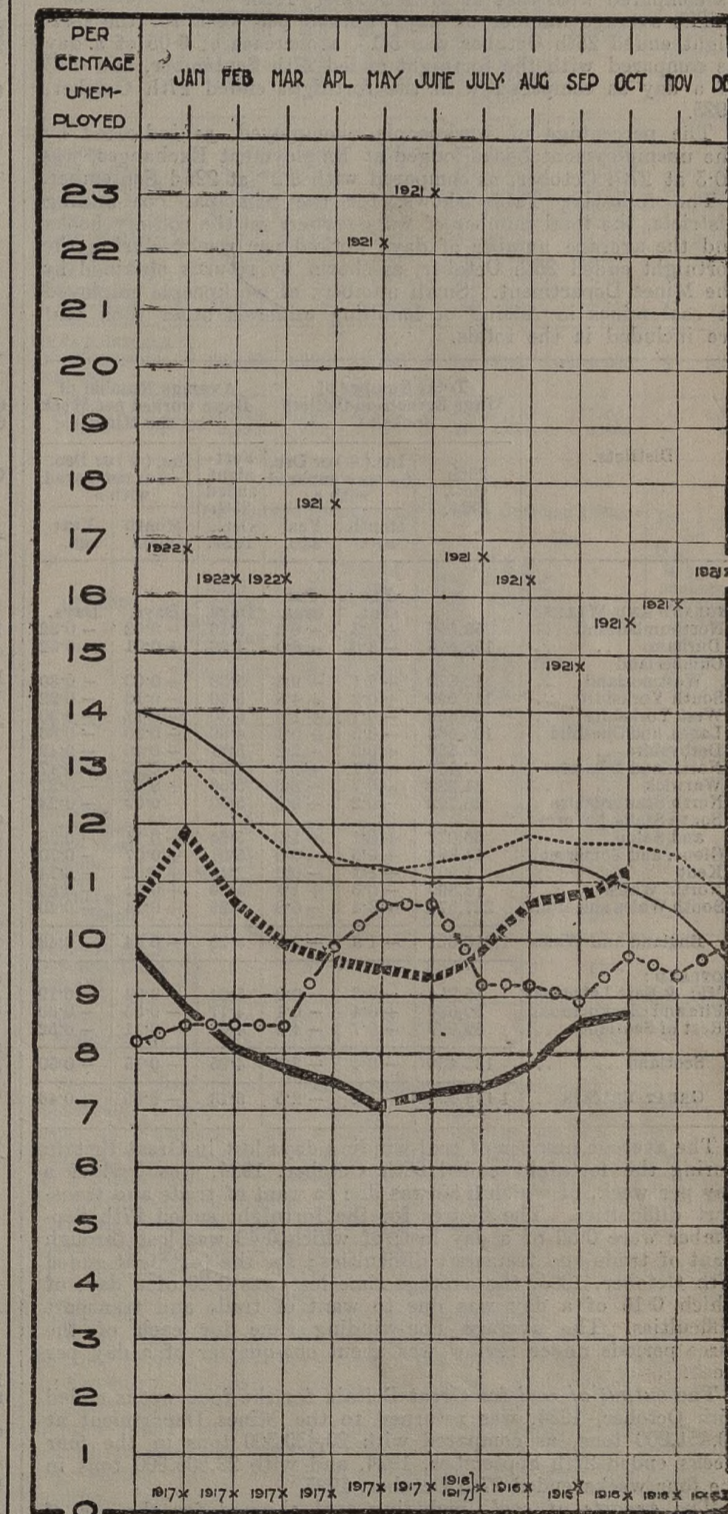
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—

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

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

(2) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT:—

Thick Dotted Curve ———— = 1924. Thin Dotted Curve ———— = 1923.



NOTE.

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Trade Union Returns are furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 27th October, 1924.

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.

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated at approximately 11,508,000. This figure is computed annually, and is estimated from a count of the unemployment books which are exchanged annually.

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.

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

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 with the industrial grouping adopted in connection with the 1921 census of population.

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.*

Table with 15 columns: Industry, Males, Females, Total, Percentage Unemployed at 27th October, 1924, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 22nd September, 1924. Includes industries like Fishing, Mining, Non-metalliferous Mining, Ammunition, Metal, Engineering, and Construction.

* 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.

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with 15 columns: Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons at July, 1924, Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 27th October, 1924, Percentage Unemployed at 27th October, 1924, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 22nd September, 1924. Includes industries like Shipbuilding, Metal Trades, Electrical, Textile, Leather, Clothing, Printing, and Transport.

* See footnote † on page 406.

NOTE:—The percentage unemployed in Great Britain at 27th October, as shown by the above figures, was 11.0, compared with 9.7 at 22nd 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 employment and those unemployed for short or uncertain periods who previously, not being entitled to benefit, would not have registered at Employment 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.

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

Week ended	Applications from Employers.		Vacancies Filled.	Number of Workpeople Registered as Unemployed.
	During Week.	Outstanding at end of Week.		
29th September, 1924 ..	28,114	23,191	23,336	1,243,400
6th October, 1924 ..	28,518	21,695	25,390	1,257,574
13th " " ..	29,486	22,823	24,515	1,252,145
20th " " ..	30,893	23,771	26,018	1,246,148
27th " " ..	30,321	24,054	25,662	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 statistics of these occupations are not included.

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

Applications from Workpeople.—The number of applications from persons seeking work, received at the Employment Exchanges 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, 1,254 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 the period was 109,434, 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, 835; and juveniles, 670.

Juveniles.—During the period, 42,956 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, 22.8 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

Statistics relating to Building Trades (men) and to Domestic Service occupations (women) for the five weeks ended 6th October have been compiled for the principal occupations, and 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 concerned were:—Carpenters, 2,454 vacancies notified and 2,006 filled; bricklayers, 1,298 vacancies notified and 583 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, 6,665 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 846.

