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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during August was worse, on the whole,

than during the previous month.

Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 24th August, 1925, was 12·5, as compared with 11·5 at 27th July, 1925, and with 10·6 at 25th August, 1924. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 11·4 at the end of August, 1925, compared with 11·2 at the end of July, 1925, and with 7·9 at the end of August, 1924. The total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 31st August, 1925, was approximately 1,418,000, of whom 1,094,000 were men and 242,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 27th July, 1925, it was 1,262,000, of whom 948,000 were men and 246,000 were women; and at 25th August, 1924, it was 1,191,000, of whom men numbered 899,000 and women 216,000.

There was a marked decline in employment in the coal mining industry; and increased unemployment was also reported in iron mining, in carpet manufacture, in the tailoring and dress trades, and in the glass bottle making industry. There was some improvement in the wool textile and in the linen and jute industries. As compared with August, 1924, employment on the whole showed a decline, which was most marked in the coal and iron mining, tinplate, and linen and wool textile industries; on the other hand a few industries, including the building trades and some sections of the cotton trade and of the engineering trades, showed an improvement.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported in August resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £55,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 363,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate increase of about £1,250 in the weekly wages of 16,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions included steel smelters in various districts in England and Scotland, whose wages were reduced by amounts equivalent to about 1\frac{3}{4} per cent. on current rates, and iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, who sustained a decrease of about 1\frac{1}{2} per cent. on current rates. In the merchant shipping service the rates of seamen, firemen and certain other classes were reduced, generally by 20s. per month in the case of men on monthly articles and by 6s. 6d. a week in the case of those on weekly articles. Other important classes of workpeople whose wages were reduced included coal miners in the Radstock district, iron-ore miners in Cumberland, tinplate makers in South

Wales and Monmouthshire, steel sheet millmen and galvanisers in England and Wales, men employed in electricity supply undertakings in the London area, and workpeople in the non-trading services of local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Among the workpeople who received increases were chain makers in the principal centres and blastfurnace-

men in Cumberland.

During the eight completed months of 1925, the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics are compiled, have resulted in net reductions amounting to about £152,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 960,000 workpeople and in net increases of about £75,000 in those of 836,000 workpeople. In addition the wages of 190,000 workpeople have been changed at various dates during the period, but now stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year. In the corresponding period of 1924 there were net increases of about £550,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,600,000 workpeople, and net reductions of nearly £72,000 in those of 725,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 74 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 73 per cent. at the beginning of August. For food alone the corresponding percentages were 70 and 68 respectively. The rise in the percentages during the month was mainly due to increases in the prices of bacon, eggs and butter, which were partly offset by decreases in the prices of potatoes.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August was 39. In addition, 36 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 220,000, as compared with 216,000 in the previous month, and the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during August was between 2,800,000 and 2,900,000 working days, as compared with 1,857,000 days in July.

with 1,857,000 days in July.

The principal dispute in progress during August was that involving about 165,000 workpeople in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire

and part of Lancashire.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS

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THE fifty-seventh annual Trades Union Congress was held at Scarborough on the 7th September and the five following days.

The President was Mr. A. B. Swales, Chairman of the General

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 726; the number of organisations paying affiliation fees to the Congress (including a few organisations, with a membership of about 13,000, who paid such fees but did not appoint delegates) was 172, with a membership of approximately 4,343,000. In the following Table these figures are analysed by groups of Unions (the classification adopted being that used by this Department for its annual statistics of membership of Trade Unions), and corresponding figures are given for 1924.

The figures for 1925 show little general change compared with those for 1924, the principal changes being an increase of about 50,000 members in the mining group and a decrease of about 50,000 members in the engineering and shipbuilding group:—

of horotones a		1924.		1925.			
Group of Organisations.	Num- ber of Organi- sations.	Num- ber of Dele- gates.	Number of Mem- bers.	Num- ber of Organi- sations.	Num- ber of Dele- gates.	Number of Members.	
Agriculture	1	4	30,000	1	4	30,000	
Mining and Quarrying	8	171	789,411	9	178	840,543	
Metal, Engineering	12 30 (S)		250000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		SPEEDER OF THE SPEEDE	
and Shipbuilding	42	109	670,782	44	111	623,132	
Textile	26*	92	405,807	27*	99	403,171	
Clothing	10	33	160,086	9	35	160,447	
Woodworking and							
Furnishing	8	14	74,206	8	12	80,569	
Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Decorating,	13	35	159,835	13	36	167,665	
etc	9	31	303,553	9	31	295,380	
Railway Service	3	28	446,241	3	29	454,924	
Other Transport	8	66	411,867	6	59	388,126	
Commerce & Finance	8	26	162,250	8	24	166,297	
PublicAdministration	10	21	146,864	12	24	154,045	
Miscellaneous	18	24	85,875	17	20	78,259	
General Labourt	6	70	481,458	6	64	500,424	
	170	724	4,328,235	172	726	4,342,982	

The Congress opened, as usual, with an address from the President, and the consideration of the Report of the General Council. There was considerable discussion of two paragraphs in the Report, the first suggesting that Congress should empower the General Council to build, or to purchase, suitable premises; while the second declared that the rapid expansion of the work of the Council necessitated a constant development of the machinery at its disposal, and claimed that, if the work was to be carried on, the General Council necessity of the council necessity and claimed that, if the work was to be carried on, the ceneral Council must have entire control of its own publicity, research and international departments. Some delegates feared that the proposal would lead to duplication of work, seeing that there is now a research department maintained jointly by the Trades Union the Labour Party; others were afraid that the proposal pointed to a separation between the political movement represented by the Labour Party and the industrial movement represented by the Trades Union Congress. There was also some discussion arising out of other sections of the Report on the succeeding days of the Congress; but the Report was ultimately adopted without any alteration.

The principal discussion on the second day of the Congress was a resolution in favour of extending the powers of the General Council. The resolution proposed to empower the General Council to levy all affiliated members; to call for a stoppage of work by an affiliated organisation or part thereof in support of a Trade Union which was defending "a vital trade union principle"; to arrange with the Co-operative Wholesale Society to make provision for the distribution of food, etc., in the event of a strike or otherwise; and called on all organisations to make such alterations to rules as would regularize the above position. An amendment was moved deprecating any interference with the right of affiliated societies to secure alterations of working conditions, or the substitution of the principle of the general strike for the present method of each industry proceeding in the way best suited to its own needs and possibilities.

In the discussion on the resolution and amendment, several delegates commented on the fact that the General Council themselves were not asking for this extension of their powers, the resolution having been moved by one of the affiliated unions on its own responsibility; the opinion was also expressed that the affiliated unions had not had sufficient opportunity to consider the terms of the resolution, and that the General Council already had all the powers they needed under the present constitution. The Congress ultimately agreed to a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee that the resolution and the amendment should be referred to the General Council, with instructions to examine the proin all its bearings, with power to consult the executives of the affiliated unions, and to report to a special conference of the executives concerned their considered recommendations on the subject.

Two resolutions were passed on the subject of unemployment. The first was a long composite resolution, which, among other things,

called on the Government to introduce immediately an amending Act to provide for the payment of continuous benefit to unemployed workers, without reference to standard or extended benefit, and suggested that Trade Unions should be empowered to administer the Unemployment Insurance Acts on behalf of their members, and in every way to act for their members as if they were Employment Exchanges. The second asserted the right of the unemployed worker and his dependants to adequate maintenance, and demanded the establishment of a National Employment and Development Board, for the purpose of devising and co-ordinating measures whereby the extent of unemployment might be reduced.

Resolutions in favour of the admission to affiliation of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, and of Trades Councils,

were ruled out of order. were ruled out of order.

A resolution was passed recommending that all Trade Unions should accept women into membership on the same terms as men, where women are employed in the same industry, trade, or service; that inside the Unions they should be accorded equal privileges and responsibilities; and that the Unions should seek to secure equal

Another resolution called for the abolition of sex differentiation in rates of remuneration and other conditions of service in the Civil

The principal debate on the third day of the Congress took place on a resolution in favour of a reduction in the number of Trade Unions to a minimum, by the continued amalgamation of existing Unions, with one big Union as the ultimate goal. An amendment was moved favouring the policy of consolidation, but deprecating the merging of all affiliated bodies in one big Union. After considerable discussion the amendment was defeated on a goal wets by 2027,000 discussion the amendment was defeated, on a card vote, by 2,073,000 votes to 1,667,000; the resolution was then put to the vote and was also defeated, by 2,138,000 votes to 1,787,000.

Another resolution, which was carried by a large majority (2,456,000 votes to 1,218,000) declared that the Trade Union movement must organise to prepare the Trade Unions, in conjunction with the party of the workers, to struggle for the overthrow of capitalism; condemned all attempts to introduce capitalist schemes of co-partnership; and urged the formation of strong, well-organised workshop committees.

A resolution was carried condemning the organisation of administrative staffs on "third party" lines—i.e., in a presumed middle or neutral position between employers and labour.

On the fourth day of the Congress addresses were given by the fraternal delegates from the United States, Canada, Russia, and Mexico, and by a representative of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Mr. Bramley, the Secretary of the General Council, also addressed the Congress on the subject of international unity, with special reference to the Report of the delegation from the General Council which had recently visited Russia; and a resolution was passed recording appreciation of the General Council's efforts to promote international unity, and urging the incoming General Council to do everything in its power towards securing world-wide unity of the Trade Union movement, through an all-inclusive International Federation of Trade Unions.

