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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further improvement in employment in April. Among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 28th April, 1924, was 97, compared with 9.9 at 24th March, 1924, and with 11.4 in April, 1923. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage was 7.5 at the end of April, 1924, compared with 7.8 at the end of March, 1924. The total number of workpeople registered at 28th April, 1924, at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as applicants for employment was approximately 1,052,000, of whom 790,000 were men and 194,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 31st March, 1924, the total was 1,057,000, of whom 791,000 were men and 204,000 were women.

Employment was good in the coal mining, tinplate, steel sheet, carpet, jute and coachbuilding industries, and among skilled workmen in the building trades; it was fairly good in the wool textile industry, with milsawyers and brickmakers, and in certain sections of the metal trades; and fair with coopers and brushmakers, and in some branches of the cotton, leather, and clothing trades. In some of the other large industries, however, including iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, and pottery manufacture, it continued slack.

WAGES.

The gradual upward movement in wages, which has been in progress since the beginning of the year, coninued in April. In the industries for which statistics are available the changes in rates of wages reported buring the month resulted in an aggregate increase of $\xi^{26,000}$ in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 230,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £3,800 in those of hearly 90,000 workpeople.

Among the workpeople whose wages were increased, ron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midands obtained an advance equivalent to about 34 per ent. on current rates, and blastfurnace workers in leveland, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamponshire, South Wales, and Scotland obtained advances arying from under 1/2 per cent. on current rates in leveland to 13 per cent. in Northamptonshire. There were also increases in the rates of wages of electrical able makers, brass workers at Birmingham, tramway orkers in London, cement workers, paint, colour and arnish makers, drug and fine chemical workers, irontone miners in Cleveland, workpeople employed in the eed crushing and oil milling industry, woollen and forsted operatives in the West of England, and vehicle uilders, house painters and electricians in Scotland.

The decreases reported were mainly due to the operaon of sliding scale agreements, under which wages uctuate in accordance with variations in the official costf-living index figures. The principal group of workeople whose wages were so reduced were operatives in

the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Scotland.

During the first four months of 1924 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in net increases amounting to over £230,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,800,000 workpeople and in net reductions of £37,500 in the weekly wages of nearly 680,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1923 there were net reductions amounting to £250,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,100,000 workpeople and net increases of nearly £23,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 190,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 71 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 73 per cent. a month ago and 70 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding percentage at 1st May was 63, as compared with 67 a month ago and 62 a year ago. The fall in the percentage between 1st April and 1st May was mainly due to the reductions in the duties on tea and sugar provided for in the Budget.

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.

For further particulars, and for details of the statistics for 1st May, reference should be made to the article on page 163.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April was forty-six. In addition, twenty-one disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 51,000, as compared with 76,000 in the previous month; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during April was about 471,000 working days, as compared with 730,000 days in March. The principal disputes during April were those involving shipyard workers.

During the first four months of 1924 the stoppages of work owing to trade disputes reported to the Department have involved approximately 326,000 workpeople, as compared with 187,000 workpeople involved in disputes in the first four months of last year. The aggregate duration of the stoppages in January to April, 1924, has been over 2,500,000 working days, as compared with about 2,300,000 in the corresponding period of 1923.

May, 1924. May, 1924.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY INTO COAL MINES DISPUTE.

THE Court of Inquiry* concerning the wages position in the Coal Mining Industry, set up by the Minister of Labour on the 15th April, have issued their Report.⁺ At the outset the Court state that the consideration of the terms of their appointment and of the provisions of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, shows that their duties were limited to reporting upon facts. The representatives of the Miners' Federation made it clear at the inquiry that they no longer adhered, to the proposale

at the inquiry that they no longer adhered to the proposals which had been the subject of negotiation with the mineowners, which had been the subject of negotiation with the inflexible s, and that the claim which they wished the Court to consider was "a living wage, which should not be less than the rates obtaining in 1914, with the local adjustments since made to remove anomalies, plus the increase in cost of living and the increase of 2s. per shift recommended by the Sankey Commission." Commission

Certain figures relating to wages and earnings in each district were submitted both by the mineowners and by the miners, and the Report states that "at any rate the miners, and the Report states that "at any rate in the case of adult day-wage workers there are few cases in which it can be found that the wage rates have reached a level equal to the 1914 rates, plus the percentage increase for the increased cost of living. The result, therefore, is that if 1914 were taken as a measure of the proper wage to be paid to those engaged in the mining industry, practically every class of day wage worker is, in terms of real wages, worse off to-day than he was then. In some cases this deficiency is most marked." In regard to the mineowners' contention that in any circumstances the 1914 test is inapplicable, the Report states: "We think the mineowners are right in caying the 1914 wages were at a high level in the history of the industry, but we do not feel able to estimate the extent to which the 1914 wages exceeded what was required for average maintenance and support. In what was required for average maintenance and support. In any circumstances we are of opinion that the risks attending a miner's occupation and the conditions in which his work is performed are matters which have to be brought into consideration in any question affecting the wages of men working underground

On the subject of the effect upon output of the reduction of hours introduced in 1919 and of "lost time," the Report states that figures placed before the Court tend to show that the rate of "lost time" does vary directly with the standard of wages, and that it is also beyond question that the average rate of output per shift, measured over the whole of the persons employed, has fallen. On the other hand, whether this is due to the increased effort on the part of the workmen or to the large increase and improvement which has undoubtedly taken place in the mechani-rel continue of the minor the propert rate of output per man cal equipment of the mines, the present rate of output per man per hour is higher than in 1913.

per hour is higher than in 1913. The Court are of opinion that, "looking at the industry as it is to-day, it appears from the figures before us that under present conditions the profits of the industry, particularly in some districts, are unable to meet the miners' claim in full." While bearing in mind that their opinion was not asked upon While bearing in mind that their opinion was not asked upon the merits of the controversy relating to the Agreement of 1921, nor upon the best method of escape from the present difficulties, the Court suggest that "the resumption of negotiations between the parties, with a view to a modification of the terms of the Agreement of 1921, appears to offer an immediate and practicable means of effecting a new wages Agreement." A statement of the points at issue was submitted, at the Court's request, by the Miners' Federation at the end of the Inquiry. These points, and the conclusions of the Court there-upon are as follows :—

shilling a day, respectively, for each day worked. . . . The reason two shillings and one shilling are recommended instead of a percentage is that it remunerates the lower-paid worker in a fairer degree, and, after all, the necessities of life are no cheaper to him than they are to his more highly-paid comrade." (3) That the agreement of 1st July, 1921, while giving the workman wages less than the equivalent of pre-war earnings, allowed the owners profits substantially in excess of pre-war profits :---

profits :--"It is true that the Agreement permitted this result, and with regard to certain classes of workmen and certain collieries it in fact so operated." (4) That the first charge upon the net proceeds of the indus-term. That minimum

try should be a minimum wage to the workmen. That minimum should include the elements composing the standards as defined in the recent Agreement, but revised having regard to (a) the increased cost of living, as indicated by the current figures published by the Ministry of Labour; and

* See the April issue of this GAZETTE, page 121. † Cmd. 2129. H.M. Stationery Office : price 6d. net.

the industry :

the industry:— "Where these undertakings are separately owned we do not think their profits can be included; nor, apart from agreement, does the principle differ where they are under one ownership." Appended to the Report are two schedules, giving (i) a state ment of the thirteen districts into which the country is divided for the purposes of the Agreement of 1921 and showing the average number of persons employed during 1923; and (ii) a statement showing, in tabular form, the main provisions of the Agreement of 1921, and of the original claim submitted by the Miners' Federation and the offer of the Mining Association, with the amendments put forward in the course of the negotia-tions preceding the Inquiry.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY CONCERNING RAILWAY SHOPMEN.

THE Report of the Court of Inquiry* appointed to inquire into the threatened dispute concerning the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen for the application of the Decision No. 728 of the Industrial Court to railway shopmen employed on the Great Northern Section of the London and North Eastern Railway has been published.⁺ Decision No. 728, dated 8th July, 1922,[‡] treated the railway service as a distinct industry, to which special conditions should attach, and upon that principle prescribed rates of wages and conditions of employment for railway shopmen. The Great Northern Railway and also the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Union of Foundry Workers were not parties to the Award. to the Award

to the Award. The Award has eventually been put into operation for all railway shopmen, irrespective of their Trade Union, by all the railway companies in Great Britain, except the Great Central and Great Northern sections of the London and North Eastern Railway Company. The Decision, therefore, has achieved a great measure of standardisation and uniformity in the wage and conditions of employment of the great majority of railway shopmen, and has had the effect of increasing the rates of pay to come avoid the and at some places and reducing them to workmen and at some places, and reducing them and at others.

On the 1st January, 1923, the grouping of the railways under the Railways Act, 1921, took effect, and the Great Norther Railway became amalgamated in the London and North Easter Railway became amaganated in the London and North Ball Railway. The National Union of Railwaymen repeatedly quested that Decision No. 728 should be applied to the sh men on the Great Northern section, and eventually threate to instruct their members (including those in the traffic grad to instruct their members (including those in the traffic grade employed on that section to cease work unless the Award wa applied. The craft unions—*i.e.*, Amalgamated Engineerin Union, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades the Boilermakers' Society, the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, and the National Union of Foundry Workers, opposed the application of the Award, principally on the grounds that :—

(a) Skilled craftsmen were entitled to the recognised district rates irrespective of their employment in the railway

(b) The application of Decision No. 728 would result a reduction of wages varying from 1s. to 9s. a week to man of the skilled men, even if all the skilled men were place in Grade I and Doncaster were classified as a Class I town. Having examined and considered the evidence and admission

arguments put forward, the Court found as a fact :-(i) That Decision No. 728 was in operation on all the railways in Great Britain with the exception of the Great Northern and Great Central Sections of the London and

North Eastern Railway. (ii) That of the 130,000 railway shopmen employed in Great Britain, upwards of 110,000 were working under the terms and conditions of Decision No. 728, and that of 39,00 railway shopmen employed by the London and North Eastern Railway 26,000 were working under the same term and conditions and conditions.

(iii) That no exceptional circumstances had been proved or even alleged against the application of Decision No. 72 to the said Great Northern Section of the London and North Eastern Railway.
(iv) That it would be to the advantage of the Railway Company, the Trade Unions, and the shopmen if, so far as possible, the terms and conditions of employment of railway shopmen were uniform throughout Great Britain.
t was also established to the set of the Court that (iii) That no exceptional circumstances had been

It was also established to the satisfaction of the Court the the chief reason for the opposition of the Craft Unions to the application of Decision No. 728 to the railway shopmen on the

See the March, 1924, issue of this GAZETTE (p. 112).
 † Cmd. 2113. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.
 ‡ For a summary of this decision, see the August, 1922, issue of this GAZETT

said Great Northern Section was a genuine and strongly-held apprehension—shared by all the Trade Unions—that it would result in many skilled craftsmen being placed in grades below Grade I, with a consequent loss of status and reduction in wages, and, further, that towns might be placed in an unduly low class, which would mean a further reduction of wages. From a perusal of Decision No. 728 and the interpretation Decisions given thereunder, the Court were of opinion that the Industrial Court never intended, nor was it provided, that, on the adoption of Decision No. 728, (a) a qualified craftsman should be placed in a grade below Grade I, or (b), speaking generally, a town should be placed in a class that would neces-sarily reduce the wages of the shopmen there, or (c), merit advances above the ordinary recognised rate previously received by shopmen should be reduced or taken away. Bearing the aforementioned facts in mind, the Court arrived

Bearing the aforementioned facts in mind, the Court arrived at the conclusion that it was advisable that Decision No. 728 should be adopted on the Great Northern Section of the London and North Eastern Railway; but that before it was applied the railway company and all the Trade Unions should negotiate and many non the necessary data is involved in such applications. railway company and all the Trade Unions should negotiate and agree upon the necessary details involved in such application, and that differences (if any) should be brought to the notice of, and decided by, the Industrial Court before the date that the terms of Decision No. 728 actually commenced to operate. The Court further thought that to provide a reasonable opportunity for successful negotiation and settlement the date when the operation of Decision No. 728 was to commence should not be when the left March 1925 are if differences. earlier than the 1st March, 1925, and if differences were out-standing at that date then the commencement thereof should be at such time as the Industrial Court would in its discretion

direct. During the course of the inquiry reference was made to the absence of negotiating machinery dealing with railway shopmen on the Great Northern Section. The desirability of the estab-lishment of such machinery was recognised, and all parties expressed their willingness to take part in promoting a scheme. It was observed that, in Decision No. 728, the Industrial Court expressed the hope that it would be possible to set up some machinery for negotiation by which industrial questions affect-ing the companies and their employees could be dealt with with-out delay. It was the view of the Court that all parties should meet and endeavour to agree upon some scheme for assisting negotiations. negotiations.

LEITH COAL TRIMMING DISPUTE.

APPOINTMENT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

UNDER a local agreement between the Leith Shipping Federa-tion and the Transport and General Workers' Union it is pro-vided (*inter alia*) that the squads of men employed in trimming coal on ships in the port of Leith may appoint their own charge hands, subject to the approval of the employers. On the 20th March last three of the charge hands appointed by the coal trimmers were not approved by the employers. Thereupon the coal trimmers called a strike, and the trimmers employed at the other Forth ports (Grangemouth, Granton, Bo'ness, Methil and Burntisland) came out on strike in sympathy on the following day. This sympathetic strike lasted for about a week.

Various attempts were made to settle the dispute, and finally, n March 29th, a provisional agreement was drawn up, but at he last moment no settlement could be reached owing to the sistence of the employers on retaining twenty-one men, taken a during the strike, to whom they had guaranteed permanent

The dispute was brought up at a meeting of the National Joint Trimming Board, who appointed a sub-committee, consisting of three employers and three workmen, to go into the matter. On April 24th this sub-committee agreed unanimously upon recom-mendations for a settlement, which provided for the dismissal of the twenty-one men in question, with compensation, the the twenty-one men in question, with provided for the dismissar nions affected agreeing to contribute to the compensation. The en on strike agreed to accept these terms, but the employers fused to do go it mount the dismission of the terms of te efused to do so as it meant the dismissal of men to hey regarded themselves as pledged.

On the 5th and 6th May, a conference was held in London of On the 5th and 5th May, a conference was held in London of representatives of the Transport and General Workers' Union; the National Union of Railwaymen; the Cardiff, Barry, and Penarth Coal Trimmers' Union; and the National Union of General Workers, to consider the dispute. It was resolved to leclare a national strike at all coal shipping ports, as from the evening of Wednesday, May 14th, unless the dispute were settled before that date on the lines suggested by the sub-com-mittee of the National Joint Trimming Board.

A further attempt to settle the dispute on the 10th May at eith was not successful

strike at Southampton, who refused to resume work. Repeated efforts were made to get the men on strike at South-ampton to resume work, but without avail; and finally, on April 5th, the federated employers posted notices at all their shipyards throughout the country that employment would be refused to members of the Trade Unions on strike at Southamp-ton unless they returned by April 8th; the date was afterwards postponed to the evening of Friday, April 11th. On April 4th and 5th, meetings took place between the National Executive Committee of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and the Strike Committee at South-ampton, at which a formula was arrived at for submission to the men. This formula was submitted to a mass meeting on April 7th, and rejected by an almost unanimous vote. On the 12th May, Sir David Shackleton met representatives of the four Trade Unions concerned, and on the 14th^{*} May he met representatives of the Leith employers. No settlement was reached, and the Minister of Labour has therefore decided, in view of the serious effect of a stoppage of work in the coal exporting ports of Great Britain, to set up a Court of Inquiry under Part II. of the Industrial Courts Act to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the threatened stoppage. At the auses and circumstances of the threatened stoppage. At the equest of the Minister, the representatives of the Unions con-erned agreed to postpone the operation of the strike notices. * See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1923 (p. 159); June, 1928 (p. 199); July, 1923 (p. 239); and December, 1923 (p. 435).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

SHIPYARD STRIKE AT SOUTHAMPTON AND LOCK-OUT AT OTHER PORTS.

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ON February 11th members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trade at the Southampton Docks came out on strike. The strike, which was undertaken without the authority or support of the officials of the Trade Union, was against the reduction of night shift payment under the Shipyard Overtime and Night Shift Agreement of April, 1923,* to which the Amalgamated Engineer-ing Union were not parties. The members of this Union were also dissatisfied with the standard rate of wages at Southamp-ton, which they claimed to be lower than that paid at other ports of importance. ports of importance.

temporary settlement was made, the employers promising to meet the representatives of the men in conference on the 18th February. At that conference the Trade Union officially repeated their demand for an advance of 17s. 6d. a week, which

repeated their demand for an advance of 17s. 6d. a week, which they had put forward some time before to the South Coast Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association. The employers offered an advance of 2s. 6d. (under certain conditions) on repair work, together with any additional advan-tage which might result under the national negotiations (see below) for a general advance of 10s. a week. This offer was refused by a mass meeting of the men, and the Trade Union thereupon allowed their members to come out on strike at noon on the following day (19th February), with the official support of the Union. of the Union

The position was complicated by the fact that engineers employed by members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation have been able to retain the last 10s. of their war bonus, which has been withdrawn in the case of higher grades and reduced in the case of lower-paid men in the

higher grades and reduced in the case of lower-paid men in the federated districts of the shipbuilding industry. As, however, the wages of engineers employed at Southampton are regulated by an Association which is affiliated to the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, the engineers at Southampton have lost this IOs. in common with the shipbuilding trades proper. The number of engineers concerned in this second dispute was about 1,000. Additional men, numbering about 400, mostly members of the unskilled unions, struck work on 21st February; and at noon on Saturday, the 23rd February, the members of the following Trade Unions, most of whom were affiliated to the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, ceased work in support of their demand for a special local advance, in addition to the general advance of 10s. a week, which was the

National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. United Operative Plumbers' Association. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association. National Union of Foundry Workers. United Pattern Makers' Association. Electrical Trades Union.

Electrical Trades Union. This included practically all the skilled men in the ship-yards, except the Boilermakers, who are not affiliated to the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding 'Irades. The whole number of shipyard workers concerned was about 7,000. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation refused to go for-ward with the negotiations on the national demand for a general advance of 10s. while the Southampton men were out, but made. the following offer, on condition that the Southampton men resumed work :--

"We suggest, of course when work is resumed,

(1) that their claim, in so far as it is part of the general wage advance, will be covered by the national negotiations; (2) in so far as their claim is in part put forward in respect of special circumstances, differentiating Southampton from other federated districts, they can raise the question de novo, and we will arrange an immediate national meeting with you. Or, alternatively, if they prefer it, they can still accept the offer made at the last Central Conference, so far accept the oner made at the last central contrelete, so har as the repair classes are concerned, and we will discuss with you in grand conference the remaining part of the original claim—viz., a claim for 3s. per week on new work base rates. Any settlement under this clause to be retrospective to the date of resumption of work."

This offer was referred to a mass meeting of the men on strike at Southampton, who refused to resume work.

The Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Association had already ordered their Southampton members to return to work; and on their refusing to do so had, on April 4th, expelled them, and closed the Southampton branches of the Association. The remaining Trade Unions affiliated to the Federation of Engiremaining Trade Unions affiliated to the Federation of Engi-neering and Shipbuilding Trades decided to take a separate ballot of each individual Union on the terms of the "formula" which had been agreed upon between the National Executive Committee and the local Strike Committee. The ballot resulted in a majority against resumption, but the majority was not large enough to justify a continuance of the strike; and the several national executives (except the Coppersmiths, who were supporting the strikers officially) ordered their members on strike at Southampton to return to work. Only a minority, however, obeyed the order; and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation thereupon informed the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades that they had no alternative to enforc-ing the lock-out, which came into force accordingly on the 12th and Shipbuilding Trades that they had no alternative to enforc-ing the lock-out, which came into force accordingly on the 12th April, the total number of workpeople affected, apart from the 7,000 shipyard workers involved in the strike at Southampton, being about 20,000. The Employers' Federation announced, however, that they would immediately withdraw the lock-out entities in moment of any Trade Units when members returned notices in respect of any Trade Union whose members returned to work at Southampton.

to work at Southampton. On April 15th the Chairman and the Secretary of the Trades Union Congress General Council interviewed the Strike Com-mittee, and the following resolution was prepared as a joint recommendation of the Strike Committee and of the representatives of the General Council :--

- That an immediate resumption of work be agreed to on
- the following conditions :- (i) an immediate conference with the employers to negotiate for the purpose of securing uniformity between the Southampton and London rates and conditions of employment;

conditions of employment; (ii) each Union to submit a statement indicating the re-adjustment necessary to bring the Southampton rates and conditions up to the London standard." The resolution was submitted to a mass meeting of the men on strike, and carried by a very large majority, and forwarded to the executives of the various Trade Unions concerned in the dispute The executives are the complement and interacted to the menons of the second the seco to the executives of the various Irade Unions concerned in the dispute. The executives met the employers, and intimated to them that they concurred in the proposals, and asked for a conference as early as could be arranged after work had been resumed. The employers, in reply, repeated their readiness to meet in conference as soon as a resumption of work was secured. On Saturday, April 19th, the men on strike decided to return to work. Work are accordingly resumed of Southermoton on to work. Work was accordingly resumed at Southampton on April 23rd, and the lock-out at the other ports was thereupon

OUTPUT, COSTS OF PRODUCTION, AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL summary* of output and of the costs of produc-tion, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1923, prepared by the Mines Department in continuation of similar statements for earlier periods, shows that at undertakings which produced about 94 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal raised during the quarter, 67,836,789 tons of coal were raised, of which 62,055,820 quarter, 67,838,789 tons of coal were raised, of which 62,053,820 tons were disposable commercially. The net costs, after deduct-ing the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £55,661,970, equivalent to 17s. 11.28d. per ton, and the proceeds of commer-cial disposals to £61,744,941, equivalent to 19s. 10.81d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £6,082,971, or 1s. 11.53d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that in North Wales, Cumberland and Kent the costs exceeded the proceeds; and in other districts there were credit balances ranging from 3.78d. per ton in South Staffs and Salop to 2s. 9.62d. per ton in Yorks and the East Midlands. and the East Midlands.

The number of workpeople employed was 1,120,204, the number of man-shifts worked was 76,400,692, and the number of man-shifts lost that could have been worked was 6,637,723. The man-snifts lost that could have been worked was 6,637,723. The average output per man-shift worked, based on the tonnage of saleable coal raised, was 17.76 cwts., the average for the dis-tricts ranging from 11.95 cwts. in the Bristol coalfield to 20.28 cwts. in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 3.33d., the district figures ranging from 7s. 8.29d. in South Staffordshire and Salop to 11s. 11.99d. in Kent.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures in the return with those given in the returns for previous quarters in 1922 and 1923. The figures given relate in each case to Great Britain, and at each date to undertakings pro-ducing 94 or 95 per cent. of the total amount of saleable coal raised in each period.

(, Quarter ended	Amount of saleable coal raised	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton†	No." of workpeople employed	Output per man- shift worked	per 1 sh	nings man- ift ked
Sist March , 1922 30th June , 1922 30th Sept. , 1922 31st Dec. , 1923 31st March , 1923 30th June , 1923 30th Sept. , 1923 31st Dec. , 1923	Tons 57,633,631 53,261,024 58,717,767 64,538,199 67,077,543 65,527,464 61,999,982 67,838,789	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,020,207\\ 1,025,592\\ 1,027,853\\ 1,068,594\\ 1,087,733\\ 1,102,380\\ 1,108,259\\ 1,108,259\\ 1,120,204 \end{array}$	Cwts. 18·23 17·80 17·94 18·10 18·25 17·90 17·42 17·76	8. 11 10 9 9 9 9 9 10 10	d. 0·18 2·51 3·97 5·23 7·72 9·77 7·20 3·33

• Cmd. 2111. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. † Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1923.

THE Mines Department have issued a preliminary statement of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1923.* The principal statistics are given in the following Table (in which the figures for 1923 are subject to minor corrections on receipt of the final returns for the Annual Percent.

The second se		ber of the Fatal ents in	Number of Death caused by Fatal Accidents in	
and and the first states	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.
Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 Mines under the Metalliferous Mines	1,143	1,026	1,289	1,105
Regulation Act, 1872 Quarries under the Quarries Act.	11	9	11	9
1894	76	46	79	46
Total	1,230	1,081	1,379	1,160

It is observed in the statement that the year was marked by a number of serious accidents at coal mines, the chief of which were three explosions of firedamp (including that at Maltby Main), with a total of 43 deaths; two irruptions of water (in-cluding that at Redding), with a total of 48 deaths; two haulage accidents, with a total of 17 deaths; and one shaft accident, with 8 deaths. It is stated that, apart from such accidents, the sporadic incidence of which tends to obscure the normal tend sporadic incidence of which tends to obscure the normal trend of mining accidents, the death rate at coal mines appears to have been somewhat higher than in 1922, particularly in the case of haulage accidents below ground. Outside the Scottish Division, the deaths from this cause were about half as many again in 1923 as in 1922.

Of the fatal accidents under the Coal Mines Act during the year, totalling 1,289 (inclusive of the accidents referred to above), year, totalling 1,209 (inclusive of the accidents referred to above), 585 were accounted for by falls of ground, and 312 by haulage accidents. Of the deaths from falls of ground, 392 occurred from falls of ground at the working face, 189 from falls of ground in underground roads, and 4 from falls of ground in ground in underground roads, and 4 from falls of ground in shafts. Of the haulage accidents, nearly 90 per cent. were due to persons being run over or crushed by trams or tubs while working underground. Of the remaining 392 accidents under the Coal Mines Act, 60 were due to explosions of firedamp or coal dust, 58 to shaft accidents, 52 to irruptions of water, 50 to accidents on railways, sidings or tramways on the surface, and 172 (108 underground and 64 on the surface) to miscellaneous causes

The death-rate at quarries in the Scottish Division and in the Lancashire and North Wales Division was considerably higher than in 1922.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS AT DOCKS.

THE Home Secretary under the late Government called a Conference last year to review the situation as regards accidents at docks, and to consider the best means of preventing them. The Conference comprised representatives of the Home Office and of the Admiralty, and of the following associations of em-

and of the Admiraty, and of the following associations of em-ployers and of workpeople :--The Association of Public Wharfingers of the Port of London; the Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association; the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool; the Railway Companies' Association; the Shipping Federation; the Transport and General Workers' Union.

the Transport and General Workers' Union. The members of the Conference have now, after a series of meetings, presented their Report.⁺ They recommend the adop-tion of a revised Code of Regulations and the institution of Safety First Organisations at the various ports. The existing Code, which dates from October, 1904,[‡] and the suggested re-vision, are printed as appendices to the Report. The extent of the revision may be judged from the fact that, whereas the 1904 Code occupies 25 paragraphs, the new draft regulations occupy 46

1904 Code occupies to participant occupy 46. The Report is unanimous, except on one point relating to the age at which boys or young persons should be permitted to do certain classes of work. The signatories to the Report are left free to raise this question at a later date. The ship-owners' representatives also make a reservation as to the powers of the Home Secretary to make Regulations relating to ships.

owners' representatives also make a reservation as to the powers of the Home Secretary to make Regulations relating to ships. Appended to the Report are two Tables, one analysing the dock accidents recorded in the year 1922 in maritime districts of Great Britain, and the other giving a more detailed analysis of dock accidents in London in the same year. The total number of dock accidents given in the first Table is 5,049, of which 74 were fatal; 38 of the accidents, including 7 of the fatal accidents, were due to breaches of the regulations. The most common classes of accident were :---" misadventure," e.g., strain, gcratch, jammed, etc., 2,139 (fatal, 14); struck by gear or by load actually suspended, 479 (fatal, 3); fall of set or part of set, 210 (fatal, 8); other falls of goods or of gear, 840 (fatal, 2); falls into hold, falls from landing platforms, and other personal falls, 758 (fatal, 16).

* H.M. Stationery Office, 1924. Price 4d. net. † Report of the Conference on the Prevention of Accidents at Docks. H.M. ationery Office. Price 18. net. ‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904 (No. 1617).

May, 1924. May, 1924.

Subsequently, by notice dated 6th May, 1924, the Home Secre-tary approved the recommendations of the Conference regarding (1) the adoption of a revised Code of Regulations, as set out in Appendix IV to the Report, to take the place of that at present in force, and (2) the institution of Safety First Organi-ations at the various ports; and has given effect thereto by suing the proposed Regulations in draft* and by instructing he Chief Inspector of Factories to arrange for the holding of ocal conferences with a view to the establishment of the Safety structure. est Organisations.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUN-CILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECON-STRUCTION COMMITTEES IN APRIL.

Nominations.—The Report refers to the system under which individuals resident in certain of the Dominions may nominate their friends or relatives in this country for passages at reduced their friends or relatives in this country for passages at reduced rates. It is proposed to extend the system by means of *collec-tive* nomination, under which churches, philanthropic societies and other organisations overseas may make nominations in favour of persons to be selected by kindred churches, societies and organi-sations in this country. The Committee consider that this system "should be of most value in facilitating the settlement of those classes which the ordinary Government machinery has been least successful in obtaining, e.g., single women and families." WEING the four weeks ended 25th April, 1924, 18 meetings of oint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction ommittees were reported to the Ministry of Labour. The Papermaking Joint Industrial Council discussed at aper.

cent meeting the present position of mills making wrapping per, and possible measures for assisting them. The Council o considered a particular aspect of the export trade.

The establishment and working of District Committees of the *printing and Allied Trades* Joint Industrial Council were dis-cussed at the quarterly meeting of the Council on 16th April, and reference was also made to Works Advisory Committees. At the request of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, two delegates were appointed to represent the Council na sub-committee which has been set up to investigate methods of lighting in factories. A number of other questions were raised and discussed, including postal rates, merchandise marks d conciliation

of war. The representative of the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Economic Conference also agreed to take up, with the Governments of the several Australian States, the question of establishing Farm Reception Depôts, by way of supplement to the existing arrangements for the reception of settlers. *Classes of Migrants.*—(i) *Children.*—The Canadian Govern-ment have extended their policy of encouraging the settlement of children by making a grant towards the transportation ex-penses of children accompanying parents or other approved guardians and intending to take up agricultural work. (ii) *Juveniles.*—The South Australian Parliament have passed an Act to improve the conditions of the farm apprenticeship system, and to introduce a system of domestic apprenticeship for girls; and the New South Wales Government have adopted similar systems in that State. (iii) *Public School Boys.*—The Dominion authorities have undertaken to explore the possibilities of stimu-lating the migration of public school boys; and the New Zealand Government have already made arrangements for a limited number of boys from public schools to receive training in farm work in that Dominion. (iv) *Women and Girls.*—At present more men than women are going overseas, thereby increasing the disproportion between the sexes both here and in the Dominions. Nominated families going out to Canada, Australia, or New A meeting of the *Clay* Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee was held on 30th April, 1924, in connection with an application for an increase in rates of wages. It was agreed that a further meeting should be held on the 8th May, after the employers had consulted the members of their organisations on the question of a modified claim. A special meeting of the National Council for the Pottery Industry was called on the 2nd April to consider the dispute rising out of this year's exchange of wages notices. After ome discussion it was decided that the questions at issue should be referred to a sub-committee of the National Council, the converge members of which should have power to decide in ase of disagreement. disproportion between the sexes both here and in the Dominions. Nominated families going out to Canada, Australia, or New Zealand will be able, if they so desire, and subject to the con-currence of the nominator, to include one additional woman, either relative or friend, among their number. (v) Families.— The Report refers to the policy of "group settlement," which it is hoped to extend. "Group settlement," which is already in operation in Western Australia, with hopeful results, is thus explained — H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories gave on 7th April to Managers and Foremen, guests of the National Council of the Pottery Industry, a lecture on the Pottery Regulations, with special reference to works inspection. National Joint Council for Local Authorities Non-The explained :-

Trading Services has now issued its decision on the reference of the East Midlands Provincial Council respecting the correct interpretation of their sliding scale wages agreement, and it is inderstood that the East Midlands Provincial Council have accepted that decision. (See page 123 of the April issue of the GAZETTE.)

The report of Sir Richard Redmayne in regard to the ability the Cloth Working Employers represented on the Joint dustrial District Council for the Export Packing and Cloth *Working* Industries (London Area) to pay increased wages was read at a meeting held on the 28th April. The Trade Union side thereupon agreed to defer their claim for an increase until conditions in the trade improved.

Amongst other questions discussed at various meetings were : The Industrial Councils Bill, 1924; holidays with pay; and shift schemes.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BILL.

THE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries introduced in the House of Commons on the 14th April a Billt "to provide for the regulation of wages of workers in agriculture, and for pur-poses incidental thereto."