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 applicants 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 compared with 947,000 men, 267,000 women, and 72,000 juveniles at 31st December, 1923.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of 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.	Number of Persons registered as unemployed* on 27th October, 1924.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 29th Sept., 1924.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ..	129,954	32,397	8,847	171,198	+ 3,734
<i>South Eastern Division</i>	<i>42,849</i>	<i>9,357</i>	<i>4,650</i>	<i>56,856</i>	<i>+ 2,068</i>
Brighton ..	2,430	703	263	3,396	+ 342
Chatham ..	2,838	350	675	3,863	+ 117
Ipswich ..	2,234	423	234	2,891	- 53
Norwich ..	2,942	525	127	3,594	- 7
Rest of South Eastern ..	32,405	7,356	3,351	43,112	+ 1,669
<i>South Western Division</i>	<i>52,236</i>	<i>11,072</i>	<i>4,815</i>	<i>68,123</i>	<i>+ 1,297</i>
Bristol ..	11,296	2,871	974	15,141	+ 598
Plymouth ..	4,898	748	477	6,123	+ 141
Portsmouth ..	5,962	917	563	7,442	+ 179
Reading ..	1,483	123	176	1,782	- 111
Southampton ..	5,123	489	674	6,286	- 47
Swindon ..	266	63	98	427	- 56
Rest of South Western ..	23,208	5,861	1,853	30,922	+ 1,789
<i>Midlands Division</i>	<i>107,301</i>	<i>40,488</i>	<i>6,126</i>	<i>153,915</i>	<i>- 4,205</i>
Birmingham ..	25,086	10,193	964	36,243	- 3,537
Coventry ..	3,180	346	47	3,573	- 1,331
Cradley Heath ..	3,798	1,049	190	5,037	+ 104
Derby ..	1,464	429	254	2,147	+ 80
Leicester ..	3,149	1,064	75	5,188	+ 425
Northampton ..	1,214	626	78	1,918	- 78
Nottingham ..	6,884	3,135	313	10,332	+ 255
Smethwick ..	3,491	1,518	155	5,164	+ 79
Stoke-on-Trent ..	6,142	3,790	209	10,141	- 924
Walsall ..	4,658	1,001	326	5,985	- 189
West Bromwich ..	3,563	702	214	4,479	- 117
Wolverhampton ..	4,210	1,735	114	6,059	- 933
Rest of Midlands ..	40,462	14,000	3,187	57,649	+ 2,011
<i>North Eastern Division</i>	<i>198,891</i>	<i>28,445</i>	<i>13,504</i>	<i>240,840</i>	<i>- 1,108</i>
Barnsley ..	2,063	155	127	2,345	+ 894
Bradford ..	6,259	2,772	254	9,285	+ 571
Darlington ..	2,197	201	133	2,531	- 48
Dewsbury ..	867	410	44	1,321	+ 227
Doncaster ..	264	150	166	580	- 30
Gateshead ..	9,586	913	1,017	11,516	- 91
Grimsby ..	2,181	243	408	2,832	- 3
Halifax ..	1,815	1,110	128	3,053	+ 345
Hartlepool ..	4,983	183	313	5,479	- 14
Huddersfield ..	2,289	1,019	138	3,446	- 207
Hull ..	8,089	736	676	9,501	+ 142
Leeds ..	12,582	3,789	300	16,671	+ 299
Lincoln ..	2,323	306	235	2,864	+ 542
Middlesbrough ..	10,267	462	837	11,566	- 117
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	12,942	1,742	1,498	16,182	- 2,600
Rotherham ..	1,695	213	218	2,126	- 4,278
Sheffield ..	20,707	3,404	1,085	25,196	+ 2,049
South Shields ..	6,092	459	350	6,901	+ 2
Stockton-on-Tees ..	5,166	213	187	5,566	+ 481
Sunderland ..	13,760	923	882	15,565	+ 776
York ..	1,559	253	157	1,969	- 256
Rest of North Eastern ..	71,235	8,809	4,346	84,390	+ 4,142
<i>North Western Division</i>	<i>174,693</i>	<i>69,032</i>	<i>16,250</i>	<i>259,980</i>	<i>- 18,058</i>
Accrington ..	2,440	549	131	3,120	- 1,196
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	2,712	1,735	317	4,764	- 1,224
Barrow ..	4,762	422	275	5,459	+ 753
Birkenhead ..	5,670	537	610	6,817	+ 399
Blackburn ..	2,738	1,292	200	4,230	- 843
Blackpool ..	1,363	1,148	200	2,711	+ 1,029
Bolton ..	5,148	2,003	453	7,604	- 408
Burnley ..	2,708	2,111	193	5,012	- 505
Bury ..	1,649	1,103	127	2,879	- 67
Chorley ..	1,045	548	78	1,671	- 233
Liverpool ..	44,763	7,553	4,660	56,976	- 1,530
Manchester ..	21,483	10,096	1,808	33,387	+ 933
Nelson ..	879	417	19	1,315	- 36
Oldham ..	13,755	5,663	870	20,288	- 3,101
Preston ..	2,695	946	146	3,787	- 244
Rochdale ..	4,343	3,966	484	8,793	- 1,026
St. Helens ..	7,342	368	163	8,273	+ 275
Salford ..	1,188	5,383	1,013	7,584	+ 176
Stockport ..	3,050	1,981	236	5,267	- 223
Warrington ..	2,478	353	108	2,939	- 84
Wigan ..	3,019	2,941	549	6,509	- 1,633
Rest of North Western ..	38,468	17,827	3,610	59,905	- 4,270
<i>Scotland Division</i>	<i>125,372</i>	<i>30,914</i>	<i>8,841</i>	<i>165,127</i>	<i>+ 3,337</i>
Aberdeen ..	4,411	1,077	178	5,666	- 193
Clydebank ..	1,792	338	139	2,269	- 25
Dunfermline ..	5,433	2,281	322	7,816	- 185
Edinburgh ..	10,265	2,455	321	13,041	+ 340
Glasgow ..	52,997	13,695	4,110	70,802	+ 2,119
Greenock ..	5,521	982	816	6,819	+ 942
Motherwell ..	2,247	232	133	2,612	- 333
Paisley ..	3,999	1,152	351	5,502	+ 151
Rest of Scotland ..	38,707	8,722	2,671	50,100	+ 1,021
<i>Wales Division</i>	<i>79,194</i>	<i>3,402</i>	<i>4,594</i>	<i>87,190</i>	<i>+ 11,346</i>
Cardiff ..	6,052	707	475	7,234	+ 42
Llanelli ..	756	93	40	889	+ 106
Newport ..	2,600	228	255	3,083	- 104
Swansea ..	3,016	239	314	4,469	+ 252
Rest of Wales ..	65,870	2,135	3,510	71,515	+ 11,262
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>32,189</i>	<i>10,377</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>43,866</i>	<i>- 218</i>
Belfast ..	22,705	6,848	881	30,434	- 355
Londonderry ..	2,319	795	92	3,206	+ 30
Lurgan ..	254	58	4	316	+ 105
Lisburn ..	544	445	87	1,076	+ 10
Newry ..	852	191	14	1,057	+ 10
Rest of Northern Ireland ..	5,515	2,040	222	7,777	+ 7
Total, Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland ..	942,684	235,484	68,927	1,247,095	+ 3,695

* See footnote to previous column.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes 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 themselves 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 October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in October.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Oct.	Aggregate Duration of all Disputes in progress in Oct.
	Started before 1st Oct.	Started in Oct.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ..	10	6	16	15,000	108,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	7	5	12	14,000	182,000
Textile ..	1	9	10	4,000	32,000
Transport ..	2	7	9	1,000	9,000
Other ..	17	10	27	2,000	46,000
Total, Oct., 1924 ..	37	37	74	36,000	377,000
Total, Sept., 1924 ..	34	41	75	28,000	518,000
Total, Oct., 1923 ..	18	41	59	56,000	1,167,000

Causes.—Of the 37 disputes beginning in October, 12, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 13, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on questions

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING OCTOBER, 1924.

Occupations and Locality.†	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.§
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
MINING AND QUARRYING:—						
Coal miners, Forest of Dean ..	7,000	..	6 Oct.	6-11 Oct.	Refusal of employers to pay advance in wages resulting from revised national agreement.	Employers agreed to pay the advance.¶ (See also page 411.)
etc., Bristol District	1,900	..	25 Aug.	13-23 Oct.		
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING:—						
Fitters, turners, electricians, etc. (members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union) and other shipyard workers—Bristol Channel.	1,500**	..	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 manufacture)—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 obtaining 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 (tinplate 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 docks.	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	{ 19 Aug†† 18 Oct. }		

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.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	22,000	369,000	£ 2,200	£ 42,700
Metal, Shipbuilding, &c. .	76,500	14,000	4,450	925
Paper, Printing, etc. . .	30,500	—	4,550	—
Building ..	107,000	—	14,400	—
Other ..	47,500	1,000	3,400	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 4½ per cent. on current rates, and there were decreases of from ½d. 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 1½ per cent. on the current rates of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, and of 1¼ 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 2½ per cent. on current rates in the Cleveland district, and there were reductions, varying from about 1 to 4½ 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 workpeople in the machine paper-making trade, the increases amounting to ½d. or 1d. per hour in the case of men, and ¾d. 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 ½d. per hour in the outer area. There were also increases, generally of ½d. 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-

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.)
MINING AND QUARRYING.				
Coal Mining	Durham ...	20 Oct.	Data! stonemen, screen enginemmen, firemen and bellmen, wiremen and plate-layers on the surface	Wages increased where necessary so as to make the total minimum 7s. 9½d. per day for men whose previous 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 52-53½ per cent. above the standard of 1911.‡
	Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	
	Leicestershire ...	1 Oct.	Men 18 to 21 years of age employed in or about coal mines	Basis rates increased by amounts varying, for underground workers, from 1d. to 2d. per shift, and for surface workers from 2½d. 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. 5½d.; 20 years, 3s. 11d.; 21 years, 4s. 6½d.¶

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 perambulator and invalid carriage trade in Great Britain.