Other resolutions passed on this day condemned the working conditions in factories in China, and instructed the General Council to send delegates to India, China, and Egypt to investigate the conditions of labour therein.

On the fifth day of the Congress a resolution was passed unanimously condemning the decision of the Government to close the dockyards at Pembroke and Rosyth.

A resolution was moved in favour of giving to national agreements, voluntarily entered into and approved by Joint Industrial Councils, the same validity as awards under the Trade Boards Acts. After a discussion, in which some delegates expressed the fear that the adoption of the resolution might open the door to compulsory arbitration, to which they were strongly opposed, the resolution was ultimately passed by 2,799,000 votes to 900,000. [A last year's Congress a similar proposal was not voted upon, the previous year's Congress a similar proposal was not voted upon, the previous question being carried.]

A resolution was passed calling upon the Government to ratify the Washington 48-hour Convention and instructing the General Council to press for international ratification.

The sixth and final day of Congress was occupied, under a time limit of three minutes' speeches, in passing resolutions on land cultivation, rural housing, and Imperialism.

On the first of these, Congress called upon the Government "to require from the county agricultural committees returns of all uncultivated and under-cultivated land, and to give the Committees wide power of control and compulsory acquisition of such land." On housing it declared "that the Government should bring special pressure to bear on local authorities in agricultural areas to expedite the building of houses which could be let to farm workers."

A long resolution on our relations with the Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire, was carried by 3,082,000 against 79,000.

Among numerous other subjects discussed during the week, usually in connection with resolutions, were:—the organisation of agricultural workers, of laundry workers, and of theatrical employees; the Dawes scheme of reparations; the extension of the Trade Facilities Act to Russia; the codification of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, with certain improvements; the abolition of homeworking and out-working in the clothing industry; access of Trade Union officials to lists of outworkers; the political rights of Civil Servants; the position of the *Daily Herald* newspaper; the wages and conditions of labour under which "Weir" houses should be erected; driving licences; the Army Reserve Forces Act; and the

September, 1925. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY. APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION AND CONDITIONS OF SUBVENTION.

Arising out of the decision of the Government to institute an inquiry into the coal mining industry, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the economic position of the coal industry and the conditions affecting it, and to make any recommendations for the improvement thereof:—

The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Louis Samuel, G.B.E. (Chairman) Sir William Henry Beveridge, K.C.B.; General the Hon. Sir Herbert Alexander Lawrence, K.C.B.; and Kenneth Lee Esq. The following gentlemen will act as expert assessors to the Com-

The Rt. Hon. William Brace (Chief Labour Adviser to the Mines Department); Dr. Walcot Gibson, F.R.S. (formerly an Assistant to the Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain); Major H. M. Hudspeth, D.S.O. (one of H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines); and Dr. C. H. Landor (Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial

The Secretary of the Commission will be Mr. C. S. Hurst, O.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary, Mines Department.

Assistant Under-Secretary, Mines Department.

Consequent on the arrangement referred to on page 266 of the August GAZETTE, whereby the Government agreed to grant a subvention to the coal mining industry, an Agreement, dated 6th August, has been arrived at between the Mines Department and the Mining Association, of which the following is the substance:

(i) Ascertainments of district percentages shall continue to be made as under the 1924 Agreement, and the workmen shall continue to receive not less than the minimum percentages as fixed therein.

(ii) At the same time ascertainments shall also be made for the same districts and on the same accounting principles, in accordance

same districts and on the same accounting principles, in accordance with the colliery owners' proposals of July, 1925, subject to certain qualifications, and subject, in particular, to the condition that if the estimated profits on any such ascertainment exceed 1s. 3d. per ton the excess shall be transferred to the estimated wages fund so as

the excess shall be transferred to the estimated wages fund so as to augment the district wage percentage.

(iii) In any month in which the wages percentage payable to the workmen in any district, under (i) above, is at the minimum, every colliery in that district may make a return to the Mines Department, showing, in a certain form and subject to certain conditions, what its actual expenditure on wages has been at that percentage, and what the wage bill would have amounted to if the percentage ascertained under the owners' proposals of July, 1925, had been in operation, and claiming the excess of the former over the latter as

(iv) The Agreement, and the arrangements since made in conformity with it, provide safeguards in regard to checking the accuracy of the district percentages and of the individual claims for

percentage under the 1924 Agreement, i.e., the percentage on basis rates actually payable during August to the workmen; (b) the percentage under the colliery owners' proposals of July, 1925, as explained under (ii) above, without the limit of 1s. 3d. per ton; and (c) the percentage payable under the owners' proposals after applying the 1s. 3d. per ton:— The following Table shows for the larger districts (a) the minimum

	Minimum Percentage	Percentage payable under owners' proposals.		
District.	under the 1924 Agreement.	Without limit of 1s. 3d. per ton.	After applying limit of ls. 3d. per ton.	
Northumberland Durham. Yorks. and E. Mids. Lancs., Cheshire and N. Staffs. S. Wales and Mon. Scotland	100·00 110·00 46·67 46·67 42·22 133·33	50.63 62.84 32.93 21.69 14.81 84.11	50.63 62.84 35.34 25.94 17.96 84.11	

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

MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds, and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1925, prepared by the Mines Department, shows that at undertakings which produced 54,982,191 tons of saleable coal, or about 95 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 50,087,600 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £46,083,134, equivalent to 18s. 4.84d. per ton, and the proceeds of commercial disposals to £43,623,994, equivalent to 17s. 5.03d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £2,464,140, or 11.81d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were debit balances in all districts, except Kent, where there was a credit balance of 0.61d. per ton. The debit balances ranged from 3.27d. in Yorkshire and the East Midlands and 0.09d. in Somerset, to 1s. 9.51d. in Northumberland and 2s. 8.96d. in Cumberland.

The number of workpeople employed was 1,032,216, the number of man-shifts worked was 61,590,279, and the number of man-shifts lost that could have been worked was 4,679,584. The average

* Cmd. 2507. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

output per man-shift worked, based on the tonnage of saleable coal raised, was 17.85 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 12.50 cwt. in the Bristol district and 13.13 cwt. in the Forest of Dean to 19.98 cwt. in Yorkshire and the East Midlands and 20.71 cwt. in Kent. The average earnings per man-shift worked were

10s. 6·77d.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures in the return with those given in the returns for previous quarters.

Quarter ended.	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.*	No. of work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man- shift worked.
1922.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.	Paradalana	Cwts.	s. d.
31 March	95	57,633,631	+ 1 1.62	1,020,207	18 - 23	11 0.18
30 June	94	53,261,024	- 0 0.17	1,025,592	17-80	10 2.51
30 Sept.	94	58,717,767	+1 1.00	1,027,853	17-94	9 3.97
31 Dec. 1923.	95	64,538,199	+1 6.39	1,068,594	18 · 10	9 5.23
31 March	95	67,077,543	+ 2 5.32	1,087,733	18 - 25	9 7.72
30 June	95	65,527,464	+ 3 2.64	1,102,380	17.90	9 9.77
30 Sept.	95	61,999,982	+1 0.22	1,108,259	17.42	10 7.20
31 Dec. 1924.	94	67,838,789	+ 1 11.53	1,120,204	17.76	10 3.33
31 March	94	67,047,657	+ 2 9.63	1,111,280	17.79	10 2.82
30 June	93	61,552,868	+1 0.34	1,107,457	17.48	10 11 17
30 Sept.	92	59,163,976	+0 0.26	1,082,340	17.33	10 10 24
31 Dec. 1925.	94	62,428,185	+ 0 7.61	1,078,758	17.74	10 7.04
31 March	94	62,458,898	+ 0 6.13	1,074,079	17.98	10 7.58
30 June	95	54,982,191	- 0 11.81	1,032,216	17.85	10 6.77

NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

A RETURN† has been compiled by the Ministry of Transport showing the total number of persons employed by the railway companies in Great Britain during the week ended 28th March, 1925, and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades, with corresponding figures for 29th March, 1924. The Return also gives a comparison of the rates of wages, average wages and average weekly earnings of selected grades at the same dates.