The Bill proposes to establish an Agricultural Wages Com-mittee for each county in England and Wales, and an Agricul-taral Wages Board for England and Wales, with power to fix minimum rates of wages for workers employed in agriculture for time work, and also, if and so far as they think it neces-sary or expedient, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers employed in agriculture for piece work. Bates fixed by the Committees are to be subject to confirmation by the Agricul-tural Wages Board who are also empowered to fix rates of ural Wages Board, who are also empowered to fix rates of vages in default.

The constitution of Agricultural Wages Committees and of the Agricultural Wages Board is governed by the provisions of the Schedule to the Bill.

See page 189 of this issue. House of Commons Bill No. 111. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 6d. net.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE. REPORT FOR YEAR 1923.

THE Oversea Settlement Committee have issued their Report*

THE Oversea Settlement Committee have issued their Report* for the year ended 31st December, 1923. The Report mentions that the Imperial Economic Conference approved the policy of State-aided Empire Settlement embodied in the Empire Settlement Act, 1922. The Committee emphasise the fact that "the policy of State-aided Empire settlement is not "a means of securing the immediate relief of unemployment. "... The true aims of Empire settlement are to ensure that "the fact has population required by the Dominions should, as '... The true aims of Empire settlement are to ensure that 'the fresh population required by the Dominions should, as 'far as possible, be British in sympathy, in spirit, and in 'origin; and at the same time to remedy fluctuations of trade 'by developing this country's markets and increasing the 'numbers of its customers, thus permanently minimising the

successful in obtaining, e.g., single women and families." Reception.—The Committee report the re-establishment by the Canadian Government of the Immigration Employment Service in the rural districts, which had not functioned since the outbreak of war. The representative of the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Economic Conference also agreed to take up, with

The object of the extended system would be to select "The object of the extended system would be to select in the United Kingdom groups of families con-nected by some bond of sympathy, such as residence in the same town or district, or membership of the same organisa-tion, and to settle these groups under skilled supervision upon a suitable tract of land overseas."

Statistics.—The following Table, abridged from a Table in the Report, shows the "balance outward" of emigrants, *i.e.*, the excess of persons of British nationality leaving the United Kingdom for countries outside of Europe for the purpose of permanent residence, over the incomers of British nationality from those countries during each of the years 1913, 1922 and 1923 :—

The second se		1913.	1922.	1923.
Balance outward to— Canada and Newfoundland Australia New Zealand Other parts of the Empire		164,566 44,428 11,809 2,718	29,621 30,789 10,036 <i>1,723</i> †	75,866 31,583 7,188 2,013†
Total, British Empire		223,521	68,723	112,624
United States		78,072 2,092	37,291 56	86,034 20
Total, foreign countries	••	80,164	37,347	86,054
Total, all countries	•••	303,685	106,070	198,678

For particulars of British migrants under the Empire Settle-ment Act, during 1922 and 1923, and in the current year to date, see page 183 of this GAZETTE. A memorandum prepared in the Registrar-General's Depart-ment, and printed in the Report, shows that the estimated population of Great Britain has increased from 14,681,535 in

* Cmd. 2107. * H.M. Stationery Office, price_6d. "net.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

1823 and 26,849,600 in 1873 to 43,318,000 in 1923. The annual natural increase since 1870 has fluctuated about an average of approximately 418,000, notwithstanding a decline in the of approximately 418,000, notwithstanding a decline in the ratio of natural increase from 1.4 to 1 per cent. During the last two years (middle of 1921 to middle of 1923) the average increase has been 372,000; but this period may be regarded as abnormal, owing to the exceptional economic conditions. The conclusion drawn from these figures in the Report is that there is no prospect of migration reducing the numbers of the popu-lation of Constant Paris. lation of Great Britain in a manner injurious to prosperity

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN 1923.

STATISTICS relating to passenger movement from and to the United Kingdom during 1923, compiled from the returns re-ceived by the Board of Trade, were published in the Board of *I'rade Journal* for 27th March, 1924.

The number of persons of British nationality who left the United Kingdom in 1923 as passengers to places outside Europe, onced Kingdom in 1925 as passengers to places outside Europe, and not within the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded the number who arrived as passengers from such places by 190,383, compared with an excess of 99,882 in 1922, and of 241,997 in 1913. The records of alien passengers showed an outward balance of 62,393 in 1923, as compared with outward balances of 19,280 in 1922 and 87,076 in 1913.

in 1913. The number of passengers of all nationalities who left the United Kingdom for the Continent by sea was 1,038,154 in 1923, compared with 898,182 in 1922, and 1,184,412 in 1913; and the number who arrived from the Continent amounted to 1,103,016 in 1923, 916,398 in 1922, and 1,309,874 in 1913. In addition,

In 1925, 916,598 in 1922, and 1,509,874 in 1915. In addition, 6,721 passengers departed from, and 8,451 arrived in, the United Kingdom during 1923 by air. The British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries ("emigrants") numbered 256,284 in 1923, 174,096 in 1922, and 389,394 in 1913. Residence for a 1923, 1/4,090 in 1922, and 303,394 in 1910. Residence for a year or more is treated as permanent residence for the purpose of this classification of passengers. Of the total of 256,284 in 1923, those recorded as taking up permanent residence within the British Empire numbered 157,062 or 61 per cent. In 1913 the corresponding number was 285,046 or 73 per cent. Increases of 42,472 and 45,174 in the number of British emigrants to British North America and the United Statement and British North America and the United States, respectively, are shown in 1923, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1922

The British passengers from non-European countries recorded as arriving in the United Kingdom to take up permanent resi-dence therein ("immigrants") numbered 57,606 in 1923, as against 68,026 in 1922, and 85,709 in 1913. For the second, third and fourth quarters of 1923, passengers and migrants who embarked on arrived at ports in the Irich

and migrants who embarked or arrived at ports in the Irish Free State have been excluded from the above figures. Informa-The State have been excluded from the above figures. Informa-tion received by the Board of Trade shows that during these three quarters there were 12,653 (9,977 British) outward pas-sengers and 5,642 (2,543 British) inward passengers at such ports. The British emigrants reported from such ports during the period numbered 9,585, and the immigrants numbered 1,013. Nearly all these passengers and migrants sailed for or arrived from the United States.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

AT 29th April, 1924, the number of men in training was 9,553, and the number awaiting training 3,935. Since 1st August, 1919, 82,667 men have terminated training.

NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

The latest returns show that there are 28,800 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by these firms is approximately 330,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING UNCOVENANTED BENEFIT.

A MEMORANDUM^{*} has been issued by the Ministry of Labour embodying directions to Local Employment Committees regard-ing the grant of Uncovenanted Benefit. "Uncovenanted Benefit" is defined as benefit allowed under the terms of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, for a period in excess of that to which the individual claimant may have been entitled in respect of his own contributions.

Claims to Uncovenanted Benefit are referred to Local Employ Claims to Uncovenanted Benefit are referred to Local Employ-ment Committees for their recommendation. These Committees are unpaid advisory bodies set up in connection with the Employment Exchanges, and consisting in the main of represen-tatives of employers' and of workpeople's organisations. The present Memorandum contains a reprint of the special statutory conditions applicable to Uncovenanted Benefit, and of the directions which have from time to time been issued by the Minister of Labour to Local Employment Committees, conclud-ing with the Memorandum of 13th February last.⁺

* Cmd. 2108. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. † See issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 78.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, IN DENMARK LAW AMENDED.

AN account was given in this GAZETTE for January, 1922 (page 9) of the Danish Employment Exchange and Unemployment Insurance Act of 22nd December, 1921. That part of the Law concerned with unemployment insurance has now been amended, in certain respects, by an Act dated 4th March, 1924.* Some of the more important changes are described below.

(1) Finance.

The contributions of the State and the Communes to the funds of recognised Unemployment Societies, which have hitherto amounted to 50 and 33½ per cent., respectively, of the total contributions of full members of the societies, are reduced to an amount equal to 35 and 30 per cent. respectively of the contributions of such members. If, therefore, a society is to maintain the same gross income, it will have to increat the contributions of its full members by a little over 11 pcent.; but, if it is to maintain the same net income (having regard to the abolition—referred to below—of its contribution to the Central Unemployment Fund), it will have to increase the contributions of its full members by a little over 8 per

The resources of the Central Unemployment Fund-which are The resources of the Central Unemployment Fund—which are used in the event of exceptional unemployment, partly to pay relief when a member of an Unemployment Society has exhausted his benefit and partly to subsidise relief works and courses of training for the unemployed—have hitherto been derived (i) from the State, (ii) from employers, + and (iii) from the Unemploy-ment Societies. The yearly contribution of the State, which has hitherto amounted to one-third of the sum expended by the Fund on relief in the previous financial year, will, in future, be increased by an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the total contributions of full members of the recognised Un-employment Societies. The contribution of employers, hitherto fixed at an average of 9 kroner per whole-year worker! is reduced to a flat rate of 5 kroner, or 2 kroner in the case of arricultural and forestry workers and of apprentices. The agricultural and forestry workers and of apprentices. The contributions both of the State and of the employers may be contributions both of the State and of the employers may be reduced by the Minister of the Interior when the moneys at the disposal of the Fund exceed 30 million kroner; but the rates prescribed in the Act are to be re-enforced when these moneys fall to 20 million kroner. It is estimated that the revision of the employers' contribution will involve a reduc-tion in income from this source of 2 million kroner. The contribution to the Fund from the Unemployment Societies, equalling 5 per cent. of the total contributions of full members to the societies, has been abolished. A further source of income to the Fund has, however, been created, in that 15 per cent. of the wages earned by a person employed for full time on relief works, for which the standard rates of wages must be paid,§ is to be withheld by the employer and handed over to the Fund. (2) Benefits

(2) Benefits.

The 1921 Act stipulated that the benefits paid by a recognised Unemployment Society should be not less than 1 krone a day, nor more than 4 kroner, if the member had a family to sup-port, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ kroner if he had no dependants. These maxima, which were subject to later revision, have been confirmed by the new Act. Under the 1921 Act, the Minister of the Interior could authorise, in the event of exceptional unemployment pre-vailing in a particular trade, a temporary suspension of the provision that a member of an Unemployment Society shall not be entitled to benefit unless he has been employed for at least ten months during the two years preceding the payment of benefit. This suspension may now also be authorised, if of benefit. This suspension may now also be authorised, if exceptional unemployment has prevailed in at least twelve months during the preceding two years. Benefit in respect of short-time working, which formerly could be paid only in respect of the days or hours beyond one-third by which working time was reduced, may now be paid in respect of the whole time lost, provided that the latter exceeds one-third, and that the rates of benefit are so fixed as to stimulate the members to coalt work to seek work.

(3) Exceptional Unemployment.

The new Act, unlike the 1921 Act, contains detailed rules to The new Act, unlike the 1921 Act, contains detailed rules to govern the declaration that a state of "exceptional unemploy-ment" exists or has ceased to exist in a particular trade. An exceptional state of unemployment will be held to exist in a given industry when the percentage of unemployment during each of two succeeding months is one and a half times the competent Unemployment Society's average percentage of unem-ployment for the corresponding month of the preceding 14 years excluding the two highest percentages, and amounts to at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. For branches of an industry the percentage must be double the average percentage, reckoned in the same manner, and amount to at least 15 per cent. Rules are also laid down for special cases. The exceptional state of unemployment will be held to have ceased when, during two succeeding months, the percentage of unemployment has fallen below the percentage so fixed. so fixed

*Text and commentary in Social Forsorg, March, 1924. Commentary in Meddelelser fra Socialraadets Sckretariat, March, 1924. Ler † Those subject to the law on compulsory insurance against accident. ‡ That is, per 300 man-days of work performed. § Hitherto the relief worker has either been employed for shorter hours or at a reduced rate of wages. In future, the hours may be reduced, but not the fate of wages.

rate of wages. Il Unemployment Societies are organised on an industrial basis.

The issue of exceptional unemployment relief is controlled by peans of an unemployment card issued by the local authorities the person claiming relief. This card must be presented to a the person claiming relief. This card must be presented to a ospective employer, who, on engaging the applicant, must applied to be a set of the card and return it to him or her for ansmission to the local Employment Exchange. The other half the card is filled up by the employer on the termination of the engagement, and dealt with similarly. A worker can ceive exceptional unemployment relief only while he is in seesion of a complete blank card. Detailed rules governing the page of the unemployment card are laid down in the page $_{AS}^{SSION}$ of a complete blank card. Detailed rules governing $_{ISE}$ of the unemployment card are laid down in the new A_S a further precaution, the employer, when no card has presented, must report the engagement of a member of a with exceptional unemployment to the nearest Employment ange. It may be mentioned here that the Act of Decemto members of Unemployment Societies claiming benefit, that, under pressure from the societies, these provisions been repealed. 1921, contained provisions for the issue of unemployment

May, 1924.

May, 1924.

ave been repealed. Exceptional unemployment relief is paid in two forms (i) as continued assistance " after the cessation of benefit from the Lamployment Society; (ii) as an allowance of not more than 45 krone a day* for children under 15 supplementary to the each paid by the society. The amount and duration of the continued assistance " may not exceed the amount and furation of the benefit paid by the Unemployment Society, reept that the allowance of not more than 0.45 krone a day* or children under 15 is added, and that provision is made for he extension, in certain circumstances, of the duration of the same amily are drawing exceptional unemployment relief, only the read of the family receives the full amount, while the relief d of the family receives the full amount, while the relief ed to the other members is reduced by one-half. The munes may also issue to persons with families an allowance not more than 1 krone* a day, either as "continued assist-e" or as supplementary allowance.

(4) Administration.

new department of the Ministry of the Interior, called Employment Exchange and Unemployment Insurance De-timent, with a Director at its head, is created to administer Act. The Committee of the Riksdag, set up under the 1921 to decide when a state of exceptional unemployment ted, has been abolished, and its functions transred to the Exceptional Unemployment Section of the Employ-nt Committee,[†] to which four members of the Riksdag have en added, making eight in all. The other two sections of Employment Committee are the Employment Exchange and Unemployment Insurance Sections.

The new Act came into force on 1st April, 1924, with the reeption of the new regulations regarding the contribution is employers to the Central Unemployment Fund, which come to force on 1st July, 1924.

REORGANISATION OF

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN BELGIUM.

ROYAL DECREET was signed on 19th February, 1924, co-ordinat g and reorganising the existing system of Employment Ex-anges. Within three months from the date of the Decree the ustitution of all official Employment Exchanges will be revised the Minister of Industry and Labour in such a way as to re uniformity.

n addition to the official exchanges, others created by local horities or private individuals may be approved by the Minis-the two kinds of exchanges collaborating with each other and the the unemployment insurance societies for the purpose of ding work for persons in receipt of unemployment relief. The icial exchanges will offer the services of their joint advisory minitees (see below) as mediators in the event of conflicts ising which threaten to increase unemployment.

bject to the ultimate control of the Minister of Industry are acquiring pension rights. d Labour the affairs of each official exchange will be adminis-red by a Governing Board consisting of representatives of the Provision is made for allowances to workers who, after ten years' service in French mines and after six months' treatment through a benefit society, have lost at least two-thirds of their capacity for work. So long as this incapacity continues such persons are entitled to the following allowances:—(1) For the period of 5 years from the end of the sixth month of incapacity, a monthly allowance of 125 frances, of which 30 frances are payable by the benefit society of which the worker is a member, and 95 frances by the Miners' Pension Fund; (2) at the end of the period of 5 years a pension of 1 500 frances per annum. al authorities and of such associations as contribute towards cost of maintaining the exchange. Questions will be decided majority vote, but the voting power of each authority and ociation will be proportionate to its contribution to the funds. he Governing Board will appoint its own president and vice-esident as well as the manager and staff of the exchange; it ill vote the budget and draw up the code of regulations of the change. In all these matters, however, its decisions will be of 5 years a pension of 1,500 francs per annum. ject to the approval of the Minister of Industry and Labour. The second of the two Acts above mentioned, which is dated 28th December, 1923, extends the provisions of the legis-lation regarding miners' pensions to the staff employed in indus-trial undertakings administered by mine owners which are ancillary to the mines and are carried on in the same district as the mining concession or in its near vicinity. For each exchange there will be formed one or more joint ^{isory} committees, consisting of representatives, in equal ^{nbers}, of employers' and workers' associations, to supervise

These maxima may under prescribed conditions be reduced. Persons who not members of Unemployment Societies may, under certain conditions leve exceptional unemployment relief. The function of the Employment Committee is to assist in the administra-no of the Act and to act as a consultative body. Provision is made for the resentation of employers and workers. Moniteur Belge, 23rd February, 1924.

its operations as an agency for placing labour and to advise the Governing Board generally. The joint advisory committees, in consultation with the employers' and workers' associations, may fix for each trade rates of wages below which the exchange shall refuse to supply registered candidates for jobs.

In the event of a strike the exchange will assist any industrial establishments requiring labour as a result of the dispute, but all unemployed persons put forward for employment of this nature are to be notified that a strike is in existence.

MINERS' OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE IN FRANCE: AMENDING LAWS.*

THE French Legislature has passed two Acts which introduce important amendments in the laws governing the compulsory insur-ance of mine workerst against old age and infirmity. The prin-ciple of this class of insurance was first introduced by an Act dated 29th June, 1894. This provided for obligatory contribu-tions from employers and workers which might be paid either (1) direct into the National Old-Age Pension Fund, the usual agency for the nurchase of deferred annuities gnaranteed by the State urrect into the National Old-Age Pension Fund, the usual agency for the purchase of deferred annuities guaranteed by the State, or (2) to a benefit fund established by mine owners, either indi-vidually or collectively. The amount of these contributions was to be equivalent to four per cent. of the wages of the workers, half of which was to be deducted from wages.

By an Act dated 25th February, 1914, there was set up a By an Act dated 25th February, 1914, there was set up a single Pension Fund for the whole mining industry, into which all contributions were to be paid. Pensions granted from the Fund to mine workers who had completed their fifty-fifth year of age and their thirtieth year of work were to be augmented by a State allowance of 100 francs per annum. A special fund was also to be established into which the State would pay a yearly contribution of not less than two million francs, and to which the worker and the employer would each contribute equally at a rote net aveceding one per cent of the worker and the worker and the worker and the state and the state and the state and the worker and the state the worker and the employer would each contribute equally at a rate not exceeding one per cent. of the wages paid. The objects of the special fund were, *inter alia*:—(1) To make supplementary grants to pensioners so as to bring their pensions up to 730 francs per annum; (2) to assure to widows of pen-sioners a grant of at least half the amount of the pension of the deceased hughand: (3) to grant pensions at the rate of 12 frances sioners a grant of at least half the amount of the pension of the deceased husband; (3) to grant pensions at the rate of 12 francs per annum for each year worked in mines to former mine workers not enjoying pensions or allowances, who had ceased work before the Act came into force, and who, being at least 55 years old, had worked for wages for 30 years, 15 of which had been spent at or in the mines; and (4) to assure certain allowances to the widows of former mine workers defined in (3) and to the widows and orphans of mine workers who died before qualifying for pension

The earlier of the two new Acts, which is dated 24th Decem-ber, 1923, introduces amendments in regard to the contributions to the special fund, and in regard to the amount of the pensions granted to mine workers or to their widows and orphans. workers' and employers' contributions to the special fund are each to be increased to an amount not exceeding two-and-a-half per cent. of the wages paid; the contribution of the State is to be not less than one per cent. of the amount of wages paid.

be not less than one per cent. of the amount of wages paid. The principal objects of the special fund are :--(1) To increase up to at least 2,000 francs a year the pensions of workers who have been employed at or in the mines for 30 years and have attained the age of 55 years; (2) to grant to the widows of pensioners referred to under (1) who are not less than 55 years of age, or when they attain that age, such an increase as will bring the amount of their pension up to half that which the husband enjoyed; (3) to grant to widows 55 years of age of workers who die before attaining the age of 55, but who have worked for 30 years at or in French mines, a supplementary allowance which will bring their pension up to 1,000 francs.

Provision is also made for the payment of allowances or increased pensions to workers who have been employed at least 15 years at or in French mines, or to their widows; as also to the widows and orphans of workers who die during the time they

* Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, 1914. The Board of Trade Labour Gazette June, 1914; Journal Officiel, 25th and 29th December, 1923. † The word "worker" is to be understood throughout as covering both the manual and the non-manual worker at or in the mines.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: NEW LAW.*

An Act has recently been passed by the Legislature of the Union of South Africa making provision for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes by the creation of Joint Indus-trial Councils or by Conciliation Boards. It prohibits strikes or lock-outs in public utility services, provides for compulsory arbitration where such services are concerned, and contemplates Government control when they are disorganised by trade disputes.

disputes. Following are the principal provisions of the new law :--The Act applies to all industries, trades and undertakings except agriculture and farming; undertakings carried on by the Government are affected only in exceptional cases. Employers' organisations may agree with registered trade unions to establish joint industrial councils for their various districts, which councils shall be registered with the Minister of Mines and Industries. In areas where a particular industry is not sufficiently organised shall be registered with the Minister of Mines and Industries. In areas where a particular industry is not sufficiently organised for the establishment of a council, conciliation boards may be appointed by the Minister at the request of a sufficiently repre-sentative number of workpeople or employers. The parties to any dispute which is referred to a council or board may by agreement apply to the Minister to appoint a mediator, or the Minister may in his own discretion appoint such mediator, who shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute and shall make a report to the Minister. A majority of the representatives of the employers and work-people on a council or board may agree to abide by the decision of one or more arbitrators, but such agreement must provide for the appointment of an umpire should the arbitrators fail to agree. Any award thus made is to be binding on all the parties represented on the council or board which has agreed to the appointment of the arbitrator or arbitrators. Pending the issue of such award, or during its operation, it is unlawful to declare a strike or lock-out.

a strike or lock-out.

a strike or lock-out. If the parties make application that an agreement arrived at shall be binding on the parties thereto, or shall be extended to other employers and workpeople in the industry, the Minister may issue a public notice making the agreement so binding. Furthermore, if he is satisfied that the parties are sufficiently representative of the industry concerned, he may extend the operation of the award so that it shall be binding upon all employers and workpeople in the industry in any defined area. In like manner he may extend the awards of arbitrators or umnires

In any undertaking, industry or trade covered by the Act it shall be illegal to make or demand any alteration in the terms of employment without one month's notice being given, or such shorter notice as may previously have been agreed upon. Either party concerned may refer the matter to a council or board for consideration. The alteration of terms of employment which is demanded shall not take effect until the council or board has determined or reported on the matter; but it is provided that the report is to be issued within one month of the date of reference. referenc

reference. In the case of disputes between local authorities and their employees in public utility services, when a council or board has failed to reach a settlement, the parties shall agree to the appointment of an arbitrator within three days. In the event of disagreement the Minister shall himself appoint an arbitrator, whose award shall be binding upon the parties to the dispute. Power is reserved to the Minister to take over and operate a public utility service at the local authority's expense should such authority be unable or unwilling to continue the service by reason of any lock-out, strike, or concerted action of its employees.

employees.

employees. It is provided that no strike or lock-out may be declared until the matter in dispute has been reported upon by a council or board, and until any further period stipulated in any agreement between the parties, within which a strike or lock-out shall not be declared, has expired. This provision, however, does not affect strikes or lock-outs in public services, which in any cir-cumstances are illegal.

The Act also contains provisions for the compulsory registration of trade unions and employers' associations, and for the regis-tration and regulation of private registry offices. Offences under the 'Act are punishable by fines or imprison-

ment or by both.

The Act is to come into operation at a date to be fixed later.

PROTECTION OF NON-MANUAL WORKERS IN PERU: NEW LAW.

An Act, dated 7th February, 1924, has been passed by the Peruvian Congress for the regulation of the conditions of em-ployment of non-manual workers in private commercial under-takings. It applies equally to minors and women, and does not affect the benefits derived by them from the Labour Law.

Where there is no written contract of employment, the em-ployee has the right to 90 days' notice of dismissal, and the employer has the right to 40 days' notice from his employees

• Union of South Africa: Act to make provision for the prevention and settle-nent of disputes between employers and employees by conciliation; for the regis-ration and regulation of trade unions and private registry offices, and for other neidental purposes. No. 11, 1924. † Based on a despatch from H.M. Minister at Lima to the Department of Dverseas Trade, dated 15th February, 1924.

of their intention to leave. Where notice is given by the employer, the employee is entitled to compensation ranging from one to twelve months' salary, according to length of service. Disputes arising out of the above provisions are to be sub-mitted to a tribunal consisting of one nominee of the employer and one of the employee (or employees), together with a third person nominated by the Government. The decision of the tribunal, which must be given within 30 days, is binding.

tribunal, which must be given within 30 days, is binding. Commercial employees who have been employed uninter-ruptedly for four years are entitled to a life insurance poling for an amount equal to one-third of the total amount of salary received during that period, it being obligatory upon the employer to pay the premiums while the employee remains in his service. The policy remains the property of the employee if and when he leaves his employment; but, if he should be dismissed for any of the misdemeanours set out in Article 20 of the Commercial Code,* he loses all right to benefit under the policy. If the employee should die within the period of four years referred to above, without having acquired a right to a life insurance policy, the employer, in addition to paying the funeral expenses on a scale commensurate with the rank and social position of the deceased, must pay to the widow or blood relations a sum equal to two months' salary. Where an employee, in the course of his employment, suffer

Where an employee, in the course of his employment, suffers any disablement, he is entitled to receive his salary in ful for the first two months, and afterwards to the same amount, less a progressive reduction of 20 per cent. for each month up to the completion of six months from the date of his disability or enforced absonce from work. In the case of progression or enforced absence from work. In the case of permanent disability the worker is entitled to a life annuity equal to on fifth of his salary.

Employees dismissed under Article 294 of the Commen Employees dismissed under Article 294 of the Commercial Code, or for any cause which in the opinion of the tribunal mentioned above constitutes a serious delinquency, or who leave their employment without giving the prescribed notice of termination of service, lose all rights and benefits accruing under the Act. The benefits are reduced by one-half in case where notice of dismissal is given by the employer as the result of proved neglect of the employer's business. The provisions of the Act do not apply where the employe

The provisions of the Act do not apply where the employer participates in the profits of the business.

THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY IN THE **UNITED STATES : WAGES AND HOURS IN 1923,**

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recently completed a survey of the wages and hours of labour in the paper and pulp industry of that country in 1923. The result of the inquiry are contained in the issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* for March, 1924.

According to the 1921 United States Census of Manufactur the number of wage earners in the paper and wood pulp i dustry was 105,294. As these workpeople are not classified, the Census returns, according to the divisions of the indust only a general idea could be obtained as to the manner in whi the workers covered by the present investigation that the workers covered by the present investigation should allocated among the various branches of the industry.

The data summarised were extracted in March, April May, 1923, from the pay-sheets and other records of 199 mill situated in sixteen States. The averages shown were compute from the individual hours and earnings of 26,050 paper an 13,011 pulp mill workpeople, constituting 37 per cent. of a the wage earners in these industries in the United States.

The following Table gives the number of establishments and workpeople covered by the investigation, the average full-tim hours worked per week, and the average earnings per hour and per week for all occupations, distinguishing the sex of the

and the second second second second					The second second
Kind of Mills and Sex of Workpeople.	Number of Establish- ments.;	Number of Work- people.	Average Full Time Hours per Week.	Average Earnings per Hour.	Average Full Time Earning per Week
Pulp Mills: Men Women	81 15	12,535 476	52·8 49·7	Dollars. •469 •334	Dollars: 24.76 16.60
Bookpaper Mills : Men Women	34 31	9,802 1,590	51·4 51·5	•527 •319	27 ^{.09} 16 ^{.43}
Newsprint Mills: Men Women	40 17	6,414 82	49·3 50·3	*589 *329	29.04 16.55
Wrapping - paper Mills : Men Women	24 22	3,832 207	52·4 52·7	*528 *302	27.67 15.92
Writing-paper Mills: Men Women	20 20	3,216 907	51·3 51·2	·551 ·379	28°27 19'40

Article 294 of the Commercial Code enables an employer to diployee exceptionally for (a) Fraud or abuse of confidence in the

mmary: Average	Increases	since	July, 1914.	1
All Items included	l		71 %	
Food only			63 %	

FOOD.

FOOD. ETWEEN 1st April and 1st May there was a further fall in the perage level of the retail prices of the principal articles of bod, mainly as the result of the reductions in the a and sugar duties. By 1st May the price of tea had been duced 4d. per lb. by the majority of retailers, the fall in he average price at that date being about 34d. per lb. The ll in the average price of sugar between 1st April and 1st average prices at that date being about 54d. per lb. The ll in the average price of sugar between 1st April and 1st average prices of sugar between 1st April and 1st average prices of sugar between 1st April and 1st average prices of sugar between 1st April and 1st average prices of sugar between 1st April and 1st average prices of sugar between 1st April and 1st average prices of sugar between 1st April and 1st average prices of all the changes recorded, the average in-ease over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great ritain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included these statistics fell to about 63 per cent. at 1st May, as mpared with about 67 per cent. at 1st April. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices food in July, 1914, and at 1st April and 1st May, 1924 :--

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st May, 1924, as compared with			
	July, 1914.	1st April, 1924.	1st May, 1924.	July, 1914.	1st April, 1924.	
a A Dulliah	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef, British- Bibs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	0 10 0 61	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&5\frac{1}{3}\\0&10\end{smallmatrix}$	1 5 1 0 10	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 7\frac{1}{3} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	=	
Ribs Thin Flank Intton, British—	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 10 1 0 5 1	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 3 \\ + & 0 & 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$	
Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 7 2 0 11	1 7 2 0 11	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	=	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 ² 0 4 0 11 ¹	1 01 0 52 1 31	1 01 0 51 1 31	$+ 0 5\frac{1}{14}$ + 0 1 $\frac{1}{14}$ + 0 4 $\frac{1}{14}$	Ξ	
Four per 7 lb. Fread per 4 lb. rea sigar (granulated) muk per quart muter-	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{3} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 8^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 2 & 6^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 & 7^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ 0 & 6 \end{array} $	1 3 0 2 3 0 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + + 0 & 9 \\ + + 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + \\ + \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 31 \\ - & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	
Fresh Salt Argarine Irgs (fresh) each Putatoes per 7 Ib.	1 21 1 24 84 0 7 1 68 4 0 1 68 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 11\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 11 \end{array} $	1 10 1 1 9 1 1 1 0 6 2 0 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0 \\ + & + & 0 & 0 \\ + & + & 0 & 0 \\ + & - & + & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & & \\ + & 0 & 2 \end{array} $	

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

				1st May	Percentage I y, 1924, as co ith July, 191	mpared	Corre- sponding
	Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	figure for 1st April, 1924.	
Be	ef, British-			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	Ribs Thin Flank , Chilled or Fr		::	80 49	74 52	77 51	76 49
	Ribs Thin Flank tton, British—			44 15	42 18	· 43 17	38 14
	Legs Breast tton, Frozen-	::		89 70	91 68	90 69	90 69
Bac	Breast			82 30 40	75 30 35	78 30 38	79 30 38
Pla	•••••			133	105	119	101
Bre	ad			39 50 45	44 47 52	41 49 49	42 49 67
	ter_	::	::	180 60	169 71	175 65	249 74
Ohe	Fresh Salt eset			50 45 51	57 48 55	53 47 53	64 56 58
Report	garine (fresh) atoes			-4 34 196	-7 24 143	-6 29 170	-6 28 128
All I	above articles (Weighted] Increase).	s of Fo Percent		65	61	63	67

kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of * If allowance is made for the changes in taxation on commodities since July, 1914, the average increase is about 2 per cent. less.

May, 1924. May, 1924.

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

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

In the *fuel and light* group the average prices of coal and gas were approximately the same at 1st May as at 1st April, being respectively about 105 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. The prices of lamp oil and of matches also showed no change, but those of candles rose from between 45 and 50 per cent. to about 70 per cent. above the pre-war level. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st May was about 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined, in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st May is approximately 71 per cent.* over the pre-war level, as compared with 73 per cent. a month earlier.

pre-war level, as compared with 73 per cent. a month earlier. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken for 1924 as for 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available. trustworthy statistics are not available

SUMMARY TABLE : 1915 TO 1924.

Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924
January February March April May June	$10-15 \\ 15 \\ 15-20 \\ 15-20 \\ 20 \\ 25$	$35 \\ 35-40 \\ 35-40 \\ 40-45$	70-75	90 90-95 95-100	120 120 115 110 105 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69	77 79 78 78 71
July August September October November December	25 25 30 30–35 35		80 80-85 75-80	110		152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75 75	11111

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items.