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 workpeople (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 £10 per week, the decrease was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work.

Summary of Changes reported in January-October, 1924.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	858,000	364,000	£ 133,400	£ 48,600
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	220,000	250	34,500	30
Iron and Steel	157,000	41,250	21,200	5,800
Engineering and Shipbuilding	148,000	8,000	48,100	1,750
Other Metal	74,000	32,000	12,100	2,300
Textile	28,500	80,000	2,150	3,850
Clothing	6,000	12,500	850	1,350
Food, Drink and Tobacco	71,000	2,250	13,000	600
Woodworking, etc. . . .	48,500	4,000	8,400	360
Paper, Printing, etc. . .	1,500	1,000	200	150
Transport	473,000	250	103,900	60
Public Utility Services ..	330,000	5,500	120,000	900
Other	199,000	20,000	28,800	1,350
Other	74,000	4,000	11,100	400
Total	2,688,500	575,000	537,700	67,400

In the corresponding ten months of 1923 there were net reductions 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 at the same level as at the beginning of the year.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).				
Coal Mining (cont'd.)	Warwickshire ...	1 or 2 Oct.		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:— <i>Underground men</i> : 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.*
	Cannock Chase ...	2 Oct.	Lower paid men employed in or about coal mines	<i>Surface men</i> : 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.*
	South Derbyshire	7 Oct.		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 able-bodied underground workers. Percentage above standard base rates of 1919 increased to 80.†
	Forest of Dean ...	1 May†		Decrease of 6-51 per cent. on the standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages 41-54 per cent. above the standard of 1918.
	Radstock ...	25 Sept.		Increase of 13-56 per cent. for hewers and piecemen 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 6½d. per day for underground workers, subject to gross wages not exceeding 7s. 3½d. per day, and 10d. per day for surface workers, subject to gross wages not exceeding 6s. 9d. per day.‡
Coke and By-Products Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	20 Oct.	Skilled fitters, masons, carpenters, smiths and electricians§	Increase of such amount as will raise earnings to not less than 8s. 6½d. per shift.§
	Durham ...	4 Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 2 per cent. on the standard base rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard.
	South Yorkshire...	1 Oct.	Iron ore miners ...	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. to 9s. 7d.) and of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. to 6s. 11d.).
	Cumberland ...	13 Oct.	Winding enginemmen ... Other underground and surface workers	Decrease of 3¼d. per shift (8s. 5¾d. to 8s. 5d.). Decrease of ¼d. per shift for men and of ¼d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: underground 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.
Iron Mining	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire	29 Oct.	Ironstone quarrymen ...	Decrease of 1¼ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20 per cent. above the standard of 1920.
	Northamptonshire	15 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease of 5¾ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 53½ per cent. above the standard of 1920.
	Banbury and District	22 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease of 5½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 53½ per cent. above the standard.
Quarrying	West Cumberland	13 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Decrease of ¼d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of 3¼d. per shift for other men, and of 3¼d. per shift for boys under 16 years.
	Macclesfield ...	25 Aug.† 23 Oct.	Quarrymen, rock getters, machinemmen, dressers and sawyers	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Further increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, rock getters, machine men, and dressers, 1s. 5½d. per hour; sawyers, 1s. 4½d.
	Northamptonshire	15 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Decrease of 5¾ per cent. above the standard of 1920.
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.	Portland ...	25 Aug.	Banker masons, mason machinists and smiths employed in saw mills and stone yards	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. 8d. per hour; smiths, 1s. 6d.
	Aberdeen and Kemnay District	1st pay day after 18 Oct.	Setmakers employed at granite quarries	Increase under cost of living sliding scale of 4d. per ton.
	Cleveland and Durham	5 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 18-75 per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for scale labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 18-75 per cent.
	Tees-side ...	5 Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 1¼ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 8½d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift, plus 20 per cent.
	North Nottinghamshire and parts of Derbyshire	29 Oct.	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 slaggars. Rate after change for yard labourers, 5s. 8d. per shift, plus 70½ per cent.
	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	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.
Pig Iron Manufacture	South Staffordshire	1st full pay after 13 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease of 5¼ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 53½ per cent. above the standard of 1920.
	Northamptonshire	15 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Increase of 1 per cent., making wages 62½ per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift, plus 62½ per cent.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Increase of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60 per cent. above the standard of 1891.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	England and Wales	6 Oct.	Steel sheet millmen ...	Increase of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60 per cent. above the standard of 1891.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 440,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ In the case of West Yorkshire the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1 October was 50-87 for the Eastern Area and 47-53 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 day-wage workman should not fall below a sum represented by adding 40 per cent. to the "standard wages" of the lowest paid class of day-wage workmen in the district.

¶ The rates quoted are subject to the current percentage addition of 52-53.

* The rates quoted are subject to the current percentage addition of 52-53.

† The above change took effect under an arrangement made in October, 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 July, 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 quoted 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. 0¼d., 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.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE—(continued).				
Iron and Steel Manufacture—contd.	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 earnings 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., 3d. per shift; and over 6s. 6d., but not exceeding 7s., 2d. per shift.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire	6 Oct.	Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 67½ per cent. above the standard.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Oct.	Non-scale workers employed in iron and steel works	War bonus increased* by 6d. per week for men, 3d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years, and 1½d. per week for boys under 18 years.
			Men employed in steel melting shops and in iron and steel rolling mills	Increase* of 1 per cent., making wages 62½ per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift, plus 62½ per cent.
ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.				
Engineering, etc.	Various districts in Great Britain outside the London area and the Royal Dockyard towns	1st full pay week following 8 Oct.	Workpeople employed in War Department and certain Air Ministry Establishments who are in receipt of the engineering "war advances"	Increase of 4s. per week in "war advances."
	Manchester	25 Sep.	Platers, riveters, caulkers, burners, boiler-makers, holders-up, red-leaders and scalers employed in the ship-repairing trade	Increase of 4s. per week.
		1 July	Fitters, turners, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, machinists, plumbers, tinsmiths, tool-smiths, patternmakers, electricians, brass finishers, sheet metal workers (members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union) employed in the ship-repairing trade	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.)
	Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Sharpness, Avonmouth and Bristol	1 Oct.	Shipwrights	Increase in bonus of 2s. 6d. per week (2s. 6d. to 5s.). Time rate after change, 65s. per week plus a bonus of 5s. per week.
		1 Oct.	Other classes of workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade	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.; crane-men, 53s.; plus, in each case, a bonus of 5s. per week. (At Bristol the rates are 2s. per week less than the above.)
	Lerwick	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in engineering, ship-repairing, etc.	Decrease of 1½d. per hour for tradesmen and of 1d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change, tradesmen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; labourers, 9d. per hour.
OTHER METAL TRADES.				
Galvanising	England and Wales†	6 Oct.	Workpeople employed in galvanising departments (excluding process of annealing)	Increase* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60 per cent. above the standard.
TEXTILE TRADES.				
Woolen and Worsted Industry	Leicester	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding workpeople such as engineers belonging to Unions other than the Workers' Union)	Bonus increased‡ from 3½d. 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.
	West of England§	1st full pay after 23 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry	Increase‡ 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 increases for pieceworkers and juniors. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 years' and over—wool sorters with not less than 5 years' experience and other men in Class A with not less than 4 years' experience, 53s.; Class B with not less than 3 years' experience, 50s.; Class C with not less than 1 year's experience, 43s. 6d.; Class D, 40s.; engine drivers—Class A, 56s.; stokers—Class B, 53s.; Class C, 46s. 6d.; female workers 18 years and over: wool sorters 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, 24s.
Silk Industry	Leek	(19 Sept.) (31 Oct.)	Mechanics	Increase of 4s. per week (66s. to 70s.).
	Macclesfield	25 Aug.	Hand loom weavers	Increase of 2s. per week (70s. to 72s.). Bonus of 5½ per cent. on list prices increased to 65 per cent.
Elastic Web Weaving	Leicester	Oct.	Elastic web weavers (male workers)	Bonus increased‡ from 14s. to 15s. in the £.
Rope, Twine and Net	Northern Ireland¶	19 Sept.	Male workers employed in the rope, twine and net trade:—	Scales of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for Areas A and B† respectively as follows (see page 386 of October GAZETTE):—
			Hand dressers (hemp), hand spinners and charge hands	2½d. at under 15 years, increasing to 5½d. or 5½d. at 18, and to 11d., 10½d. at 21 and over.
			Pieces-out, rope makers (walk)	2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d. or 5½d. at 18, and to 10½d. or 10d. at 21 and over.
			Hemp cutters	2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d. or 4½d. at 18, and to 10d. or 9½d. at 21 and over.
			Line and cord makers	2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d. or 4½d. at 18, and to 9½d. or 9½d. at 21 and over.
			Rope layers (house machines)	2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d., or 4½d. at 18, and to 9½d. or 9d. at 21 and over.