Numbers employed.—The total number of persons employed‡ in March of each of the years 1921 to 1925 were as shown below:—

March, 1921 ... 735,870 March, 1924 ... 700,573

" 1922 ... 676,802 " 1925 ... 702,062

" 1923 ... 681,778

", 1922 ... 676,802 ", 1925 ... 702,062 ", 1923 ... 681,778

These numbers include all persons actually employed in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed by the companies (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

The numbers employed in some of the principal grades in March, 1925, and March, 1924, are shown below:—

Grade.	Week 28th Mar	ended ch, 1925.	Week ended 29th March, 1924.		
	Adults.	Juniors.	Adults.	Juniors.	
MALES:—	ave a second	1007			
Carters and vanguards	17,612	4,276	17,107	4,164	
Checkers	11,187	32	11,118	41	
Engine cleaners	7,684	3,430	7,687	3,698	
Engine drivers and motor- men	38,292		38,062		
Firemen and assistant	00,202		00,002		
motormen	36,357	2	36,323	3	
Guards, goods and passenger	24,955		24,806	1	
Labourers	30,465	1,675	31,969	1,446	
Locomotive shed staff	10 540	710	10 700	700	
(except labourers)	10,548 73,249	318	10,369 73,594	362 4,293	
Officers and clerical staff Permanent way men	66,276	204	65,535	216	
Porters, goods and passen-	00,210		00,000	210	
ger	42,204	6,231	43,329	5,945	
Shop and artisan staff (ex-		1 1 100	a 2 chambed	bern arets	
cluding supervisory staff,	704 457	74.004	00 770	10000	
labourers and watchmen)	104,453	14,684	99,779 18,040	15,551	
Shunters	29,184	11	29,265	14	
Signalmen Supervisory staff	15,178	1000	15,472	the result	
Other grades (excluding				-	
those in ancillary busi-		-		THE PARTY NAMED IN	
nesses)	75,605	6,895	75,047	7,744	
Staff employed in ancillary		No. of the last of		Ancido col	
businesses: Dock and quay staff	15,856	263	16,925	240	
Other	17,300	1,836	16,722	1,836	
Other	21,000	-,	,	2,000	
TOTAL—MALES	634,449	43,726	631,149	45,554	
FEMALES:		007	0.007	100000	
Clerical and technical staff Office cleaners and char-	8,964	823	8,823	882	
women	3,383	Park Control	3,469	100000	
Other grades (excluding	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		5,100		
those in ancillary busi-				The second of the second	
nesses)	4,378	448	4,309	434	
Staff employed in ancillary					
businesses (hotels, refresh-					
ment rooms, laundries, etc.)	5,687	204	5,731	222	
600.)	0,001	201	0,101	200	
TOTAL—FEMALES	22,412	1,475	22,332	1,538	
CRAND TOWAR	656 861	45,201	653,481	47 000	
GRAND TOTAL	656,861	40,201	000,401	47,092	

‡ Excluding railway employees ambered 1,470 in March, 1925.

^{*} In some of the textile trades, not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

† Including general unions of enginemen, etc.

For the purpose of the figures given in the foregoing Table, the classification of adults and juniors is based on the numbers receiving

adult and junior rates of pay, respectively.

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March, 1925, were as follows:—

Department.	Adults.	Juniors.
affic department	99,656 115,073 61,361	3,926 8,003 6,965
ermanent way section (conciliation grades)	66,388 112,393 129,155	197 5,199 16,148
ther departments (excluding ancillary businesses) aff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refres ment rooms, etc.)	h-	2,099
	110 KA 1 80	

The numbers employed by the four principal railway groups were: London, Midland and Scottish, 273,129; London and North Eastern, 206,893; Great Western, 117,850; and Southern, 73,469.

Wages.—The average weekly earnings of certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows:—

10.1 01	2	001,01931	10.5 0 40.00		Week	ended		
11.9 61	28.11	STATES,	10.11.02.19	28th M 192		29th M 192		
						A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
Cler o a Staff en	fical, super fficers in a nd upware ncillary but tered at	receipt of a ds and sta- usinesses)	staff (excluding £500 per annum ff entered under (excluding staff	91	d. 3	92	d. 0	

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

AS. Link Hand, Hars.	Week 28th Mar	ended rch, 1925.	Week ending 29th March, 1924.		
Class.	Average weekly salary or wages.	Average weekly earnings,	Average weekly salary or wages.	Average weekly earnings.	
Carters	s. d. 53 5 55 5 81 5 47 4 87 5 65 8 64 4 56 0 50 10 51 1	s. d. 58 11 59 6 84 3 52 11 102 7 76 5 73 4 63 7 58 11 54 4	8. d. 52 5 54 8 81 0 46 7 86 10 64 11 63 7 55 1 49 10 50 1	s. d. 58 3 59 5 84 10 53 2 106 0 78 6 75 6 61 8 56 5 53 10	
Porters, grade 2 (traffic dept.) Shunters, Class 1 Shunters, Class 3 Signalmen Station masters, yard masters,	47 4 65 0 55 0 59 4	51 10 72 5 60 6 68 1	46 5 65 0 55 0 58 7	50 9 74 7 63 0 68 4	
etc Supervisory staff (inspectors and foremen) Mechanics and artisans:— Erectors, fitters and turners	95 10	103 10	95 9	112 2	
(loco, carriage and wagon dept.)	62 8 59 6	80 5	62 9 59 5	79 1 77 6	
Machinists and machinemen (loco, carriage and wagon dept.) Smiths (loco, carriage and	55 2	75 3	54 10	73 0	
wagon dept.) Labourers (loco, carriage	63 8	81 6 57 6	63 3	82 0	
and wagon dept.) Labourers (civil engineer- ing)	45 8	52 6	45 10	56 7	

The rates of wages and bonus current at 28th March, 1925, remained in operation until the end of June. As from 1st July, 1925, however, the bonus additions, payable to some grades, were reduced by 1s. a week (for men) under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale agreement, and the standard rates, inclusive of bonus, of almost all classes of workers, including the grades specified in the above Table, then became identical with those payable at 29th March, 1924, and still remain at that level.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN 1924.

THE Ministry of Transport have issued the Annual Return* relating

to railway accidents in Great Britain during the year 1924.

The following Table shows the total number of persons killed or injured in connection with the working of railways in 1923 and in 1924. All accidents to persons other than railway servants are included, however slight the injuries may be; but as regards railway servants, only those accidents which cause the servant injured to be absent for at least one whole day from his ordinary work are required to be reported. required to be reported.

english senseons to the Com-	19	23.	1924.		
oil of mainth A model bidd on the control of R. R. a model of	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	
Accidents to trains, rolling stock,	nis to m	posid at	t of toe	teient.	
and permanent way:	dayslusti.	1.36 .15 29	TOUR THE	and the same	
Passengers	:3	449	24	502	
Railway and contractors'			-	T S	
servants	9	105	8	139	
Other persons	7	12	10	42	
Accidents caused by movement	ois inter	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Tate to be	ASS.	
of railway vehicles, exclusive of	STENER	- C. C. C. C.	Shell See	To Block	
accidents to trains, etc.:-					
Passengers	66	2,262	85	2,677	
Railway and contractors'	vett ens	THE REAL PROPERTY.	AND THE R.	A Justin	
servants	201	3 491	220	3,764	
Other persons	60	121	61	97	
Accidents on railway premises	730000000000000000000000000000000000000				
not connected with the move-	AND DOUGH	0.000000	Mark State	Line and b	
ment of railway vehicles :-	9	727	Dollar Z Sa	787	
Passengers Railway and contractors'	10000	141	adt nelv	101	
servants	38	15,467	35	17,195	
Other persons	14	470	16	438	
Other persons	MODE OF THE	ACM TABLES	THE REAL PROPERTY.	700	
All accidents	407	23,104	462	25,641	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	The allegand	A STATE OF THE STA	See Assessment	1	

"Train" accidents are collisions, derailments, trains running into gates, etc., at level crossings, failures of rolling stock, and the like. In collisions alone, 10 passengers and three railway or contractors' servants were killed, and 430 passengers and 109 servants

In other accidents caused by the movement of railway vehicles, 5 passengers were killed and 752 injured by falling on to platforms, ballast, etc., when alighting from trains; and 1,180 were injured (none fatally) by the closing of carriage doors. Of the railway or contractors' servants, 47 were killed and 2,126 injured during shunting operations; 50 were killed and 92 injured while working on the permanent way, sidings, etc.; 65 were killed and 156 injured while walking or standing on the line; and 3 were killed and 649 injured in attending to machinery, etc., of engines in the permanent of accidents are connected with the macroscope.

The principal classes of accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles were those occurring to servants while loading or unloading or sheeting wagons, etc.; moving goods and luggage in stations or sheds; attending to engines at rest; and those due to falls.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants among

Class of Service.	"Train" and "Movement" Accidents.		Other Accidents.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
Engine drivers and motormen Firemen Engine cleaners Guards (goods and mineral) and brakesmen Porters (goods) Shunters, yardsmen, etc. Loaders and sheeters Checkers Carriage cleaners Carters and vanguards Guards (passenger) Labourers Mechanics and artisans Permanent-way men Porters (passenger) Signalmen All other classes	16 10 4 4 14 9 277 3 2 2 1 1 2 1 7 6 3 5 5 2 4 48	432 636 149 602 240 825 25 28 20 3 86 70 42 159 116	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 	829 1,081 978 363 3,220 319 540 911 11,17 1,057 1,085 3,127 899 278 1,531	21 10 5 15 9 27 4 3 2 2 2 2 13 169 5 5	1 261 1,717 1,127 965 3,460 1,144 565 565 939 304 414 414 233 1,127 1,127 1,127 1,127 1,127 1,127
Totals, railway servants	225	3,886	30	17,060	255	20,946
Contractors' servants	3	17	5	135	8	152
Totals, 1924 Totals, 1923	228 210	3,903 3,596	35 38	17,195 15,467	263 248	21,098 19,063

Fatal accidents among railway servants in 1924 exceeded one per thousand persons employed in the case of capstammen; cranemen; gate-keepers; lampmen and lamplads; permanent-way men; shunters, yardsmen, etc.; and signal fitters and telegraph wiremen. The highest rates for all accidents (fatal and non-fatal combined) were those for goods porters (148 per thousand employed); engine cleaners (99 per thousand); loaders and sheeters (79 per thousand); checkers (77 per thousand); horse drivers, shunting (73 per thousand); shunters, yardsmen, etc. (63 per thousand); goods guards and brakesmen (58 per thousand); and permanent-way men (50 per thousand).