NOTE.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further improvement in employment in April. It was good in the coal mining, tinplate, steel sheet, carpet, jute and coachbuilding industries, and among skilled workmen in the building trades; it was fairly good in the wool textile in-dustry, with millsawyers and brickmakers, and in certain sections of the metal trades; and fair with coopers and brushmakers, and in some branches of the cotton, leather and clothing trades. In some of the other large industries, however, including iron and pottery. and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, and pottery manufacture, it continued slack.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage of unemployed was 7.5 at the end of April, 1924, compared with 7.8 at the end of March, and with 11.3 at the end of April, 1923. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 1500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unem-ployed at 28th April, 1924, was 9.7, compared with 9.9 at 24th March, 1924, and 11.4 at the end of April, 1923. For males alone the percentage was 10.2 at 28th April, as compared with 10.3 at 24th March, 1924; for females the corresponding figures were 8.4 and 8.8. The number of workpeople registered at 28th April, 1924, at Employment Exchanges as applicants for employ-ment was approximately 1,052,000, of whom men numbered 790,000 and women 194,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 31st March, 1924, was 1,057,000, of whom 791,000 were men and 204,000 were women. (It should be noted that some unemployed persons, e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to unemployment benefit, or who are not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts—do hot register at the Employment Exchanges.) Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines continued good generally. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 12th April was 1,190,769, an increase of 3.2 per cent. as compared with April, 1923. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 12th April was 5.71 as compared with 5.69 in April, 1923. At iron mines employment continued bad in Cleveland, and in Cumberland and Lancashire, and fair in other districts. At the mines covered by the returns received there was an increase of 5.9 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with March, 1924, and a decrease of 4.6 per cent. as compared with April, 1923. The average number of days worked per week by the mines in the fortnight ended 12th April, 1924, was 5.61, an increase of 0.23 days on the previous month and of 0.24 days on April, 1923. At shale mines employment continued fair. At limestone quarries it remained good in the Clitheroe district and moderate in the Wear-dale district; in Derbyshire it was reported as good generally. dale district; in Derbyshire it was reported as good generally. At slate quarries in North Wales it was fairly good and showed an improvement on the previous month. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it again improved, but was still described as moderate. At china clay quarries employment continued fair generally.

Manufacture of Pig-Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.— In the pig-iron industry employment continued slack. Of a total of 487 furnaces the number in blast at the end of April was 194, the same as in March. At the end of April, 1923, the number was 216. At iron and steel works employment continued slack on the whole. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment continued good. At the end of April 546 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 513 in April, 1923.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trades showed a further slight improvement, but continued bad on the whole; in the railway and electrical sections it was fairly good, and in the motor and cycle sections it was good; in the marine engineering section it continued bad, and was adversely affected by the shipyard dispute; in the textile machinery section there was a decline. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment continued very bad, and was affected from the 12th to the 23rd April by a lock-out of the members of certain Trade Unions from the yards of the federated employers. Employment in the other metal trades continued to improve in various sections, and was fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the brasswork, fishing tackle and hollow-ware trades; fair in the nut, bolt and nail, needle, tube, sheet metal, farriery, wire, and stove and grate needle, tube, sheet metal, farriery, wire, and stove and grate trades; and slack or bad in the metallic bedstead, lock and latch, saddle and harness furniture, chain and anchor, and jewellery and plated-ware trades

Textile Trades.—In the American spinning section of the cotton trade organised curtailment of production continued; in the Egyptian section employment remained good. In the weaving section employment was good in the fine plain and fancy goods sections; in other sections it was very slack. Employment in the woollen and worsted trades showed a further improvement and was fairly good on the whole.

In the hosiery trade employment was bad in the Nottinghan district, but fair in most of the other districts. Employment in the lace trade continued bad; in the silk trade it showed a further slight improvement in the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton district, and was fair. In the jute and carpet trades employment continued good. In the Irish linen trade it showed a further improvement. Employment in textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., remained slack on the whole, but a further improvement was reported with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trade remained fair generally, and showed a further seasonal improvement, especially in the wholesale bespoke and ready-made branch. In dressmaking and millinery and in the London blouse and light underclothing trade it was fair. It continued fair on the whole in the corset and shirt and collar trades. In the felt hat trade employment showed a further improvement, but much short time was still worked. In the boot and shoe trades employment was moderate on the whole was moderate on the whole.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning and currying section continued fair; in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section it was moderate in most districts, but at Birming, ham it was very good, and overtime was reported. With saddle and harness makers employment remained bad on the whole.

Building, Woodworking. etc.—Employment in the building trades showed a further improvement, and was good on the whole with skilled operatives and generally slack with unskill workers. It was good with bricklayers and plasterers and al good in most districts with masons and carpenters and joiner moderate with plumbers and slaters and very slack with builder labourers. With painters employment showed a further season improvement. In the brick trade it was fairly good.

In the furnishing trade employment further improved, but was still moderate generally; in Scotland and at Birmingham it was fairly good. With coachbuilders employment was good; with millsawyers it was fairly good; with coopers and brushmaken it was fair, and with basketmakers slack. With packing-case makers an improvement was reported, but employment was still

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade showed some decline, and was moderate as the whole. With letterpress printers employment showed a slight general improvement in London, but was still reported as slack with compositors; in the provinces it was mainly fair, but was re-ported as good at Bolton, Leicester, Derby and Glasgow. With lithographic printers employment declined and was bad in London and at Edinburgh; in other centres it was generally fair; it was also fair with lithographic artists in London. With bookbindes employment generally showed a decline, and was reported to be slack in London and at Edinburgh.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trades employment con-tinued slack generally, but showed a further slight improvement, in the tile, sanitary earthenware and fireclay sections, however, it was reported as good. In the glass trade employment con-tinued moderate on the whole; at St. Helens, however, it was reported as good.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture potato-plantin afforded employment for many casual workers, but the supply labour in England and Wales was sufficient to meet requirement in practically all districts. In Scotland the supply of regula workers was also sufficient, but in East Aberdeen a shortage of casual workers was reported. In the fishing industries employ-ment was fair on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment among dock labour continued moderate. With seamen employment showed a slight improvement, and was moderate on the whole.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed (a) among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, and (b) among workpeople covered by the Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland month by month since April, 1923:—

	Percentages	Percentages unemployed among							
Date. (End of Month.)	Trade Unions	W	Insured Workpeople.						
	making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total					
1923, April June July July September October December 1924. January January April	11-3 11-3 11-1 11-1 11-1 11-4 11-3 10-9 10-5 9-7 8-9 8-1 7-8 7-5	$\begin{array}{r} 12.3\\ 12.0\\ 12.1\\ 12.2\\ 12.4\\ 12.3\\ 12.4\\ 12.1\\ 11.2\\ 12.5\\ 11.1\\ 10.3\\ 10.2\\ \end{array}$	8.7 8.9 9.5 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.7 9.1 10.2 9.5 8.8 8.4	$\begin{array}{c} 114\\ 112\\ 113\\ 115\\ 118\\ 117\\ 117\\ 117\\ 117\\ 107\\ 119\\ 107\\ 99\\ 97\\ 9.7\\ \end{array}$					

RADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

IRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,116,739 in branches overed by the returns received reported 83,335 (or 7.5 per cent.) if their members as unemployed at the end of April, 1924, ompared with 7.8 per cent. at the end of March, 1924, and 1.3 per cent. at the end of April, 1923.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting at end of	Unemp at end Apr 1924	d of il,	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
rentiles, and strain	April, 1924.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
uilding† ··· ·· ··	112,770 141,231	4,049 1,294	3·6 0·9	- 0.5	- 4.1 - 1.1	
gineering and Ship- building	353,366 46,972	54,956 3,400	15·6 7·2	-0.3 -0.3	-5.7 -1.7	
cotton Woollen and Worsted Other	59,248 12,110 58,188	3,583‡ 117 1,387	6·0 1·0 2·4	+ 0.2 - 0.4 - 0.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.5 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 1.7 \end{array} $	
inting, Bookbinding and Paper mishing oodworking	99,503 28,354 43,962	3,823 1,449 1,400	3·8 5·1 3·2	+ 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.6	-1.0 -1.1 -1.8	
bithing :	77,019 45,087 5,583	4,061 339 429	5·3 0·8 7·7	+ 0.6 - 1.3 - 0.2	+ 0.1 - 1.1 - 1.0	
ather	1,198 27,500 4,648	36 1,500 1,512	3·0 5·5 32·5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.2 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 5.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ + 0.2 \\ -12.0 \\ - 2.7 \end{array} $	
Total	1,116,739	83,335	7.5	- 0.3	- 3.8	

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern reland was 9.7 per cent. (males 10.2 per cent.; females 8.4 per cent.) at 28th April, 1924, as compared with 9.9 per cent. males 10.3 per cent., females 8.8 per cent.) at 24th March, 1924, and 11.4 per cent. (males 12.3 per cent., females 8.7 per cent.) at 23rd April, 1923. Tables showing the numbers unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 172 and 173.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

OBMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries April, derived from returns furnished by employers and ployers' associations, is summarised below. Further details given on pages 166 to 171.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES. Workpeople Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)

in the	1094	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Returns for Apr., 1924.		Month ago.	Year ago.	
1,190,769 8,035 4,198	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5·71 5·61 5·96	Days. + 0.03 + 0.23 + 0.06	Days. + 0.02 + 0.24 + 0.16	
	Furnaces in Blast 194 Mills Working 546 Shifts Worked (one week). 425,363	Number. + 1 Per cent. + 0.5	Number. - 22 + 33 Per cent. - 4.6	
	Returns for Apr., 1924. 1,190,769 8,035 4,198	Beturns for Apr., 1924. 1924. Days Worked per week by Mines. - 1,190,769 8,035 4,198 5.71 5.61 5.96 - Blast 194 - Blast 194 - Stifts Working 546 Shifts Worked (one week). 546	Beturns for Apr., 1924. 1924. Month ago. 1,190,769 Days Worked per week Days. 8,035 5.71 + 0.03 4,198 5.96 + 0.06 - Blast 194 Mumber. - Blast 194 Number. - Shifts Worked (one week). + 1	

757		(6)	OTHER	TRADE	5.			
			r of Wor Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
rade.		Week Inc. (+ ended Dec. (-)			Week ended 12th	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	
		April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1924.	Month Year ago. ago.		
n d Shoe	3 ::: : :::	88,272 16,195 29,442 53,711 12,415 7,592	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per};\\ \text{cent.}\\ + \ 0.8\\ + \ 0.8\\ + \ 0.7\\ + \ 0.3\\ + \ 0.6\\ + \ 0.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 8 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 20 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	£ 154,208 34,130 56,850 124,182 22,986 18,817	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 8.5 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 4.6 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 29.2 \end{array}$	

 $\dots 207,627 + 0.7 + 2.7 + 411,173 + 1.8 + 4.3$ out time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining tile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by ime working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded. he percentage is based on returns relating to woodworkers and plumbers, regards woodworkers, who constitute the bulk of the membership, the us returns related to the end of January. addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or the weeks or fortnights " or on " temporary stoppage benefit."

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

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	This	n Dotte	ed Cur	ve	<u></u>		1923.		
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NOTE.

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail on pages 172 and 173.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in the coal-mining industry during April remained good generally, and showed little change, on the whole, from the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 12th April showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with that at 29th March, and an increase of 3.2 per cent. as compared with that at 28th April, 1923.

compared with that at 25th April, 1925. The average number of days worked per week for the fort-night ended 12th April was 5.71, an increase of 0.03 of a day as compared with the figures for the fortnight ended 29th March, and an increase of 0.02 of a day as compared with the figures for the fortnight ended 28th April, 1923. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 2.0 at 28th April, as compared with 2.1 per cent. at 24th March last

March last.

March last. The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining dis-tricts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 12th April, as shown by the returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in these totals.

	Wage Ear	Number ners on C ooks at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	12th April,	Inc.(+) (-) as co wit	mpared	Fort- night ended 12th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		
	1924.	29 Mar. 1924.	A year ago.	April, 1924.	29th Mar. 1924.	A year ago.	
INGLAND AND WALES :		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	64,378	+ 0.2	+ 4.1	5.49	+ 0.01	Days	
Durham	176,276	+ 0.3	+ 4.4	5.47	+ 0.04	+ 0.02	
Cumberland and West-		1 in the			1	e e	
morland	12,022	+ 0.6	+2.0	5.69	- 0.04	+ 0.03	
South Yorkshire	114,234	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	5.63	+ 0.02	-0.03	
West Yorkshire	70,125	+ 0.4	+ 4.1	5.74	1	- 0.13	
Lancs. and Cheshire	105,991	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	5.90	- 0.01	+ 0.23	
Derbyshire	66,091	+ 0.2	+ 3.0	5.82	01	+ 0.01	
Notts. and Leicester	66,632	+ 0.2	+ 4.1	5.73	- 0.01	+ 0.08	
Warwick	21,660	- 0.2	+ 0.4 + 1.2	5.98 5.80	+ 0.01 + 0.04	+ 0.22 + 0.01	
North Staffordshire	35,432	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	0.90	+ 0.04	+ 0.01	
South Staffs., † Worcs.	36,600	+ 0.3	+ 4.5	5.99	The loss	+ 0.01	
and Salop	14,885	+ 0.3 + 0.7	+ 1.4	5.89	- 0.01	+ 0.06	
Glouc. and Somerset Kent.	1,900	+ 0.4	+ 3.4	5.73		+ 0.04	
Warth Walso	18,531	+ 0.5	+ 4.9	5.97	+ 0.20	+ 0.00	
South Wales and Mon.	244,601	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	5.88	+ 0.02	+ 0.03	
England and Wales	1,049,358	+ 0.3	+ 3.2	5.74	+ 0.01	+ 0.08	
		T DEST		1			
Mid. & East Lothians	15,881	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	5.54	+ 0.23	+ 0.00	
Fife and Clackmannan	31,069	- 0.0	+ 3.2	5.52	+ 0.23 + 0.74	- 0.04	
Rest of Scotland	94,461	- 0.6	+ 3.2	5.46	- 0.02	- 0.08	
Scotland	141,411	- 0.3	+ 3.2	5.48	+ 0.17	- 0.04	
GREAT BRITAIN	1,190,769	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	5.71	+ 0.03	+ 0.02	

GREAT BRITAIN .. 1,190,769 \pm 0.2 \pm 3.2 5.71 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.02 The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 12th April, 1924, was 0.05 of a day, of which 0.015 of a day was lost through transport difficulties and want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 29th March, 1924, were 0.08 of a day and 0.04 of a day respectively; for the fortnight ended 28th April, 1923, also, they were 0.08 of a day and 0.04 of a day respec-tively. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about a quarter of a day per week. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th April, 1924, was returned to the Mines Department at 20,839,700 tons, as compared with 23,051,900 tons for the four weeks ended 29th March, and with 21,265,600 tons for the four weeks ended 28th April, 1923. The output for the periods ended 26th April, 1924, and 28th April, 1923, was affected by the Easter holidays. The *exports of coal*, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,813,864 tons in April, compared with 6,953,909 tons in March.

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

IRON AND SHALE MINING. Iron Mining. EMPLOYMENT remained bad in the Cleveland district. It was bad also in Cumberland and Lancashire, although an improve ment was shown in this area as compared with the previous month. In other districts it continued fair generally. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemploy. ment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.0 on 28th April, as compared with 22.6 on 24th March. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review.

pe Mi	ople employ nes include	red at d in	Average No. of Da worked per week b the Mines.			
Fort- night ended	Dec.(-)	as com-	Fort- night ended 12th	Inc. (4 Dec. (-) pared w	as co	
April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1924.	Month ago.	Yea	
3,459 2,861 1,715	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.1 \\ + 16.9 \\ - 0.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 11.2 \\ - 21.9 \\ + 4.2 \end{array}$	Days. 5.66 5.40 5.83	Days. + 0.28 + 0.27 + 0.10	Day + -+	
8,035	+ 5.9	- 4.6	5.61	+ `0.23	+	
	pe Mi Fort- night ended 12th April, 1924. 3,459 2,861 1,715	people employ Mines included the Returns Fort- night ended 12th April, 1924. Inc. (Dec.(-) pared Month ago. Per cent. + 1·1 3,459 + 1·1 2,861 + 16·9 1,715 - 0·3 8,035 + 5·9	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{night} \\ \text{ended} \\ 12th \\ \text{April,} \\ 1924. \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Dec.}(-) \text{ as compared with a} \\ \hline \text{pared with a} \\ \hline \text{ago.} \\ \hline \ \text{ago.} \\ \hline a$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	people employed at Mines included in the Returns.Average 100. 01 worked per we the MinesFort- night ended 12th April, 1924.Inc. (+) or pared with aFort- inght pared with aInc. (+) the MinesFort- night add 12th April, 1924.Inc. (+) or pared with aFort- inght addot ago.Inc. (+) pared with aPer cent. cent. cent. 3,459Per + 1·1Per + 11·2Days. 5·66Days. + 0·27 5·83Days. + 0·108,035+ 5·9- 4·65·61+ ·0·23	

Shale Mining. Employment continued fair during April. At mine employing 4,198 workpeople during the fortnight ended 12th April, there was an increase in the number employed of 1-4 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decreas of 3-7 per cent., compared with a year ago. The average num ber of days* worked per week by the mines was 5-96 in April 1924, 5-90 in March, 1924, and 5-80 in April, 1923.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT during April continued slack. The percentage tworkpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployme books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.3 at 28th April 1924, compared with 11.8 at 24th March. Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms, employing 20,285 workpeople at the end of April, showed a decrease of 3.7 per cell compared with the number employed at the end of March. The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of April, shown by the returns collected by the Federation, was 194, same as at the end of March, and a decrease of 22 compare with April, 1923. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the end of April, 1924, March, 1924, and April, 1923 --

District.	Total Number		rnaces id of	Inc. (+) d Dec. (-) in April on s		
District.	of Furnaces.	April 1924.	Mar. 1924.	April 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	VAC 2	022	1, 450			1 to
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	115	. 44	44	46	-	T
Lancs Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including	46	10	10	18	-	-
Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts.	38	17	17	17	-	-
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	73 22	42 19	41 19	40 18	+ 1	++
Worcester and War- wick South Wales and Mon-	58	17	19	20	- 2	-
mouth	33	11	11	11	and the second	-
Total, England and Wales	385	160	161	170	- 1	-1
Scotland	102	84	33	46	+ 1	-1
Total	487	194	194	216	REFERENCE OF	-2

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

May, 1924.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the nemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 66 on 28th April, as compared with 16.3 on 24th March.

May, 1924.

According to returns from firms employing 79,351 workpeople the volume of employment during the week ended 12th April (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was arried on in each case) increased 0.5 per cent. as compared with March, but showed a decrease of 4.6 per cent. as compared with year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.4 per week in all three periods.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

MPLOYMENT at iron and steel works during April continued lack on the whole.

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

	Contraction of the	a liter parase	C. Land St. St.	The Participation	The State of State	Star Star Star
t in analy date	emp	of Worky loyed by king ret	firms	Aggreg	ate num Shifts.*	ber of
	Week ended 12th April,	nded compared 12th with a		Week ended 12th April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. n Hearth Melting urnaces ding forges ing Mils end Pressing and Pressing and Pressing to Departments hanics, Labourers TOTAL	9,160 4,312 29,201 3,270 8,214 7,955 17,239 79,351	Per cent. - 2:5 + 0:5 + 1:4 + 3:6 - 0:8 + 3:1 + 0:3 + 0:7	Per cent. - 5·3 -10·4 + 2·0 + 1·7 - 0·2 -12·3 - 7·8 - 3·6	52,201 18,893 147,173 17,233 46,992 44,030 98,841 425,363	Per cent. - 3.3 - 3.2 + 1.9 + 2.8 - 0.6 + 3.2 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.5	Per cent. - 6.8 - 15.6 - 0.4 + 2.7 + 2.8 - 12.2 - 7.6 - 4.6
DISTRICTS. thumberland, Dur- m and Cleveland Beld and Rother- m. is, Bradford, etc berland, Lancs. and reshire ordshire Midland Counties as and Monmouth	16,112 19,687 2,545 7,813 7,697 4,279 9,430	$\begin{array}{r} + 2.7 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 6.3 \\ - 5.8 \\ - 0.0 \\ + 1.5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.9 \\ - 4.3 \\ + 5.3 \\ - 7.3 \\ - 2.5 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 5.2 \\ \end{array} $	87,833 104,495 13,522 37,632 41,024 23,152 52,224	$+ 1.4 \\ + 1.2 \\ - 2.2 \\ + 6.5 \\ - 6.9 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 5.0$	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.0 \\ -5.5 \\ +1.8 \\ -3.5 \\ +3.8 \\ +5.3 \\ \end{array} $
Total, England and Wales land	67,063 12,288 79,351	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 4}{- 3 \cdot 1}$ + 0.7		359,882 65,481 425,363	+ 1.1 - 2.4 + 0.5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 2 \\ -11 \cdot 5 \\ - 4 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
	and a second	CONSTRACTION OF	the state of the state of the	A State of the second sec	and the second se	

production of steel ingots and castings as returned by the onal Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers amounted 1,500 tons in April, as compared with 825,000 tons in March, 149,400 tons in April, 1923.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

LOYMENT in these trades continued good during April. At end of the month 546 tinplate and steel sheet mills were rted to be in operation at the works for which information vailable, as compared with 545 in March and 513 at the end horit 102 April, 1923

e percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by number of unemployment books lodged at Employment anges, was 3.0 on 28th April, compared with 3.8 on 24th

following Table shows the number of mills in operation works covered by the returns received at the end of 1924, together with the increases and decreases as com-with March, 1924, and April, 1923 :--

figures relate to the number of shifts during which the *works* were ation, allowance being made for the numbers of men employed. No is taken of the time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and juppled that the number of shifts were actually worked by all the ployed.

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The production of pig iron in April amounted to 618,400 tons, compared with 668,600 tons in March, and 652,200 tons in ril, 1923.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Works,	Numbe	r of Work	s Open	Nur	Number of Mills in Operation				
	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
inplate teel Sheet	78 14	••	+ 3	420 126	+ 5 - 4	+ 27 + 6			
TOTAL	92	1. 1. 1.	+ 3	546	+ 1	+ 33			

At the end of the month six steel sheet mills were idle owing to a breakdown. The *exports* of

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1924, amounted to 108,562 tons, or 12,115 tons more than in March, 1924, and 17,186 tons more than in April, 1923.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry, though still bad on the whole during April, continued to show a slight improvement. In the railway and electrical sections it was still fairly good, and in the motor and cycle section it was good and better than in the previous month. In marine engineering it remained bad, and was adversely affected by the shipyard dispute. In general engineering also it was bad, but showed a slight improvement. In the textile machinery section much short time was still worked, and employment was rather worse than in the previous month. month

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 28th April, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th March, 1924 :---

	Numb	er of Insur at 28	ed Workpe Sth April, 2	eople Unen 1924.	nployed	Inc. (+)
Divisions.	Engi- neering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Found- ing.	Electri- cal Engi- neering.	Marine Engi- neering and Marine Boiler Making.	Con- struc- tional Engi- neering.	TOTAL.	or Dec. (-) as com- pared with 24th Mar., 1924.
ondon outh Eastern idlands orth Eastern orth Western cotland ales orthern Ireland	9,992 4,311 2,620 10,813 23,285 34,221 18,566 683 1,833	875 243 57 1,164 424 861 170 26 5	135 134 472 42 6,429 378 2,528 9 1,413	103 45 44 781 767 138 1,021 23 6	$10,605 \\ 4,733 \\ 3,193 \\ 12,800 \\ 30,905 \\ 35,598 \\ 22,285 \\ 741 \\ 3,257$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 640 \\ - & 178 \\ - & 203 \\ - & 774 \\ - & 368 \\ + & 1,188 \\ - & 1,386 \\ + & 23 \\ + & 755 \end{array}$
REAT BRITAIN ND NORTHERN ELAND.	}106,324	8,825	11,540	2,928	124,117	- 1,583
Males Females	104,094 2,230	2,715 610	11,490 50	2,883 45	121,182 2,935	- 1,557 - 26

GIANIR

	Percen	tage Uner	mployed at	28th Apri	l, 1924.	Inc.	
Divisions.	Engi- neering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	Electri- cal Engi- neering.	Marine Engi- neering and Marine Boiler Making.	Con- struc- tional Engi- neering.	TOTAL.	Dec. in per as cont as cont par with 244 Ma 192	(-) oer- age om- ed th th r.,
ondon uth Eastern dlands orth Eastern otland ales orthern Ireland	10.5 10.0 7.3 11.6 16.3 22.0 20.0 8.7 22.1	5.5 3.2 2.1 5.6 7.4 5.4 8.4 7.4 4.5	26.5 8.8 7.5 2.4 22.3 14.0 14.5 18.0 24.3	6·2 5·6 8·1 14·0 11·1 7·6 16·7 6·1 30·0	10.2 8.6 7.1 10.5 16.7 20.2 18.8 8.6 22.9	11111+1+ +	0.6 0.3 0.4 0.7 0.2 0.7 1.2 0.3 5.3
REAT BRITAIN ID NORTHERN ELAND.	} 15.8	5.3	17.3	12.3	15.0	TTO.AS	0.2
Males Females	16·4 5·6	5·4 5·2	17.5 4.5	12.6 5.4	15.6 5.5		0.2 0.1

On the North East Coast employment continued very bad in On the North East Coast employment continued very bad in the general and marine engineering sections, although the num-bers of workpeople unemployed showed a slight reduction; at locomotive works conditions remained fair. In Yorkshire em-ployment continued to improve, especially at Bradford, and was moderate at some centres, though still bad at Leeds and Hull; in railway engineering it remained fairly good, but in the machine tool trade it was still bad; printing machinery makers at Otley were still well employed, and textile machinery workers at Keighley were fairly busy. In Lincolnshire employment was slack on the whole, the agricultural machinery section remain-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING. Exproxyment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries continued very bad during April, and was affected by a lock-out, from the 12th to the 23rd April, of the members of certain Trade Unions from the yards of federated employers (see page 157). On the North-East Coast employment was still bad in most sections. On the East Coast and the Thames it continued bad, little improvement being reported. At Southampton, upon resumption of work after the dispute, little employment was available. At other places on the South Coast some improve-ment was reported. On repair work at the Bristol Channel ports employment was bad on the whole, a decline being reported at Cardiff and Swansea; at Avonmouth, however, the men were still well employed. On the Mersey employment was moderate on repair work, but bad on new work. At Barrow it showed a further slight improvement. On the Clyde employ-ment was still bad on the whole, but rather better than in March, some yards being well employed; with ship joiners it was good. On the East Coast of Scotland it was fair, and better than in the previous month. At Belfast it was very bad, and there was a large increase in the number of men memBoyed. —

and there was a large increase in momenta and percentages of The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 28th April, 1924, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th March, 1924 :---

Divisions.	Total number of insured workpeople unemployed at 28th Apr., 1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with 24th Mar., 1924.	Percentage Unemployed at 28th Apr., 1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage as compared with 24th Mar., 1924.
London	4,383 1,059 5,668 131 26,057 10,807 18,810 4,274 9,433	$\begin{array}{r} + 239 \\ - 67 \\ + 194 \\ - 37 \\ + 687 \\ + 789 \\ - 78 \\ + 155 \\ + 1,632 \end{array}$	30-9 11-2 18-2 26-2 36-0 30-1 26-2 33-5 38-6	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	80,622	+ 3,514	29.6	+ 1.3
Males	80,401	+ 3,552	29.9	+ 1.3
Females	221	- 38	5-5	- 1.0

COTTON TRADE

COLTON TRADE EMPLOYMENT during April showed little change as compared minor spinners of American cotton continued, the hours worked being 264 a week, or production being reduced by other means to an equivalent extent. It was reported that the curtailment policy was strictly observed by upwards of 95 per cent. of the employers in this section. At a special meeting of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Asso-ciations, held on 11th April, a resolution was adopted urging all spinners of American cotton "to continue curtailment of pro-duction on present lines—viz., by stopping their spinning spindles 214 hours each week (or equivalent thereto) during the months of June, July, August and September, 1924." In the Egyptian spinning section employment continued good. In the manufacturing section employment varied according to the class of goods manufactured ; in the fine plain and fancy goods sec-tions employment was good ; in other sections it was very slack.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.8 on the 28th April, as compared with 15.4 on the 24th March

In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts organised she In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts organised she time of three days a week was in force in the American section of the spinning trade, and employment showed no improveme as compared with a month earlier. In the manufacturing station in the Oldham district employment continued very slad but some further improvement was reported in the velvet set tion. At Bolton, Leigh and Chorley employment in the spi-ning section continued good; with weavers in the Bolton distri-it continued fair. In the Rochdale district employment con-tinued bad with spinners. tinued bad with spinners.

tinued bad with spinners. In most of the principal weaving centres employment continued slack during April. At Blackburn about 16,500 looms were stated to be idle at the end of the month, out of a total of 97,000, as compared with 15,000 in March. At Burnley there was a decline in employment at the end of the month; some firms had shut down their mills. At Great Harwood employment with weavers was reported as fair, and as better than in March. In Darwen about one-fifth of the looms were reported to be idle at the end of the month. At Preston about 2,500 weavers were reported to be working alternate weeks during April, as compared with about 3,000 during March; in addition 1,500 were entirely unemployed.

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

According angulars of		umber o orkpeop		Total V all V	Total Wages paid (all Workpeople,		
afil the said	Week	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) 0 Dec. (-) 01		
A State Comparison of Comparis	12th April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	12th April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	12,056 22,749 36,443 8,881 8,143	Per cent. - 0.4 + 0.8 + 1.7 + 0.2 - 0.1	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 6 \cdot 1 \\ + & 5 \cdot 9 \\ + & 4 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 7 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	£ 18,846 38,143 61,328 20,178 15,713	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \textbf{cent.} \\ + & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	Per cent + 11 + 11 + 11 + 0 - 1 + 2	
Total	88,272	+ 0.8	+ 4.9	154,208	+ 2.1	+ 1	
DISTRICTS. Ashton	4,737	Per cent. - 4·4	Per cent. - 0.4	£ 7,742	$\begin{vmatrix} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3.8 \end{vmatrix}$	Per cent +	
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	8,241 9,852 15,395	-2.5 -1.4 + 0.5	-2.4 +8.2 +7.4	13,412 16,150 26,983	+ 1.8 - 0.3 + 0.0	+ +1 +	
Walsden, and Todmor- den	7,830 5,830 5,537	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 4.1 \end{array} $	+ 8.4 + 10.5	10,784 9,499 9,586	-2.4 -1.4 + 6.4	-+-	
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	9,061 11,207 3,463 4,190 2,929	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.3 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 14.3 \\ + 2.5 \\ + 0.5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 9.1 \\ + 3.5 \\ + 26.7 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 0.9 \end{array} $	18,224 23,245 5,778 7,882 4,923	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.2 \\ + 3.7 \\ + 11.5 \\ + 3.9 \\ + 1.7 \\ \end{array} $	+2+2+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+	
Total	88,272		T shares and	154,208	+ 2.1	+	

Returns from firms employing about 77,000 workpeople showed that about 26 per cent. of these workpeople were a short time to the extent of about 19 hours, on the average, in the week ended 12th April.

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton) linters) were 33,319,500 lbs. in April, 1924, compared with 72,608,200 lb. in the previous month and with 48,244,300 lb. in April 1923 April, 1923.

The exports of cotton yarn were 16,082,100 lbs. in April, 1994 compared with 13,172,000 lbs. in March, 1924, and 10,895,400 lbs in April, 1923.

The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 377,718,400 square yards, as compared with 353,983,100 square yards in the previous month, and with 316,278,700 square yards in April, 1923.

The following Table shows the number of men and of wome registered as applicants for employment at Employment B changes at 7th April, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 93 per cent. of the total number of applicants to employment in the cotton trade were registered.

employment in the	corron	marini		mp JA L	No. 10 Barris	201	
Department.	7th April, 1924.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 3rd Mar. 19			
	Men·	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total	
Card & Blowing Room Spinning	2,320 11,689	10,973 9,401	13,293 21,090	-582 -3,541			
Beaming, Warping and Winding	2,111	8,779	10,890	- 464	- 2,626	- 3,09	

.. 3,003

Weaving . Other Processes

1

Total

.. 19,914 38,225 58,139 - 6,386 - 10,702 -

-1,626 - -173 -

3,355 -

May, 1924. May, 1924

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

UTRING April employment in these trades showed a further mprovement, and was fairly good on the whole. In some ranches it was good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indi-ated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment ixchanges, was 4.7 on 28th April, as compared with 5.0 on 4th March.