* 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.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).				
Rope, Twine and Net—(cont.)	Northern Ireland	19 Sept.	Male workers employed in the rope, twine and net trade— Rope formers (house machines) All other male workers	Scales of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for Areas A and B* respectively as follows (cont.):— 2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d., or 4½d. at 18, and to 9d., or 8½d. at 21 and over. 2½d. at under 15, increasing to 5½d., or 4½d. at 18, and to 8½d., or 8d. at 21 and over.
CLOTHING TRADES.				
Shirtmaking	Northern Ireland	20 Oct.	Female workers	Overtime rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for hours worked in excess of 48 per week. (See also page 422.)
Laundering	Northern Ireland	1 Oct.	Female workers— 18 years of age and over	Minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 5½d. per hour during first six months' employment in the trade and 6½d. per hour after first six months' employment. (See page 387 of October GAZETTE.)
			Under 18 years of age	Minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts varying from 2½d. to 5½d. per hour according to age. (See page 387 of October GAZETTE.)
			All workers	Piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards 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.)
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.				
Baking and Confectionery	Various towns in Yorkshire†	25 Oct.	Adult male workers employed in the baking and confectionery trades by private traders	Increase‡ of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 70s.; doughmakers and ovenmen, 65s.; tablehands, 60s.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Walsley	20 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase‡ of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per week for juniors. Daywork rates after change: forehands and ovenmen, 72s.; tablehands, 66s.
WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE TRADES.				
Mill Sawing	Nottingham, Derby, Leicester and Burton-on-Trent	Pay day in week beginning 13 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills	Uniform minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per hour adopted, resulting in an increase of ¾d. per hour at Derby and Leicester, 1d. per hour at Burton-on-Trent, and no change at Nottingham.
	Londonderry	1 Sept.	Sawyers and labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: sawyers, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s.
	North-east Coast§	1st full week in Oct.	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, french polishers, upholsterers and upholstresses in their 4th, 5th and 6th year of employment	Increase of ¾d. per hour. Rates after change: french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 7d.; other male workers, 1s. 7d. plus ¾d. per hour "tool" money; upholstresses (fully qualified), 9d.
Furniture Manufacture	Birmingham, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Cabinet makers, chair-makers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers and french polishers	Increase of ¾d. per hour for adult workers and of proportionate amounts for boys and youths. Standard rate after change for skilled adults, 1s. 6½d.
	Birmingham and West Bromwich		Female french polishers and upholstresses	Increase of ¾d. per hour for adult workers and of proportionate amounts for girls. Standard rate after change for adults, 9½d.
	Reading	7 July	Pieceworkers	Percentage addition to pre-war piecework prices increased from 67½ per cent. to 70 per cent.
	Reading	24 Oct.	Carpet and blind fitters	Increase of ¾d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.).
	Aberdeen	Oct.	Adult male operatives	Increase of ¾d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.).
			Adult male operatives	Increase of ¾d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
			Cabinet makers, carvers, chair-makers, upholsterers and french polishers	Increase‡ of ¾d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 1s. 9d.; others, 1s. 6d.
			Women	Increase‡ of ¾d. per hour. Rates after change: wood carvers, 1s. 6½d.; others, 1s. 5½d.
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Making	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage trade:— Timeworkers 21 and over:— Male workers	Increase‡ in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See page 387 of October GAZETTE):— Increase‡ of ¾d. or ¾d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: for general workers (excluding woodworking machinists, bodymakers, smiths, upholsterers, etc.), 1s. to 1s. 2½d.
			Female workers	Increase‡ of ¾d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: for general workers (excluding bodymakers, painters, upholsterers, etc.), 7d. to 8d.
			Male porters and labourers	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.
			Female workers	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.
			Male porters and labourers...	Increase‡ of ¾d. or ¾d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 18 to 19 years, 8½d.; 19 to 20, 9½d.; 20 to 21, 10½d.
			Certain classes of male and female indentured apprentices, and male and female workers under 21 who have completed an indentured apprenticeship	Increase‡ proportionate to those for workers of corresponding ages, other than apprentices.
			Pieceworkers	Piecework basis time rate fixed at 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.

* 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.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)			
Paper Making	Great Britain	1st pay day in Oct.	PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.				
			All classes of workpeople (except mechanics, etc., and those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills):— Timeworkers: Men 21 years and over ...	Increase* of 3d. per hour for Class III. dayworkers and of 1d. per hour for other workers. Minimum rates after change: Class I. occupations—shiftworkers, 1s. 6d.; Class II.—shiftworkers, 1s. 3d.; dayworkers, 1s. 1½d.; Class III.—shiftworkers, 1s. 1½d.; dayworkers, 11½d.; West of England, Scotland and Wales, 1d. per hour less.			
			Boys and youths under 21 years	Increase* of from 3d. to 4d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 3½d. at 14 years, increasing to 8d. at 18 and to 11½d. at 20; West of England, Scotland and Wales, 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 7½d. at 18 and to 10½d. at 20 years.			
			Women and girls ...	Increase* of from 3d. to 4d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 6½d. at 18 and over; West of England, Scotland and Wales: 2½d. at 14 years, increasing to 6d. at 18 and over.			
			Pieceworkers ...	Increase* proportionate to those for timeworkers.			
			Workpeople employed in hand-made paper mills	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": vatmen, 11s. 6d.; couchers, 11s. 4d.; dryworkers and layers, 9s. 8d.			
			Maidstone, Wells and Totnes	Oct.	Oct.	BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES.	
						Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, plumbers, plasterers, painters, derrick drivers, crane and traveller drivers, engine drivers, boiler attendants and derrick signalmen, scaffolders and timbermen, and labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour for those working within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross, and of 3d. per hour for those working between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—masons (fixers), 1s. 10½d.; painters, 1s. 8½d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), slaters and tilers, plumbers, plasterers and other craftsmen, 1s. 9½d.; marble polishers, 1s. 7½d.; derrick drivers (steam or electric), 1s. 8½d. plus "height money"; travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers (steam or electric), 1s. 7d.; portable and stationary engine drivers, winch and pump drivers, 1s. 6d.; boiler attendants, 1s. 4½d.; derrick signalmen, 1s. 4½d. plus "height money"; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 5½d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d.; 12 to 15-mile radius of Charing Cross—3d. per hour less than the above rates.
						Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 2d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6½d.) and 1½d. per hour for labourers (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d.).
						Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.
Building	Malton and Norton	18 Oct.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 3d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.) and 1d. per hour for labourers (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d.).			
			Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.			
			Building trade operatives ...	Rates adopted of 1s. 5d. per hour for craftsmen and 1s. 1d. per hour for labourers.			
			Masons ...	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).			
			Abingdon, Ascot, Didcot, Henley, Maidenhead, Oxford, Portsmouth and Reading	24 Oct.	24 Oct.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 3d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.) and 1d. per hour for labourers (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d.).
						Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.
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 change: masters, 93s. 6d. per week; engineers, 74s. 6d.; firemen and mates, 65s. 6d.; boys, 25s. 6d.			
			Nottingham ...	Increase* of 1s. per week for those under 18 years of age and 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), 63s.; (15 cwt. to 2 tons), 58s.; (under 15 cwt.), 53s.; electric vehicle drivers (1 ton and over), 60s.; (under 1 ton), 55s.; loaders and garage hands, 55s.			
			Scotland (except Forfarshire)	Increase* of 1s. per week for men and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years. Rates after change: Glasgow and Paisley—one-horse drivers, 54s. per week; 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 drivers, 57s. 6d.			
			Isle of Man (Eastern Area)	Decrease* of 1s. per week (43s. to 42s.).			
Road Transport	Scotland (except Forfarshire)	Week beginning 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: Glasgow and Paisley—one-horse drivers, 54s. per week; 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 drivers, 57s. 6d.			
			Carters and labourers ...	Decrease* of 1s. per week (43s. to 42s.).			
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 withdrawn. Rates after change: labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour; stokers, 1s. 3½d.			
			Manual workers (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Increase* 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.			