TRADE BOARD MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

In 38 trades to which the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918 have been applied, general minimum time rates of wages have been fixed by the Trade Boards and confirmed by Orders made by the Minister of Labour. The rates are legally binding on all employers affected. In the majority of the trades the rates are applicable to the whole of Great Britain; but in some trades different rates are operative for England and Wales and for Scotland, and in a few cases different rates have been fixed for certain specified areas, such as London, Cornwall and the North of Scotland, or according to as London, Cornwall and the North of Scotland, or according to the population of the area in which the employer is situated. In seven trades, viz., boot and shoe repairing, brush and broom, chain, coffin furniture and cerement making, perambulator and invalid carriage, paper bag, and paper box, the minimum rates vary in correspondence with fluctuations in the cost of living. In all the trades, with two exceptions, the hours of labour in respect of which the minimum rates are payable have been specified, and overtime rates have been fixed for time worked in excess of such hours.

rates have been fixed for time worked in excess of such hours.

The general minimum time rates fixed by the Trade Boards and in operation at 1st September, 1925, for the lowest grades of experienced adult male and female workers, together with the hours of labour in respect of which the rates are payable, are shown in the following Table. Except where otherwise stated, the rates quoted are operative at the age of 21 in the case of males and 18 in the case of females.

dy course	General M Hourly Ti		Weekly Hours of labour in res-
Trade.	Males.	Females.	pect of which the rates quoted are normally payable.
ollding to sai (1) the second s	(2)	(3)	(4)
To be standard that I and there a	and the latest of the latest o	aromana.	V SELECTION I
Aerated waters (England and Wales) Aerated waters (Scotland):— Orkney and Shetlands	s. d. 1 0½	d. 61	48
Orkney and Shetlands	0 11½ 1 0½	51	48
Boot and floor polish	1 11	6 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	48
Boot and floor polish Boot and shoe repairing	1 3	102*	, 48
Brush and broom Button making	0 11½ 1 1½	63*	48
Chain†	1 41	68	To the second se
Coffin furniture and cerement making:— Coffin furniture	texter of	niidereili	in marings of
Cerement making	1 214	636* 711	47
Corset	1 1§	7	48
Cotton waste reclamation:—		1	
England and Wales	1 0	7 6 1	48
Dressmaking and women's light	1 0	0.2	70
clothing (England and Wales):—	Maria Maria	AP 42 AP	
Retail bespoke section	1 08	61, 7, 71	48
Other sections Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Scotland):—	1 08	The state of the state of	40
clothing (Scotland):-	300 200000		
Retail bespoke section Other sections	1 2§ 1 2§	7, 71	46
Flax and hemp	0 1011	61	48
Fur	1 2	83	48
General waste materials reclamation Hair, bass and fibre	0 11 0 111	61	48
Hat, cap and millinery (England and Wales)	1 18	7.10	48
Hat, cap and millinery (Scotland):— Wholesale cloth hat and cap section	1 28	71	46
Other sections	1 28	7, 71	46
Hollow-ware Jute	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10\frac{5}{32} \end{array}$	6 1 61	47
Lace finishingt		61	
Laundry:	1 11	CONTRACTOR OF	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Cornwall and N. of Scotland Rest of Great Britain	1 1	61	48
Linen and cotton handkerchief and	52.0	mon benu	MALINE SELECTION
household goods and linen piece	1 0	CI	10
goods	1 0 0 10¾	61	48
Milk distributive :—	100 PM 100 2 CD	The same	at of Sintern
Theland and Wales	\\ \(\frac{1}{1} \) \\ \(\frac{10\frac{1}{2}}{1} \) \\ \(\frac{1}{1} \) \\\ \(\frac{1}{1} \) \\\ \(\frac{1}{1} \) \\\ \(\frac{1} \) \\\ \(\frac{1}{1} \) \\\ \(\frac{1}{1} \) \\\ \(\frac{1}{1} \) \\\ \(\frac{1} \) \\\\ \(\frac{1}{1} \) \\\\ \(1	C5 71 05±	40
England and Wales	1 1 2	65, 71, 85*	48
Scotland	0 118	61*	48
Ostrich and fancy feather and artificial flower	1 08	7	48
Paper bag	1 08	75	48
Paper box	1 03	78	48
Perambulator and invalid carriage Pin, hook and eye and snap fastener	1 0 0 103	7 * 6½*	48
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke	0 102	02	
tailoring	0 113	7	48
Retail bespoke tailoring Rope, twine and net	1 0 0 10	7½ 6½	48
Rope, twine and net Sack and bag	0 111	61	48
Shirtmaking	1 28	7	48
Stamped or pressed metal wares	0 11	61/2	47
Sugar confectionery and food preserv- ing	1 0‡	63	48
Tin box	1 1 1	71	48
Tobacco	1 1 1 38 1 01	95*	48
Wholesale mantle and costume	0 1118	7	48
de la financia de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la comp	The state of the s	15000	

The Boards have fixed lower rates, based on age or experience or a combination of age and experience, for juvenile workers; and in many cases it has been made a condition of the application of these lower rates that the juvenile shall be registered with the

Trade Board and provided with reasonable facilities for learning the trade. Special rates for indentured apprentices have been fixed by seven Boards.

Many of the Boards have fixed minimum rates for specially qualified workers of grades above the lowest. Pieceworkers have also been specially provided for by some of the Boards, either by general minimum piece rates or by basis time rates fixed at a slightly higher level than the general minimum time rates. Where no special provision has been made the basis rate for pieceworkers

is the general minimum time rate.

Column (4) of the above Table shows the normal weekly hours of work in the various trades. When these hours are exceeded overtime rates are payable. In addition to the normal weekly hours, most of the Boards have declared the normal daily hours and have provided for the payment of overtime rates when the normal day is exceeded, notwithstanding that the normal week is not exceeded. No overtime rates have been fixed by the

Chain and Lace Finishing Boards.

The rates and hours quoted in the above Table are subject to various conditions and qualifications which are set out in detail in the Minister's Confirming Orders, copies of which (price 3d. each) are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

It should be added that the Boards have power to issue permits

exempting infirm workers who cannot suitably be employed on piece-work from the minimum time rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Unemployment Grants Committee (established in December, 1920, under the chairmanship of Viscount St. Davids, for the purpose of allocating funds for assisting Local Authorities in carrying out approved schemes for the relief of unemployment) have issued their fourth (interim) Report*, covering the period from the 24th Lyne 1924. June, 1924, to 24th June, 1925.

June, 1924, to 24th June, 1925.

In August of last year it was decided by the Government then in office that the measure of financial assistance afforded by the Committee should be substantially increased. The proportion of the wages bill paid by the State in connection with schemes financed otherwise than by loan was raised from 60 per cent. to 75 per cent.; and the proportion payable by the State of the loan charges for non-revenue producing works financed by loan was raised from 65 per cent. to 75 per cent.

The schemes submitted to and examined by the Committee since its establishment in December, 1920, have numbered over 16,000, to a total value of over £120,000,000. Of these, 10,850 schemes, to the value of over £82,50,000, have been approved

schemes, to the value of over £88,250,000, have been approved by the Committee and have received financial assistance from them. It is estimated that these schemes have resulted in the provision of over three and a quarter million man-months of direct employment on the site of execution of the works. It is pointed employment on the site of execution of the works. It is pointed out in the Report that public works instituted for the relief of unemployment are very far removed from mere "mud shovelling," which appears to constitute the general idea of "relief works." On the contrary, they are of material value to the community. The works themselves constitute valuable public assets; the actual amount of employment provided on the site of the works is almost doubled by the further employment provided for men at their own trades in the factories and workshops in the manufacture of the structural steel work, machinery, rails, pipes and other materials required; and, even though only a percentage of the unemployed can be engaged on these schemes, the moral and psychological effects of the employment thus provided must not be overlooked. This, it is stated, "is a factor to which many Local Authorities attach very great importance; indeed, in some cases it is conattach very great importance; indeed, in some cases it is considered that the preservation of order has been materially assisted by the fact of these works being in progress. It has been reported to the Committee that the unemployed men look forward to their turn of work, and resent keenly any seemingly partial and unfair distribution of it.

distribution of it."

Grants are made by the Committee to Local Authorities on two bases:—(a) 75 per cent. of the wages paid to unemployed men taken on for the work; and (b) a percentage of the interest, or of the interest and sinking fund charges, on loans raised for works. For schemes on a loan basis the terms differ according to the schemes are revenue producing or not. as the schemes are revenue-producing or not. Grants are also made (c) to public utility undertakings (companies), as a percentage of the interest on the capital cost of the work; but this side of the Committee's work has not developed to the same extent as the side of their work concerned with Local Authorities' schemes

Loan Schemes.—During the year under review, 2,090 new schemes on a loan basis, to the value of £24,486,000, were received from Local Authorities, as compared with 2,370 schemes, to the value of £27,104,000, in 1923-24. In addition, the Committee had under consideration during the year a number of schemes which were outstanding at the date of their number of schemes which were outstanding at the date of their last Report; and action was also taken on applications from Local Authorities for approval for grant purposes to increased expenditure incurred in connection with completed works. Altogether action was taken in respect of 2,502 loan schemes, of a total value of £30,095,000. Of these, 1,525, of a total value of £18,638,724, were approved; 739, of a total value of £6,816,162, were not approved; and 238, of a total value of £4,640,358, were under consideration at the date of the Report.