4th March. Employment was reported as good in the wool-sorting section and with wool combers in the cross-bred section; with wool ombers in other sections employment was not so good, and here was still much short time. In the worsted-spinning sec-ion employment was good, except with fine botany spinners, the were adversely affected by the depression in the fine men's and the section of the section of

who were adversely ancever by the depression in the line men s wear trade. In the manufacturing department employment was good in most sections. There was a slight improvement in the Bradford and district dress goods trade, in which employment was described as fair. In the fine men's wear trade it was still

In the tweed trade of Huddersfield, the Calder Valley and In the tweed trade of Huddersfield, the Calder Valley and he Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.), and in eadon and Guiseley, employment was reported as good. In he low woollen trade of Morley and Leeds it was fairly good. Simployment was reported as good in the blanket and rug trades f the Heavy Woollen District and the Calder Valley; in the annel trade of Rochdale, Yeadon, Guiseley and Saddleworth it as described as moderately good. In Scotland employment was read better the

the Galashiels employment was good, and better than a month arlier; a little overtime was reported in the carding and spin-ing departments. At Hawick the tweed mills were reported to

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

A PARTY AND A PART	1	Number	of	Total	Wages	noid to
	1.8	Workpeop			Wages	paid to ople.
	Week ended 12th	Inc. Dec. ((+) or $(-)$ on a	Week ended 12th	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a
	April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1924.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
	W	OOLLEN	INDUSTR	¥.		
Departments.	404 3,796 6,326 4,660 1,009	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1.2 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 0.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} Per \\ cent. \\ + 2.8 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 2.6 \end{array}$	£ 970 8,112 12,005 10,841 2,202	Per cent. + 1.0 + 2.7 + 1.7 + 1.9 + 1.7	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 6.9 \\ + & 4.7 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 8.8 \end{array}$
TOTAL	16,195	+ 0.8	- 0.4	34,130	+ 2.0	+ 0.5
Districts. Iddersfield District eds District wsbury and Bat- ey District	1,642 1,574 1,670	Per cent. + 1.0 + 2.3 + 1.2	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.7 \\ + 6.9 \\ + 2.8 \end{array} $	£ 4,169 3,630	Per cent. + 3·1 + 1·0	Per cent. - 0.7 + 18.1
her Parts of West Riding	1,822	+ 0.1	- 1.9	3,925 4,094	+ 5.1 + 0.0	+10.6 - 5.3
tal, West Riding	6,708 4,583 4,904	+ 1.1 + 1.4 + 1.4 - 0.1	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.1 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 2.7 \end{array} $	15,818 9,283 9,029	+ 2.3 + 1.3 + 2.2	+ 4.4 - 0.5 - 4.7
TOTAL	16,195	+ 0.8	- 0.4	34,130	+ 2.0	+ 0.5
in clar color	Wo	RSTED]	NDUSTR	Y.	epetion :	arthere b
Departments. ol Sorting and combing aving er Departments Specified	4,082 14,936 5,429 3,241 1,754	Per cent. + 1.7 + 0.6 + 0.9 - 0.2 + 0.3	Per cent. - 3.7 - 4.7 - 4.8 - 1.1 - 13.1	£ 10,835 23,504 11,453 7,860 3,198	Per cent. + 5.0 + 2.2 + 3.4 + 1.3 + 8.0	Per cent. - 2·1 - 5·4 - 2·4 - 4·4 - 14·4
TOTAL	29,442	+ 0.7	- 4.8	56,850	+ 3.1	- 4.6
Districts. dford District shley District ifax District idersfield District er Parts of West iding	14,699 5,002 2,657 2,702	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 6·3 - 1·0 - 6·9 - 8·8	£ 30,185 9,623 4,545 4,938	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3 \cdot 6 \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 4 \cdot 2 \\ + 4 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 4.9 + 0.7 - 7.5 - 13.9
al, West Biding	2,466	-0.8 + 0.8	+2.7 - 5.0	4,262	+ 0.3	- 0.0
Districts	27,526 1,916	- 1.2	- 1.9	53,553 3,297	+ 3.3 + 1.3	$- \frac{4.7}{- 3.2}$
TOTAL	29,442	+ 0.7	- 4.8	56,850	+ 3.1	- 4.6

turns from firms in the *woollen* section, employing 15,256 (speeple, in the week ended 12th April, showed that about per cent. of these workpeople were on short time to the ant, on the average, of six hours in that week. In the sted section returns from firms employing 28,111 workpeople he same week showed that about 11 per cent. of these work-ble were on short time to the extent of about eight and a hours on the average. If hours on the average.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 7th April, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 60 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted trades were registered :---

right, hatrict	7th April,	1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease(-) as compared with 3rd March, 1924.					
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
63	2	65	- 26		- 26			
408 337 315	80 365 50	488 702 365	-80 -149 -128	-18 -70 -30	-98 -219 -158			
142 123	70 708	212 831	- 86 - 29	- 32 - 330	- 118 - 359			
72	77	149	- 74	- 13	- 87			
123 66	366 630	489 696	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 9 \\ - & 159 \\ - & 6 \end{vmatrix}$	-25 -593 -380	- 16 - 752 - 386			
811 2,516	2,683	968 5,199	-226 - 954	+ 18 -1.473	-208 -2,427			
	Men. 63 408 337 142 123 72 56 6123 66 811	Men. Women. 63 2 408 80 337 365 315 50 142 70 123 708 72 77 56 178 123 366 66 630 811 157	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7th April, 1924. as c Men. Women. Total. Men. 63 2 65 $-$ 26 408 80 488 $-$ 80 337 365 702 $-$ 149 315 212 $-$ 86 123 123 708 831 $-$ 29 72 77 149 $-$ 74 56 178 234 $+$ 9 66 630 696 $-$ 6 811 157 968 $-$ 226	7th April, 1924. as compared v Men. Women. Total. Men. Women. 63 2 65 -26 $ 408$ 80 488 -80 -18 337 365 702 -149 -70 315 50 365 -29 -380 142 70 212 -86 -32 123 708 831 -29 -330 72 77 149 -74 -13 56 178 234 $+9$ -259 66 630 696 -593 -593 611 157 968 -226 $+18$			

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs') were 40,409,500 lbs. in April, 1924, compared with 75,447,900 lbs. ir March, 1924, and 34,755,600 lbs. in April, 1923. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,876,600 lbs., compared with 3,557,800 lbs. in March, 1924, and 2,833,100 lbs. in April, 1923.

In April, 1923. The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 11,838,500 souare yards, compared with 14,769,300 square yards in March, 1924, and 12,876,300 square yards in April, 1923. The exports of blankets were 144,907 pairs, 204,346 pairs and 90,080 pairs in April, 1924, March, 1924, and April, 1923, respectively. respectively

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed no marked change during April, and on the whole was only moderate. For some days before the Easter holidays factories in a number of districts were busier than usual, and overtime was worked; but during the greater part of the month short time was worked in most centres. A considerable number of factories closed for extended holidays at Easter. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10-2 on 28th April, 1924, as compared with 9-5 on 24th March, 1924.

1924

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

	Nur	nber of V people.		Total	Wages pa Workpeop	aid to ple.		
monthe a function	Week ended			Week				
an of a singlet any or a line of the second	12th April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	12th April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
England and Wales :	2,446 8,670	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{Cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Per Cent. + 3.8 - 3.8	£ 5,649 22,419	$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{Cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Per Cent. + 2·2 - 8·1		
trict Northampton Northampton Country District	2,411 6,697 8,221	- 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.8	- 0.7 + 3.4 + 5.3	5,655 16,535 18,660	- 0.4 - 1.0 - 0.2	+ 1.9 + 2.1 + 5.0		
Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District	3,346 2,610 4,449	+ 0.1 + 0.3 + 2.0	+ 4.9 + 7.7 + 7.7	8,773 5,709 9,647	+ 1.7 + 14.1 + 1.1	+ 8.6 - 6.0 + 14.5		
Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	1,956 2,046 4,542	-3.4 + 0.6 + 3.2	-7.1 + 4.9 + 2.1	3,310 4,122 10.113	-5.8 + 2.3 + 5.8	-17.5 + 8.0		
Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England and Wales	925 1.657	+ 1.6 - 1.0	+ 1.5 + 8.3	1,992 3,298	+ 0.9	+ 14.7		
England and Wales	49,976	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	3,298 115,882	+ 4.1 + 1.0	+ 14.5 + 1.1		
Scotland Great Britain	3,735 53,711	$\frac{+ 0.8}{+ 0.3}$	$\frac{+10.6}{+3.0}$	8,300 124,182		+ 14.3 + 1.9		
to the second difference in some	3-0-0-0-0-0	Sec. Phil	all and	ALC: NOT				

Returns from firms employing about 42,000 workpeople in the week ended 12th April, 1924, showed that nearly 31 per cent. of these workpeople worked short time in that week, to the extent of about 11 hours each on an average. There was a further improvement in employment in London during April. At Leicester there was not much change, employ-ment being fair generally, and very good with women workers; some overtime was worked, more particularly during the week

May, 1924.

May, 1924.

BUILDING TRADE.

BUILDING TRADE. EMPLOYMENT in the building trade during April showed a further improvement, which, although general, was most pro-nounced in the painting and decorating section; it was good, on the whole, with skilled operatives and generally slack with unskilled workers. It was reported as very good in many districts, including Bradford, Harrogate, Blackpool, Crewe, Southport, Burton-on-Trent, Leicester, Shrewsbury, West Mid. dlesex, North-West Surrey, and Bournemouth, and as good at many other centres, a little overtime being worked in some cases; on the other hand, it was quiet or moderate in a few districts, including Grimsby, Middlesbrough and St. Helens, and a few instances of lost time, due to unfavourable weather conditions, were reported.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers, and good in most dis-tricts with masons and carpenters and joiners; in a considerable number of districts a shortage of one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives was again reported, especially with bricklayers and plasterers. With painters employment again showed a seasonal improvement; it was generally only moderate with plumbers and slaters, and it continued very slack, on the whole, with builders' labourers.

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate per-centages* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insur-ance Acts who were unemployed at 28th April, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 24th March :--

Occupations.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 28th April, 1924.	Approximate Percentage* Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with 24th March, 1924.
Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Plasterers Plumbers Plumbers All other occupations	8,349 705 498 319 302 6,889 2,304 28,170 22,218	$\begin{array}{c} 2.7\\ 1.2\\ 2.2\\ 6.1\\ 1.9\\ 6.4\\ 6.7\\ 11.1\\ 23.2\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.5 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 4.5 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.9 \\ \end{array} $
Total	64,754	9.0	- 1.1
Divisions. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Seotland Wales Northern Ireland	16,618 6,614 6,485 7,481 7,090 9,861 5,652 2,156 2,156 2,797	10-3 6-1 7-5 9-6 8-4 10-6 8-6 8-2 8-2 21-9	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7\\ -0.8\\ -0.6\\ -1.0\\ -1.6\\ -0.7\\ -1.5\\ -0.3\\ -\end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	64,754	9.0	- 1.1
Males Females	64,503 251	9·1 3·0	$-\frac{1\cdot 1}{+0\cdot 1}$

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 143 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area, with a total population of 16,128,000, show that in April, 162, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,921,700, as compared with £5,767,900 in March, 1924, and £3,438,900 in April, 1923. Of the total for April, 1934, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,194,900; factories and work choose for £273,600; choose offices warehouses and other busin

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in April remained fairly good on the whole, showing little change as compared with March. In the Peterborough Birmingham and Nottingham districts employment was reported as good; in the Coventry district an improvement was reported.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pip-tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges on 28th April, was 6.5, as compared with 6.9 on 24th March with 6.9 on 24th March

The following Table summarises the information received as the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wage paid by those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :---

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

	1		12 10 10 MA		Section 2	and the second second	The second se						A CONTRACTOR
	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	Total all	Wages I Workpe	Paid to ople.	NI INSERTORY	I.M.H	N	umber of	shipped i	n.	
Districts. ended Dec. (-) on a ended Dec. (Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Principal Ports.		April,		(+) or -) on a		months					
They include :	April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1924,	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	are true too should be	University and the parameters		Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1924.	April,
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire and Eastern Counties and Wales Scotland	4,063 1,440 87 7,592 employ	orkpeop	ole work	ed show	rt time	to the	Machester. London Southampton Tyne Ports. Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby Bristolt Newport, Mon. Cardiffs		$13,313 \\781 \\7,756 \\8,528 \\1,966 \\302 \\332 \\1,340 \\43 \\1,089 \\729 \\3,132 \\564$	$\begin{array}{r} + 3,658 \\ + 5,658 \\ + 144 \\ + 1,847 \\ + 510 \\ + 246 \\ - 6 \\ - 227 \\ + 438 \\ + 436 \\ - 191 \\ + 911 \\ - 268 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,892 \\ + 130 \\ + 708 \\ - 1,418 \\ + 725 \\ + 229 \\ - 10 \\ + 33 \\ + 33 \\ + 33 \\ + 138 \\ - 179 \\ + 388 \\ - 247 \end{array}$	41,504 3,087 29,263 26,410 6,410 585 5,995 67 3,318 3,514 11,415 3,018	1923. 42,243 2,728 28,906 656 1,573 5,631 35 3,541 4,198 11,359 2,874
extent of 6 hours each 12th April.	POTTE	1000a electric general	RADES		e week	ended	Grangemouth Glasgow	and 	281 150 2,927	- 120 + 9 + 990	 - 11 - 609	1,310 759 9,506	1,548 1,082 9,738
DURING April employ slight improvement, b sanitary earthenware	ut was	still s	lack ge	nerally.	In th	he tile.	Northern Ireland : Belfast Total		203 43,436	$\frac{-6}{+7,981}$	- 5 + 1,797	733 148,382	783 152,904
ported to be good.	1			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		. Magan	The spectrum with an house		1 200	Contraction of the second	1	1	1.4.4.3

In Staffordshire employment was still slack on the whole; at Worcester it was good; it was also good at Derby, where a further improvement was reported; at Bristol it was fair; but at lasgow it was bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 28th April, 1924, was 11.8, as compared with 11.9 at 24th 1924

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

	1	10000 3.11	a set of the set of the	100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	and the second	Janes Trans		
		Number Vorkpeoj		Total Wages paid all Workpeople.				
- · ·	Week ended 12th	ended Dec. (-) on a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
and the state the	April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
BRANCHES.	N E Lota	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,501 9,145	+ 0.3 + 0.8	+ 2.0 + 0.5	3,218 16,767	+ 4.5 + 1.6	+22.2 + 3.1		
unspecified)	1,769	- 0.5	- 0.4	3,001	- 3.1	- 5.9		
Total	12,415	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	22,986	+ 1.3	+ 2.1		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	9,647 2,768	+ 0.8 - 0.2	- 0.3 + 3.7	17,091 5,895	+ 1.5 + 0.7	+ 5.1 + 1.2		
Total	12,415	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	22,986	+ 1.3	+ 2.1		

Returns from employers relating to short-time working showed that of 10,455 workpeople employed, 2,724, or 26 per cent., were working on an average 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 12th April, 1924.

SEAMEN.

SEAMEN. DURING April employment with seamen, though only moderate on the whole, showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. This improvement was particularly noticeable prior to the Easter holidays. At a few ports the supply of deck hands was reported to be inadequate. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage upemployed at 28th April was 17.4, compared with 19.0 at 24th March. The demand for men on the Thames steadily improved until the week ended 26th April, when a slight decline occurred. On the Tyne and on the Wear it was quiet generally. Employ-ment on the Tees was poor. At Hull it was fairly good until the Easter holidays, and declined afterwards. A moderate but improving demand was reported at Southampton. Employ-ment was fair at Avonmouth, and moderate at Bristol. At Newport the demand fluctuated, and was described as fair at the end of the month. At Cardiff and at Swansea it was gener-ally fair. The demand in the foreign-going trade on the Mersey improved until the week ended 19th April, and then declined, being reported as moderate at the end of the month. At Man-chester if was quiet on the whole. The demand on the Chude and et Leith was ensemble Employment at the South Wales ports was fair. At Plymouth and other South Western ports employment was moderate, and at Southampton it continued fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Glasgow, and better than in the previous month. It was fair at Aber-deen, moderate at Leith, and slack at Dundee. At Belfast it was good, and better than in March. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned orts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April :--

The comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

preceding the holidays, but a few factories were still reported as working less than full time. A good deal of short time was still worked at Northampton, and employment was only moderate; though most of the factories were busy immediately before the Easter holiday. At Kettering there was a slight improvement before the holidays, but a number of factories were still working less than full hours, and some closed down for a week or ten days at Easter. In the Hinckley district, at Wellingborough, and in the Higham and Rushden district employment was generally slack, with much short time. There was general slack-ness at Leeds in the heavy boot section; short time was general, and the holidays were extended by many firms; those engaged in the light boot trade, however, were well employed. At Stafford employment was fair, and showed an improvement. At Norwich employment continued good; a large proportion

At Norwich employment vas tan, and showed an improvement. of the operatives were on overtime, and practically no short time was worked. In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a further decline, and employment was considerably worse than last year; there was much unemployment, and short time work-ing was general throughout the district. Employment continued good in the Rossendale Valley, and some overtime was worked.

In most of the Scottish centres employment was slack, and worse than in March; but at Glasgow and Kilmarnock the opera-tives were fairly well employed.

The *exports* of boots and shoes in April, 1924, amounted to 91,801 dozen pairs, or 5,747 dozen pairs less than in March, 1924, but 27,294 dozen pairs more than in April, 1923.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Ex-changes at 7th April, 1924, in the principal centres, at which approximately 72 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered.

Department.	7th	April, 19	924.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 3rd March, 1924.			
Department.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work.	165 374 833 31 2,639 1,383 454 48 888	51 10 13 992 67 220 324 2 6	216 384 846 1,023 2,706 1,603 778 50 894	$ \begin{array}{r} + 11 \\ + 36 \\ + 124 \\ - 6 \\ + 117 \\ - 30 \\ - 135 \\ + 5 \\ - 15 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 5 \\ + 203 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 44 \\ - & 37 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 2 \end{array} $	+ 17 + 34 +119 +197 + 89 - 74 -172 + 6 - 13	
Total	6,815	1,685	8,500	+107	+ 96	+203	

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

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade was moderate on the whole, and showed some decline on the previous month, a number of mills working short time, particularly in the hand-made section, in which employment was slack generally.

With letterpress printers employment showed a slight general improvement in London, although it was still reported as slack with compositors. In the provinces the state of employment con-tinued mainly fair, and was reported to be good at Bolton, Derby, Leicester and Glasgow. With lithographic printers em-ployment was reported as bad and worse than in March in London and at Edinburgh, and was generally fair and better than in March at other centres; it continued fair with litho-graphic artists in London.

With bookbinders employment generally showed a decline on the previous month, and was reported to be slack in London and at Edinburgh.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding trades was 5-7 at 28th April, 1924, compared with 5-8 at 24th March, 1924. In the paper and paper board making industry the percentage was 8.5 at 28th April, compared with 8-9 at 24th March. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 7.5 at 28th April, com-pared with 7.4 at 24th March.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade Unions :---

	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
that we'd to the	at end of	April,	Mar.,	April,	Month	Year
	Apr., 1924,	1924.	1924.	1923.	ago.	ago.
Printing	78,250	3·0	3.0	4·5	+ 0.3	- 1.2
Bookbinding	14,568	5·0	4.7	6·1		- 1.1

shops for £273,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other bus ness premises for £474,200; and other buildings, and addition and alterations to existing buildings, for £979,000.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during April continued, on the whole, only moderate. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service 24.9 per cent. were unemployed at 28th April, compared with 24.1 per cent. at 24th March.

London.—The following Table shows the average daily num-ber of dock labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in each week of the month :—

	Average Da Docks at	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.								
all a start a s	In	Docks.								
Period;	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	London Ship- uthority owners, Total. I through etc.		At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves,					
Week ended— 5th April, 1924 12th " 19th " 26th "	4,346 4,270 4,368 4,437	2,026 2,106 1,931 2,385	6,372 6,376 6,299 6,822	7,949 7,931 8,196 8,354	14,321 14,307 14,495 15,176					
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th April, 1924	} 4,351	2,108	6,459	8,092	14,551					
Average for Mar., 1924	5,322	2,801	8,123	8,205	16,328					
Average for April, 1923	4,565	3,389	7,954	7,998	15,952					

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in April was 1,151, as compared with 832 in the previous month and with 888 in April, 1923.

East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers at Blyth and on the Wear continued good, but on the Type there was a considerable falling off in shipments. With other classes of workers it was fair on the whole, being slightly better than in March. Employment was fair at Middlesbrough and moderate at Grimsby. At Hull and most of the other East Coast ports it remained slack.

Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment was fair. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th April was 15,316, com-pared with 15,554 in the four weeks ended 31st March and with 14,973 in April, 1923. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £38,296 in the four weeks ended 31st March.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

<section-header><text><text><text><text>

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

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

AL SOLVER 201 102 (SAL STR			1999-14-14	NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOIED.									
at the desire and a second state	EE OF NS AT AND AND.)	MENT B I 28TH (GREA)	r of Unei 300ks Rem Lodged Ay H April, 3 T Britain Hern Irel	AINING 1924. AND		NTAGE U 28TH API			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 24TH MARCH, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)				
INDUSTRY.	- MARTE				Tar ((+)) . - Tar (+) .	a to		(4) 70 (4) 70 (4) 70	To	tal.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.	Great Britain only.	Males.	Females	Total.
	23,600	530	24,130	3,051	65	3,116	12.9	12.3	12.9	12.3	- 0.9	+ 2.3	- 0·8
ishing	1,258,650	8,200	1,266,850	25,280	401	25,681	2.0	4.9	2.0	2.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining. Slate Quarrying and Mining.	19,670 5,000 32,060 8,000	50 70 270 20	19,720 5,070 32,330 8,020	3,738 759 1,410 117		8,742 767 1,421 118 1,308	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.0 \\ 15.2 \\ 4.4 \\ 1.5 \\ 4.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 8.0 \\ 11.4 \\ 4.1 \\ 5.0 \\ 11.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.0 \\ 15.1 \\ 4.4 \\ 1.5 \\ 4.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 18.8 \\ 15.1 \\ 4.0 \\ 1.5 \\ 4.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -3.6 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + 4.0 \\ + 7.1 \\ - 0.7 \\ - \\ + 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -3.6 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $
Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	24,960	1,580	26,540	1,124	18	584	4.5	10.6	4.6	4.5	- 0.4	- 4.1	- 0.4
Digging Ion-Metalliferous Mining Products :	12,520	170	12,690	907	10	921	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	15,070	200 660	15,270 10,750	1,530	73	1,603	15.2	11.1	14.9	15.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
facture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works rick. Tile. etc., Making	10,090 16,080 54,340	620 7,500	16,700 61,840	1,542 3,225	26 807	1,568 4,032	9·6 5·9	4·2 10·8	9·4 6·5	9·4 6·4 11·7	+ 0.7 - 0.4 - 0.1	$-\frac{-0.3}{-0.1}$	+0.7 -0.4 -0.1
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc Blass Trades :—	35,750	36,380	72,130	3,648	4,834	8,482	10.2	13.3	11.8	11.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	22,880 14,950	4,990 1,650	27,870 16,600	3,235 2,984	416 122	3,651 3,106	14·1 20·0	8·3 7·4	13·1 18·7	13·1 18·5	+1.3 + 0.2	+ 0.4 - 0.2	+1.2 + 0.1
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.:	80,430 13,960	24,940 5,120	105,370 19,080	7,635 1,464	1,602 431	9,237 1,895	9·5 10·5	6·4 8·4	8·8 9·9	8.7 9.9	$+ 0.3 \\ - 0.1$	- 1.4	+0.2 -0.4
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	10,920	2,950	13,870	537	172	709	4.9	5.8	5.1	5.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Metal Manufacture and Secondary Pro-	57,530	21,620	79,150	3,854	1,587	5,441	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.8	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Metal Manufacture and Secondary Pro- cesses :	29,310	240	29,550	3,339	9	3,348	11:4	3.8	11•3	11.3	- 0.4	- 7.0	
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	210,150	4,480	214,630	39,712	314	40,026	18-9	7.0	18.6	18.6	+ 2.4	+ 0.2	C
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	38,510 25,860 23,900	4,000 4,330 1,450	42,510 30,190 25,350	4,751 761 3,460	423 133 180	5,174 894 3,640	12·3 2·9 14·5	3.1	3.0		- 0.7	- 1.5	- 0.8
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope	20,650	3,940	24,590	1,945	358	2,303	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Engineering and Ironfounding :	635,260	39,660	674,920	104,094	2,230	106,324	16.4	5.6	15.8	15.7	- 0.8	- 0.2	- 0.3
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	50 570	6,890 11,710		9,080 2,715		9,945 3,325			5.3	5.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3	-01
Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making	22,010	1,110 840		11,490 2,883	50 45	11,540 2,928	17.5 12.6	4·5 5·4				2 + 1.3 + 0.9	
Construction and Repair of Motor	174.590	19,830	194,420	12,139	1,048	13,187	7.0	5.3	6.8	6.7	- 0.9	100 CA 4 2 2 2 2	3
Construction and Repair of Carriages,	25,540		0 - 00 333 m	2,753	214	2,967	10.8	8 8.9	10.6	10.4	(- 1.0	The state of the state	0.0
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram- car Building	50,560	1,280	51,840	2,188	33	2,221	. 4.8	3 2.6	3 4.3	4.3	+ 0.5	2 - 0.1	+ 0.8
													20002

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES,—continued.

all for the "Low Hopin and a state of the st	titadisi Hi angad	i permu	anyolu al	tine i	and and a	NUMBERS	and Percentages Unemployed.						
INDUSTRY.	INSUR J (GRI	TED NUME ED PERSON ULY, 1923 SAT BRITAI HERN IREL	NS AT	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOY- MENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 28TH APRIL, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)					UNEMPL PRIL, 192		INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) AS COMPARED WITH 24TH MARCH, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)		
Tomore Land Tomore Tomore		Address 12	403104 (1.1.1				ens il		To	tal.	200	0 10 00 01 30F	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.	Great Britain only.	Males.	Females	Total
building and Ship Repairing	268,520	4,010	272,530	80,401	221	80,622	29.9	5.5	29.6	28.7	+ 1.3	- 1.0	+ 1.3
lectrical Wiring and Contracting lectrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	11,010 48,480	860 24,360	11,870	1,215	24	1,239	11.0	2.8	10.4	10.3	+ 1.4	- 0.3	+ 1.5
and Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making olts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	22,760	7,340	72,840 30,100	3,787 3,664	2,050 1,081	5,837 4,745	7·8 16·1	8·4 14·7	8·0 15·8	8.0 15.8	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.2 \\ -0.9 \end{vmatrix}$	+0.3 + 0.6	-0.
rass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	17,510 20,450	12,730 12,000	30,240 32,450 5,760	2,091 3,265	1,689 2,012	3,780 5,277	11·9 16·0	13·3 16·8	12·5 16·3	12.5 16.2	- 0.3	+ 0.2 + 0.4	+ 0.
eating and Ventilating Engineering fatches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	5,340 29,380	420 20,450	5,760 49,830	288 4,323	12 2,267	300 6,590	5·4 14·7	2.9	5.2	5.4	+0.2	- 0.7	+ 0.
tile Trades :	107,180 211,010	60,310	167,490	11,166	7,201	18,367	10.4	11.9	13·2 11·0	13·2 10.9	+0.3 + 0.7	+ 0.8 + 0.2	+0, +0, +0.
oollen and Worsted lk inte emp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	119,630 14,320 25,700 14,190	365,280 153,700 23,820 56,370 27,340	576,290 273,330 38,140 82,070 41,530	31,187 6,188 676 3,800 1,786	54,207 6,729 1,373 3,899 2,320	85,394 12,917 2,049 7,699 4,106	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.8 \\ 5.2 \\ 4.7 \\ 14.8 \\ 12.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 14.8 \\ \cdot 4.4 \\ 5.8 \\ 6.9 \\ 8.5 \end{array} $	14.8 4.7 5.4 9.4 9.9	14.8 4.7 5.4 8.7 9.9	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -0.1 \\ -1.5 \\ +1.6 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -0.4 \\ -2.0 \\ -0.5 \\ +0.1 \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} -0 \\ -0 \\ -1 \\ +0 \\ -0 \end{vmatrix}$
Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,620 19,990	$\begin{array}{c} 12,540 \\ 71,380 \\ 12,240 \\ 14,540 \end{array}$	20,160 91,370	933 985	1,943 4,063	2,876 5,048	12·2 4·9	15·5 5·7	14·3 5·5	11.9 5.5	+0.6 -0.4	$+0.3 \\ -0.9$	+ 0.
ace arpet Manufacture	9,330 11,220 13,480	$\begin{array}{c c} 12,240 \\ 14,540 \\ 29,940 \end{array}$	21,570 25,760 43,420	$2,157 \\ 454 \\ 1,276$	1,525 1,040 3,817	3,682 1,494 5,093	$ \begin{array}{c c} 23.1 \\ 4.0 \\ 9.5 \end{array} $	12.5 7.2 12.7	17·1 5·8	17·1 5·7	+ 1.0	+ 0.7 + 0.7	- 0: + 0: + 0:
extile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc. her and Leather Goods :	85,560	31,400	116,960	12,299	3,624	15,923	14.4	11.5	11·7 13·6	11·3 14·3	- 0.1 + 1.2	+ 0.5 + 1.7	+0 +1.
anning, Currying and Leather Dress-	33,230	8,590	41,820	3,356	1,069	4,425	10.1	12.4	10.6	10.6	+ 0.1	193.91	Constant.
ddlery, Harness and Other Leather Goods Manufacture	16,800	12,550	29,350	1,835	1,355	3,190	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	-	+ 0.8	+0 + 0.
iloring ress and Mantle Making and Millinery	65,910 12,250	120,300 104,160	186,210 116,410	4,886 941	5,688 5,897	10,574	7.4	4.7	5.7	5.6	- 2.6	- 2.0	- 2.
at and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture.	13,810	20,830	34,640	1,407	1,075	6,838 2,482	7·7 10·2	5·7 5·2	5.9	5.5	-0.2 -1.9	$ -1.2 \\ -0.9 $	- 1.
ouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making	6,640 12,470	60,880 20,470	67,520 32,940	342 1,215	3,008 1,583	3,350 2,798	5·2 9·7	4.9	5-0 8-5	4.5	+0.6 -1.1	- 0.6 - 1.4	$\begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ -0 \end{vmatrix}$
oot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades , Drink and Tobacco :	93,620 104,290	50,230 54,840	143,850 159,130	11,479 10,896	3,200 4,710	14,679	12·3 10·4	6.4	10.2	10.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	$\begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ +0 \end{vmatrix}$
an Milling coa, Chocolate and Sugar Confec-	26,460	*3,100	29,560	1,576	224	1,800	6.0	8·6 7·2	9·8 6·1	9.7 5.9	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.1 \\ +1.3 \end{vmatrix}$	-0.2 + 0.4	$\begin{vmatrix} -0 \\ +1 \end{vmatrix}$
ther Food Industries	25,040 49,070 81,500	45,740 49,220 20,850	70,780 98,290 102,350	2,342 3,888 4,692	9,289 8,002 2,268	11,631 11,890 6,960	9·4 7·9 5·8	20·3 16·3 10·9	16·4 12·1 6·8	16·4 11·9 6·5	+0.8 + 0.2 + 0.3	+ 4.6 - 0.7 - 1.8	+3 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -
bacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	14,960	30,360	45,320	1,256	3,842	5,098	8.4	12.7	11.2	10.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.0	$ -0^{\circ} + 1^{\circ}$
wmilling and Machined Woodwork ood Box and Packing Case Making	54,700 10,710 76,540 20,610	3,300 2,020 17,810 6,840	58,000 12,730 94,350 27,450	5,603 1,580 5,432 2,183	279 269 1,220 754	5,882 1,849 6,652 2,937	$ \begin{array}{c c} 10.2 \\ 14.8 \\ 7.1 \\ 10.6 \end{array} $	8.5 13.3 6.9 11.0	10·1 14·5 7·1 10·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 9.9 \\ 14.4 \\ 6.9 \\ 10.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.4 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	+0.1 -0.7 -0.3	- 0. - 0. - 0. - 0.
ting and Paper Trades :	40,440	16,120	56,560	3,441	1,360	·4,801	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	- 0.8	+0.4	- 0.
all Paper Making and Paper	19,740 3,510	35,900 1,270	55,640 4,780	1,190 152	2,966 143	4,156 295	6·0 4·3	8.3	7·5 6·2	7.3 6.2	+ 0.2	+0.1	+ 0.
(not paper)	1,950 150,870	2,850 80,140	4,800 231,010	140 8,202	136	276	7.2	4.8	5.8	5.8	+0.2 +0.9	- 0.7	+ 0.
ulding	708.640	8,480	717,120	64,503	4,909	13,111 64,754	5·4 9·1	6·1 3·0	5·7 9·0	5.6 8.8	-0.2 - 1.1	-0.2 + 0.1	$\begin{vmatrix} -0 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$
Manufacturing Industries :	126,900 33,140	860 24,760	127,760 57,900	22,044 3,495	2,597	22,061 6,092	17·4 10·5	2·0 10·5	17.3	17·1 10·5	+ 0.4 + 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.
ientific and Photographic Instru-	10,440 4,930	24,760 1,880 4,060	57,900 12,320 8,990	523 628	104 291	627 919	5·0 12·7	5·5 7·2	5·1 10·2	5.0 10.2	$+ 0.5 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 4.6$	$+ 0.3 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 1.5$	$\begin{vmatrix} + 0 \\ - 0 \\ + 1 \end{vmatrix}$
usical Instrument Making	11,270 16,430	6,520 3,330	17,790 19,760	548 1,553	226 259	774 1,812	4·9 9·5	3·5 7·8	4·4 9·2	4·3 9·1	-0.3 + 1.3	+0.4 +0.1	+1.
Water, and Electricity Supply	6,580	5,640	12,220	634	753	1,387	9.6	13.4	11.4	11.4	+ 0.2	- 0.9	- 0.
Short and Communication	168,940 182,240	6,760 10,540	175,700 192,780	10,271 9,535	191 367	10,462 9,902	6·1 5·2	2·8	6·0 5·1	5·8 5·0	+ 0.1	- 0-6	+ 0.
her Road Transport	105,810 142,770 112,050	4,550 4,470 5,850	192,780 110,360 147,240 117,900	9,535 3,303 21,954 20,115	162 143 375	3,465 22,097 20,490	3·1 15·4 18·0	3.6 3.2 6.4	3·1 15·0 17·4	3·1 14·8 17·4		$ \begin{array}{c c} - 0.8 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.8 \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} -0 \\ -0 \\ -0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ \end{vmatrix}$
her Transport and Communication	191,790 23,450	1,850 2,850	193,640 26,300	48,053 4,021	125 319	48,178 4,340	25·1 17·1	6·8 11·2	24·9 16·5	24.7 16.4	+0.8 -0.7	-0.4 -0.7	+ 0.
mercial, Banking, Insurance and	756,430 91,020	505,150	1,261,580	54,981	28,117	83,098	7.3	5.6	6.6	6.5	Reedoor)	- 0.5	- 0.
ational Government.	143 410	52,600 37,820 18,370	143,620 181,230 246,370	5,434 15,339	1,395 2,455	6,829 17,794	6·0 10·7	2·7 6·5	4·8 9·8	4.7 9.9	-0.2 + 0.2	-0.1 + 0.5	-0.2 + 0.2
ofessional Services	228,000 65,300 38,740	$\begin{array}{r} 18,370 \\ 42,770 \\ 20,550 \end{array}$	246,370 108,070 59,290	15,322 3,207 5,007	594 1,221 2,473	15,916 4,428 7,480 29,933	6.7 4.9 12.9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	6.5 4.1 12.6	6·4 4·1	+0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.2
otel, Boarding House, Club Services aundries, Dyeing, and Dry Cleaning ther Industries and Services	93,220 20,290 78,230	$ \begin{array}{r} 20,550 \\ 161,520 \\ 86,990 \\ 28,650 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 108,070 \\ 59,290 \\ 254,740 \\ 107,280 \\ 106,880 \end{array} $	12,112 1,164 27,707	17,821 4,886	6,050	13·0 5·7	11·0 5·6	11·8 5·6	12.6 11.7 5.6	-1.5 -1.2 -0.4	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.4 \\ -1.6 \\ -0.4 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -1.1\\ -1.4\\ -0.4 \end{vmatrix}$
17.510 1888 - 200 - 1975	10,230	20,000	106,880	21,707	2,644	30,351	35.4	9.2	28.4	28.0	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.2
TOTAL	8,526,900	2,975,900	11,502,800	869,344	249,417	1,118,761	. 10.2	8.4	9.7	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.2

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT **EXCHANGES.***

THE number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland -i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from work-people—at 28th April, 1924, was 1,052,472, of whom 790,475 were men, 35,256 boys, 194,020 women, and 32,721 girls. In the men's and women's departments there were decreases of 457 and 10,420 respectively, while in the case of juveniles there was an increase of 6,318.