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)			
Non-Trading Departments of Local Authorities (contd.)	Workington ...	30 Oct.	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(continued).				
			Manual workers in non-trading and Water Departments	Increase* 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, 55s. 9d.; scavengers, 51s. 6d.			
			Manual workers in non-trading and Water Departments	Bonus increased* 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 ...	Increase* of 4d. per hour. Rate after change for able-bodied men, 11½d. per hour.			
			Able-bodied male manual workers	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 52s. 6d. per week.			
			Manual workers ...	Increase* of 5 per cent. of pre-war wage. Rates after change: road labourers and refuse collectors, 45s. per week; other labourers and scavengers, 45s.; 1st class roadmen, 55s.			
			Road scavengers, refuse collectors, labourers, carmen, etc.	Increase* of 1s. 5½d. per week. Rates after change: carmen, 60s. per week; other classes, 51s.			
			Road labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: roadmen and scavengers, 55s. to 60s. per week; refuse collectors, 58s.			
			Manual workers employed on road and sewer work, recreation ground, public baths and sewage farms	Increase* of 1/10th of the original bonus. Rates after change: general labourers, 55s. 9d. per week; road sweepers, 53s. 8d.			
			Manual workers ...	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.			
Mental Hospital Services	Certain Authorities in Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire†	(See note †)	Able-bodied male manual workers	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.†			
			House refuse collectors and sweepers	Increase* of 2½ per cent. (49s. 4d. to 51s. 1d. per week).			
			Manual workers employed by the County Council	Increase* of 1s. 4½d. per week. Rates after change for fillers, sweepers and roadmen, 55s. 5½d. per week.			
			Manual workers ...	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change: scavengers, 55s. per week; carters, 57s.; labourers, 1s. 2½d. per hour; skilled labourers, 1s. 2½d.; paviors, 1s. 6½d.			
			Tractor and roller drivers, roadmen, 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.			
			Labourers employed by the County Council	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (30s. to 27s. 6d.). Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (29s. to 27s. 6d.).			
			Indoor staff ...	Increase* of 1/10th of total bonus payable on 30th September, 1921, making a total reduction of 1/10ths from bonus.			
			Saddlery, etc., Making	Woolwich ...	Beginning of pay week in which 26 June fell	Adult male leather workers, saddlers and cutters employed by the War Department	Increase 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.
						Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.)	Increase 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.
						Transport workers employed by certain large retail drapery, etc., firms	Increase in the minimum rates of 2s. per week for vanguards of horse-drawn vehicles, and of 4s. per week for all other classes.
Workpeople employed in the exhibition stand fitting, etc., trade	Increase* of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled, 1s. 5½d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 3½d.; unskilled, 1s. 1½d.						
Other Trades and Occupations	Great Britain ...	14 Oct.	Men employed in naval store and other supply departments and in civil engineering departments of H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty establishments:— Storehouse men and laboratory men	Increase of 4s. per week and new scale of rates adopted, starting at 42s. per week and rising by annual increments of 2s. to 55s. per week, with a bonus of 14s. per week payable thereon.			
			Storehouse assistants ...	Increase of 2s. per week and new scale of rates adopted, starting at 37s. per week and rising by annual increments of 1s. to 40s. per week, with a bonus of 14s. per week payable thereon.			

* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
† The Authorities affected are those which follow the sliding scale agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire Local Authorities' Non-trading Services, and include—Grade A: Bristol (made change from 16 October); Grade B1: Gloucester (made change from 1st pay day in November); Swindon (made change from 29 October and pay 2s 11d. per week above scheduled minimum rate); Taunton (made the above change from 30 August, and a further increase of 11d. per week from 1 November, making the rate paid 1s. 4d. above the scheduled minimum rate).
‡ The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the London Employers' Association Limited and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1924.

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; tinsplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

* 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. 2½d. for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively in Class I. occupations in the North and South of England, and 1s. 3d. and 1s. 1½d. 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.
|| 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.

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" agreements, 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.

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on		
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
Pig Iron:	1924.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland (No. 3) ..	July-Sept.	86 3½	- 3 0½	-13 4	-13 4
Cumberland ..	July-Aug.	97 0	- 2 11	-12 2½	-12 2½
(Hematite mixed numbers.)	July	97 11	- 1 13	-13 6½	-13 6½
North Staffordshire ..	Aug.	96 2½	- 1 8½	-10 9	-10 9
North Staffordshire ..	July-Sept.	88 6	- 6 10½	- 9 8½	- 9 8½
Nottinghamshire ..	July-Sept.	89 0½	- 2 4	- 4 7	- 4 7
Lincolnshire ..	Apr.-June	90 3½	- 1 9½	+ 4 7	+ 4 7
Northamptonshire ..	July-Sept.	82 9½	- 4 9½	- 6 9	- 6 9
West of Scotland ..	July-Sept.	96 8	- 3 8	- 8 8	- 8 8
Manufactured Iron:					
North of England ..	July-Aug.	250 0½	+ 5 1½	+21 1½	+21 1½
(Bars and angles.)					
West of Scotland ..	July-Aug.	250 11½	- 0 0½	+ 8 1	+ 8 1
(Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)					

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 District (3d. per shift); of limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland (½d. or ¾d. per shift in August and 1d. or 1½d. per shift in September); of ironstone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire (¼ per cent. on standard rates); of ironstone miners and quarrymen in Northamptonshire (5½ per cent. on standard rates); and of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham (3 per cent. on standard rates), in West Cumberland and North Lancashire (¾ per cent. on standard rates), in North Staffordshire (8½ per cent. on standard rates), in Nottinghamshire and parts of Derbyshire (1½ per cent. on standard rates), in North Lincolnshire (2½ per cent. on standard rates), in Northamptonshire (5¾ 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 2½ 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 departures during the same periods, are shown in the following Table :-