^{*} H.M. Stationery Office: price 1s. 6d. net.

^{*} At 21 years.

† The minimum rates in the chain and lace finishing trades are not fixed by reference to sex. The rates shown under the column "Females" are those applicable to work normally performed by women, and the rates shown under "Males" are those applicable to work normally performed by men.

‡ At 24 years.

§ At 22 years. || According to population.

^{*} H.M. Stationery Office: price 9d. net.

Schemes on a Wages Basis.—990 new applications on a wages basis, of a total value of £2,345,000, were received during the year; as compared with 1,107, of a total value of £2,985,173, in the previous year. Including schemes outstanding from the previous year, applications for extension, etc., the total number of schemes dealt with under this heading was 1,092; of which 747 were approved, 276 were not approved, and 69 were under consideration at the

Public Utility Undertakings.—41 applications for assistance towards new works were submitted during the year, estimated to cost £1,909,583. Of these, 25 were approved, 7 were not approved, and 9 were under consideration at the date of the Report.

The following Tables above the state of the

The following Tables show the classes of work undertaken by Local Authorities and approved for grant by the Committee from the beginning of their operations up to and including the 24th June, 1925:—

T	-		CI.	~		TES	*
	$A \cap A$	IN		68:1	IC N		Sec.

Roads and footpaths 18,684,331 Sewers and sewage disposal 14,147,092 Parks and recreation grounds 2,801,568 Water (Scottish) 2,303,382 Public institutions 1,122,650 Sea defence 851,376 Sanitation 179,753 Miscellaneous 425,456 Total, non-revenue-producing 40,515,608 Revenue-producing :—	Non-revenue-producing:—		Loans
Roads and footpaths 18,684,331 Sewers and sewage disposal 14,147,092 Parks and recreation grounds 2,801,568 Water (Scottish) 2,303,382 Public institutions 1,122,650 Sea defence 851,376 Sanitation 179,753 Miscellaneous 425,456 Total, non-revenue-producing 40,515,608 Revenue-producing:— £ Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Clisted to July the Say dight desirable and	Description of	sanctioned.
Sewers and sewage disposal 14,147,092 Parks and recreation grounds 2,801,568 Water (Scottish) 2,303,382 Public institutions 1,122,650 Sea defence 851,376 Sanitation 179,753 Miscellaneous 425,456 Total, non-revenue-producing 40,515,608 Revenue-producing:— £ Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Dinne be corne which there ed county		£
Parks and recreation grounds 2,801,568 Water (Scottish) 2,303,382 Public institutions 1,122,650 Sea defence 851,376 Sanitation 179,753 Miscellaneous 425,456 Total, non-revenue-producing 40,515,608 Revenue-producing:— £ Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Roads and footpaths		18,684,331
Water (Scottish) 2,303,382 Public institutions 1,122,650 Sea defence 851,376 Sanitation 179,753 Miscellaneous 425,456 Total, non-revenue-producing 40,515,608 Revenue-producing:— £ Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Sewers and sewage disposal		14,147,092
Water (Scottish) 2,303,382 Public institutions 1,122,650 Sea defence 851,376 Sanitation 179,753 Miscellaneous 425,456 Total, non-revenue-producing 40,515,608 Revenue-producing:— £ Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Parks and recreation grounds		2,801,568
Sea defence 851,376 Sanitation 179,753 Miscellaneous 425,456 Total, non-revenue-producing 40,515,608 Revenue-producing:— £ 5 Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047		100	2,303,382
Sanitation 179,753 Miscellaneous 425,456 Total, non-revenue-producing 40,515,608 Revenue-producing:— £ Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Public institutions		1,122,650
Miscellaneous 425,456 Total, non-revenue-producing 40,515,608 Revenue-producing:— £ Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Sea defence		851,376
Total, non-revenue-producing	Sanitation	1934	179,753
Revenue-producing:— £ £ Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Miscellaneous		425,456
Revenue-producing:— £ £ Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047			
Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Total, non-revenue-producing		40,515,608
Docks 6,129,341 Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Revenue-producing:—		
Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,882 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	anta Wichamittee jesta bishell in Delanter.		£
Electricity undertakings 5,844,559 Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Docks	DIAGOO :	6,129,341
Water undertakings 4,202,733 Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Electricity undertakings	101 101	
Tramways 3,064,318 Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047		19100	4,202,733
Gas 1,682,121 Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047		1	3,064,318
Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. 741,885 Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047			1.682,121
Land development 460,221 Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047	Tennis courts, bowling greens, etc		741,885
Cemeteries 285,159 Conveniences 176,047		Book	460,221
	Cemeteries		285,159
Miscellaneous 505,050	Conveniences	2000	176,047
	Miscellaneous		505,050
Total, revenue-producing 23,091,434	Total, revenue-producing		23.091.434

The corresponding figures for the 24th June, 1924, were £31,006,705 non-revenue-producing, and £17,161,546 revenue-producing. There has thus been an increase of about £9,500,000 in the first class, and of nearly £6,000,000 in the second class. The total amount of loans sanctioned for all loan schemes, whether revenue-producing or not, was £63,607,042. In addition, conditional approval has been given, or commitments entered into, in respect of further sums amounting to £1,516,643.

Schemes on the Basis of a Percentage† of the

	WAGI	es bil	Li-		
				F	inancial Limi
					of Grant.
					£
Roads	COLUMN TO				1,426,418
Parks, recreation ground	de cer	meterie	g		1,204,191
				1000000	
Gas, water, sewage and	sewag	e dispo	osal		839,998
Tramways					397,950
Painting					279,341
Docks, harbours, quays					279,290
Land reclamation					127,625
Public institutions					145,284
Tile atainites		18 199	1		70,801
	***	10000			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Miscellaneous					56,340
nurs looks transport of a vity				BESSE OF	
Total		0			4,827,238
					Control of the Contro

The corresponding figure for June, 1924, was £4,041,243. The

The corresponding figure for June, 1924, was £4,041,245. The total estimated cost of all the schemes approved for grants on a wages basis up to June, 1925, was £16,225,404.

The total amount approved for grant to public utility companies up to June, 1925, was £3,183,712, of which £1,308,501 was for gas undertakings, £1,216,605 for docks, £165,980 for water undertakings, £236,926 for tramways and light railways, and £255,700 for electricity

Proposals for Winter, 1925-6.—The Committee issued a Circular on the 30th March, 1925, inviting the co-operation of Local Authorities for 1925-6; and officers of the Committee have been and are still engaged in visiting Local Authorities with a view to rendering assistance in this connection. It is stated in the Report that the amount of work likely to be forthcoming for the winter of 1925-26 will probably fall short of that put forward in preceding winters. This is attributed, in part, to the heavy commitments for relief works into which some of the Local Authorities have already entered during the last five winters. It should also be noted that the Unemployment Grants Committee already have under consideration works to the value of about £5,000,000, a large proportion of which will not be started before the autumn; and that a number of schemes approved and already in hand will undoubtedly extend into, and in some cases through, next winter.

* This method of assistance was started in October, 1921. The terms for non-revenue producing schemes were improved in August, 1924 (see above).

† 60 per cent. till August, 1924; thenceforward, 75 per cent.

SCHEME OF TRAINING FOR YOUNG MEN.

THE Ministry of Labour have arranged, as an experimental measure, to give a six months' course of training to a limited number of young men, registered as unemployed, of a class who have difficulty in finding employment because they have had no opportunity of learning a skilled trade.

It is proposed to conduct, for this purpose, four training centres, two non-residential centres in large towns, and two residential centres in country districts.

The men in non-residential centres will be trained with a view

The men in non-residential centres will be trained with a view to employment in this country. It will not be possible to train them for any specific trade; the intention is to give them a general course as handy men.

In residential centres a certain proportion of the men will also be given a general course as handy men, for employment in this country; but the course will be adapted, where practicable, to rural requirements. About one-half of the men in residential centres will, however, be trained specifically with a view to employment overseas. The oversea training courses, which have been arranged in cooperation with the Oversea Settlement Committee, are limited to single young men who, after training, are willing to take up work on the land in an oversea Dominion. The courses of training

to single young men who, after training, are willing to take up work on the land, in an oversea Dominion. The courses of training will be mainly agricultural in character, but some training as handy men will also be given with a view to increasing the suitability of the men for employment in the Dominions.

Applicants for training with a view to employment in this country, whether at a residential or non-residential centre, must be:—

(a) Registered as unemployed;(b) Between the ages of 19 and 25 (up to 29 for ex-Service)

men);
(c) Unskilled; that is, men who have had no opportunity
of learning a skilled trade; and
(d) Must not have received a course of training at public
expense, or financial assistance from the Civil Liabilities or
King's Funds.

(Trainees in a non-residential centre must reside within easy daily travelling distance of the centre.)

Applicants for training with a view to employment overseas

(a) Provisionally approved by a representative of the Dominion Authority, and must, before entering training, sign an undertaking to remain throughout the course, and, as soon as possible thereafter, to proceed to the Dominion concerned, if finally approved for employment there;

(b) Single men between the ages of 19 and 25. In the case of men who served with the Forces during the Great War, the upper age limit may be raised to the extent of such service, up to the age of 29;

(c) Unskilled, i.e., men who have had no opportunity of learning a skilled trade; and

(d) Must not have received a course of training at public expense, or financial assistance from the Civil Liabilities or King's Funds.