During the four weeks ended 28th April the number of vacan-cies filled by Exployment Exchanges was 85,122, of which 50,479 were for men, 19,826 for women, and 14,817 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 28th April, 1924 :--

		Applica- tions from	Vacancies	Application ing at end	s outstand- l of week.
Week ended		Employers.	Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Reg'r.)	From Employers.
31st March, 1924		28,416	23,554	1,057,031	25,747
7th April, 1924 14th ", ", 21st ", ", 28th ", ",		29,588 28,234 16,394 28,047	24,751 23,289 14,323 22,759	1,044,395 1,040,056 1,046,470 1,052,472	25,841 26,964 26,148 26,577
Total (4 weeks)		102,263	85,122	-	_

A detailed analysis of the figures in the preceding paragraph is not yet available, but statistics for the five weeks ended 7th April are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of 891,665 applications from workpeople during the five weeks ended 7th April showed a daily average of 29,722. Of this daily average, men accounted for 18,961, women for 8,240, and juveniles for 2,521. In the preceding month the corresponding averages were: Men, 19,560; women, 8,372; juveniles, 2,515.

Vacancies Notified.—During the five weeks ended 7th April there were 141,721 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 4,724. Of this daily average, 2,669 were for men, 1,236 for women, and 819 for juveniles, compared with a daily average during the previous month of 2,584 men, 1,084 women, and 718 juveniles. juveniles

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 117,455, a daily average of 3,915, as compared with 3,749 during the preceding statistical month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 2,391, women for 868, and juveniles for 656. The corresponding figures for the previous month were: Men, 2,332; women, 805; and juveniles, 612.

Juveniles.—During the period 36,217 applications were received from boys and 39,406 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 12,975, and 10,366 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls 11,593 vacancies were notified and 9,302 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 15.0 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

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

In the building trades 13,646 vacancies were notified for men and 11,117 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations con-cerned were: Carpenters, 2,869 vacancies notified and 2,347 filled; bricklayers, 1,376 vacancies notified and 740 filled; painters, 5,140 vacancies notified and 4,339 filled; and builders' labourers, 1,958 vacancies notified and 1,843 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 52,651 at 7th April, compared with 76,593 at 3rd March.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service for the five weeks ended 7th April was 19,724. Of this number, 7,937 were for resident domestic servants, 4,398 for non-resident domestic servants, 4,916 for charwomen, and 1,469 for waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for 1,004.

Of the 12,498 vacancies filled, 3,192 were placings in resident omestic service, 3,198 as non-resident, 4,382 as charwomen, and domestic service, 5, 1,011 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 7th April for work in domestic service was 31,999, compared with 32,900 on 3rd March.

Dock Labourers and Coal Porters.—The figures above, except those in the first three paragraphs, are exclusive of dock labourers and coal porters. The number of casual jobs found for men in these occupations during the period of five weeks ended 7th April was 2,802.

• The figures exclude workpeople on systematic short time, but include workpeople "suspended" or "stood off." For Great Britain alone the figures, as published in the Press, show that on 28th April, 1924, there were on the Registers 777,400 men, 200,900 women, and 69,700 juveniles, as compared with 947,000 men, 267,000 women, and 72,000 juveniles at 31st December, 1923. These figures include 34,100 persons on 28th April, 1924, and 35,500 on 31st December, 1923, who were employed on a basis of systematic short time, but were not actually at work on the date in question.

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

Corps and Prove	COMPLEX DO	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			and the second second
Area.			s remaining 28th April,		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) a compared with
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	31st Mar., 1924.
London	126,039	32,610	14,073	172,722	+ 57
South Eastern Division Brighton Chatham Ipswich Norwich Rest of South Eastern	42 ,500 1,955 3,105 2,474 2,744 32,222	6,843 496 273 409 291 5,374	4,701 445 661 306 91 3,198	54,044 2,896 4,039 3,189 3,126 40,794	-2,36 -50 +3 -5 -28 -1,56
South Western Division Bristol Portsmouth Reading Southampton Swindon Rest of South Western	52,926 11,295 4,569 6,198 1,563 6,105 334 22,862	10,093 4,292 538 557 183 497 71 3,955	4,890 1,130 428 632 346 489 64 1,801	67,909 16,717 5,535 7,387 2,092 7,091 469 28,618	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Midlands Division Birmingham Coventry Cradley Heath Derby Lelcester Northampton Northampton Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands	89,289 21,335 1,462 3,073 1,412 1,615 1,246 4,900 3,029 6,068 4,435 2,188 4,041 34,485	$\begin{array}{c} 29,320\\ 7,983\\ 201\\ 908\\ 305\\ 665\\ 332\\ 1,547\\ 1,103\\ 3,837\\ 749\\ 480.\\ 1,879\\ 9,331 \end{array}$	<i>5,306</i> 809 42 141 122 4 133 285 179 236 590 138 227 2,450	$\begin{array}{c} 123,915\\ 30,127\\ 1,705\\ 4,122\\ 1,839\\ 2,284\\ 1,711\\ 6,682\\ 4,311\\ 10,141\\ 5,774\\ 2,806\\ 6,147\\ 46,266\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2,2,\\ - & 22 \\ + & 10 \\ + & 10 \\ + & 22 \\ + & 21 \\ + & 21 \\ + & 21 \\ + & 10 \\ + & 21 \\ + & 10 \\ + & $
North Eastern Division Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby Halifax Hatlepool Huldersfield Lieeds Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham Sheffield Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland York Rest of North Eastern	145,525 887 2,916 1,613 307 5,113 2,336 1,432 6,248 1,934 8,794 10,313 2,434 8,942 18,821 1,381 17,659 5,448 4,686 9,818 1,869 37,295	17,555 86 1,819 184 127 202 609 190 451 208 794 902 1,539 871 299 1,160 179 2,697 855 140 782 859 4,652	10,487 37 103 196 78 183 568 247 31 227 80 984 293 200 234 1,633 191 1,127 298 199 689 720 2,169	173,567 1,010 4,538 512 664 6,290 2,773 1,914 6,683 2,873 2,878 1,914 6,683 2,878 1,914 6,683 2,978 1,914 6,683 2,945 1,661 1,751 21,483 6,101 5,025 11,289 4,4116 2,948 4,4116 1,944 1,945 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,945 1,944 1,945 1,944 1,945 1,944 1,945 1,945 1,944 1,945	1 1
North Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Blackpool Blackpool Botton Burnley Burnley Chorley Manchester Nelson Preston Rochdale Salford Stockport Warnington Warnington	$\begin{array}{c} 167,369\\ 1,808\\ 2,212\\ 5,215\\ 4,535\\ 2,966\\ 2,423\\ 2,423\\ 2,966\\ 41,882\\ 19,317\\ 1,031\\ 18,515\\ 3,407\\ 4,523\\ 1,476\\ 6,532\\ 2,627\\ 2,185\\ 1,400\\ 35,429 \end{array}$	64,879 918 909 868 490 1,729 2,089 1,644 288 6,818 6,818 6,818 6,818 6,818 6,818 6,818 6,818 6,818 6,818 6,819 2,661 196 8,988 2,661 196 8,988 2,661 196 8,988 2,6537 16,680	16,086 152 115 645 406 236 366 166 255 59 3,780 1,632 1,632 1,632 1,632 1,542 138 528 136 1,158 214 3,780	$\begin{array}{c} 248,334\\ 2,938\\ 3,236\\ 6,228\\ 5,431\\ 1,518\\ 7,139\\ 4,678\\ 4,678\\ 4,222\\ 1,813\\ 52,480\\ 27,781\\ 1,671\\ 28,771\\ 1,671\\ 28,771\\ 1,678\\ 5,349\\ 7,712\\ 1,808\\ 11,678\\ 5,452\\ 2,648\\ 5,481\\ 55,869\\ \end{array}$	1 1 +++ 1 +++ 1 +++ 1 ++ ++ 1 ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ + + + + <
Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebaak Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Palsley Rest of Scotland	109,200 3,877 1,719 5,861 8,552 53,364 4,440 1,099 3,848 26,440	23,378 786 264 2,105 1,866 11,060 650 117 915 5,665	9,389 156 109 181 813 5,298 317 73 450 1,992	141,967 4,769 2,092 8,147 11,231 69,722 5,407 1,289 5,213 34,097	111+++
Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Best of Wales	26,306 5,318 275 2,068 2,543 16,102	2,640 920 101 159 111 1,349	2,295 442 45 214 234 1,360	31,241 6,680 421 2,441 2,888 18,811	+1++1
Northern Ireland Belfast Lundonderry Lurgan Newry Rest of Northern	31,321 21,726 1,645 277 549 962	6,702 4,418 428 52 42 183	750 492 64 5 10 15	38,773 26,630 2,137 334 601 1,160	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Ireland Total Gt Britain and	6,162	1,579	164	7,905	
Northern Ireland	790,475	194,020	67,977	1,052,47	2 - 4,5

May, 1924. May, 1924.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, v_{xas} 46, as compared with 59 in the previous month and 52 in April, 1923. In these new disputes about 37,000 workpeople April, reversion of the directly or indirectly (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 14,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 67, involving about 51,000 work-people, and resulting in a loss during April of about 471,000 working days. The principal stoppages in progress during April were the shipyard strike at Southampton and the lock-out at ether ports. ther ports.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of in-dustries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes

in progress :	alata par	narus po ad slabe	an parta			ALL BARREN	Janu	ary to Ap	ril, 1923.	Jan	uary to Ap	oril, 1924.
VASHI 1924		er of Disp gress in A			Aggregate Duration in Working Days	Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis-	Number of Work- people	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days	No. of Dis-	Number of Work- people involved	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st April.	Started in April.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in April.	of all Dis- putes in	andrade, and of the pulmb, sharp, the company of	putes.	involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	of all	putes.		of all
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	28	12 11	14 19	8,000 30,000	104,000 270,000	Agriculture Mining & Quarrying Engineering & Ship-	4 56	8,000 98,000	246,000 624,000	68	42,000	432,000
Shipbuilding Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc.	3	6	9	5,000	18,000	building Other Metal	26 14 10	$\begin{array}{r} 14,000 \\ 1,000 \\ 32,000 \end{array}$	50,000 20,000 824,000	29 13 10	32,000 3,000 2,000	510,000 31,000 27,000
Public Administration Services	8 5	2 15	5 20	3,000 5,000	36,000 43,000	Clothing Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Decorating,	7	3,000 6,000	20,000 143,000	14	2,000	10,000
Total, April, 1924	21	46	67	51,000	471,000	Contracting, etc Transport Public Administra-	17 15	13,000 2,000	248,000 15,000	18 27	6,000 230,000	40,000 1,385,000
Total, March, 1924	21	59	80	76,000	730,000	tion Services Other	10 50	3,000 7,000	37,000 68,000	8 27	4,000 5,000	68,000 48,0 0 0
Total, April, 1923	38	52	90	110,000	1,077,000	Total	218	187,000	2,295,000	214	326,000	2,551,000

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING APRIL, 1924.

Occupations and Locality.	Approxi Number people I	imate of Work- nvolved.	Date whe	en Dispute	Cause or Object. ‡	Result. ‡	
Cooupanions and Locany.	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.			
MINING AND QUARRYING :	2,	015	1923. 4 Dec.	1924.	Dispute respecting wages, alleged victimisation and other	No settlement reported.	
Swansea (near)	850	section 25	1924. 21 Jan.	100 - 100 100 - 100	grievances. Dispute respecting rates of wages payable when working with "conveyors."	No settlement reported.	
Quarrymen and settmakers—North Wales.	2,000	the tree is	14 April	1941 ·· 366	For advance in wages of 7 ¹ / ₂ per cent.	No settlement reported.	
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING :	7,0	0.06 (19 Feb.) 19 April	LAND TO MONOTABILE ALTAION	tariota local antimities in Ke	
Engineers, shipwrights, joiners, and other shipyard workers—South- ampton.		1	25 Feb.¶	}	(See article on pages 157 and 158.)		
Shipyard workers—Great Britain, Federated Districts.**	20,	000††	12 April	23 April	Dele troppet and		
Workpeople engaged in the manu- facture of electrical accumulators —London.	287	. 76	12 Mar.	30 April	For payment for statutory bank holidays and for one week's annual holiday with pay.	Work resumed on employers' terms.	
BUILDING, DECORATING, CONTRACTING, ETC. : Building operatives Wembley, Middlesex.	5, 000§		1 April	3 April	For advance in wages	Work resumed unconditionally.	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES : Paviors, masons, labourers, etc., em- ployed in Paving, etc., and Tram- ways DepartmentsManchester.	1,460	l 62, 63 spi	12 Mar.	19.20 1	Against proposed substitution of civil engineering rates of wages and hours of labour, with certain modifications, for those observed in the building trades.	No settlement reported.	
Building operatives on municipal housing schemes, etc. — Man- chester.	1,500	in reculat sive-web nea, ward then and the mill	31 Mar.	70 IM 8	In sympathy with employees of the Paving, etc., and Tramways Departments.	No settlement reported.	
OTHER INDUSTRIES :	900	20	7 April	12 May	For advance in wages	Work resumed pending arbitration.	
pool. Workpeople engaged in sugar refining—London (near).	2,4	60	8 April	14 April	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Work resumed.	

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics except when the regate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
 I making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the extent of such duplication is, however, very slight.
 I.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and ut do not apply to these persons.
 § Estimated number.
 I Engineers.
 The districts involved included the Clyde, East Scotland, North-East Coast, Hull, Barrow and Birkenhead.
 t Estimated number, exclusive of workpeople unemployed when the stoppage began.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Causes.—The lock-out of shipyard workers on 12th April was imposed in consequence of the continuation of the strike at Southampton. Of the remaining 45 disputes beginning in April, 17, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 11, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other on end to the strike of the strike uestion

questions. Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 27 new disputes, directly involving 25,000 workpeople, and 9 old dis-putes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 15, directly involving 23,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. TOTALS FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1923 AND 1924.† The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first four months of 1924, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1923 :—

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1924.

May, 1924.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	- for the second se	(basedates)	MINING AND QUARRYING-(co	ntinued).
(Leicestershire and Lincolnshire	23 April	Ironstone quarrymen	Increase [•] of 14 per cent. on standard rates, makin wages 214 per cent. above the standard of 1920.
Mining_	Northamptonshire	16 April	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Increase [*] of 2 ³ per cent. above the standard of 1920.
(contd.)	Banbury and Dis- trict	23 April	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Increase* of 23 per cent. above the standard rates, makin wages 59 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the standard.
men (d. 20	South and West Durham	28 April	Limestone quarrymen	Increase of 0.50 per cent, on standard rates making
A STATE OF	Yorkshire	4 April	Freestone quarrymen and labourers	Increase of 1d per hour on time rates and an equin
anna the st	share the stand	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	lanourers	Grade At districts: delvers hewers etc. 1s 7d n
and the second	Northamptonshire	16 April	Limestone quarrymen	hour: bottom delvers, getters, etc., 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.; sa frame feeders, 1s. 4d. Increase* of 2 ² / ₂ per cent. on standard rates, makin
Same Same	Leicestershire and	1st full	Granite quarrymen	wages 594 per cent. above the standard of 1920. Increase of 5 per cent. on gross earnings. Minimu
Omerminet	Warwickshire	pay in April	and maint surges and median	5 per cent.
Quarrying	Clee Hill District	26 Mar.	Settmakers employed at road- stone quarries	Increase of 9d. per ton on all sizes of setts.
a saith sured	Maidstone	lst pay day in April	Quarry workers	Increase of 2d. per ton for pieceworkers, and of 2 per hour for dayworkers. Rate after change f
A STATE AND	West of Scotland (including Stir-	10 000	Territoria Landonia	Increase of 1d, per hour for luggers and labourers
and the second	lingshire and Dumbarton)	1 April	Whinstone quarrymen, sett- makers, kerb dressers, lug-	9d. per ton for settmakers, and a proportionate amou- for other classes. Rates after change: luggers, 1s. 3 per hour: labourers 1s. 1d
	East of Scotland (Fife and Perth-		gers, breakers, cutters and labourers	per hour; labourers, 1s. 1d. Increase of 1d. per hour for luggers and labourers, 6d. per ton for settmakers, and a proportionate amou
an alegato	shire Area))		for other classes. Rates after change: luggers, 1s. 3 per hour; labourers, 1s. 1d.
	aw all animal a	BRICK,	POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICAL,	ETC., TRADES.
En surany 2	Birmingham and District	Pay day after	Brickmakers	Increases for timeworkers of 5s. per week for ma workers 21 years and over, of 3s. 4d. per week for tho
		14 April		Delween 18 and 21 and for woman 18 years and ave
	table and the second second			of 2s. 1d. per week for boys and girls under 18 years and proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Min mum rate after change for labourers (City), 1s. 3
Brick Manu-	19-11_19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-1	(Brick, tile and cement	per hour.
facture	Bridgwater	3 April	workers : Dayworkers	Increase of 4s. per week for adult male workers (35
	HALLON DECK COD T	C. ALE MARKE	Pieceworkers	to 43s.), and of from 1s. to 3s. per week for youth and women. Increase of 12 per cent. on present rates.
A COMPANY AND	Nottingham	1st full pay after	Brickmakers (adult male workers)	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: dayme
Comont	Great Dritains	18 April	dresses sure the state	and wheelers, 1s. 2d. per hour; drawers, 1s. 2d. p hour; setters and clay getters, 1s. 3d. per hou burners, 61s. per week.
Cement	Great Britain:	ş	Workpeople employed in the cement trades (except brick- layers, joiners, and other	Increase for dayworkers of 1d. per hour for men years and over, and 2d. per hour for youths under
Flint	Various towns in	5 April	skilled tradesmen) Flint glass cutters, etc	and for women, and proportionate increases for pie- and shift workers. Increase of is, per week.
Glass Working	Great Britain	in the st		and a sould be sould be a sould b
	and amateria and	1	Men 24 years and over	Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rates. Minimu rates after change: Class I. workers, 63s.; Class I.
Drug and	in all an except finan	A STREET 61.	Male workers under 24 years	58s.; Class III., 53s. New scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 12s.
Fine Chemical	Great Britain¶	Week's pay pay- able on	Female workers 21 years and	14 years, increasing to 28s. at 18 years, 42s. at years, and to 49s. at 23 years.
Manufac- ture	lag, it cam and shares	able on 11 April	over	Increase of 2s. per week in minimum rates. Minimu rates after change: Class I. workers, 36s.; Class II 34s.; Class III, 31s. 6d.; Class IV, 28s. 6d.
	the providence in the second	AND W TING	Female workers under 21 years	34s.; Class III., 31s. 6d.; Class IV., 28s. 6d. Increase of 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. per week in minimu rates. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 6d. at
Paint.	Grand D. H. L.	Jame Core	Mala marks	years, increasing to 21s. at 18 years, and to 26s. a 20 years.
Colour and	Great Britain**	3rd pay day in April	Male workers employed in the paint, colour, and varnish industry	Increase on minimum rates of 4s. per week for the 21 years and over, of from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per week for years and over, of from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per week for
Varnish Manufac-	pi to Li reare. See	April	C' C	youths, and of proportionate amounts for piec workers. Minimum rate after change at 21 years an over 528
ture	Si address of day	IRON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND M	over, 52s. ANUFACTURE.
1	Cleveland and	6 April	Blastfurnacemen }	Increase* of 1 per cent. on standard rates of 191
ET TE DE EL	Durham	NAME OF BRIDE	a sentences	in some cases, an output or input bonus) Minimu
State State	Tees-side	6 April	Cokemen and by - product	naces, 6s, per hift plus 28 per cent
A The design of	North Stafford- shire	up day	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* or 11 per cent. on standard rates, makin wages 81 per cent, above the standard plus a fig
ig Iron		in April	a made and a manual and a manual and	output) for keepers, helpers and slaggers. Minimut
Manu- facture	South Stafford-	Ist full	Blastfurnacemen	rate after change for yard labourers, 3s. 8d. per shi plus 81 per cent. Increase* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, makin
	shire	pay after 14 April		Rates after change: general labourers 5g 1d no
and the second	NT - 44	07 1	enuod a	shift plus 33 per cent.; by-turn labourers, 5s. 3d. per shift plus 33 per cent
324 10	N o ttinghamshire and parts of Dorbushing	23 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 14 per cent. on standard rates, makin wages 214 per cent, above the standard Minimum
The lot and	Derbyshire	16 April	Distant and the fact there are	rate after change for labourers, 5s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 6s. 1 ¹ / ₂
Contract (Northamptonshire	16 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 23 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 594 per cent. above the standard of 1920.

The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices. Grade A Includes the following districts :---Huddersfield, Bradford, Thornton, Halifax, Keighley, and Brighouse and district. In Grade B (Shepley and b) and Grade C (Pateley and district) the rates are 1¹/₂d. and 3d. per hour less respectively than those quoted for Grade A. Labourers and borers' rate 0 per cent. less than the rate for delvers in each Grade Area. The increases took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Industry. Birmingham, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Stourbridge, Warrington, and Tutbury. The increased minimum rates quoted are in accordance with recommendations made by the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association. No enert was made with the Trade Unions concerned. The increases took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Rates of Wages. **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 April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of £26,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 230,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of £3,800 in the weekly wages of nearly 90,000 workpeople. The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :--

Group of Industries .	Number of	oximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
and Jore adoption	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Brick, Glass, Chemical,	39,000	ula un fai	£ 5,350	£	
etc. Metal Textile Public Utility Services Other	108,000 7,000 24,000 49,000	1,000 80,000 	$10,600 \\ 450 \\ 5,500 \\ 4,100$	80 3,050 650	
Total	227,000	89,000	26,000	3,780	

In the chemical, etc., group there was an increase of 1d. per hour in the wages of men employed in the cement trade, and of 4s. per week in the wages of those employed in the paint, colour and varnish trade. Flint glass cutters received an increase of 1s. per week. Men and women employed in the drug and fine chemical trades had their minimum rates increased by 3s. and

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Simployers and Workpeople.]
In trades other than the above the principal increases in April affected ironstone miners in Cleveland and Northamptonshire, workpeople employed in the seed-crushing and oil-milling industry, and vehicle builders, electricians, and house painters in Scotland. There were decreases, under cost of living sliding scales, in the wages of furniture trade operatives at Birmingham and of certain classes in the same trade at High Wycombe.
Of the increases taking effect in April, 17, amounting to £10,300 per week, were arranged by standing joint bodies of employers and workpeople; 25, amounting to £4,500, took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; 16, amounting to £1,000 (including £350 incorporated above under standing joint bodies of employers and workpeople), took effect under cost of living sliding scales; three, amounting to £650, were arranged by arbitration or mediation; and the remaining 58 cases, amounting to £9,900, took effect under Trade Board Orders or were arranged by direct negotiation between the parties. In four cases, involving £4,400, the increases were preceded by disputes causing a stoppage of work. Of the decreases, 20, amounting to £70, were arranged by arbitration; while one took effect under a sliding scales in January-April 1924

Summary of Changes in January-April, 1924.

Group of Industries.	Number	ximate of Work- ople by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages,		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying	501,000	451,000	£ 74,600	£ 27,600	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineering, Shipbuild-	53,000 62,000	50 115,000	9,200 6,150	5 4,600	
ing, and other Metal Textile	$58,000 \\ 21,750 \\ 2,250$	4,000 80,250 11,500	8,900 1,300 150	750 1,700 1,150	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking Building and Allied Trades	25,000 18,500 465,000	2,250 3,000 250	3,600 2,600 47,900	300 275 50	
Transport	336,000 203,000 50,000	4,700 1,350 3,250	45,900 24,900 6,200	400 250 800	
Total	1,795,500	676,600	231,400	37,380	

In the corresponding four months of 1923 there were net reductions of £250,000 in the weekly wages of over 2,100,000 workpeople, and net increases of nearly £23,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 190,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

An Arbitrators' Award issued on 20th August, 1923 (see page 324 of the September GAZETTE), provided that the hours of labour in the building industry during the statutory summer period should in future be 46½ per week, as compared with 44 in the summer of 1923, unless the employers and operatives in any town or area agreed to work 44 hours all the year round. The summer period commenced on 13th April. Information is not at present available as to the localities in which a week of 44 hours has been agreed upon, or as to those in which the 46½-hour week has been adopted.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
alian in the second	no housenes 210 The a	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	AGRICULTURE.	Participation of the second se
Agriculture	Derbyshire	29 Feb.	Adult male agricultural la/bourers MINING AND QUARRYING.	Rate previously in force (viz., 7d. per hour) extended up to 30 June. [†]
Coke and By-products Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire	Day following the neare making u day to the 17 Mar.	Cokemen and by-product workers:	Adoption of new basis shift rates as follows::- Gas regulators, ram drivers, and coke loaders, 5s. 10d.; valve men, levellers, doormen, pump men, tar plant men, winch men, and chargers, 5s. 7d.; crude benzol men and exhausterhouse assistants, 5s. 4d.; labourers, pug mill men, and breeze men, 4s. 9d.; 2s. 5d. at 16 to 16j years, increasing to 4s. 6d. at 20j to
Iron Mining	Cleveland	28 April	Ironstone miners	21 years. [‡] Increase of 0.50 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 85 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers: (underground), 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per shift; (surface), 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per shift, plus in each case 85 per cent.