Assisted Passage Schemes.	Assisted Passages Granted In		Total Assisted Passages Granted.		Departures In Oct., 1924.	Total Departures.	
	Oct., 1924.	1922 and 1923.	1922 and 1923.	Jan.-Oct., 1924.		1922 and 1923.	Jan.-Oct., 1924.
To Australia	1,966	32,919	19,435†	1,848	31,067	20,418	
„ New Zealand	837	7,557	7,531†	898	6,839	6,099	
„ Canada:							
Dominion of Canada ..	401	3,557	7,924†	374	3,510	7,899	
Province of Ontario ..	—	1,343	—	—	1,312	44	
Minor Schemes	181	1,662	1,390†	178	1,624	1,217	
Total	3,385	47,088†	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 deaths† 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 knowledge of the Home Office during October, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in—	Mercury Poisoning ... 1	Wool 1
Smelting of Metals ... 4	Phosphorus Poisoning	Handling of Horsehair ... 1
Plumbing and Soldering ...	Arsenic Poisoning—	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, etc.) ... 1
Shipbreaking 9	Paints, Colours and Extraction of Arsenic ... 2	Other Industries 3
Printing	Other Industries ... 1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 3
Tinning of Metals	Toxic Jaundice—	
Other Contact with	Arseniuretted Hydrogen ... 1	
Molten Lead 4	Gas	
White and Red Lead Works 5	Benzene, etc., derivatives ...	
Pottery ‡ 8	Epitheliomatous Ulceration—	
Vitreous Enamelling	Paraffin 5	
Electric Accumulator Works 6	Pitch 2	
Paint and Colour Works ...	Tar 2	
Indiarubber Works ... 1	Oil 11	
Coach and Car Painting ... 2	Chromic Ulceration—	
Shipbuilding 2	Manufacture of Bichromates ... 1	
Paint used in Other Industries 3	Dyeing and Finishing ...	
Other Industries	Chrome Tanning ...	
TOTAL OF ABOVE 44	Other Industries ... 1	
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING 5	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF POISONING 24	

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 :-

RAILWAY SERVICE.	Factories and Workshops (continued):
Brakesmen and Goods Guards 1	Engineering and Machine Making 4
Engine Drivers 2	Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ... 5
Firemen 2	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ... 2
Guards (Passenger)	Other Metal Trades
Permanent Way Men ... 4	Shipbuilding 10
Porters 1	Wood 1
Shunters 2	Gas 2
Mechanics	Electric Generating Stations ... 2
Labourers 1	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... 3
Miscellaneous 4	Chemicals, etc. 7
Contractors' Servants ... 1	Food and Drink 3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18	Paper, Printing, etc. ... 1
	Tanning, Currying, etc. ... 1
MINES.	Rubber Trades
Underground 101	Other Non-Textile Industries ... 1
Surface 7	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.
TOTAL, MINES 108	Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 4
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 8	Buildings 8
	Warehouses and Railway Sidings 1
Factories and Workshops.	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106 ... 70
Cotton 1	Construction or Repair of Railways † ... 1
Wool, Worsted & Shoddy	TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 205
Other Textiles 1	
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1	
Metal Extracting and Refining 2	
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 8	
Metal Founding 1	

* 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.

‡ 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 Transport, 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 indoor relief in the thirty-one districts in October numbered 121,190, or 1.3 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 1.8 per cent. less than in October, 1923. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 562,039, or 1.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 28.4 per cent. less than a year ago.

Sixteen districts showed decreases and fourteen districts showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in October, 1924, as compared with the previous month. Districts showing the most marked decreases were Barnsley (153 per 10,000) and Glasgow (49 per 10,000); while the chief increases were in East London (53 per 10,000) and Stockton and Tees (51 per 10,000). Compared with October, 1923, all districts except Barnsley showed decreases, the most noteworthy being Paisley and Greenock (710 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees (556 per 10,000), Glasgow (398 per 10,000), Sheffield (337 per 10,000), Newcastle (288 per 10,000), and Birmingham (256 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Areas.†	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day † in October, 1924.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Metropolises.						
West District ..	8,905	6,157	15,062	182	+ 3	- 45
North District ..	10,161	17,712	27,873	272	+ 4	- 74
Central District ..	2,308	2,508	4,816	358	- 6	- 61
East District ..	9,957	46,737	56,694	879	+ 53	- 140
South District ..	19,134	63,026	82,160	423	+ 2	- 106
TOTAL, Metropolis ..	50,465	136,135	186,600	408	+ 10	- 91
West Ham	4,495	66,924	71,419	940	+ 4	- 30
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	2,494	22,943	25,437	510	- 8	- 288
Stockton and Tees District ..	1,110	11,723	12,833	470	+ 51	- 556
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	4,057	7,003	11,060	189	+ 4	- 12
Wigan District ..	1,716	9,250	10,966	244	+ 1	- 50
Manchester District ..	3,403	23,184	31,592	304	- 3	- 109
Liverpool District ..	9,402	42,917	52,319	426	- 8	- 133
Bradford District ..	1,758	3,340	5,098	137	- 2	- 42
Hallifax and Huddersfield ..	1,247	2,752	3,999	105	+ 2	- 14
Leeds District ..	2,363	7,888	10,251	208	- 1	- 43
Barnsley District ..	857	8,091	8,978	276	- 163	+ 22
Sheffield District ..	2,546	24,807	27,353	531	- 23	- 337
Hull District ..	1,638	9,601	11,234	352	- 10	- 140
North Staffordshire ..	2,117	5,028	7,145	171	- 10	- 10
Nottingham District ..	2,063	8,908	10,971	234	+ 9	- 18
Leicester District ..	1,178	2,646	3,824	160	+ 2	- 8
Wolverhampton District ..	3,211	15,257	18,468	252	- 11	- 168
Birmingham District ..	6,375	23,406	30,281	320	- 7	- 266
Bristol District ..	2,344	11,947	14,291	345	- 8	- 49
Cardiff and Swansea ..	2,355	12,400	14,755	310	+ 7	- 16
TOTAL, "Other Districts" ..	57,814	253,091	310,905	299	- 8	- 122
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales ..	112,774	456,150	568,924	362	- 2	- 108
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow District ..	4,684	69,843	74,527	765	- 49	- 398§
Paisley and Greenock District ..	742	10,626	11,368	589	+ 1	- 710
Edinburgh	1,446	14,542	15,988	376	- 15	- 67
Dundee and Dunfermline ..	696	2,757	3,453	157	+ 3	- 70
Aberdeen	486	2,726	3,212	201	- 6	- 184
Coatbridge and Airdrie ..	362	5,395	5,757	564	+ 5	- 87
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ..	8,416	105,889	114,305	551	- 26	- 292§
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Oct., 1924	121,190	562,039	683,229	384	- 5	- 124§

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

† The figures for England and Wales relate to 25th October, and those for Scotland to 15th October.

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

§ The figures previously published have been revised.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	July, 1924.	Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1924.
UNITED KINGDOM ..	120	80	62	62	79	Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna) ..	9,700†	328,600	1291000	1436100	1584400	Oct.
Czechoslovakia§ ..	1,246	1,330	821	809	808	Sept.
Denmark	186	84	88	100	100	July
Finland	1,178	1,005	868	916	989	Sept.
France (Paris)§ ..	206	197	221	260	233	Oct.
(Other towns)§ ..	250	212	249	299	299	August
Holland (The Hague) ..	113	80	60	62	61	Sept.
(Amsterdam) ..	80	40	36	42	46	August
Italy (Milan)	406	392	396	408	443	Oct.
Norway	195	133	118	143	164	Oct.
Sweden§	132	79	60	59	72	Oct.
Switzerland	110	57	64	68	69	Oct.
United States	45	39	44	40	44	Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia	61	48	64	49†	46	Sept.
Canada	48	38	37	34	39	Oct.
India (Bombay)	74	60	48	51	56	Sept.
Irish Free State	85†	82	85	85	85	July
New Zealand	64	44	42	49	46	Oct.
South Africa	39	16	16	17	17	Sept.

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

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.*	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	July, 1924.	Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1924.
UNITED KINGDOM	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	69	70	80	

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the United Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 398-399 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of other countries. For details as to the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7.)]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in October.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges on 1st November was 10,483 (6,886 men and 3,597 women). At the end of September the corresponding total was 9,510, and in October, 1923, 11,223. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 8,599 (4,562 for men and 4,037 for women), as compared with 12,255 at the end of September and 10,119 in October, 1923. During the last week of October the Exchanges succeeded in placing 25,250 persons in situations, including 9,150 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 3,699 immigrants.