Ien undergoing instruction in non-residential centres will

Men undergoing instruction in non-residential centres will

(i) Any unemployment benefit to which they are, for the

(ii) Any unemployment benefit to which they are, for the time being, otherwise entitled;
(ii) A personal allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week for any period while under approved training;
(iii) A free midday meal on each day of attendance at the

All residential trainees will be given free travelling facilities All residential trainees will be given tree traveling facilities to and from the centre at the beginning and at the end of the course. They will be required to reside at the training centre, where board and lodging will be provided by the Ministry. The men in training at residential centres with a view to employment in this country will continue to receive any unemployment benefit to which they are otherwise entitled, and each man will be required to pay 13s. per week towards the cost of board and lodging at the training centre. The men in training for employment overseas will receive-

(i) Free board and lodging in the hostel at the training

centre.

(ii) A personal allowance at the rate of 5s. per week in respect of a period of approved training.

(iii) Railway fares to and from the centre at the beginning and end of the course of training. (Unemployment benefit will not be payable during the course of training for oversea comployment) employment.)

The object of the courses of training for employment in this country is to teach the men the use of tools, to accustom them to ordinary workshop discipline, and to improve their general employability. Instruction will be given as far as possible on productive work, which has been found, in practice, to give the most effective

The precise nature of the course of training for oversea employment may be varied from time to time, but it is intended, generally,

(a) The handling of horses, including ploughing and care of live stock; elementary repairs to harness;
(b) Milking;

(c) Simple agricultural operations;
(d) Elementary woodwork; the use of simple woodworking ols, such as plane, chisel, saw, crosscut, mauls, wedges, axe

(e) The erection and repair of wire fencing and wooden hutments;

and, where necessary,—
(f) Timber felling and

(g) Simple repairs to farm implements.

The length of each course of training, whether for employment in this country or overseas, will be six months. No extension of the course will be granted in any circumstances. Strict discipline will be maintained, and the instructional course of any man may be terminated summarily for bad time-keeping, unsatisfactory conduct, lack of diligence, or other cause.

The four training centres which are about to be opened will, of course, provide training for only a limited number of men. Recruitment for training with a view to employment in this country will, for the present, be restricted to certain industrial areas. Applications for training with a view to employment overseas will, however, be considered regardless of the area in which the applicant resides. Full information regarding this course, together with application forms, may be obtained at any local office of the Ministry of Labour. Ministry of Labour.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

THE latest returns show that there are approximately 28,000 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-service men employed by these firms is approximately 360,000.

The numbers of Local Authorities and Royal Warrant Holders now on the Roll are 1,370 and 631 respectively.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 25th August, 1925, the number of men in training was 4,088 and the number awaiting training, 855. Since 1st August, 1919, 93,956 men have terminated training.

REPETITIVE WORK AND MONOTONY.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have published a Report* on an experimental investigation into repetitive work. The experiment was designed to observe the different effects of repetitive work on workers of varying intelligence, to observe the effects upon operatives and upon output of varying rest-pauses, and to compare the effects of time-rate and of piece-rate remuneration.

the effects of time-rate and of piece-rate remuneration.

Four girls were chosen from a school for unemployed young persons, the selection being based on intelligence tests; two of the four subjects ranked as very intelligent, one as of average intelligence, and one as of less than average intelligence. They were set to do cross-stitching with a coarse silk thread on canvas, and were employed for six hours a day, in two spells of three hours, for four days a week. On Tuesday (the first working day of the week) the workers were allowed to pause when they liked; on Wednesday, a rest-pause of a quarter of an hour was given in the middle both of the morning and of the afternoon spells; on Thursday there were no rest-pauses, and the workers were not allowed to talk; on Friday, three rest-pauses of five minutes each were distributed at even intervals during the morning and afternoon.

were no rest-pauses, and the workers were not allowed to talk; on Friday, three rest-pauses of five minutes each were distributed at even intervals during the morning and afternoon.

The experiment was divided into two parts, separated by an interval of six months, the first being carried out on a time-rate and the second on a piece-rate basis. During the time-rate period the best work was done by the girl of average intelligence, who stated, at the end of the experiment, that she had not experienced any strain of monotony as a result of repetitive work, but that, on the contrary, she had liked it. The two girls of more than average intelligence, on the other hand, were apparently least suited for this work. One of them showed manifest signs of restlessness and boredom; the other said, at the end of the experiment, that she had found the work very tedious, and would not like to do it regularly. These two girls were capable of reaching a high output but could not maintain it. Their variation in output (i.e., their highest percentage decrease from their own maximum efficiency) was 25 per cent. in the case of one and 20 per cent. in the case of the other, as compared with only 14 per cent. in the case of the average girl. The experiment, therefore, appears to support the opinion expressed by some employment officers and welfare workers in factories, that the more intelligent workers find repetitive work very monotonous and are unsuited for it.

The worker of less than average intelligence made a very had

and are unsuited for it.

The worker of less than average intelligence made a very bad start, but improved more than any of the others as the result of practice, and, at the end of the time-rate period, was not far behind the least efficient of the other three in her rate of output.

the least efficient of the other three in her rate of output.

The rest-pauses adopted in this experiment were unfavourable to output; though it is pointed out in the Report that, with an eighthours' day and a 5½ days' week, the result would probably have been different. As regards the effect of the rest-pauses on the comfort of the workers, it is stated that Thursday (when there were no rest-pauses and no talking) was much disliked by all the workers, and was evidently very fatiguing; though this was the day when most work was done. Tuesday, the day of unorganised rest-pauses, was the day of next greatest output, equal to 90 per cent. of Thursday's output. None of the workers appeared to like the ¼ hour break on Wednesday; it had actually to be enforced on several occasions. Wednesday was also the day of least output; there was a slight speeding up in the rate of output, but not enough to make up for the rest-pause. The short breaks (three, of five minutes each, in each spell) given on Friday were much appreciated by the workers; but the output on Friday was only slightly more than that on Wednesday.

* Industriat Fatigue Research Board: Revort No. 30. H.M. Stationery

* Industriat Fatigue Research Board; Report No. 30. H.M. Stationery Office: price 2s. 6d. net

Effect of Piecework.—The piece-rate was calculated from the average output of all four workers. The immediate effect of adopting the piece-rate was a total increase in output, taking the average of all four workers, of 7.2 per cent. at the end of the first week, rising to 18 per cent. at the end of the second and to 20.2 per cent. at the end of the third week. Thereafter it fell off, to 10.8 per cent. at the end of the fourth week and to 7.9 per cent. at the end of the

fifth.

Over the whole period the average increase on piecework, as compared with time-rate working, was 13.9 per cent. and 9.3 per cent., respectively, in the case of the two most intelligent workers; 10.1 per cent. in the case of the worker of average intelligence (who remained the best worker); and 17.9 per cent. in the case of the sub-normal worker, who, however, remained much the slowest worker. As regards the three other workers it was found that the variation about the average output was less than on time-rate; especially in the case of the two most intelligent workers there was especially in the case of the two most intelligent workers there was less evidence of the effect of monotony under piecework, though some evidence of fatigue at the end of the afternoon spell. Competition, which is not only a means of alleviating monotony but also an aid to output, occurred more frequently under piecework than under time-rate conditions, and was closer.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

APPOINTMENT OF COURT OF INVESTIGATION.

THE Minister of Labour on 20th August appointed Mr. Harold Morris, K.C., as Chairman, and Mr. H. C. Emmerson, of the Ministry of Labour, as Secretary, of the Court of Investigation to be set up in accordance with the agreement made in settlement of the recent dispute in the wool textile industry.*

The other members of the Court of Investigation had not been appointed at the moment of going to press; but the names will be made known immediately after their appointment.

In this connection it should be noted that the last paragraph of the terms of settlement of the dispute should read as follows:—

(9) That work shall be resumed at the old rate of wages on Monday, 17th August, or, where that is not practicable, as soon as is practicable,

and not as printed in last month's issue of this GAZETTE. The words italicised were added, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, after the agreement had been signed.

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF **EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS** IN 1922-1924.

A SUMMARY of the statistics of emigration and immigration in 1924, A SUMMARY of the statistics of emigration and immigration in 1924, taken from the Board of Trade Journal, appeared in the April issue of this GAZETTE (pp. 119-20). The Board of Trade Journal for 27th August supplements these statistics by particulars of the occupations of the emigrants and of the immigrants of 18 years of age and upwards† in each of the years 1922, 1923, and 1924. These figures, which are summarised in the following Table, relate to British subjects only, who left the British Isles (including the Irish Free State) to take up permanent residence in non-European countries, or who entered the British Isles from non-European countries to take up permanent residence.