* 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 the list of principal changes reported. The statistics relate to full-time rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in f The rate was agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921. These basis rates are subject to an addition of 45.50 per cent. Future percentage additions are to vary quarterly in accordance with the selling price

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CHANGES IN BATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1924-(continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).	Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect,
Pig Iron Manu- facture- (contd.)	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 April 27 April †	STEEL SMELTING AND MANUF Blastfurnacemen	Increase of per cent. on standard rates, making wages 601 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 51d. per shift, plus 601 per cent. Increase of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making	Textile Machinery	Yorkshire	lst pay day in April
Iron and Steel Manu- facture	West of Scotland Midlands and parts of South Y or k shire and South Lancashire South Wales and Monmouthshire	7 April	Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen Non-scale workers employed in iron and steel works Men employed in steel melting shops and in iron and steel rolling mills	 wages 33 per cent. above standard. Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60 per cent. above the standard. War bonus increased* by 1s. per week for men, 6d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years, and 3d. per week for boys under 18 years. Increase* of \$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60\$ per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5¹/₂d. per shift, 	Fittings	Lancashiret Walsall	lst pay day in April 1 Jan.
	England and watest	lst pay _ after 1 April §	ENGINEERING AND, SHIPBUI Turners, blacksmiths, copper- smiths, tinsmiths and braziers employed in running sheds of London, Midland and Scottish	plus 602 per cent. LDING. Rates fixed at 2s. per week in excess of the standard weekly shop rates.§ (See I.C. Decisions Nos. 892 and	Woollen and Worsted	West of England‡	lst pay period after 5 April
Engineer- ing, eto.	Barry and New- port (Mon.) Woolwich	1st full pay after 15 April 1st full pay day in Feb.	Kallway). Ironmoulders employed by Great Western Railway Skilled engineering mechanics (fitters, smiths, sheet metal w or k e r s, patternmakers, moulders, boilermakers, in-	Existing rate of 46s. per week plus war bonus (16s. 6d.) increased to 48s. per week plus war bonus. (See I.O. Decision No. 905 on p. 188.) Increase of 6s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 65s. 6d.]		Yorkshire (mainly)	
Ship- building	Great Britain Great Britain	30 Mar. 1st full pay after 14 April	strument makers, etc.) em- ployed in the Royal Arsenal Workpeople employed in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments Sailmakers, men on oxy-acety- lene machines or engaged on electric welding, drillers, rive- ters and caulkers, and rig-	Seven shillings of war bonus of 17s. previously paid, added to base rates, leaving the war bonus at 10s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week in base rates. Rate after change:-47s. per week plus 10s. war advance. (See I.C. Decisions Nos. 900-904 on p. 188.)		and certain firms in Lancashires	
and Ship- repairing, etc.	London Hull¶ London		berge scalers and ship scrapers Boiler scalers and ship scrapers Boiler scalers and ship scrapers	1s. 8d.). Increases to a minimum rate of 10s. per day.	Textile Bleaching, Printing,	(mainly) and cer- tain firms in Yorkshire, Che- shire and Derby- shire , also Scot- land	
Malle- able Iron- founding	Willenhall and District	lst pay day in April	OTHER METAL TRADES. Women and girls: Moulders, dressers, foundry wheelers, and blasters, coremakers, examiners, sand wheelers, emery wheel dressers, power pressers, polishers, capstan lathe workers, etc. (timeworkers) Machine workers, hand pres- sers, varnishers, rough ware- house workers, bronzers, etc. (timeworkers) Wrappers and warehouse workers and lacquerers (timeworkers) Pieceworkers	 to age, from 12s, at 21 years, resulting in increases of 1s, per week for those under 18 years, and of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over. Revised scale of weekly rates adopted, varying according to age, from 10s. 6d. at 14 years to 19s. at 18 years, and to 23s. 6d. at 21 years, resulting in increases of 1s. or 2s. per week. Revised scale of weekly rates adopted, varying according to age, from 9s. 6d. at 14 years to 17s. at 18 years, and to 22s. 6d. at 21 years, resulting in increases of 1s. or 2s. per week. Revised scale of weekly rates adopted, varying according to age, from 9s. 6d. at 14 years to 17s. at 18 years, and to 22s. 6d. at 21 years, resulting in increases of 1s. or 2s. per week. Increase in bonus of 7½ per cent. (10 per cent. to 17½ per cent.). Increases of 4s. per week for men 21 years of age and over of 3s per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. 6d. 	Dyeing. etc.	West Riding of Yorkshire Bolton and Bury Districts Certain towns in Lancashire¶ Lancashire¶ Lancashire, Che- shire. Derbyshire and Scotland Lancashire, Che- shire. Derbyshire, Scotland and Bel- fast	pay day in-May
Electrical	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckingham- shire and Berk- shire	3rd pav		per week for women 18 years and over, and of 18. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years; correspond- ing increases for pieceworkers. Eates after change: men 21 years and over, 54s. 5½d. to 60s. 4d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 33s. to 45s. 10d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 14s. 6d. to 24s. 5½d.; women 18 years and over 28s. to 32s.**; girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. to 18s. 6d.**	Fur	Great Britain	14 April
Oable Making	Great Britain, other than the above counties		dustry (except plumber- jointers, etc.)	over, of 3s. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. 6d. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years; cor- responding increases for pieceworkers. Rates after change: men 21 years and over, 49s. to 55s.; youths 18 to 20 years, 36s. to 42s. 6d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 13s. 9d. to 22s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. to 32s.**: girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. to 18s. 6d.**	Raincoat Garment Making	Manchester Certain towns in Yorkshirett	Nov., 1923 ** April
Outlery	Sheffield	28 April†	Table and butcher blade grin ders Men 21 years of age and over	 Maximum rent for heavy troughs, 3 deep, 12d at 105. per trough per week; heavy troughs, 2 deep, at 8s. 6d. per week. Men to find their own tools, stone and materials; light extra.^{††} (See I.C. Decision No. 890 on p. 150 of the April GAZETTE.) Increase in bonus of 3s. 11d. per week. Rates after change:-dressers-Grade C, 34s.; Grade D, 41s.; Grade E, 46s.; nolishers-Grade C, 34s.; Grade D, 43s.; 	Baking and Confec- tionery	Bath Bristol Pontypridd an i Rhondda Valley	5 April 5 April 26 April
Braes Trade	Birmingham	1st pay day i May‡‡	Youths 18 to 21 years	 Grade E, 48s.; fine casters, 60s.; common casters, 54s.; moulders, 42s.; getters-down, 35s.; plus, in each case, a bonus of 21s. 64d. per week. Increase in bonus of 2s. per week. Rates after change: 18 years of age, 18s.; 19 years of age, 23s.; 20 years of age, 28s.; plus, in each case, a bonus of 11s. 4d. per week. 		Dumfries and Maxwelltown Edinburgh	26 April 28 April
Hearth Furniture, etc.	Birmingham	day in Mar‡‡	Male workers employed in the hearth furniture and bedstead mount trades t whereby wages fluctuate in correspon	d over, and of 2d per hour for youths is to 21 years	This change † Excluding c 1 Including S 5 The change Leeds During	e took effect under an ertain workpeople empl troud, Trowbridge, Fro applied to workers emp Finishers' Federation, th	arrangement loyed at Bla me, Westbu bloyed by fir

* This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.
 † This change took effect from the pay period commencing nearest 1st May—in most cases this was 27th April.
 ‡ Running sheds in Scotland are not affected.
 § A differential of 6s. or 8s. per week was previously paid. It was arranged that a reduction of 2s. per week should take effect from the date mentioned above, and then at the rate of 2s. per week (or such part thereof, if any, as may remain) from the beginning of the first pay period of each succeeding calendar month.

month. ^{II} The increase took effect under an arbitrator's award issued on 2nd May, with retrospective effect from the date mentioned. ^{II} The change took effect under agreements made by the Hull Ship Labour Contractors' Association and the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association. ^{**} Excluding any service bonus which may be due. ^{+†} The award also fixed the maximum charge for lighting at 9d. per trough per week. This charge was to take effect from the beginning of the third week in September in any one year to the end of the fourth week in March in the succeeding year. ^{‡‡} The change was to be made on the date mentioned, in respect of the preceding week's work.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1924-(continued).

Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
THER METAL TRADES(con	tinued).
uttlemakers	Addition to basis rates of 57 per cent. previously paid increased* to 58 per cent. Minimum day-work rate after change: 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour plus 58 per cent. (or
uttlemakers†	1s. 4.59d.). Addition to basis rates of 57 per cent. previously paid increased* to 58 per cent. Minimum day-work rate after change: 1s. per hour plus 58 per cent. (or 1s. 6.96d. per hour).
rkpeople employed in the pring hook and swivel section	1s. 6.96d. per hour). Increase* of 21 per cent. in the percentages paid on time and piecework rates.
TEXTILE TRADES.	and a set of the set o
rkpeople employed in the collen and worsted industry	Increases in 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- woolsorters with rot less than 5 years' experience and other men in Class A with not less than 4 years experience, 50s.; Class B, with not less than 3 years experience, 50s.; Class D, with not less than 1 years experience, 43s. 6d.; Class D, 40s.; engine drivers, 56s. stokers, 53s. or 46s. 6d.; female workers 18 years and over-Woolsorters with not less than 5 years' experi- ence and others in Class A with not less than 4 years' experience, 27s.; Class B, with not less than 4
rkpeople employed in the yeing and finishing trades except mechanics, etc., em- loyed on repair and main- enance of plant)	3 years' experience, 25s. 6d.; Class C, 24s. "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 801 per cent to 771 per cent. for timeworkers, from 641 per cent to 613 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 481 per cent. to 461 per cent. for pressers. Minimum rates after change: timeworkersThe Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.: men 21 years and over, 28s., plus 8 per cent. plus 771 per cent. on total other firms-men 21 and over, 30s. 3d., plus 771 per
orkpeople employed in the deaching, dyeing, calico print- ng and finishing trades (ex- ept waste bleachers, machine alico printers, engineers and nechanics, etc., employed in epair and maintenance of dant)	cent; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 774 per cent. Males: "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 24s. 5d to 23s. 4d. in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and in Scotland, for workers 21 years of age and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21 Females: "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 14s. 6d. to 13s. 11d. per week for workers 18 years of age and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derby shire, and for workers 21 years and over in Scot land, and by smaller amounts for workers under
chanics employed in dye- orks	these age limits in the respective districts. Decrease* of 1s. 1d. per week. Rates after change. Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 63s. 7d.; other towns 62s. 7d.
le dyeing, bleaching, etc., ndustry chanics employed in calico rint works gravers, etc., employed in alico print works:—	"Cost of living" wage decreased* from 24s. 5d. to 23s. 4d. per week. Total rate after change, 61s. 4d. "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 24s. 5d. to 23s. 4d. per week. Total rate after change, 61s. 4d.
Engravers Turners, polishers, and var-	"Cost of living" wage decreased* from 33s. 1d. to 31s. 11d. per week. "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 24s. 5d. to
nishers gravers employed in engrav- ng works	23s. 4d. per week. "Cost of living" wage decreased* from 30s. 1d. t 28s. 11d. per week for men, from 17s. 8d. to 17s. 1d per week for women, from 19s. 4d. to 18s. 6d. per week for youths, 18 to 21 years, and from 13s. 8d to 12 ord for women for morths d to the to 18s. 8d
CLOTHING TRADES.	to 13s. 2d. per week for youths 16 to 18 years.
Male cleaners (21 years and over)	under the Trade Boards Acts (56s. to 58s.). (See also
Female hand fur sewers and machinists (other than fur machinists) incoat garment makers	p. 151 of April GAZETTE.) Minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 40s. and 50s. per weed respectively. (See also p. 151 of April GAZETTE.) New list of piece prices adopted resulting in an average increase of about 22 per cent. on earnings.
D, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	TRADES.
ult male workers employed a the baking and confec- onery trades by private raders	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates afte change: forehands, 68s. 6d.; doughmakers and ovens men. 63s. 6d.; tablehands, 58s. 6d.
kers and confectioners	Decrease* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change fo tablehands, 61s. 6d. Decrease* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change fo tablehands, 62s. 3d.
rkpeople employed in the read baking and confec- onery trade	tablehands, 62s. 3d. Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers and of proportionate amounts for improvers and female workers. Rate after change for tablehands daywork, 62s. 6d.; nightwork, 67s. 6d. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change
kers and confectioners	70s. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week.tt Minimum rate after change, 75s.

The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Workley, South Devon and North Tawton.
 Leeds Dyers' and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers' Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers' and Finishers' Association, the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers, and Sizers (certain firms).
 If The change applied to workpeople employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and the Employers' Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers, and Sizers (certain firms).
 Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers, and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge for netherwood cutters, from 63 to 60 per cent. for hand cutters, from 53 to 50 per cent. for menders, and five for netherwood cutters, from 63 to 60 per cent. for hand cutters, from 53 to 50 per cent. for menders, and Westhoughton.
 The new plece list was finally agreed upon in May, with effect from the date shown.
 The changes in Hours of Labour."

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1924.

May, 1924.

DEDODTED DURING APRIL 1924-(contin

idustry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality,	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		FOOD,	DRINK AND TOBACCO TRADES	-(continued).		the second second		BUILDING AND ALLIED	TRADES.
aking and confection- ery—contd.	Glasgow (Asso- ciated firms*)	19 April	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 78s.	Building	Paignton Certain towns in	21 Mar	Building trade operatives { Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 51d. 1s. 61d.) and ad. per hour for labourers (1s. 11d. 1s. 2d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Gra. A towns, 1s. 7d.; Grade B, 1s. 6d.; Grade O, 1s. 5d.
Orushing and Oil	Great Britain†	lst full pay in April	All classes except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in the engineering and other trades	Increase; of 1s. per week for men 21 and over, and of 6d. per week for youths and women.	Electrical Installation	Scotland* Brechin, Forfar and Montrose Scotland†	1 April Week's pay pay- able on	Painters Qualified men employed by elec- trical contractors	A towns, 1s. 7d.; Grade B, 1s. 6d.; Grade C, 1s. 5d. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. $\frac{4}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. $\frac{6}{2}$ d.).
Milling	Northumberland and Durham	2nd pay day in April	Adult male brewery workers	Increase of 2s. per week for motor drivers and of 4s, per week for other workers. Rates after change: motor drivers, 67s.; other transport workers, 56s.; inside workers, 56s.	Civil Engineering	Great Britain‡	able on 2 or 3 May 1st pay after 17 April	Divers employed by civil en- gineering construction con- tractors	Decrease: of 3d. per hour in the diving rate (3s. 8d. 3s. 5d.).
in the back	Liverpool and Birkenhead	Pay day of 2nd week in	Male brewery workers	Increase of 5s. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for juniors. Rate after change for men 21 and over, 65s.	The Alternation	Hull	30 April	TRANSPORT TRADES	Increase of 1s. per day.
	A loss it and some it was it is a set of a set o	April	Male workers	Increase of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s.	Dock. Wharf, Riverside, etc.,	Hull Avonmouth and Portishead Docks River Avon	} ¹ April {	Ship riggers Boatmen and hobblers Boatmen	Increase from a rate of 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per man phobble.
rewing	Bristol'	1st pay day in April		per week for inside workers under 15 years. Lates after change: draymen-1 horse 61s., 2 horse 65s., 2nd hands 61s.; steam and petrol wagon drivers-2 tons and above 75s., under 2 tons 70s.; inside workers, 21 and over, 58s.; boys and youths, 19s. at 15 years, in- creasing to 50s. at 20 years.	Labour Road Transport	Leith Plymouth	31 Mar. Week ending 11 April	Grain porters employed at docks Road transport workers	War allowance or bonus previously paid increased fr 80 to 85 per cent.§ Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: sing horse drivers, 49s.; pair-horse drivers, 51s.; mo drivers (2 tons and over), 57s.; (1 to 2 tons), 52 (mode to 1) and over), 57s.; (1 to 2 tons), 52
t sect loss t	Northampton	1st week in April	Female workers Brewery workers	and over, 535.; boys and youns, 195. at 10 years, increasing to 50s. at 20 years. Increase of 2s. per week (32s. to 34s.) for those 21 years and over and of 1s. per week for those under 21 years. Increase of 5s. per week for men, 2s. per week for women, and proportionate amounts for boys and	and the state	entre interfect for 12	100 . 1 1.40 0 100 . 0 0 0 100 . 0 0 0	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	(under 1 ton), 50s.; steam wagon drivers, 57s.; steam men, 51s.; assistants and loaders, 49s. per week.
AND TO THE PARTY OF	of an entropy of the	and a second and a second a se	WOODWORKING AND FURNITUE	youths. Minimum fate after change for mon, etc.	Water- works Undertak-	Certain districts in the Home Counties	lst pay day in April	Able - bodied male manual workers	Increase¶ of 1s. per week for Grade B and C are Scheduled minimum rates after change for laboure Grade B areas, 48s. per week; Grade C, 52s. 3d.
	Aberdeen	stand R	WOOD WORKING MIC LOANIE	Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change:	ings	Home Counties**	1 April	Adult male workers	week. Increase of approximately 2s. per week. Minim rates after change: labourers (indoor and outdo
	Dundee and Dis- trict	Landres -		bodymakers, cartwrights, cartwrights, cartwrights, machinists, painters, trimmers and woodcutting machinists, 1s. 6d.; brush hands, 1s. 12d. Increase of 1d. per hour in existing rates. Rate after change for skilled men: minimum, 1s. 6d.; standard,	Electricity Supply Undertak-	Devon and Corn- wall [†]	l Jan.	Adult male workers	1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour; stokers, 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.** Increase¶ of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rafter change for general indoor and outd labourers: Zone A, 52s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. per week; Zone
A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER	Edinburgh		Men employed in the vehicle	1s. 62d. Increase of 1d. per hour in existing rates. Minimum rates after change: bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters general machinists and sawyers, 1s. 6d.§;	ings	Londonderry	1 Jan.‡‡	Adult male workers (excluding craftsmen)	abourers: Zone A, 52s. 112d. per week; Zone 48s. 112d.; Zone C, 44s. 112d.†† Increase¶ of 2d. per hour. Rates after chan greasers, cleaners and general helpers, 1s. per ho ash wheelers and coal trimmers, 1s. 12d.
ehicle ilding,etc.	Glasgow and Dis- tricts within a	1 April	building and wheelwright trades	coach fitters, 1s. 5d.\$; vicemen, 1s. 22d. Increase for timeworkers of 1d. per hour in the mini- mum and standard rates and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum rates and stan-	Tramways Undertak-			Motormen, conductors, inspec- tors and regulators	Increase on base rates of 6s. per week for men, and 3s. for boys and youths under 18 years of age. Ra after change for London County Council: motorr and conductors, 64s. (minimum) to 73s. (maximum
10 110 10 1000, 114	25-mile radius (excluding those with a popula- tion of less than	tana we	1.3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	dard rates respectively after change for commercial work; bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, smiths and general machinists,	ings	Greater London§§		Other grades	Increase in bonus of 4s. per week for men, and of for boys and youths under 18 years of age. Ea after change for London County Council: car clean (washers), 59s. 6d. (minimum) to 62s. (maximu labourers (car sheds), 64s. 6d.
	5,000)		a taute	1s. 7d.; standard rates for coachwork 3d. more than for commercial work; semi-skilled workers; vicemen, 1s. 2½d.; hammermen and brush hands, 1s. 1½d.	Port, Har-	Clyde	2 April `	Permanent men employed by the Clyde Navigation Trustees (excluding those whose wages are regulated by trade	Increase of 7s. per week for those who are at pres in receipt of advances at full time of from 20s. 30s. per week above pre-war wages. Rate af change for general labourers, 5is. per week.
28 300 h	North-East Coast¶ and Hull Tyne District**	24 Mar.	Woodcutting machinists Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.).	bour and River Authorities	Leith	April	awards) Dredgermen, fitters, cranemen, capstanmen, dockgatemen, bridgemen, lighthouse keepers,	Increase of 7s. per week for dredgermen, and of 6s. 1 for other classes. Rates after change: dredgerm
Mill	Hull West Riding of Yorkshire ^{††}	14 April 1 April	Labourers Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	foreign timber section, 1s. 6d.; home-grown section, 1s. 5d.		Carlisle	l Jan.	platelayers, warehousemen, labourers, etc. Labourers and scavengers	61s. per week; cranemen and capstanmen, 65s. 7 dockgatemen, 59s. 9d.; general labourers, etc., 53s. 1 Increase of 2s. per week for labourers, and of 1s.
	Leeds Bristol, Glouces-	1 April 1st full week	Deal carriers Labourers employed in timber yards	1s. 31d.) and proportionate amounts for The workers	C. A. A.	Workington	25 April	Manual workers employed in non-trading and water de-	per week for scavengers. Rates after chang labourers, 50s. 4d. per week; scavengers, 35s. 6d. Increase¶ of 3d. to 5d. per week. Rates after chang labourers and roadmen, 56s. 3d. or 53s. 11d.; scav.
tion rates f	ter, Cardiff, New- port and Swan- sea	endir g 4 April	nepetert lits event 12) events	Decreaset of 1d. per hour for adult workers, and of	Non-trading Services of Local Authorities	Sunderland	lst full pay in April	partments Manual workers	gers, 52s. 8d. Increase¶ of 2s. per week. Rates after chan labourers and sweepers, 48s. 6d. per week; carters,
to the second	Birmingham,	Pay day in week	Timeworkers—cabinet makers, chairmakers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers and french polishers	rate after change for skilled adults, 1s. 6d.	asters stident	West Hartlepool	1 Jan.	Manual workers	Increase¶ of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: str sweepers, 112d. per hour; general labourers, 1s. 22 roadmen, 1s. 31d.
	West Bromwich and Wolverhamp- ton	I onding -	Female french polishers and upholsterers Pieceworkers	proportionate amounts for girls. Standard rate of the change for adults, 9d. Percentage addition to pre-war piecework prices de		Hull	1 Feb. to 20 Mar.	Labourers employed in City Engineer's Department	Increases of from 2s. to 3s. per week. Minimum r after change, 50s. per week.
Furniture	par tusch. Istann 1681-66.: congèrem admile: 680-64.	tordinaule fordinaule	Journeymen	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: those	Greenock, Gullane	, Haddington, Hamilton,	Helensburg	sh, Irvine, Johnstone, Kennoway, Kiln	Bridge of Allan, Broxburn, Broughty Ferry, Buckhaven, Burn unoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemou nacolm, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Larbert, Largs, Larkhall, Le lasgow, Renfrew, Rothesay, Saltcoats, Stenhousemuir, Stirl
Manufac- ture	per main this of	Pay day	Female workers: Caners	and cheap rush-oottom that hatters, parameters, and benders, 1s. 52d.	Grade BAb and St. Andrews.	erdeen, Arbroath, Biggar	, Callander,		els, Girvan, Hawick, Kelso, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Peebles, Self
	High Wycombe	ending 26 April	Matters	Decreaset of 1d. per chair (91d. to 9d.) on ordinary	The change by which wages a A further in	are regulated in correspo	agreement n eement mad indence with	the Ministry of Labour index number	s' Association of Scotland and the Electrical Trades' Union. eering Contractors and the National Union of Divers and Linesn r of retail prices.
	alter generatives and a second	100 .020 10 100 .02 10	Apprentices	Decrease of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Decrease of <u>i</u> d. per hour. Rates after change: wood	takings, and inclu Newhaven and Se Co. (distribution	ide the following :Grad aford Water Co.; South-	West Subur	et District Gas and Water Co.; Colne ban Water Co.; Southend Waterworks	Concession of the second secon
	Aberdeen	. 24 April	Cabinetmakers, carvers, chan makers, upholsterers and french polishers Women	d carvers, 1s. 6d.; others, 1s. 5d. Decreaset of id. per hour (8id. to 8id.).	This chang	e took effect under an an	rangement	whereby wages fluctuate in corresponde	rks Co.; Folkestone Waterworks Co.; Southend Waterworks . and 54s. 6d. per week respectively. nce with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices ounties Area Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Sup td., Bedford, Canterbury, Clacton, Dover, Faversham, Gillingha nbe Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd. The increase was to e wages to rates which were 54d. per hour below the consolida

* Members of the Associated Wholesale Bread Bakers (Glasgow). † The increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing

† The increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the solid industrial council for the beed crashing that compared entertained in the solid crashing that compared entertained in the beed crashing that compared entertained entertained in the beed crashing that compared entertained in the beed crashing that compared entertained in the beed crashing that compared entertained entertained in the beed crashing that compared entertained in the beed crashing that compared entertained in the beed crashing that compared entertained e

above.

Alton, Maidstone, Sheerness and District Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Tunbridge Wells, Wycombe Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd. The increase was to be at the same amount as the special reduction made in April, 1923, when it was decided to reduce wages to rates which were 54d. per hour below the consolidated mates of May, 1920. The rates shown apply to undertakings of 800 K.W. capacity and over ; undertakings of less than 800 K.W. capacity are entitled to pay if The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Devon and Cornwall District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity if was not agreed upon by the Industrial Council until April. if The increase was due under the sliding scale to take effect from the date shown, but it was not put into operation until 25th April, with retrospective if The undertakings affected include the following : London County Council, Barking, Croydon, Hford, East Ham, West Ham, Walthamstow, The Metro-politan Electric Tramways Ltd., The London United Tramways Ltd., The South Metropolitan Electric Tramways and Lighting Co. Ltd. In the case of West present increase, resulting in a net increase of 3s. 3d. per week for motormen, conductors, etc., and in no change for other grades.

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POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

POUR 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 April, 1924, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 812,058, or 1.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 14.0 per cent. less than in April, 1923. Recipients of indoor relief num-bered 124,703, or 2.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 0.5 per cent. less than in April of last year. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 687,355, a decrease of 1.9 per cent. on the previous month, and of 16.1 per cent. on a year ago.

d. to		a year ago.	in the second second	STREET BALLOND		Section and the	2007 740	SALDA .
after		a station of the	Num of po	or law re.	sons † in 1 lief on one il, 1924.	eccipt e day*	Increase	e(+) or se (-)
and iving nents on in		Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-		
22. to l. per eneral		10,112, and a recontroles remain for more and			antina in	mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
IIIA, de V, s. 8d.;	•	ENGLAND & WALES. Metropolis. West District	9 101	7 459	18 550	901		8
IIIA, de V, ; III,		North District Central District East District South District	9,101 10,325 2,452 10,101 19,572	7,458 21,369 3,052 54,682 79,365	16,559 31,694 5,504 64,783 98,937	201 312 413 1,009 514	-12 -15 -15 +11 -9	$ \begin{array}{r} - 42 \\ - 60 \\ - 38 \\ - 21 \\ - 67 \end{array} $
after L; III		TOTAL, Metropolis	51,551	165,926	217,477	479	- 8	- 53
		West Ham	4,365	71,884	76,249	1,012	- 9	+ 29
Caven-	f	Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees Dis-	2,615	27,304	29,919	606	- 12	- 60
er the cent., er the	i.	trict Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax and Hudders-	1,160 4,093 1,772 8,929 9,728 1,737	18,341 8,061 10,991 27,137 57,514 3,628	19,501 12,154 12,763 36,066 67,242 5,365	721 152 286 348 555 144	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 7 \\ + & 25 \\ + & 24 \\ + & 26 \\ - & 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -176 \\ + 8 \\ - 42 \\ -137 \\ - 20 \\ - 31 \end{array} $
cent. d bor- ind of March, er the cent., achine itions),		heida field field field Barnsley District Barnsley District Hull District. North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leleester District Wolverhampton Dis-	1,252 2,452 887 2,601 1,702 2,132 2,125 1,227	2,896 9,026 7,508 34 ,395 12 ,823 5,543 9,443 2,361	4,148 11,478 8,395 36,996 14,525 7,675 11,568 8,588	108 235 261 720 458 185 248 150	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \\ ++33 \\ -27 \\ ++23 \\ -+23 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 14 \\ - 44 \\ - 34 \\ - 295 \\ - 40 \\ - 10 \\ - 7 \\ - 17 \end{array}$
8) and 8 (bor-		trict Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,316 7,112 2,383 2,386	20,195 34,525 13,371 13,902	23,511 41,637 15,754 16,288	324 440 383 345	-19 -23 +10 -4	$-178 \\ -230 \\ -41$
pted.	-	TOTAL" Other Districts"	59,609	318,964	378,573	366	- 6	- 82
ohange nange:		TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	115,525	556,774	672,299	430	- 7	- 69
		SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Palsley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	5,194 771 1,546 742 513 412	90,267 12,969 14,957 3,127 3,706 5,555	95,461 13,740 16,503 3,869 4,219 5,967	983 715 390 176 264 586	$ \begin{array}{r} - 42 \\ - 16 \\ + 2 \\ - 42 \\ - 5 \\ \end{array} $	$-122^+_{-315}\\-69\\-770\\-232\\-152$
e ton tra		TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,178	130,581	139,759	676	- 26	-208‡
		TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in April, 1924	124,703	687,355	812,058	459	- 9	-85‡
	1	and the second	and the second second	A STATE OF STATE OF STATE	States of the second	Contraction Contraction		-

ASSISTED PASSAGES.

The number of assisted passages granted during April, 1924, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act, and the total number of such passages (applicants and dependants) granted from the inception of these schemes, together with the number of departures (applicants and depen-dants) during the same periods are shown in the following dants) during the same periods, are shown in the following Table

110 110 110 110 100 100	Assisted Passages Granted	Total Assisted Passages Granted.		Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
	in April, 1924	1922 and 1923	Jan April, 1924	in April, 1924	1922 and 1923	Jan April, 1924
Assisted Passage Schemes: To Australia ", New Zealand ", Canada:	1,607 777	32,964§ 7,593§		2,057 684	31,067 6,839	9,426 2,131
Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario	1,586	3,559 1,343	3,206 § 24	1,592	3,519 1,312	3,219 44
Minor Schemes	266	1,619	625	195	1,581	442
Total	4,236	47,078§	14,459§	4,528	44,318	15,262

The figures for England and Wales relate to 26th April, and those for Sectiand to 15th April. Exclusive of casuals, of lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only. The figures previously published for April, 1923, have been revised. Revised figures.

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

Industry	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		en	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES-(co	
	Chesterfield	1 April	Manual workers	Rates of wages adopted as recommended by the Joint Industrial Council for the East Midlands Area for Grade A towns, resulting in increases of from 1d. to 2½d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d. per hour. Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 54s. per week.
	Norwich	1 Mar.	Manual workers	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 54s. per week.
The second	Hertfordshire	7 April	Roadmen employed by County Council	of is, per week for men now receiving between 25s, and 40s, per week, and of is. 6d. for men now receiving between 40s for men receiving
Non-trading Services of Local	Leyton	1 April	Manual workers	Bonus revised in accordance with the Agreements made by the Joint Industrial Council for London in 1922, and minimum basic rate reduced from 32s, to 30s. per week, resulting in an increase of 8d. per week (58s, 6d. to 59s. 2d.) for road and general labourers and scavengers.
Authorities (contd.)	transformer any. at in 5d, to 5d, 6d		Manual workers : Unskilled and semi-skilled men	Increase* of 2s per week for Grades V, IV, III, III and II. Minimum rates after change: Grade V, 57s. per week; IV, 54s. 6d.; IIIA, 50s. 7d.; III, 48s. 8d.; II, 44s. 9d.
transi basan noti basanta transi omna transi ata transi ata transi omna transi	Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex‡	1 April (Skilled men Women	Increase ⁶ of 2s, 6d, per week for Grades V. IV, III, III and II. Minimum rates after change: Grade V, 68s. 6d, per week; IV, 66s. 6d.; IIIA, 62s. 7d.; III, 61s. 2d.; II, 57s. 3d. Increase ⁶ of 3d, per hour. Minimum rates after change: Grade V, 8d. per hour; IV and IIIA, 72d.; III
120 moch.	Aberdeen Dundee	1 April 26 Mar.	Paviors	and II, 7d.; I, 6d. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6id. to 1s. 7id.). Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: scaven- gers, 55s. per week; carters, 57s. 6d.
	week for Grade B	of 14. 1991	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	and the second the destates and prove the bad
, 52s, 34, pro Ministration traditional	, per viech, Grade mately Israphismic i fotionrees (mitor	2003,000	Male workers employed in painting brush making	Decrease in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts in January, 1922, of 5 per cent, making a total reduction of 20 per cent.
Brush and Broom	Northern Ireland	A REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	Other male pieceworkers	Decreases in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts in November, 1921, of 5 per cent. except for finishing, fancy finishing and hand bor- ing (making a total reduction of 20 per cent.), and of 5 per cent. in the minimum piece rate fixed in March, 1923, for single drafting.
	and reductal solaring fail transcesses of the to of the year of the mains the fail of the angle of the solaring of the off of the solaring of the solaring of the solaring of the off of the solaring of the solaring of the solaring of the off of the solaring of the solaring of the solaring of the off of the solaring of the solaring of the solaring of the off of the solaring of the solaring of the solaring of the solaring of the off of the solaring of the solaring of the solaring of the solaring of the off of the solaring of t		Female pieceworkers	Decrease in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts in November, 1921, of 5 per cent, making a total reduction of 20 per cent. for machine drawn work, and hand drawing (certain operations), 5 per cent. for hand drawing (other operations) and polishing, and 17 ³ / ₂ per cent. for machine hands (bor- ing and filling)
Cold Storage	London	{ 28 Mar.		Pate of file fid ner week adonted \$
Tarpaulin	Liverpool	(2 April lst pay day in April	Casual men Tradesmen and labourers Adult females	Rate of 11s. per day or 5s. 6d. per half-day adopted. Increase of 4s. per week. Minimum rate after change for tradesmen, 64s. Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: machinists, 33s.; others, 30s. Increase of 1s. per week.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN APRIL, 1924.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
Baking Building Dock, etc., Labour	Edinburgh Great Britain Bristol Channel Ports	28 April April Jan.*•	Bakers and confectioners Building Trade Operatives Coal trimmers, tippers, etc	Uniform week of 45 hours adopted. (See note ¶ below.) Two-shift system substituted for the three-shift system previously worked.