The latest returns show that five departmental and twenty-one municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 6th November, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit through their agency being 404 (385 men and 19 women). The corresponding total for the preceding month was 447, and that for October, 1923, 415. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully represent the number of persons out of employment, since some localities are without unemployment funds, and where they do exist their record of unemployed persons is not complete.

GERMANY.†

Employment in September.—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.)

The paying membership‡ of the Statutory Health Insurance 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.	Member-ship of Unions at end of Sept., 1924.‡	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
		Sept. 1924.	August, 1924.	Sept. 1923.
All Unions making Returns ..	3,829,583	10·5	12·4	9·9
Building (S. D.) ..	331,230	8·4	11·4	12·2
Metal (S. D.) ..	727,588	18·2	20·5	10·5
"(H. D.) ..	90,340	9·0	10·1	2·9
Textile (S. D.) ..	351,095	6·8	7·2	7·2
"(C.) ..	88,048	3·7	6·7	9·0
Clothing (S. D.) ..	94,777	7·1	13·0	19·8
Boot and shoe (S. D.) ..	89,514	9·0	12·2	8·2
Transport (S. D.) ..	236,901	8·3	8·8	7·3
Printing (S. D.) ..	69,950	2·9	3·9	—
Bookbinding (S. D.) ..	50,570	11·9	12·5	—
Woodworking (S. D.) ..	299,098	11·9	15·2	11·0
Baking and confectionery (S. D.) ..	50,798	8·4	11·4	—
Food preparation (S. D.) ..	66,228	3·6	3·4	—
Tobacco (S. D.) ..	72,327	12·9	20·2	27·5
Factory workers (trades not specified) (S. D.) ..	348,222	12·0	11·6	10·7
Engine drivers and firemen (S. D.) ..	52,313	13·7	15·9	3·9
Factory and transport (C.) ..	52,009	12·4	21·1	2·0
Municipal and State workers (S. D.) ..	184,254	1·6	2·0	2·5
Porcelain (S. D.) ..	52,772	10·3	10·3	—

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.
 † Reichsarbeitsblatt, 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, 512,023, 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.

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 Department 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 47,065 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of October and 45,259 at the end of September, as compared with 52,599 at the end of September, 1923.

HOLLAND.

Unemployment in September.—The issue of Maandschrift 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 (6·8 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 5,084 (2·0 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 30th August) the percentages were respectively 6·7 and 2·0, and in the week ended 29th September, 1923, 10·4 and 2·9.

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., 387 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 September, 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.

DENMARK.‡

Unemployment in September.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 262,343 workpeople covered by the returns 5·5 per cent. were unemployed on 26th September 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.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Aug. 31, 1924.	July 31, 1924.	Aug. 31, 1923.	Aug. 31, 1924.	July 31, 1924.	Aug. 31, 1923.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) ..	746	830	859	17·4	9·6	8·7
Carpenters ..	783	797	689	4·7	3·6	3·6
Painters (Christiania) ..	364	364	575	8·2	8·2	—
Metal workers ..	7,085	6,769	6,562	5·0	2·7	15·2
Boot and shoe makers ..	1,013	997	701	1·8	2·4	6·8
Printers ..	2,553	2,549	2,378	2·9	1·2	6·3
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	1,024	1,000	710	3·2	3·5	14·4
Cabinetmakers ..	450	452	547	1·8	0·9	15·9
Bakers (Christiania) ..	602	591	643	4·8	3·7	6·7
Total ..	14,620	14,869	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.
 § Revised figures. || Abnormal unemployment due to strike situation.

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 unions included in the returns:—

Unions.	Membership reporting on 31st Aug., 1924.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		31st Aug., 1924.	31st July, 1924.	31st Aug., 1923.
All Unions making Returns ..	191,520	6·4	6·2	8·6
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Carpenters and joiners ..	5,108	6·0	5·0	6·1
Iron and steel ..	13,766	6·6	7·9	11·1
Foundry workers ..	3,551	11·8	8·8	11·1
Engineering ..	43,926	7·6	7·7	12·0
Textile ..	8,290	2·5	2·3	1·2
Clothing ..	4,222	5·2	4·2	8·5
Boot, shoe and leather ..	7,417	6·8	9·6	4·8
Food preparation ..	5,230	7·3	4·6	5·8
Sawmilling ..	16,346	12·1	10·9	12·4
Woodworking trades ..	4,999	5·2	5·5	10·1
Paper and pulp ..	15,516	2·5	1·8	2·2
Municipal workers ..	8,884	1·1	0·9	1·6
Commercial employees ..	6,925	3·8	2·3	5·7
General and factory workers ..	16,502	11·8	12·5	18·7
(trades not specified)				

UNITED STATES.†

Employment in September.—Preliminary figures relating to the 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 2,495,787 persons employed, and the September figures consequently indicate a net increase of 2·1 per cent., definitely confirming 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 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

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

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

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 refused to undergo an operation. It was stated that the respondent met with an accident in November, 1922, which resulted in a rupture, and he had not worked since, but was drawing 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 attitude 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 refused 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 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 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 judgment 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.).

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1923, returns from 6,423 establishments 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 September, 1923. (Earlier index numbers of this series are given on p. 345 of the September GAZETTE.)

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 employed, 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.

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, 1923.

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.

* The October Employment Situation, 1924. Ottawa.

† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour.

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

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 himself.

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.

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

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed from 28th April to 10th May inclusive, 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.

was 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 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 benefit to persons who are not really trying to get work, and would not take it if it was offered to them."

"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.

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 addition 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 circumstances, 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 followed 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 for three months. He continued to act as theatre attendant 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."

"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 concurrently 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-

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—Additional 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.

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 deal porter had been impaired, and he had had, therefore, to supplement his earnings on day work by undertaking any additional 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 carrying 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.

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 meaning 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 benefit should be allowed."

"This case at first sight appears to be much like No. 8011. 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 evening 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."

"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 employed 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 standard rates of wages for the work, viz., 50s. 10d. 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 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 claim 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

offered was not suitable having regard to Section 7 (1) (b) of 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 employers. 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 armature 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 consider 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 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 employed' in Section 7 (1) (b) does not mean 'continued to be employed by the same employer or an employer paying the same rate,' but means 'continued to be employed in his usual employment in the same district' that is in this case 'continued to be employed as an armature winder.' And, inasmuch as 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 prepared to say that, had the applicant continued to be employed as 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 unsuitable."

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES. INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ENGINEERING STAFF.—The Joint Trades Tramways Movement (comprising certain Trade Unions) v. The London County Council. *Difference.*—That restitution be made of the third instalment of 6s. 6d. p.w. by which war wage advances in the engineering trades (mechanical) were reduced in 1922. *Decision.*—The claim has not been established. Issued 6th October, 1924. (985.)

ELECTRICIANS.—The Electrical Trades Union v. The Metropolitan Railway. *Difference.*—Are the Metropolitan Railway justified in applying Decision No. 728 in view of all the circumstances? *Decision.*—The Company are justified in applying Decision No. 728. Issued 8th October, 1924. (986.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—PAINTERS, CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.—The National 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. Effective 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 Union of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Difference.*—Rate of pay under paragraph 43 of Decision No. 728. *Decision.*—Having regard to the nature of the work and the skill and experience of the man concerned, the rate should be 44s. p.w. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 16th September, 1924. Issued 8th October, 1924. (988.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—TRIMMERS' ASSISTANTS.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Difference.*—Should two men engaged in "stripping" work preparatory to the work of trimmers be classified by the Company as labourers (Grade I.) or as "Trimmers' Assistants"? *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. *Difference.*—Claim for payment of and allowance for dirty or dangerous work to men employed in engine sheds, tunnels and on ships at Holyhead. *Decision.*—*Engine sheds and tunnels.* The Court explained at some length the true intent and meaning of Condition 11 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728, and remitted the cases concerned for further consideration by the parties. The decision is to apply as from and after 1st April, 1924. *Men employed on ships.* The men in question are from

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.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—WHEEL AND AXLE TURNERS in the Carriage and Wagon Department, Horwich.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The London Midland and Scottish Railway. *Difference.*—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. *Axle 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:* Application 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 paragraph and page 392.) (I.R.133/17/1924.)