Otions	E	migrant	s.	In	ımıgran	its.
Occupations.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Males (18 years and over):—	and the second	ruine l	10000			- San
Agricultural Commercial, finance and in-	12 937	26,223	18,984	2,373	2,243	2,64
surance	9,706	12,960	9,438			
Professional Skilled Trades :—	4,404	4,387	3 761	3,622	2,807	2,81
Mining and quarrying	4,836	7,300				
Metal and engineering Building	10,536	24,724 3,642			2,893 482	
Other	1,525 7,835	16,867	6,906	2,546	2,130	3,31
tion	3,009	4,573	2,745	1,190	1,026	1,14
Labourers not in agriculture or transport	7,022	19,017	6,834	1,545	1,262	1,94
Other and ill-defined occupa-	8,462	10,495	8,240	4,613	4.156	4.69
Total, males	10,212	130,188	68,931	24,142	22,126	27,422
Females (18 years and over):— Domestic, hotel, etc., service Commercial, finance and in-	18,025	23,580	18,797	3,531	2,797	3,590
surance	3,099	4,289			880	1,130
Professional Clothing trades	4,180 1,809	3,674 2,365	2,720 1,502	2,296 493	1,967	1,686
Wife or housewife (not otherwise described) Other and ill-defined occupa-	30,824	39,106	29,537	15,066	12,399	13,286
tions	7,816	9,707	7,298	5,823	5,420	5,349
Total, females	65,753	82,721	62,933	28,161	23,807	25,421

* See the August, 1925, issue of this GAZETTE (p. 267).
† Including very small numbers of persons aged 12 years and over, but lose exact age was not known.

There were noticeable variations as between England and Waless Scotland, and Ireland in the occupational grouping of the emigrants-High proportions were recorded among male emigrants from England and Wales in agriculture, and in commerce, finance, and insurance, in all three years; and from Scotland in the metal and engineering group in 1922 and 1923, and in agriculture in 1924. A very great majority of the male emigrants from Ireland were in agricultural occupations, or labourers, in all three years.

The Board of Trade Journal for 3rd September analyses the emigration and immigration statistics by age-groups. In this case also the figures relate to British subjects only, who left the British Isles (including the Irish Free State) to take up permanent residence in non-European countries, or who entered the British Isles from non-European countries to take up permanent residence.

The following Table shows the number of British male and female emigrants and immigrants during each of the years 1922, 1923, and 1924, divided into seven age-groups:—

Age-groups.	J	Emigrants.		I	mmigrant	s.
(Ages at last birthday.)	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Males :-	SHOT	90	Than	TWIC	9942	
Under 12 years	13,265	18,418	14,342	6,230	5,391	5,767
12 to 17 years	6,801	10,839	8,621	1,109	940	1,148
18 to 20 years	6,681	15,389	8,993 19,850	908 2,916	929 3,106	1,033 3,935
21 to 25 years	18,710 14,026	38,828 26,905	13,149	3,972	3,672	5,023
26 to 30 years 31 to 45 years	21,742	36,561	18,859	10,071	8,509	10,551
46 years and over	9,011	12,361	7,948	6,664	5,848	6,823
*Total	90,338	159,445	91,894	32,081	28,457	34,337
Females :-	egitarv	I le in	the Co	abere of	OUT THE	5 000
Under 12 years	12,942	18,225	14,228	6,427	5,377	5,687
12 to 17 years	5,063	7,163	5,421	1,357	1,218	1,209
18 to 20 years	6,199	9,004	6,536	3,413	2,728	2,823
21 to 25 years	13,283	17,239	12,988	5,188	4,396	4,800
26 to 30 years 31 to 45 years	21,904	26,039	20,495	11,178	9,447	10,219
46 years and over	10,894	12,294	9,785	7,245	6,355	6,646
*Total	83,758	108,109	82,582	35,945	30,402	32,317

It will be seen that children under 12 years of age averaged about 14 per cent. of the male and 17 per cent. of the female emigrants during the three years under consideration; and that the age-group 12–17 averaged about 7 per cent. in these years, both for males and for females. The proportion of emigrants between the ages of 18 and 30 varied between 44 and 51 per cent. for males, and between 39 and 41 per cent. for females.

The figures for the three divisions of the United Kingdom (which are analysed in detail in the Board of Trade Journal article) show considerable variations. The proportion of persons between the ages of 18 and 30 was remarkably high among emigrants from Ireland, as will be seen from the following summary:—

and the state of t		1922.	1923.	1924.
Emigrants aged 18-30:— Males:— From England and Wa , Scotland , Ireland Females:—	les	Per cent. 40 48 58	Per cent. 45 53 71	Per cent. 40 43 70
From England and Wa "Scotland … "Ireland …	les	 34 39 62	34 42 66	34 39 63

The net loss by excess of emigration over immigration was 106.070 in 1922; 208,695 in 1923; and 107,822 in 1924. The age distribution of this net loss was as shown in the following Table:—

23. 1924	4. 1922.	1923.	1924.
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.			- 10
027 8,5	6,515	12,848	8,541
899 7,4		5,945	4,212
,460 7,9		8,223	5,687
722 15,9		15,302	10,195
,233 8,1		12,843	8,188
,052 8,3		16,592	10,276
,513 1,1	125 3,649	5,939	3,139
CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION	557 47,813	77,707	50,265

It will be seen that, in each of the years under review, more than half of the net loss of persons of 12 years of age and upwards was in the age-groups covering the ages between 18 and 30; in the case of males the proportion was over 60 per cent., the greatest loss occurring in the age-group 21-25.

WAGE BOARD IN SOUTH AFRICA: NEW ACT.

The Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs has transmitted to the Ministry of Labour a copy of an Act recently passed by the South African Parliament which provides for "the determination of conditions of labour and of wages and other payments for labour, the appointment of a wage board and investigations as to wages and conditions of labour." Persons exempted from the application of the Act are those engaged in agriculture and forestry, domestic servants in private households, officers of Parliament, those whose wages are governed or regulated by any Act relative to the public service or the railways and harbours service; workers covered by an award or agreement which has been made binding under the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1924 and which provides for wages not lower than those in force under the new Act; and for wages not lower than those in force under the new Act; and apprentices under the Apprenticeship Act of 1922.

At a date to be determined later, a wage board will be established, consisting of three persons, and from time to time a division of this board (also consisting of three persons) may be appointed by the Governor-General for investigating conditions in a particular

The duty of the board will be to investigate and report to the Minister The duty of the board will be to investigate and report to the Minister upon any matter relating to wages or hours or other conditions of labour referred to it by the Minister. Investigations may also be made upon the application of a registered union of workpeople or association of employers or of a sufficiently representative number of workpeople or employers. In the course of its investigation the board may subpoena witnesses and require the production of books and other records considered relevant to its enquiry.

In its investigations the board will take into consideration existing wages and labour conditions in the trade or section, any recommendation made by the board established under the Board of Trade and Industries Act of 1924, the ability of employers to pay such wages or to carry out such conditions as may be determined, the local cost of living, and the value of food, lodging, etc., supplied by

Upon consideration of a report or recommendation of the board the Minister, at any time, or from time to time, may determine (a) the minimum wage to be paid by any employer to any employee or class of employees; (b) ascending scales of wages for juvenile employees according to age and experience; (c) the maximum number of juveniles which may be employed in proportion to adult workers; (d) conditions, including wages, applicable to the employment of learners; (e) the class of employers in any area or trade who shall be required to comply with the regulations concerning posting up of rates, determinations, etc.; (f) the trades or sections in any area in which children under 14 may not be employed; and (h) any other matters affecting remuneration or conditions of labour.

Where it can be shown in regard to a certain person or class of

Where it can be shown in regard to a certain person or class of persons that the terms and conditions of employment are not less favourable than those laid down by the Minister for the respective trade or section, or where a person is incapable by reason of old age or other physical disability from doing the full work required of an able-bodied worker, or where it is justified by special circumstances, the Minister may grant a licence exempting such person or class of persons from the application of the wage rate or other matter determined by him.

The assent of the Governor-General to the Act was given on 29th July, 1925.

PROHIBITION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES FOR SEAMEN IN ITALY.

A ROYAL Decree* dated 24th May last, prohibits the carrying on for profit of agencies for finding employment for seamen. In the principal ports—twenty-two are specified—the business of obtaining berths for seamen (other than officers and persons employed in a responsible capacity on board vessels) is to devolve solely upon local employment agencies set up by the local Port Authority.

Where associations of shipowners and seamen agree to establish and maintain free employment offices the Minister of Transport may, at his discretion, authorise the opening of such offices, which shall be managed by a joint committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of shipowners and seamen, under the chairmanship

The Minister of Transport is also to be responsible for establishing new employment offices and for closing any which are already in existence, and for the issue of general or special regulations relating to the work of finding employment for seamen.

Employment offices shall receive from shipowners a fee (the amount of which is to be fixed by the Ministry) in respect of each seaman embarked on a vessel, and all such fees are to be allocated to the expenses of carrying on the agencies.

Persons convicted of accepting any illegal pecuniary or other remuneration for finding employment for seamen shall be liable to both fine and imprisonment.

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

September, 1925. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included ... 70% Food only ...

FOOD.