The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
This increase follows a recommendation made by the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities, Non-trading Services in Hertfordshire.
The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities, Non-trading Services in Hertfordshire.
The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities and include :-Grade V, Croydon; Grade IV, Barnes, Beckenham, Carshalton, Chislehurst (not skilled men), Epsom, Mitcham, Northfleet, Bromley R.D.O. (partly); Grade III, Brither, Dartford R.D.O. (partly); Grade III, Frimley and B.D.O.'s of Bromley (partly), Dartford (partly). The rates for Grade I areas remain unchanged sizes. 11d. for skilled and unskilled, and at 51s. 11d. for skilled workers. The Authorities following the Industrial Council recommendations for women include: Coroydon, Beckenham, Carstourn and Eastbourne.
§ The above rates are subject to an addition of 1d. per hour for cold chamber work.
See also under " Changes in Rates of Wages."
¶ An Arbitrator's Award issued on 20th August, 1923 (see page 324 of the September GAZETTE) provided that the hours of labour in the building industry during the statutory Summer period should in future be 464 per week (as compared with 44 in the Summer of 1923), unless the employers and operatives in the beat a present available are to the localities in which a week of 44 hours all the year round. Thee Summer period commenced on 18th April. Information is not at present available are to the localities in which a week of 44 hours all the year round. These summer period of six months from 4th June, 1923. Some men ceased to work under the system at the expination of that period, but three shifts were

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN MAY, 1924.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in May :--Increases.--Coal miners in Durham, Yorkshire and the East Midland area, Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire, and Scotland; steel smelters and steel millmen in various districts in England and Scotland; blast furnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; ship-repairers on the Mersey; shipyard engineers and labourers at Belfast; sugar refiners at Greenock; vehicle builders in England and Wales; coopers; road transport workers at Liverpool and various towns in Yorkshire. Decreases :--Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade in Great Britain (under a cost of living sliding scale embodied in a Trade Board Order).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

THE total number of cases[†] of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during April, 1924, was 88. Ten deaths[†] were reported during the month, six due to lead poisoning, one due to anthrax, and three due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, one case of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notification of such cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISON	ING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF	r
Among Operatives enga	ged	POISONING.	
in—	8	Mercury Poisoning	
Smelting of Metals	4	Phosphorus Poisoning	
Plumbing and Soldering	9.150	Arsenic Poisoning	
Shipbreaking	16	Toxic Jaundice-	
Drinting	1000	Arseniuretted Hydrogen	
Printing	•••	Gas Benzine, etc., derivatives	
Tinning of Metals		Benzine, etc., derivatives	•
Other Contact with	1	Epitheliomatous Ulcera-	
Molten Lead	4	Paraffin	
White and Red Lead		Pitch 1	i
Works	5	Tar	
‡Pottery	8	Oil 7	7
Vitreous Enamelling	2	Chrome Ulceration—	
Electric Accumulator		Manufacture of	
Works	26	Bichromates	
Paint and Colour Works	2	Dyeing and Finishing	
T 1' 11 TT 1	4	Chrome Tanning	•
		Other Industries	•
Coach and Car Painting	2	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF - POISONING 11	-
Shipbuilding		POISONING 11	-
Paint used in other In-	1	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX-	
dustries	2	Wool 1	
Other Industries	1	Handling of Horsehair	i
	-	Handling and Sorting	
TOTAL OF ABOVE	72	of Hides and Skins	
		(Tanners, Fellmon-	
HOUSE PAINTING AND		gers, &c.) 2	
	1	Other Industries 1	1
PLUMBING	1		-
- IFWER TE	1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 5	,

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 April, 1924, was 203, as compared with 231 in the previous month and with 208 a year ago.

RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakesmen and Goods		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Guarda		(continued) :
Guards Engine Drivers Firemen	ï	Boiler Making & Con-
Firemen	2	structional Engineering Locomotives, Railway & Tramway Carriages,
Firemen Guards (Passenger)		Locomotives, Railway &
Permanent Way Men		Tramway Carriages.
Portong	8	Motors, Aircraft 3
Porters		Other Metal Trades 5
Shunters	1	Shipbuilding 8
Mechanics Labourers Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants		Wood
Labourers		Gas
Wiscellaneous	6	Electric Generating Sta
Contractors' Servants		
		Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	19	Chamicala etc 5
The Horse of the second states of	-	Chemicals, etc 6
MINES.		Food and Drink 2
Underground	97	Taper, Frinting, etc
Surface	12	Dathing, Currying, etc
	-	Paper, Printing, etc Tanning, Currying, etc Rubber Trades Other Non-Textile Indus-
TOTAL, MINES	109	Other Non-Textile Indus-
Proceeding and a state of the second s	1200 NO	tries 4
QUARRIES over 20 feet		DE 1000 THERE AT 104 105
deep	9	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
aparter and the second of	-	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	g	Docks, Wharves, etc 10
Cotton		Buildings 4
Wool, Worsted, & Shoddy	1	Warehouses and Railway
ther Textiles		Sidings
Other Textiles	1.	
Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining	-	and the state of the ball of the second
Dyeing	1	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
Defining and	7	WORKSHOPS, AND
	3	PLACES 65
Metal Conversion, includ-		· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ing Rolling Mills and	0	Construction or Repair of
Tube Making	8	Tramways 1
Metal Founding Ingineering and Machine	2	- inde biological A last and
ingineering and Machine		TOTAL (EXCLUDING SEA-
Making	1	MEN) 203
	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	CODE AND A CONTRACT OF A CONTR

ed on Returns from the Home Office and from the Ministry of Labour for 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.
 t Of the eight persons affected in the Pottery industry one was a female: § Based on Returns from the Home Office, the Mines Department, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

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RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

	Laws Distant Distant	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*											
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.								
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	Rise.	Date.							
to ornioul	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1924.							
UNITED KINGDOM	158	120	80	62	63	May							
FOREIGN! COUNTRIES.	a same			Station 22	Sugar Com	「「「「」」							
Austria (Vienna)		9,700†	328,600		1,383,700	April							
Czechoslovakia§		1,246	1,330	821	808	March							
Denmark	153	136	84	88	94	January							
France (Darie)s	882	1,178	1,005	868 221	937 280	March April							
(other torma)		206	197 212			Februar							
Holland (The Hague)	200	113	80	60	65	January							
(A metordom) 1ii	80	40	36	44	Februar							
Italy (Milan)	0.15	406	392	396	424	April							
Norway	010	195	133	118	140	April							
Poland (Warsaw)		45,555		2,419,623	t t	March							
Swedens	197	132	79	60	59	April							
Switzerland		110	57	64	67	March							
United States	115	45	39	44	41	March							
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C.	1	C. S. C.	1		0.000								
Australia	24 28 28 28	61	48	64	52	March							
Canada	100	48	38	37	37	April							
India (Bombay)	00	74	60	48	43	April							
Irish Free State			851		96	January							
New Zealand	07	64	44	42	49	Februar							
South Africa	97	39	16	16	22	March							

le, January to July, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, 1914; Poland, January, 1914; Amsterdam, South Africa, average, 1914, ure for June. ‡3,761,494-fold increase. § Fuel and lighting are also led 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 REQUIRE-MENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.[†]

	Items on		Percent		ncrease as compared July, 1914.†					
	which Computa- tion is		T. 1-	Tala	Tele	Latest figures available.				
Glass ate	based.*	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	Rise.	Date.			
United Kingdom Foreign	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 152	Per cent. 119	Per cent. 84	Per cent. 69	Per cent. 71	1924†† May			
COUNTRIES. Austria(Vienna) Belgium Bulgaria Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Greece (Athens) Hungary Italy (Milan). Luxemburg Norway Poland(Warsaw) Spain (Madrid) ,, (Barcelona) Sweden	A,B,C,D,E A, C, D A,B,C,D,E	353 162 811 263‡ 341 202\$ 90‡ 91‡ 170	279 1,512 137 93 1,039 195‡ 3,661 394 284 202\$ 25609 84	266 2,368 99 72 1,018 189‡ 516 15,579 388 259 155§	387 340	398 2,482 109 50 1,023 265 1,225 597,320 422 407 149 ** 90 70	April April Dec.†† January February March Ist Qtr. January January January March March March February February April			
Switzerland United States BRITISH	A, D A,B,C,D,E	117§		59	66	68	March March			
DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand.	A, B A, B, D A,B,C,D	67‡ 90 89	46‡ 52 77	43 46 65 85 44	46 53	45 50	4th Qtr† April April January February			
South Africa	A, B, D, E			35		34	March			

* A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; $E \equiv Other \text{ or Miscellaneous Items. } + Exceptions to this are: France, Spain,$ Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914;Belgium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Milan and New Zealand, Januaryto June, 1914; Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913-1914; Poland, January, 1914;Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States, 1913; Bulgaria, aver-age, 1901-1910. ‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June. || Figure for $May. **2,872,968-fold increase. <math>\dagger$ †1923 in the cases of Bulgaria and Australia.

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 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. 164-165 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title, "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7.)]

FRANCE.*

FRANCE.* Unemployment in April.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" of Employment Exchanges on 26th April was 8,921 (5,992 men and 2,929 women). At the end of March the corresponding figure was 10,129, and on 28th April, 1923, 9,684. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 13,066 (8,075 for men and 4,991 for women), as against 11,980 at the end of March and 10,239 on 28th April, 1923. During the week under review the Ex-changes succeeded in placing 27,208 persons (including 10,296 dock workers) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 5,664 foreign immigrants.

dock workers) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 5,664 foreign immigrants. According to the latest returns 5 departmental and 12 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 1st May, the number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 750 (675 men and 75 women). The corresponding total for the preceding month is 1,022 and that for April, 1923, 2,593. 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.+

GERMANY.[†] Employment in March.—The milder weather which set in during the latter part of March made possible the resumption of outdoor work in agriculture and the building trades, and so caused a considerable improvement in the labour market. In various industries the position changed for the better, in spite of the difficulty in obtaining credit. Only in the mining industry was the trend of employment for the most part un-favourable, mainly owing to the uncertainty of the position in the western areas of Germany. In spite of certain tendencies of a decidedly favourable character, the general level of employment in March could not be described as satisfactory from the point of view of national production.

in March could not be described as satisfactory from the point of view of national production. Among organised workers total unemployment showed a further decline, the drop being somewhat steeper than in February. Thirty-seven trade unions sent in returns based on an aggregate membership of 4,074,350. On 29th March 674,606 of these were totally unemployed, giving a percentage of 16.6, as compared with 25.1 in February, and with 5.6 in March, 1923. The per-centages for the principal unions included in these totals are given in the Table below :—

UNIONS. S. D. = Social-Democratic	Member- ship reported	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.						
 B. = Social-Democratic H. D. = Hirsch-Duncker (non- Social-Democratic) C. = Christian 	on at end of March, 1924.	March, 1924.	Feb., 1924.	March 1923				
·All Unions making Returns	4,074,350	16.6	25.1	5.6				
Building (S. D.) "(C.) Painters (S. D.) Painters (S. D.) Metal (S. D.) "(H. D.) Textile (S. D.) Boot and shoe (S. D.) Boot and shoe (S. D.) Printing (S. D.) Bookbinding (S. D.)	$\begin{array}{r} 379,000\\ 39,000\\ 40,000\\ 1,050,000\\ 115,000\\ 431,000\\ 99,000\\ 79,000\\ 85,000\\ 34,000\\ 330,000\\ 330,000\\ 330,000\\ 66,000\\ 60,000\\ 328,000\\ 53,000\\ 74,000\end{array}$	38:0 48:1 12:5 20:5 37:9 5:8 1:5 2:3 3:9 6:1 16:4 5:9 11:0 9:7 8:9 6:0	72.6 78.7 50.6 27.6 9.7 3.7 13.7 6.2 14.1 19.1 13.0 19.6 15.0 12.9 17.5	13.77 9.6 11.6 2.25 3.55 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 5 7 9.0 8.7 11.5 9.7 8.7 11.5 9.7 8.7 11.5 8.7 11.5 9.7 8.7 11.5 9.7 11.5 9.7 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11				
Tobacco (S. D.) Factory workers (trade not specified) (S. D.)	62,000 280,000	7·3 14·4	9·4 22·4	5				
Engine drivers and firemen (S. D.)	60,000 88,000	17·4 28·5	19 [.] 7 32 [.] 0	1.				
Municipal and State workers (S. D.)	117,000	6.1	6.4	1'				

The returns of partial unemployment, too, show an improvement in March as compared with the preceding month. Out of about 3½ million workers, members of the 32 trade unions making returns on this point, 346,153, or 9.9 per cent., were working short time, as against 17.1 per cent. in February and 23.6 in March, 1923.

Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 2nd May, 1924. Paris. Reichsarbeitsblatt, 1st May, 1924. Berlin.

May, 1924. May, 1924.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-twork benefit in the unoccupied areas fell from 975,885 on 15th larch to 475,988 on 15th April. (As a consequence of the new rder of 13th February, 1924, governing unemployment relief— this GAZETTE for March—benefit is in general no longer paid respect of partial unemployment.) Returns from Employment Exchanges show that the number vacancies offered by employers rose from 487,830 in bruary to 677,947 in March, or by about 39 per cent., hile the number of applications for employment declined the same period from 23 millions to 24 millions, or by 15⁻⁶ per nt. On an average there were 419 applications for each 100 trations offered for men and 169 for each 100 for women; February the figures were 770 and 239 respectively.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND. Unemployment in April.—H.M. Commercial Secretary at The ague, in a despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade, ports that, according to figures supplied by the State Depart-ent of Unemployment Insurance and Labour Exchanges in the eke ended 5th April, out of 276,199 members of unemployment nds making returns, 21,394 (7.7 per cent.) were unemployed for (days in the week, and 5,258 (1.9 per cent.) for less than six vs. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended h March) the percentages were respectively 11.8 and 3.3, and the week ended 7th April, 1923, 9.8 and 2.5.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA. Unemployment in March.—According to the issue of Statis-che Nachrichten, the journal of the Austrian Department of atistics, for 25th April, the number of persons in receipt of employment benefit in Austria was 106,264 at the end of arch, as compared with 125,816 at the end of the preceding onth, and 152,830 at the end of March, 1923. In Vienna alone are were 51,254 in receipt of benefit at the end of March, 177 at the end of February, and 83,192 at the end of March, 103

SWITZERLAND *

SWITZERLAND.* Unemployment in March.—According to figures compiled by a Swiss Federal Labour Office the number of applicants for rk at the end of March was 21,380, as compared with 27,120 the end of the preceding month, and with 44,909 at the end March, 1923. Of these 5,918 were employed on relief works, ving 15,462 entirely without work. The 21,380 applicants laded 3,404 normally occupied in the building trades, 2,146 in metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 2,107 in the tile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons who were irely without work, 8,164 were reported as partially unem-yed, including 4,707 in the textile trades and 1,296 in the tal, engineering and electrical trades. Taking March as a whole, there were on an average 211

March as a whole, there were on an average 211 as for each 100 vacancies for men and 69 for each 100 . In February the corresponding figures were 340 and pectively.

NORWAY.

NORWAL. employment in February.—According to information sup-through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of tics, the percentage of members unemployed at the end of ary in certain trade unions making returns to the Bureau 1 on 29th February, as compared with 9-1 on 31st January with 12-4 on 28th February, 1923.

SWEDEN.+

mployment in February.—Trade unions with an aggregate ership of 186,005 reported 23,846, or 12.8 per cent., as bloyed on the last day of February, as compared with 13.6 nt. on 31st January, and 19.4 per cent. on 28th February, The following Table gives particulars for the principal included in the returns :—

	Mamhamhin	Percentage Unemployed.						
Unions.	Membership reporting on 29th Feb., 1924.	29th Feb., 1924.	31st Jan., 1924.	28th Feb., 1923.				
Unions making Returns	186,005	12.8	13.6	19.4				
shoe and leather. preparation to and pulp thal workers actial employees	13,863 41,255 9,448 2,366 8,303 5,092 2,812 15,880 15,727 6,879 6,278 16,979	6:3 10:1 1:7 4:7 6:8 8:4 3:5 21:2 6:3 3:9 6:2 31:2	6.0 11.0 2:5 5.9 6:2 10.8 2:2 25:1 5:4 4:2 7:5 30:2	51.7 24.7 1.8 13.5 7.9 10.8 2.6 16.8 5.1 6.1 8.3 28.6				

DENMARK.‡

mployment in March.—Returns supplied to the Danish ical Department by trade unions and by the Central Em-ent Exchange show that, out of 252,522 workpeople, 18:4 nt. were unemployed on 28th March last, as compared with er cent. on 29th February, and with 16:0 per cent. at the March, 1923 March, 1923

^{chweizerische} Arbeitsmarkt, 15th April, 1924. Berne. ^a Meddelanden, No. 4, 1924, Stockholm. ^{tiske} Efterretninger, 28th April, 1924. Copenhagen.

UNITED STATES.*

UNITED STATES.* Imployment in March.—The Federal Department of Labour, bishes preliminary figures relating to the volume of employ-ment in March, based on returns from 8,320 establishments in 22 manufacturing industries, covering 2,735,069 workpeople, these establishments in February reported 2,730,133 persons imployed, and the March figures consequently indicate a net imployed, and the March figures consequently indicate a net imployed, and the March figures consequently indicate a net imployed, and the March figures consequently indicate a net imployed, and the March figures consequently indicate a net imployed, and the March figures consequently indicate a net imployed in March, the largest recorded being. The regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1923, returns from 5,214 establish instas in 43 industries show a decrease of 24 per cent. in the imployed, and increases in the number is fifteen of the 43 industries show increases in the number is workpeople employed, and increases of 24 per cent. in the imployed the 45 per cent. Imployed the 45 industries show increases in the number is workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry is workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry is workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry is workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry is workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry is workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry is workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry is workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry is workpeople employed, that recorded for the pottery industry is workpeople employed.

CANADA.+

Trade Union Unemployment at End of March.—At the end of March 6.7 per cent. of the membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 7.8 per cent. at the end of February and 6.8 per cent. on 31st March. 1923.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CAPITAL CITIES ABROAD IN MARCH, 1924.

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

	1	1 .	1			1	9-2401-			North P	and the second	and the second	che anno	a souther	and the	
Occupation.	London.	Amsterdam	Berlin.	Brussels.	Christiania.	Copenhagen	Madrid.	New York.	Ottawa. 1	Paris.	Prague.	Stockholm.	Sydney.	Vienna.	Warsaw.	
ILDING TRADES. <i>lled</i> : fason Bricklayer arpenter oiner	100 100 100 100 100	99 99 99 99		49 49 52 54 48	79 79 75 75		57 57 72 61 61		269 269 201 201 215	72	73	96			98 191	
Painter (General) skilled : abourer(General) GINEERING	100 100	1.00		43 44	83 98	-	62 53	1000	184 143	75		113 114	-		103	
TRADES. <i>lled :</i> itter ronmoulder	100	101		61	95		73		207	89	123	81		53	87	
(Hand) atternmaker urner	100 100 100	87 94 101	111	61 82 63	95 88 95	111	73 68 73	-	204 225 207	115	108 101	81 75 81		53 57	87 81 87	
killed : abourer INITURE TRADES Uled :	100	104	-	62	124		77	1 45	195	95	95	97		52	77	
	100	78	and the	51	75		65		141	74	75	82		41		
ompositor (Book and Job) Hand o. Machine achine Minder	100 100 100 100	79 82 79 88	1.11	44 44 45 48	74	114	63 66 77 60		185 171 185 198	62 59 70		78 80 78 79	1111	42 40	149 194 149 166	
rage, 1st March, 24	100	94	_	53	85	100	66	-	200	80‡	90	89		47	111 111	
	100 100	98 66	51	62 61	90 77			218 187	186 181	88	78 84	86 74	161	48 69	82 93	

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

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C. † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

‡ Provisional figures.

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Based on prices and wages for the first two weeks of the month. Based on twelve monthly index numbers where these are available; the rlin index is the mean of five monthly indices, that for Copenhagen is the an of three, Madrid of seven, New York of eight, Paris of nine and have of three.

May, 1924.

May, 1924.

LEGAL CASES. OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

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MINER INJURED WHEN RIDING ON TUB IN COURSE OF HIS DUTIES — ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT — WHETHER AUTHORISED TO RIDE — COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

IN December, 1922, a miner, whose ordinary occupation was that of a repairer in the employment of the respondent company, was at work in the mine. At the time he was riding on one of the tubs which were used in the charcoal seam of the colliery. Whilst seated on the tub he was endeavouring, with his left arm, to steady some pieces of timber on the top of the train, and whilst doing this his arm, which was on top of the timber, came in contact with the roof of the seam, with the result that his arm was severely injured and had to be amputated.

In the course of arbitration proceedings the respondent com-pany contended that when the miner met with the accident he

(1) acting in a manner prohibited by Section 43 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911;
(2) acting outside the scope of his employment, in that he disregarded a prohibition which limited the scope of his

he disregarded a prohibition which limited the scope of his employment. The Deputy County Court Judge found that the applicant had not established that he was one of the class of persons who was entitled to ride on the train in the discharge of his duties; that the miner's purpose in riding on the train was that of keeping timber in position; and that the respondents were entitled to an award in their favour. Against this decision the workman

Section 43 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, excepts from the

statutory prohibition from riding on tubs (a) "a person travelling on a set or train for the purpose of detaching or attaching tubs from or to a haulage rope, if that set or train is not proceeding at a higher speed than three miles an hour.

It was held by the Court of Appeal-

It was held by the Court of Appeal— (1) that the miner was travelling on the train for the purpose of getting to the point, with the timber, where the repairs had to be done, with a view of executing these repairs; and that he had the duty of attaching and detaching tubs, and was, on the journey in question, a person travelling "for the purpose," and came within the exception; (2) that the appeal must be allowed.—Williams v. Cleeves Western Valleys Anthracite Collieries, Limited.—Court of Appeal. March 26th, 1924.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Cases after No. 2000 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 subscrip-tion of 7s. 6d. payable in advance. All applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

The following are recent decisions of general interest :--

CASE NO. 6781, SECTION 8 (1) .- TRADE DISPUTE, WHAT IS-MINERS DISCHARGED AND OFFERED RE-ENGAGEMENT AT RE-DUCED RATES—NEW TERMS ALLEGED TO INFRINGE NATIONAL AGREEMENT, BUT, EVEN SO, NO BREACH OF LAW INVOLVED BY ACCEPTANCE OF OFFER.

The claims for benefit of a number of employees of a colliery company were disallowed under Section 8 (1) on the ground that they had lost employment owing to a stoppage of work due to

a trade dispute at the colliery. It appeared that on 27th October, 1923, the employers gave the men 14 days' notice to terminate their contracts of service. Notices were then posted at the colliery to the effect that work could be resumed on the termination of the notices provided that certain reductions in piece-rates were accepted. The men that certain reductions in piece-rates were accepted. The men declined to accept the employers' offer, contending that the re-vised rates meant a reduction of about 12½ per cent. of their wages and that the new rates offered violated an agreement which had been arrived at between the Employers' Federation and the Miners' Federation. It was submitted that the offer was a breach of Clause 8 of the agreement, which read as follows :---"In no district shall wages be paid at lower rates than standard wages plus 20 per cent. thereof." In these circumstances it was contended that the men's refusal to accept the offer was covered by the Umpire's decision on Case No. 2358.* The employers stated that the wages offered did not infringe the agreement. Clause 8 referred only to district rates, whereas the agreement. Clause 8 referred only to district rates, whereas the rates which they sought to reduce were not district rates.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1922, page 393.

Recommended by a majority of the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be allowed. The Court held, in view of the decision quoted, that there was no trade dispute because the employers had broken their agreement. The Chairman dufrom Case No. 2358, where the employers' offer was in breach of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wages) Act.

of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wages) Act. The Insurance Officer agreed with the Chairman and declined to accept the recommendation of the majority of the Court. Representatives of the applicants' Association attended the hearing of the case before the Umpire, and the case was argued on their behalf by Mr. Slesser. Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claims for hearfit cherold he disclowed

Claims for benefit should be disallowed. "I agree with the Chairman of the Court of Referees.

"I agree with the Chairman of the Court of Referees. "The employers and the applicants through their respective Associations were parties to the National Agreement by which wages in the coal trade were fixed. The employers, nevertheless posted notices terminating employment at the expiration of 1 days, but offering a resumption of work at a reduced rate of wages for piece-work. It was contended that the reduced would have been in breach of the National Agreement, and 1 "I compare that this would have been so, although the employe will assume that this would have been so, although the employ

will assume that this would have been so, although the employer contended that it would not. "Mr. Slesser, on behalf of the applicants, argued that, as in offer was one which could not have been accepted without is breach on the part of the employers of the National Agreement it was not an effective offer, and, accordingly, that the principl of the decision on Case No. 2358 was applicable. "In my opinion the decision on Case No. 2358 is applicable only to cases in which the offer, if accepted, would result in contract void in law. "A dispute in which one party seeks to induce the othe party to abrogate or vary an existing agreement as to wave

"A dispute in which one party seeks to induce the dis-party to abrogate or vary an existing agreement as to wages a trade dispute. If the employers' offer had been accepted would have resulted in an enforceable contract of employmen-it was intended to be, and was, an effective offer of employmen-on terms which could be lawfully accepted. There was, there fore, a dispute as to the terms of employment of the applicant and there was a stoppage of work due to that dispute by rease whereof the applicants lost employment."

CASE No. 6828, SECTION 8 (1).-TRADE DISPUTE-REGULA ENGAGED IN SOME OTHER OCCUPATION—SHEET IRON WORK LOCKED OUT—OBTAINED 11 WEEKS' EMPLOYMENT AS NAVY ON CLASSIFIED ROAD WORK—NOT RELIEF WORK.

The applicant lost his employment in his usual occupation a sheet-iron worker in a shipyard on 30th April, 1923, owing a sheet-iron worker in a shipyard on 30th April, 1923, owing the lock-out of boilermakers which began on that date, a he was, accordingly, disqualified for the receipt of benefit må Section 8 (1). He was subsequently employed for 11 wea ended 13th October, 1923, as a road worker with the lo borough surveyor at a wage of £2 14s. per week. When the employment ended he lodged a claim for benefit on 15th Octobe 1923, and submitted that, although the stoppage of work dae the boilermakers' lock-out had not ceased, the disqualification of his previous claim for benefit, owing to his loss of employment through that dispute, was removed by his subsequent employment.

ment. It was stated that the work upon which the applicant he been engaged was the re-making of a certain road, and was p of the Council's scheme for relief of unemployment. The plicant denied this, however, and stated that the work was relief work because he was paid the rate of wages for a naw In view of the conflicting evidence the Appeals Officer ma further enquiries, and ascertained from the borough survey that the applicant was employed on classified road work and on relief work. on relief work.

on relief work. Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim is benefit should be allowed on the ground that the work up which the applicant had been engaged for the 11 weeks end 13th October, 1923, was bona fide employment and that he is therefore become regularly engaged in some other occupated during the dispute, thus removing the disqualification units $C_{\rm eff}$

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's real mendation and the case was referred to the Umpire. *Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that claim for benefit should be allowed.

claim for benefit should be allowed. "The applicant, who usually follows the occupation of a she iron worker, was employed as a navvy from 28th July to b October and again on and after the 29th October. He was employed on relief work but as a regular road worker, and agree with the Court of Referees that he has been regula engaged in the occupation of navvying." gaged in the occupation of navvying.

CASE NO. 6940, SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—SUITABLE EMPLOYIE REFUSAL OF—FISHCURER REFUSED WORK IN USUAL TH AFTER INTERVAL OF TWO YEARS—UNABLE TO AFFORD C OF FISHCURER'S KIT—NO REASON FOR REDUCING PERIOD

DISALLOWANCE.

DISALLOWANCE. The applicant, whose usual occupation was reported to that of a fishcurer, but who had last been employed for th months, ending September, 1922, as a jam maker, was offe employment as a fish washer on 7th November, 1923, with firm situated near her home. The wages offered were at

dard time rate of from 6d. to 8d. per hour. She refused dard time rate of from od. to od. per hour. She refused offer on the ground that she was not in possession of the essary clothes for the work. She had not worked as a fish-er for about two years, and her special boots and oilskin t required for the work were worn out. It would cost her to replace this kit, and she could not afford such an outlay the present time because she had been unemployed for over

ended by the Court of Referees that the claim for

ear. ecommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for eff should be disallowed. The Court held that the applicant refused an offer of suitable employment, but, in view of her ncial position, they recommended that the period of dis-wance of her claim should be limited to three weeks. The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recom-ndation. He submitted that as the applicant did not sess the necessary clothing or the means of obtaining it, work a fishworker did not appear to be suitable for her. The enquiries were made, and it was ascertained that the dicant was registered first for work as a fishworker and, as good choice, for work as a jam maker. It was stated that must have known that she was registered for employment a fishworker because of special arrangements—to which she to conform—which were made at the Local Employment ehange for this class of worker. As regards her previous to conform—which were made at the Local Employment hange for this class of worker. As regards her previous oyment, it was shown that for about six years prior to 1, 1921, she was employed as a fishcurer; from April, 1921, ovember, 1921, she was employed as a bathing attendant, for three months only in 1923 as a jam maker. cision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the a for benefit should be disallowed.

in for benefit should be disallowed. The applicant is registered for work as a fish worker, and worked at that trade for many years. She ought, therefore, be provided with the necessary clothes, and so long as she is to provide herself with them she cannot be regarded as ing made proper efforts to get employment and does not w that she is unable to find suitable employment. I agree h the Court of Referees that the applicant's claim must be allowed, but I see no reason for suggesting to the Chief mance Officer that he should review her claim before the piration of six weeks from the 7th November."

No. 6957, SECTION 7 (1) (ii) .- NOT UNEMPLOYED-ADDI-TOTAL OCCUPATIONS—DAILY AVERAGE OF REMUNERATION— TRADE UNION OFFICIALS RECEIVED FEES FOR ATTENDING MEETINGS-FEES DID NOT COVER WORK DONE BETWEEN LEETINGS.

was reported that the applicants, three Trade Union officials, drawn unemployment benefit in respect of certain days g 1922 and 1923 when they had attended committee meet and had received remuneration varying, apparently, from o 20s. per meeting. Their claims for unemployment benefit disallowed in respect of the days for which they received emuneration on the ground that they were not unemployed. e applicants appealed to the Court of Referees. The cases applicants appealed to the Court of Referees. The cases milar in principle, and, taking one as an example, it was that on 18 occasions during the period 14th March to cember, 1922, the applicant had been paid sums totalling in respect of attendances at meetings. He stated that he years he had been an official of the Association, and tended meetings outside the ordinary working hours of al occuration as a bellow the occuration of the first second that on sual occupation as a bellman; his occupation as an official Association was, therefore, an additional occupation which ordinarily carried on in addition to and outside the working hours of his usual occupation. The question at as, however, whether the remuneration exceeded 3s. 4d. y on the dail y average. The applicants submitted that paid were not for attendance at the meetings only, but therefore, should be divided not by the number of meetings, but the information of the period, but by the total number of working days year, and thus the daily average of remuneration would

mmended by the Court of Referees that the claims for should be disallowed. The Court declined to accept the ints submission. They were of opinion that the remunerawas paid for attending the meetings, and that although the cants were following additional occupations within the ing of Section 7 (2) (a) the daily average of their re-ration exceeded 3s. 4d.

applicants' Association appeared led the hearing of the cases. *tision.*—" On the facts before me my decision is that the *cision.*—" On the facts before me my decision is that the state of the court of Referees. I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees

It is clear that the remuneration received by the applicants received in respect of employment on the days on which the tings are held, and that the remuneration cannot be treated paid in respect of periods longer than a day."

APPROPRIATIONS IN AID (AMENDMENT) **REGULATIONS**, 1922.

Unemployment Insurance (Appropriations in Aid) (Amend-ment) Regulations, 1922, dated March 4, 1924, made by the Treasury under Section 12 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30). EAS by reason of the amendment by Section 8 of the ployment Insurance Act, 1922, (a) of the proviso to sub-(3) of section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 12-3 G. 5, c. 7.

referred to as the Principal Regulations. Now, therefore, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by section 12 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Regulations :— -1. In Regulation 3 of the Principal Regulations, there shall be inserted after the word "in" where that word first occurs the words "regulation four and". 2. In Regulation 4 of the Principal Regulations the words

the words regulation four and ". 2. In Regulation 4 of the Principal Regulations, the words "one-eighth" shall be substituted for the words "one-tenth" wherever those words occur; and there shall be inserted at the end of the said regulation the following proviso :---

1920, it is desirable to amend the Unemployment Insurance (Appropriations in Aid) Regulations, 1921,(b) hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations.

d of the said regulation the following proviso :--"Provided that if at any time it should appear to the Minister, having regard to the amounts of the payments made and of the expenses incurred, and having regard to any sums paid out of the Fund under Regulation 5 hereof, that a smaller sum would be approximately sufficient for the time being to defray the expenses incurred by the Ministry of Labour and by other Government Departments for the purposes of, or in connection with, the principal Act or any Act amending the same, or that no payment under this Regulation from the Fund to the Vote is necessary, the payment made under this Regulation shall be a payment of such smaller sum or shall be withheld as the case may be."

3. In Regulation 5 of the Principal Regulations, the words "one-eighth" shall be substituted for the words "one-tenth" wherever those words occur. 4. In Regulation 7 of the Principal Regulations, the words "one-eighth" shall be substituted for the words "one-tenth"

wherever those words occur. 5. In Regulation 9 of the Principal Regulations, the words "from time to time to the Treasury or to the Ministry of Labour" shall be substituted for the words "to them" where

Labour" shall be substituted for the words "to them where those words secondly occur. 6. Where by these Regulations any words are directed to be inserted in the Principal Regulations, or substituted therein for other words, copies of the Principal Regulations printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after these Regulations come into operation may be printed with the words inserted or substituted as these Regulations require, and the Principal Regulations shall be construed as if they had at the time these Regulations come into operation been made with such additions and substitutions. such additions and substitutions.