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY WORKERS: GREAT BRITAIN.—Trade Union Side v. Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. *Difference:* Application 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. Addington 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.)

ALKALI WORKERS: GATESHEAD.—National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. United Alkali Company, Limited. *Difference:* Application by the Union on behalf of their members 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 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.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

STONEMWORKERS AND SETTMERS: CALDERCRUIX, NEAR AIRDIRIE.—Stonemworkers' and Settmers' Union v. Forest Hill Quarry Company. *Difference:* Complaint by Union over employment of apprentices. Agreement: Satisfactory arrangements made about present and future applications. Agreed 13th October, 1924. (I.R.1509/1924.)

BUILDING TRADE WORKERS: TORRINGTON.—National Federation of Building Trade Operatives v. Master Builders of Torrington. *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

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

London, W. "Western" Telephone Exchange—Stone Work: Metropolitan Stone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Winton (Bournemouth) Branch P.O.—Erection: James Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth.—**Engineering Services:** Holborn Telephone Exchange—Circuit Mains, Radiators, etc.: R. H. & J. Pearson, Ltd., London, W. Liverpool, Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Mossley Hill—Extension to Fire Service, etc.: The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Company, Ltd., Liverpool. Somerset House—Wiring, etc.: The Suburban Electrical & Maintenance Co., London, E.C.—**Painting:** F. T. Clarke, Coventry; Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. G. Plumb, Coventry; Arthur B. Wright, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Miscellaneous:** Bookcases: Kingfisher, Ltd., West Bromwich. Laundry Work: W. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W. Lockers (Steel): Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C. Museum Cabinets, etc.: D. Burkle & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; F. Sage & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Museum Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens. P.O. Fittings (Bronze): The Crittal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Braintree. Racks (Metal): W. Lucy & Co., Ltd., Oxford. Tricycles: The Argson Engineering Co., Ltd., East Twickenham.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Accumulator Battery: The Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton.—**Air Compressors, Steam Driven:** Alley & McLellan, Ltd., Polmadie, Glasgow.—**Asbestos Protected Metal Sheets:** The Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead, Cheshire.—**Asbestos Corrugated Sheets:** Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Axleboxes:** The Patent Axlebox & Foundry Co., Wednesfield, Wolverhampton.—**Bandages:** R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Marriott St. Mills, Stockport.—**Battery Materials:** The India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Tele. Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Boilers:** Spencer-Bonecourt, Ltd., Hitchin, Herts.—**Bolts, Fishbolts and Dog Spikes, etc.:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London Works, near Birmingham.—**Bridgework:** The Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Buckets, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Cable, etc.:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carriages:** The Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Carriages, etc.:** R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Carriage Vestibules:** The Metropolitan Carr. Wgn. & Finance Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.—**Casing Pipes:** The British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C.; T. Beynon Co., London, E.C.—**Chains:** E. Baylie & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Chemicals:** Howards & Sons, Ilford, Essex; May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Clothing:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Cotton Wool:** Vernon & Co., Penwortham Mills, Preston; R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cutlery:** Mappin & Webb, Ltd., London, W.—**Detonators and Gelnite:** Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Disinfectant:** H. E. Hope & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Drawing Materials:** S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Fencing, Gates, etc.:** A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Fishbolts:** C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Generator Sets, etc.:** The Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.—**Generating Sets:** Vickers, Petters, Ltd., Ipswich.—**G.I. Bands, etc.:** The Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Harbour Light:** The Secretary, Trinity House, London, E.C.—**Instruments:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lathes, Screw Cutting:** Ward, Haggas & Smith, London, S.W.—**Lighters:** Bow, McLachlan & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—**Lighting Spares:** The Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lint:** Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Lorry:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Lorries and Parts:** The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—**Marine Engine, etc.:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Mortar Pans, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Motor Ambulances:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; The Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Northfield, near Birmingham.—**Motor Chassis:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., London, W.—**Neosalvarsan:** A. C. Henry, London, E.C.—**Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Ointments:** Stafford, Allen & Co., London, E.C.—**Oleumricini:** Premier Oil Extracting Mills, London, E.C.—**Oleumterebinth:** Price's Patent Candle Co., London, S.W.—**Oxygen Jet Cutting Machine:** The Godfrey Engineering Works, London, N.—**Paint:** Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.—**Paper:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pencils:** British Pens, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pipes, C.I.:** The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—**Pots and Pans, Earthenware:** J. Beresford & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pumping Plant:** Worthington-

Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Pumps, Turbine:** Ress Roturbo Mnf. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Quinine:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—**Rails and Fishplates:** The United Steel Co.'s, Ltd., Moss Bay, Workington.—**Railway Station Interlocking Gear (Metre Gauge):** The Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Railway Track:** R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Rubber Tyres, Motor Van:** The Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Santonine:** Eastern & Russian Trading Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sawmill Machinery:** T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs.—**Settings for Regenerative Retorts:** Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Dudley, Worcs.—**Sheets, Galvanised Steel:** J. Lysaght, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sheets, G.I. Corrugated Roofing:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Springs, Laminated:** Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Structural Steelwork, etc.:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stabilarsan:** Boots Pure Drug Co., Nottingham.—**Stationery:** Bennett & Wood, Ltd., Chadwell Heath Mills, Essex.—**Steel Plates:** G. Bailey, Toms & Co., London, E.C.—**Steel Plates, etc.:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Tyres:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Steel Windows, Doors, etc.:** The Crittal Mnf. Co., Ltd., Braintree, Essex.—**Sunprint Linen:** S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Surgical Instruments:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tarpaulins, Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Barr Head, Glasgow.**—**Telegraph Poles, etc.:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telephones, etc.:** The British L.M. Ericsson Mnf. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephone Materials:** The Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Timber:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Tubes, Steel Boiler:** The Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube & Conduit Co. (1923), Ltd., Aston, Birmingham.—**Tubing, etc.:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tug:** Bow, McLachlan & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—**Turntable, Locomotive:** The Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Salop.—**Typewriters:** Underwood Typewriter Co., London, E.C.—**Uniforms:** T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Wagons:** R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Water Meters:** The Manchester Water Meter Co., Ardwick, Manchester.—**Winches:** R. C. Gibbons & Co., Birmingham.—**Wireless Apparatus:** Marconi's Wireless Tele. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Bacon: George Little, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drugs and Sundries:** C. J. Hewlett & Co., London, E.C.—**Gas Mantles:** Plaisetty Manufacturing Co., London, E.—**Leather:** Pocock Bros., London, S.E.—**Meat, Fresh:** G. S. Miller & Co., London, S.W.; E. Corner, London, N.W.—**Milk:** London Wholesale Dairies, Ltd., London, W.—**Oatmeal and Salt:** G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Soap, Hard, Yellow:** C. H. Parsons & Bros., Ltd., Leeds.—**Thread, W.B.:** W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie, N.B.—**Tin Plates:** Wilbraham & Smith, London, E.C.—**Uniform Boots:** Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough.—**Uniform Cloth:** Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, near Leeds.—**Weaving Materials:** Baxter & Thrippleton, Ltd., Wortley, near Leeds; Boyle & Son, Leeds; J. Bradbury & Co., (Saddleworth), Ltd., Uppermill, near Oldham; J. France & Co., Dewsbury; J. Shires & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Clothing Contract, 1924-26: Messrs. S. Moses and Sons, London, E.—**Two Motor Boats for M.P. Service:** Mr. F. Maynard, London, W.

NOTICE.

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

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

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