7. These Regulations shall be deemed to have come into opera-tion on the 6th day of April, 1922, and may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Appropriations in Aid) (Amendment) Regulations, 1922 Regulations, 1922. Dated this 4th day of March, 1924.

JOHN ROBERTSON, THOMAS KENNEDY,

Two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT, CREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

pril, 1924. (892.) TURNERS, BLACKSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.—RUNNING SHEDS

of LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY-RATES OF PAX.-The London, Midland and Scottish Railway v. The Amalga-mated Engineering Union. The Decision in this case was similar to Decision No. 892 summarised above. Issued 4th April, 1924. (893.)

(b) S.R. & O. 1921, No. 1854.

OUTDOOR MACHINERY, MARINE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS-RATES OF PAY-DIFFERENTIAL-LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOT-TISH RAILWAY (LANCS. AND YORKS. SECTION).—The London, Mid-land and Scottish Railway v. The National Union of Railway, men and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. Decision.—Outdoor Machinery Department: Fitters employed on maintenance at the docks on the Lancashire and Yorkshire section to have their rates as set out in Schedule II. to Decision No. 728, increased by the sum of 6s, per week, the rate so increased to include all dirty work. The sum of 8s, where paid to be reduced to 6s, at the rate of 1s, per month as provided below. Other men employed in this department to be paid the scheduled rates, except in the cases of any indivi-dual men to whom merit advances are payable. Marine Depart-ment: Men working on board ship to be paid 1s, a day, or part of a day, in addition to scheduled rates. The " differential" now paid to such men to be altered as provided below, but in no case while any balance of the differential remains shall the amount paid in any one week be less than the allowance granted under this paragraph. Other men working in the shops to be paid the scheduled rates, except in the cases of any individual men to whom merit advances are payable. Electrical Depart-ment: The claim of the Company to withdraw the general in-crease of 8s, per week is one that should be conceded without prejudice of the Company considering the cases of individual men on their merits, the alteration in the rates to take place as set out hereunder. Effective as from the beginning of the itst full pay period following 8th April, 1924, provided that any alteration should take effect to the extent of 1s, per week as from that date, and at the rate of a further 1s, per week (or such part, if any, as may remain) as from the beginning of the from that date, and at the rate of a further 1s. per week (or such part, if any, as may remain) as from the beginning of the first pay period of each succeeding calendar month. Issued 8th April, 1924. (894.)

OUTDOOR MACHINERY, MARINE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS-RATES OF PAY-DIFFERENTIAL-LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY (LANCS. AND YORKS. SECTION).-The London, Midland and Scottish Railway v. The Amalgamated Engineering Union. The Decision in this case was similar to Decision No. 894 sum-

The Decision in this case was similar to Decision No. 894 sum-marised above. Issued 8th April, 1924. (895.) STEEL WORK ERECTION FOR ELECTRICITY POWER STATION— LONDON DISTRICT—RIVETERS, SHEETERS, HOLDERS-UP—RATES OF PAX—TRAVELING EXPENSES.—The Iron and Steel Trades Con-federation v. The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Ltd. Decision.—The rates of pay are : Riveters, 1s. 7½d. p.h.; riveters' holders-up, 1s. 7d. p.h.; sheeters, 1s. 8¾d. p.h.; and sheeters' holders-up, 1s. 6¾d. p.h., payable from and after 15th November, 1923, in the case of riveters and riveters' holders-up and 31st January, 1924. in the case of sheeters and sheeters' and 31st January, 1924, in the case of investigation in the constant of the case of sheeters and sheeters' holders-up respectively. The claim for allowances in respect of travelling expenses at the rate of 2s. 3d. per day for the men concerned has not been established. Issued 8th April, 1924. (897.)

"MERIT" PAYMENTS-WOLVERTON-WITHDRAWAL BY COMPANY -PARAGRAPH 29 OF DECISION NO. 728-INDIVIDUAL CASES-EXERCISE OF DISCRETION OF MANAGEMENT. The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway. This case concerned five men of different occupations. Decision: In the case of individuals as distinct from classes or groups of workpeople, the matter is one for adjustment between the workmen and the management. It is admitted that these cases fall to be considered as individual cases, and under the present reference it would not appear to be competent for the present reference to would have appear to be competent for the Court to interfere with the exercise by the Company of their discretion. One man concerned, though rated as a millwright, is partly engaged on millwright's work and partly on toolwork, which raises a different issue: he should be paid the toolmakers' rate when working as a tool-maker. Issued 10th April, 1924. (898.)

CARRIAGE CLEANERS AND WASHERS-WOLVERTON-RANGE OF CARRIAGE CLEANERS AND WASHERS-WOLVERTON-RANGE OF RATES.—The National Union of General Workers, acting through the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Prior to the coming into operation of Decision No. 728 the rate of pay of the men concerned was 32s. per week, plus a war wage advance or bonus. The Decision fixed a range of rates for these classes, in towns other than London, of 30s. to 34s. per week. In applying the Decision the Company continued the pre-award rate, plus war wage advance or bonus. The Union claimed the rate of 34s. per week. Decision.—The procedure followed by the Company is consistent with the award. Issued 10th April, 1924. (899.) 1924. (899.)

OXY-ACETYLENE MACHINES AND ELECTRIC SATLMAKERS, WELDERS, DRILLERS, RIVETERS AND CAULKERS, RIGGERS-H.M. DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS-BASIC RATE OF DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS—BASIC RATE OF PAY—RELATION TO BASIC RATES OF OTHER CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES IN ROYAL DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Trade Union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official side. Decision.—The basic rate of pay of the men concerned shall be advanced to 40s. per week as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decisions. Issued 14th April, 1924. (900 901 902 903 904) (900, 901, 902, 903, 904.)

IRON MOULDERS—BARRY AND NEWPORT (MON.)—DETERMINATION OF RATES.—The National Union of Foundry Workers v. The Great Western Railway. *Decision*.—The Court decide that the appropriate rate of pay for the men concerned is 48s. per week. Effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period fol-lowing date. Issued 15th April, 1924. (905.)

ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY—PIMLICO—PIECE PRICES.— The War Office v. The Royal Army Clothing Department Employees' Union. Decision.—The prices proposed by the War Office and enumerated in the schedule attached to the Decision shall be amended in the following respects :—Jackets (service dress) made throughout by machinists in A.C.H. and O. Divi-sions, 4s. 7½d.; frocks (khaki drill) made throughout in machinists, 3s. 3d.; trousers (khaki drill) made throughout in machinists, 1s. 0½d. These amendments and the other prices in the said schedule shall be given a trial on an experimental has as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Decision, and subject to revision, either upwards of downwards, at the end of the six months during which the recently agreed items are provisionally operating, provided the in no case during the currency of the Decision shall wages be reduced below the minimum rates payable under the Trad Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918. Issued 23rd April, 1924. (96) RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS—CLAIM FOR NIGHT SHIFT ALLOW

RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS-CLAIM FOR NIGHT SHIFT ALLO NCES.-The National Joint Committee of Trade Unions in Wagon Building and Repairing Trades v. The Butte Decision.—Night shift allowances at the rate of Railway Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd. Decision.—Night shift allowances at the rate of o quarter of the day rate (including war advances) shall be p to the men concerned on night shift as on and from 170h Jar ary, 1924. The Court further adjudged that, upon the requ of the Company, the parties shall forthwith enter into negot tions upon the matter of the piece prices in the Company smithy. Issued 29th April, 1924. (907.)

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

MENTIFICIAL OF LINGUEST. MENT EMPLOYED ON NEW SLEEPER PLANT: DOWLAIS WORKS. Workers' Union v. Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Limited, Dowlais Iron and Steel Works, Glamorgan. Difference: As to the rates to be paid to certain grades of we people at the New Sleeper plant, Dowlais Works. Board Arbitration: Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. Arbitration: Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (Chainman), Mr. Pate, O.B.E., J.P. (Employers' representative), and Mr. J Dodgson (Workpeople's representative). Award: The Boa fixed basis rates for the grades concerned to carry the curre percentages. The award relates, and is confined to, the m mill and to the class and weight of sleeper being turned of and the particular work of the men concerned as carried on and the particular work of the men concerned as carried on and the particular work of the men concerned as carried on and the particular work of the men concerned as carried on the based of the descent of the base of the based of the start of the based and the particular work of the men concerned as carled un the date of the inspection and the hearing by the Board. T award is to operate retrospectively as from the 17th Decemb 1923, but no refund shall be made by the men concerned in t event of the wages already paid to them exceeding the amou which would be earned according to the terms of the awar Issued 3rd April, 1924. (I.R. 431/2/1924.)

SHIP-REPAIRERS, OIL-FUEL VESSELS : RIVER THAMES .- Bo SHIP-REPAIRERS, OIL-FUEL VESSELS: RIVER THAMES.—Boli makers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. River Than Dry Dock Proprietors and Ship-repairers' Association. Difference: (a) As to the danger point, if any, of fuel oil as bur in the boilers; (b) what allowance, if any, should be paid workmen engaged inside tanks (when such tanks are outside definition of Rule 23 of the Port Rules); (c) whether oil a ried in deep tanks or other tanks as fuel for the vessel's of consumption can be regarded as cargo, under Rule 21 of the ried in deep tanks or other tanks as fuel for the vessels of consumption can be regarded as cargo under Rule 21 of Port Rules. Board of Arbitration: Sir William W. Macken K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. D. Milne Watson (Employe representative), Mr. George J. Rowe, O.B.E., J.P. (We people's representative), and Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir Geo Goodwin, K.C.B. (as adviser on the question of the dan point). Award: (a) There is no danger point of fuel al burned in the burners; (b) an allowance of time-and-al shord d be paid to the men concerned engaged inside tanks should be paid to the men concerned engaged inside tanks ordinary cargo vessels which on the last voyage have can fuel oil (when such tanks are outside the definition of Rule of the Port Rules; (c) oil carried in deep tanks or other ta as fuel for the vessel's own consumption cannot be regarded cargo under Rule 21. Issued 29th April, 1924. [1 440/2/1924.] $\frac{\text{cargo}}{440/2/1924.}$

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

BOOT AND SLIPPER WORKERS: MANCHESTER.—National U of Boot and Shoe Operatives v. Messrs. Gregg and Co. J and Slipper Manufacturers, Manchester. Difference: Comp by the workers of reductions in excess of those allowed by National Agreement. Agreement: It was agreed that matter in dispute should be referred to an *ad hoc* Board Arbitration. Signed 9th April, 1924. (I.R. 628/1924.)

RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS: NOTINGER The National Joint Committee of Trade Unions in the Rail Wagon Building and Repairing Trade v. The Butterley U pany, Ltd. Difference: Joint Committee's claim for shift rates. Firm insisted on piece prices question be brought into consideration with above claim. Agreement was agreed that the matter should be referred to the Indus Court for decision. Agreed 31st March 1924. (LR 599) was agreed that the matter should be referred to the Hard Court for decision. Agreed 31st March, 1924. (I.R. 599/I TRANSPORT WORKERS: BRYNMAWR.—Transport and Ge Workers' Union v. Griffin Motors, Ltd. Difference: Dis of a driver for failure to comply with the company's r tions. Agreement: It was agreed that the man in qu should be reinstated. Agreed 8th April, 1924. (I.R. 790) COLD STORAGE WORKERS: LONDON.—Transport and G Workers' Union v. Thames Riverside Cold Air Stores.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1924.

ence: Claim by the Union for rate of 11s. per day shift of eight hours and 1s. 10d. an hour for all hours between 5 p.m. eight hours and 1s. 10d. an hour for all hours between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m., Monday to Friday, and higher rates during week-ends. Agreement: It was provisionally agreed that the day rate of permanent men should be £3 0s. 6d. per week. Casual men 11s. per day, or 5s. 6d. half-day or part thereof. Over-time between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m., Mondays to Fridays, rate of ime-and-a-third, including meal hours. Minimum of eight hours guaranteed for night work at the rate of time-and-a-hird, including meal hour. Time-and-a-quarter rate for night shift, without prejudice to full claim of Union. Chamber money of 1d. per hour to be paid to all men concerned. Cer-tain other working conditions agreed upon. Signed 2nd April, 1924. (I.R. 472/1924.) Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland). Proposal N.I.B.B. (N. 32), dated 26th April, 1924, to vary the General Minimum Time Rates and General Overtime Rates for Male Workers in the trade, to fix a Piece-Work Basis Time Rate for Male Workers and to cancel the General Minimum Time Rates and General Overtime Rates for Male Indentured Apprentices and the conditions relating to their employment. FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. (I.R. 472/1924.) DRAFT REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVEN-

1924. (I.R. 472/1924.) BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER WORKERS : ST. ANNES-ON-SEA.—Ros-gendale Union of Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives v. Playshoe Co. Difference : Dismissal of two members of the Union in consequence, as the firm alleged, of the threatened refusal of non-union workers to work with members of the Union. Agree-ment : The Union members who struck work would be rein-stated and recognised as members of the Union, but full recog-nition of the Union would be granted only when it could prove the membership of a substantial majority of the workers in the establishment. Agreed 7th April, 1924. (I.R. 765/1924.) FOLLOWING the Report* of a Conference of representatives of FOLLOWING the Report* of a Conference of representatives of associations of employers and workpeople interested, the Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 6th May, 1924, that he proposes to make Regulations, in lieu of the existing Regulations (dated 24th October, 1904), for the processes of loading, unload-ing, moving or handling goods in, on, or at any dock, wharf, or quay, and the processes of loading, unloading or coaling any ship in any dock, harbour or canal. Copies of the draft Regulations, which follow the Code drawn on by the Conference excent in a few minor remotes may he BARERS: DUNDEE.—Scottish Union of Bakers and Confec-tioners v. Scottish Association of Master Bakers (Dundee Divi-sion). Difference: Claim for a minimum wage of 77s. per week and for certain modifications of working conditions. Agree-ment: The workers would be paid a minimum wage of 74s. for a 45-hours' week, all overtime to be paid for at the rate of ime-and-a-half, and eight days clear holiday during the year to be paid for in lieu of Sunday sponging. Other working con-signed 30th April 1924. (I.B. 448/1924). up by the Conference except in a few minor respects, may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office, London, S.W. 1; and any objection with respect to them by or on behalf of any person affected thereby must be sent to the Secretary of State within 30 days of the date of the notice notice. e paid for in lieu of Sunday sponging. Other working con-ms agreed upon. Signed 30th April, 1924. (I.R. 448/1924.) OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

SUGAR REFINERS: GREENOCK.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Greenock Sugar Refiners' Association. Difference: Claim for general advance in wages of 10s. per week. Agreement: It was agreed to refer the matter in dispute to the Industrial Court for decision. Signed 8th April, 1924. I.R. 592/1924.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

ower wage rates have become operative as from 1st May, in the following trades :--

Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain).

Reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for certain classes of workers. The tes now in operation are for the period during which the Cost of Living "Figure is less than 76 and not less than 71, and Cost of Living reset out in Column 10 of the Notices M. (35) and (36).

Coffin Furniture Trade (Great Britain).

Reductions for male workers, ranging from 1s. to 3s. 11d. er week of 47 hours. The general minimum time-rates now i operation are for the period during which the "Cost of lying" Figure is not less than 63 and not more than 75, and re set out in Column IV. of Part I. of the Notice U. (13).

RECONSTRUCTION OF GROCERY AND PROVISIONS TRADE BOARDS.

IE Trade Boards established in 1920 for the Grocery and Pro-E Trade Boards established in 1920 for the Grocery and Pro-ions Trade in England and Wales and in Scotland have been onstituted by the Minister of Labour. The Minister has bointed Sir Cyril Jackson, L.C.C., to be Chairman, Mr. J. P. ; C.S.I., to be Deputy Chairman, and Mrs. I. Drury to be Woman Appointed Member of the Grocery and Provisions ade Board (England and Wales); and Sir Thomas F. Wilson, B.E., to be Chairman, Mr. Alexander Murdoch to be Deputy airman, and Miss Grace Drysdale to be the Woman Appointed mber of the Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (Scotland). a consultation with the associations of employers and workers cerned, the Minister has also made new appointments to the is held by representative members.

atterned, the Minister has also made new appointments to the attached by representative members. The constitution and proceedings of the re-constituted Boards ¹⁶ laid down in the Trade Boards (Grocery and Provisions ¹⁷ rade, England and Wales) (Constitution and Proceedings) ¹⁷ egulations, 1924,* and in the Trade Boards (Grocery and Pro-¹⁸ rade, Scotland) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regula-¹⁰ ons, 1924,† respectively.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Northern Ireland). osal N.I.H.M. (N. 10), dated 11th April, 1924, to vary sneral Minimum Time Rates and General Overtime Rates male Workers in the Retail Branch of the trade and to the Piece-Work Basis Time Rates for Female Workers at Branch. The Board's Notice of Proposal N.I.H.M. dated 20th December, 1923, has been withdrawn.

2d. net. 2d. net. H.M. Stationery Office; atutory Rules and Orders, 1924 : No. 478/S. 38. H.M. Stationery

TION OF ACCIDENTS AT DOCKS.

ARBITRATION.—The Industrial Courts Act, 1919. (a) The Industrial Court decisions 748 to 860, 1st January, 1923, to 31st December, 1923. (S.O. publication: price 3s. 6d.) (b) Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning railway shopmen-Great Northern Section of the London and North Eastern Railway. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2113: price 3d.) (See p. 156.)

CENSUS.—Census of Scotland, 1921, Vol. III. Occupations and industries. Vol. IV. Dependent children. (S.O. publications : price 30s. and 4s. respectively.)

COAL PRICES.—Retail prices and qualities of household coal. Correspondence between the Mines Department and the Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain, together with the report of a conference between the Secretary for Mines and the Federation. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd, 2117: price 9d) price 9d.)

HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.-National Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance Funds. Account show-ing nature and amount of securities held by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, at 31st December, 1923, and 31st March, 1924. (H.C. 58: price 2d.)

HOUSING.—Inter-departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's report for month of March, 1924. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 2103 : price 6d.)

MINING.—(1) Statistical summary of output and of costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1923. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 2111 : price 2d.) (See p. 158.) (2) Regula-tions and orders relating to the mines under the Coal Mines Act, tions and orders relating to the mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 (including orders up to 31st December, 1923), 1923 edition. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication: price (s.) (3) Third and final report of the Mine Rescue Apparatus Research Committee. Advisory Council, Department of Scien-tific and Industrial Research. (S.O. publication: price 1s.) (4) Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning the wages position in the coal mining industry. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2129: price 6d.) (See p. 156.)

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report of the Oversea Settlement Com-mittee for the year ended 31st December, 1923. Colonial Office. (Cmd. 2107 : price 6d.) (See p. 159.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief. Quarterly statement—October to December, 1923. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication: price 4d.)

RAILWAY SERVICE.—Return relating to railways of Great Britain for the year 1923. (Preliminary statement.) Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication : price 2s.)

SAFETY.—(1) Report of the Conference on the prevention of accidents at docks. (See p. 158.) (2) Protection of hoists. Safety Pamphlet No. 2, 3rd edition. (3) The use of chains and lifting gear. Safety Pamphlet No. 3, 2nd edition. Home Office. (S.O. publications : price 1s., 4d. and 6d. respectively.) (4) Fac-tory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1920. Memorandum by the Senior Electrical Inspector of Factories on the electricity regula-tions, 3rd edition. (S.O. publication : price 1s.) (5) Memor-andum on electric arc welding. Form 329, 2nd edition, March, 1924. Home Office, Factory Department. (S.O. publication; price 3d.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. Unemployment Insurance. Direc-tions to Local Employment Committees regarding grant of uncovenanted benefit. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 2108: price 6d.) (See p. 160.)

* See page 158 of this issue.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1924. ADMIRALTY.

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

H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad : Cast Iron Pipes: The H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Cast from Pipes: The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—Cast Iron Pipes, Specials and Valves: The Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Sheep-bridge Works, near Chesterfield.—Steel Bars: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.—Steel Tank: The Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell, near Glasgow.—Portsmouth: Portland Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chatham: Timber: Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich:

ADMIRALTY.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

<text><section-header><section-header><text> Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—Machinery, Propelling, for Cruiser: The Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne; Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Wm. Beard-

more & Co., Ltd., Dahmuir, Dumbartonshire.—Medleines: John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., London, S.E.; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., London, E..—Pepper: Evans, Gray & Hood, Ltd., Iondon, E.C.—Plates, Steel, Boiler: Steel Co. of Scotland, Id., Glasgow.—Reps, Damasks, etc.: J. Holdsworth & Co., Ltd., Halifax, Glover Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Walsh & McCras, K. Halifax, Hibbons, Hat: Geo. Kenning & Son, Coventry, T. Stevens (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—Rope, Steel Wire Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Shoes, Gymnasium: Net iverpool Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Solder: E. Austin & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.; C. Burley & Sons, Id., Birmingham.—Table Glass: Edinburgh & Leith Flint Glass Works Edinburgh; Jas. A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Wordsley Williams, Ltd., Burslem; Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoken-Tent; Gibbons, Hinton & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Tubes, Water, and Fittings: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Russell Bros (Wa sheffield; Marsh Bros & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Tubes, Water, and Goils: Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—Valves, Sore Down, Sluice, etc.: Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Stevens & Struthers, Glasgow; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hul.-

WAR OFFICE.

Bags, Tool Kit: French's, Ltd., London, E.C.-Bearskin Caps, Repair of: L. Silberston, London, E.-Blankets, G.S. J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield.-Cases, Woed: Lawson & Co. Govan.—Collars Head, Stable: M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Wals —Crucibles: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cylinders, Iron: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Lud Cylinders, Iron: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ludow Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gas, Water and Steam Pipes and Fittings: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Gymnath Apparatus: Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End.-Hides: John S. Deed & Sons, London, W.C.—Mattresses, M.S. R. Alcock & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Mattresses, Single: Atkin son & Co., London, S.E.—Metal Rod: King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Methylated Spirit: H. Green & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Motor Bodies, Supply and Fitting: T. H. Gill & Son London W.—Motor Snirit Mixture: National Banzole Co. Ltd. Hull.—Motor Bodies, Supply and Fitting: T. H. Gill & Son London, W.—Motor Spirit Mixture: National Benzole Co., Ltd. Portsmouth and Poole.—Oil, Mineral Burning: Price's Pater Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pneumatic Covers and Tubes Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Purses, Highland Leckie, Graham & Co., Glasgow.—Sashes, Silk and Worsted Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Steel Carbon Plate Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Sashes, Casements wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Sashes, Casements and Glazing Bars: The Taylor Mfg. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton-Surgical Appliances: General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Surgical Dressings: A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.-Tinplats Everitt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.-Works Services: Maintenant Everitt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Works Services: Maintenant Works: At Liverpool Outstations: Bradshaw & Son, Liverpool At Bury: T. Carr, Halifax. At Kingston-on-Thames: A. G Keatch, London, S.W. At Royal Arsenal Dockyard, etc.: Play fair, Toole, Ltd., Southampton. At Brighton; Chichester: Poy kiss & Son, Brighton.—Building Works and Services: At Boving ton: Jenkins, Hitt & Grant, Ltd., Weymouth. Erection of Wai at Sutton Oak, St. Helens, Lancs: J. Williams, Garstang, Lance —Installations: Of Electric Light, Mill Hill Barracks, Middleser The Alpha Electrical Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

AIR MINISTRY.

Alter Millibiliti. Alter Millibiliti. Alteraft: Geo, Parnall & Co., Bristol; A. V. Roe & Co., Id Newton Heath, Manchester.—Aircraft (Engine Cooling Tst) Armstrong, Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Alter (Fitting Engine): Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft (fe conditioning): A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Ma chester.—Aircraft (Research Work): Bristol Aeroplane Co., Id Bristol.—Aircraft (Besearch Work): Bristol Aeroplane Co., Id Edgware; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Vickers, Id London, S.W. 1; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kins ston-on-Thames.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Weybridge; D. M Davies, London, N.—Bedsteads, Field Service: Hibberd Ltd., London, S.E.—Benzol: Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgov —Building Works Services: Swimming Bath (Halton): H. J. A. Wright, Ltd., Great Missenden, Bucks. Heating and H Water Installation (Uxbridge): Brightside Foundry & Engine ing Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Barack Blocks (Worthy Dow Water Installation (Uxbridge): Brightside Foundry & Engine ing Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Barrack Blocks (Worthy Down Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Artificers Wor (Andover): Playfair & Toole, Ltd., Southampton. Artificer Works (Flowerdown and Worthy Down): Playfair & Toole, Ltd Southampton. Reconditioning Barrack Hut (Flowerdown): M Carthy E. Fitt, Reading. Artificers Works (Milton): W. P Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Concrete Reservoirs (Northal Spittlegate and Leuchars): J. Laing & Son, Ltd., London W.C. External Services (Shotwick): Pennington & Co. Inchley & Co., Bowden, Chester. Conversion of Sick Quarter

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

bridge): A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Officers' ters (Upavon): Playtair & Toole, Ltd., Southampton. Barbed (Altrincham): The Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Wellington, Buildings (Wittering): John Laing & Sons, London, Lockers and Cupboards (Halton and Northolt): Waddell p. Buildings ("Internet Constraints, Letter and Northolt): Waddell C. Lockers and Cupboards (Halton and Northolt): Waddell Wilson, Ltd., London, E.—**Crankshaft ("Stromboli ") in** prac Steel: E.L.S. Engines, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Crossley** res: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—**Dope Cover-**s, Nitro: Necol Industrial Collodions, London, S.W.; Cellon ichmond), Ltd., Richmond.—**Engines (Aircraft) Conversion** W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fire Extin-isher Refils:** Minimax, Ltd., Feltham, Middlesex.—**Fuel Oil Diesel and Semi-Diesel Engines:** Anglo-American Oil Co., d., London, E.C.—**Hire of Motor Cars:** F. Kidner & Sons, d., London, W.—**Nitro Identification Colours:** British Janese, Ltd., London, S.W.; Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., Rich-nd.—**Oil, Mineral, Lubricating:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Piywood:** Borst Bros., London, E.; Vickers, Ltd., M.—**Table Cloths:** York St. Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., plywood: Borst Bros., London, E.; Vickers, Ltd., , S.W.-Table Cloths: York St. Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., -Wheels (Aero): Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.-Aero, Shields and Tyres: Palmer Tyre, Limited, London,

May, 1924.

May, 1924.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing o., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; iternational Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Phœnix Telephone Electric Works, Ltd., Hendon; Sterling Telephone & Electric o., Ltd., Dagenham; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Wool-ich.—Arms, Wood: A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—Boots: S. jaker, Walgrave, Northants.—Brackets: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, taffs.—Cabinets, Telephone: Educational Supply Association, td., Stevenage.—Cable: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley; ntield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., td., Coventry; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; enley's Telegraph Works U.o., Ltd., North Woolwich; Macin-sh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham ., Ltd., Derby; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham , Clothing: J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E. ndon; G. Day, London, E.; D. Gurteen & Sons, Haver, hn Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE. An Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Stans, & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Is & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wathen, Gardiner & Co., -Clothing, Waterproof: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Man-Agency for Government Advertising on behalf of Public Departments in Scotland in Various Newspapers and Periodicals Published in the British Isles, Contract for: Robertson & Scott, Edinburgh:—Insertion of Advertisements on inland Revenue Forms, Contract for: J. W. Vance, London, W.C.—Carbonic Paper: Read Manufacturing Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.— North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.-Coils, Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.-Com-D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Cords, Telephone: osh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Faper F. Read Manufacturing Co. (London), Ltd., London, N.W.—
Carbons: Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—
Cloth, Bookbinders: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.
—Cloth, Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Manchester: Minterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Pirie, Appleton & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Files, Automatic Box: A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.W.—Ink, Drawing: Reeves & Sons, Ltd., London, E.
—Ink, Duplicating: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.—
Paper Fasteners: Setten & Durward, Ltd., Birmingham.—Paper of Various Descriptions: P. & J. Arnold, London, N.; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Wm. Burt, Wimborne; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cannon & Clapperton, Ltd., Oxford; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. N. Crompton & Bros., Ltd., Bury; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Stoneclough; Fora Paper Works (1923), Ltd., Hylton; D. Gesteiner, Ltd., London, N.; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, Bristol; Grosvenor Chater & Co., Ltd., Holywell; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Hendon Paper Works Sons, Ltd., Stoneclough; Fora Yaper Wills Co., Ltd., Dartford; A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal; C. Marden & Sons, Ltd., Stones K. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal; C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Reerier for), Barnsley and Tamworth; W. Nash, Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Rury; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; M. W. Raggett, London, E.C.; Bamsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramton; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gatesher, Id., Manchester; Jie Sons, Ltd., Dover, Hele and Aberdeen; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Rover, Koo, Ltd., London, K.C., Hender, Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover, Hele and Aberdeen; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radeliffe.—Parkiment Skins: H. Band & Co., Brentford.—Peonils: G. Rowney & Co., Ltd., Lond Carbons: Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Cloth, Bookbinders: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester. Josh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Woodville; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., ; Doulton & Co., Ltd., St. Helens and Dudley; Ensor & td., Woodville; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Church Gresley; Oakes & Co., Jacksdale, Notts; Oates & Green, Ltd., x; J. Place & Sons, Ltd., Hoddlesden; Robinson & Dowler, Overseal; Stanley Brothers, Ltd., Nuneaton; Sutton & Co. Heal), Ltd., Overseal; John H. Turner & Lisney, Ltd., al.—Irons, Chimney Corner: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Meters: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liver-ool; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.-Oil, Kero-Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—Oil, Kero-British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Paper: Waterlow ns, Ltd., London, E.—Pins and Cotters: T. Parish & Son, sowen.—Plugs, Cable Distribution: Dugard Brothers, Ltd., ingham.—Roofs: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Staples, ingham.—Roofs: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Staples, ef: Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.— els, Stay: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Tin, Ingot: Quirk, on & Burns (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens.—Thread: Belfast work Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Thrust Boring Machines: aulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—Wire, Bronze: T. n & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor.—Wire, Copper, Hard Drawn: olton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Solwn; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire. mutuwi; Firein General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; m Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, oper, Soft: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd: Brimsdown.—Wire, oper, Annealed: Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birming-n.—Wire, Switchboard: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. es, Rod, Leclanche: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Conveyance of Mails: Central Motor Bridgwater. Automatic Mechanical Stokers: Birmingham Postal Telegraph -Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Oxted-rham; Swansea-Port Talbot; Welwyn-Stevenage-Hitchin: der's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. pridd-Merthyr-Tydvil; Coventry-Rugby; Northampton-geborough-Kettering; Gloucester-Cheltenham; Southamp-Durnemouth-Wareham: Western Electric Co., Ltd., Doncaster-Goole; Northwich-Crewe; Durham-Bishop and; Birmingham-Tamworth; Darlington-Stockton-sebrough and Stockton-West Hartlepool; Newcastle-is Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Stir-Werkeithing; Glasgow-Motherwell-Hamilton-Wishaw-Car-Godstone-East Grinstead: Johnson & Phillips Ltd Ruling, Binding, etc.: Bdg. 1,995 Eastern Archipelago Pilot, Vol. 1: J. Adams, London, E.C. 1,080 Quarterly Assessment Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 5,000 Books P. 1160: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 2,000 Books M.P.F. 268; 50,000 Forms 7 S. Attendance Registers for Secondary Schools; 54 Sets of Sheets Consecutive List of Ad-miralty Charts; 3,500,000 Form P. 436; 500,000 Army Form B. 103 I., Fart I.; 100,000 Army Form B. 102 II., Part II.; 10,000 Pads Form P. 119: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 1,000 Buckram Map Cases: T. J. Weeks & Sons, Ltd., London, E. 460,600 Form 38 A; 460,600 Form 38 A (ins.); 4,000,000 Telegram Forms "Service Message White": H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow. Bdg. 1,375 Mercantile Navy List and Maritime Directory, 1924: J. M. Dent & Sons, Letchworth. 36,000 th: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Stir-J-Inverkeithing; Glasgow-Motherwell-Hamilton-Wishaw-Car-ie; Godstone-East Grinstead: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., ndon, S.E. Wigan-Ormskirk; Manchester-Knutsford: W. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. adon-Cambridge: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., d., London, E.C. Chester-Wrexham: British Insulated & elsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.-Conduits, Laying: Liver-ol (Wavertree, Anfield), etc.: J. E. Turner, Heywood, Lancs. rchington (Kent); Lye-Cradley-Halesowen Junction; Brierley ill and Wolverhampton (Fordhouses); Uxbridge-Slough and

LABOUR GAZETTE. 191

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