At 1st September the average level of retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a further slight advance as compared with 1st August. There was an increase of about 2½d, per 1b, in the average price of bacon, of about 1d, per 1b, in the price of butter, and of about ½d, each in the price of eggs. On the other hand, potatoes were cheaper on the average by about 1d, per 7 lbs. The remaining articles included in the statistics showed relatively little movement.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 70 per cent. at 1st September, as compared with about 68 per cent. at 1st August and 66 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1924.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st August and 1st

Article.	othe	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 1925, as compared with			
and bus percently and bus percently problems of the con-	July, 1914.	July, 1914. August, 1925.		July, 1914.	1st August, 1925.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 6 0 10	s. d. 1 6 0 10	s. d. + 0 8 + 0 31	s. d.	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 41	0 10½ 0 5¾	0 10½ 0 5½	+ 0 31 + 0 02		
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 101	1 8½ 0 11½	1 8½ 0 11½	+ 0 9 ³ / ₄ + 0 4 ³ / ₂	- 0 0±	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6± 0 4 0 11±	1 0½ 0 5½ 1 6½	1 02 0 51 1 81	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 6 \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 0 21	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½	1 64 0 104 2 54 0 32 0 53	1 68 0 101 2 5 0 32 0 53	+ 0 81 + 0 41 + 0 103 + 0 12 + 0 21	- 0° 01	
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 0 83 0 7 0 11 0 42	2 1 1 112 1 21 0 74 0 2 0 92	2 2 2 02 1 21 0 8 0 21 0 83	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 1 + 0 1 + 0 01 + 0 01 + 0 01 - 0 1	

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

Aborene carples as a second	Average : 1st Septem W	Corre-		
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	figure for 1st August, 1925.
Beef, British— Ribs	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	73	an Income	30	Samuel Control
Ribs	49	44	46	45
Thin Flank	15	18	17	16
Mutton, British—	04	94	94	96
Legs	94 78	71	74	75
Mutton Frozen—	10	200		
Legs	89	81	85	84
Breast	34	34	34	33
Bacon (streaky)*	88	80	84	65
Fish	129	101	115	112
Flour	74	78	76	77
Bread	79	76	77	78
Tea	55	62	59	60
Sugar (granulated)	84	73	79	79
Milk	61	69	65	62
Butter—	75	81	78	72
Fresh	74	75	75	68
Cheeset	65	68	66	63
Margarine	16	9	12	10
Eggs (fresh)	96	90	93	71
Potatoes	88	68	78	99
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	72	69	70.	68

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st September, 1925, was approximately 47 per cent. Of the total increase, about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

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

In the fuel and light group the retail price of coal remained between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The retail price of gas was still between 50 and 55 per cent. above the pre-war level, and the prices of lamp oil, candles and matches also showed no appreciable change during the month. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st September as compared with July, 1914, was about 80 per cent.

ALL ITEMS. THE STATE OF

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September is, approximately, 74 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 73 per cent. at 1st August and 72 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1924.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1925 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-var 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 these eaces where inverses have not increase as where increase in the prices are increased. different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1925.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914-All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Month (beginning of)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	192
January	10-15		65	85-90	120	125	165	92	78	77	80
February	15	35	65-70		120	130	151	88	77	79	79
March		35-40		90	115	130	141	86	76	78	79
April		35-40 40-45		95-100	110	141	128	82 81	74	73	75 73
May	25	45	75-80		105	150	119	80	69	69	72
July	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73
August	25	45-50		110	115	155	122	81	71	71	73
eptember	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120	79	73	72	74
October	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	164	110	78	75	76	0
Vovember	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	80	75	80	***
December	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	

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.

^{*} Inclusive of migrants of 12 years of age and over whose ages were not specified.

^{*} Gazzetta Ufficiale, 30th June, 1925. Rome.

^{*} If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.
† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

^{*} If allowance is made for the changes in taxation, since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during August was rather worse, on the whole, than during the previous month. There was a marked decline in employment in the coal-mining industry; and increased unemployment was also reported in iron mining, in carpet manufacture, in the tailoring and dress trades, and in the glass bottle making industry. There was some improvement in the wool textile and in the linen and jute industries. As compared with August 1924 employment on the industries. As compared with August, 1924, employment on the whole showed a decline, which was most marked in the coal and iron mining and linen and wool textile industries; on the other hand a few industries, including the building trades and some sections of the cotton trade and of the engineering trades, showed an improvement.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th August, 1925, was 12.5, as compared with 11.5 at 27th July, 1925, and with 10.6 at 25th August, 1924. For males alone the percentage at 24th August was 13.5, as compared with 12.1 at 27th July; for females the figure at 24th August was 9.9 the same percentage as at 27th July, 1925. 24th August was 9.9, the same percentage as at 27th July, 1925. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 11.4 at the end of August, 1925, compared with 11.2 at the end of July, and with 7.9 at the end of August, 1924. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered* at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at 31st August, 1925, was approximately 1,417,700, of whom 1,094,500 were men and 241,700 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 27th July, 1925, it was 1,262,000, of whom 948,000 were men and 246,000 were women; and at 25th August, 1924, it was 1,190,500, of whom men numbered 898,800 and women 216,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines was bad, and showed a decline. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 29th August, 1925, was 1,048,542, showing practically no change from the previous month, but a decrease of 10.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the fortnight ended 29th August, 1925, the average number of days worked was 4.48 days as compared with 5.05 in July, 1925, and 5.17 in August, 1924.

At iron mines employment was generally bad, and was worse than both a month and a year earlier. At the mines covered by the returns received, there was a decrease of 13·7 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with the previous month, and of 23·1 per cent. as compared with August, 1924. The average number of days worked per week by the mines that were working was 5·10 in August, 1925, as compared with 5·41 in July, 1925, and 5·29 in August, 1924. At shale mines employment

remained fairly good.

Employment remained fairly good at limestone quarries in the Buxton and Clitheroe districts, being slightly better than a year ago, but in the Wear district it was bad, and worse than in July and in August, 1924. At slate quarries it continued generally good, but at chalk quarries it remained slack. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland, employment in dressed stone was reported as slack. Employment at china clay quarries remained fairly good.

Manufacture of Pig-iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued bad; of a total of 482 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of August was 136, as compared with 173 in August, 1924. At iron and steel works

compared with 173 in August, 1924. At iron and steel works employment continued bad and showed little change from the previous month. Employment in the tinplate trade was still depressed; in the steel sheet trade it was fair on the whole. In

depressed; in the steel sheet trade it was fair on the whole. In both sections it was not so good as in August, 1924. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of August was 499, as compared with 540 at the end of August, 1924.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—In the engineering trade employment remained bad on the whole, and showed a further slight decline. It was, however, better than a year ago, except in Wales and in the North-Eastern district, where there was a decline, and in Sectland where there was practically no general change and in Scotland, where there was practically no general change. and in Scotland, where there was practically no general change. It was still very bad in the marine engineering section, and continued bad in the heavy engineering section. In the motor and cycle section the seasonal decline became more pronounced, but employment was fair. In the textile machinery branch employment declined; in electrical engineering works it remained fairly good. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment showed a slight decline and was very bad, and much worse than a year ago. Employment in the other metal trades was moderate to fair, and showed a decline as compared with a year ago. It was fairly good in the stove and grate and nut and bolt trades; fair in the hollow-ware, brasswork, needle and fishing tackle, sheet metal, tube and file trades; moderate in the metallic bedstead and cutlery trades; and slack or bad in the jewellery and plated ware, copper, chain and anchor, anvil and vice, and wire trades.

chain and anchor, anvil and vice, and wire trades.

Textile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment showed little general change; it was slightly better than a year ago. In the American spinning section the weekly working hours were generally restricted to 39½ and most firms also carried out the further recommendation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to stop a full

* It should be noted that some unemployed persons, e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to unemployment benefit, or who are not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, do not register at the Employment Exchanges.

week in August. In the Egyptian spinning section employment remained moderate; in the weaving department it was slack. The dispute in the wool textile industry terminated on the 14th August, and employment thereafter was, on the whole, slightly better than in and employment thereafter was, on the whole, slightly better than in July, though in wool sorting and combing and worsted spinning it showed a further decline. It was worse than a year ago in all departments. In the hosiery trade employment continued bad; in the lace trade it remained bad, and generally was slightly worse than a year ago; in the silk trade it remained fairly good. Employment in the carpet trade showed a decline but was fair on the whole; it was, not so good as a year ago; in the jute trade it showed an improvement so good as a year ago; in the jute trade it showed an improvement but was still slack on the whole. In the linen trade employment also improved but was still bad in Ireland and slack in Scotland; textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades it continued slack on the whole.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trade was moderate Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trade was moderate to fair on the whole; the wholesale branch in the Yorkshire area was adversely affected by the wool textile industry dispute, and employment showed increased seasonal depression. There was also a seasonal decline in the dressmaking and millinery trades but employment was generally fair. In the blouse and light underclothing trade it was reported as good in the London district, but bad in Scotland. In the corset and shirt and collar trades it continued fair on the whole, and about the same as a year ago; in the felt hat trade employment was reported as fairly good and better than a year ago. In the boot and shoe trades employment continued depressed.

Leather Trades.—Employment in these trades was about the same as in the previous month, but slightly worse than in August, 1924. In the tanning and currying section it was slack; with portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather workers it was fair; with saddlery and harness makers it continued bad.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades continued good with most classes of skilled operatives, and was generally moderate with semi-skilled and unskilled operatives. On the whole employment was better than at the end of August, 1924, when work had just been resumed following the settlement of the national dispute of that year. In the brick trade employment

In the furnishing trades, with millsawyers, coachbuilders, and coopers, employment continued fairly good on the whole and was slightly better than a year ago. With brushmakers it was also fairly good but not so good as in August, 1924; with packing-case makers it continued slack, and with basket makers it was bad.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued fair generally. With letterpress printers employment was fairly good; with electrotypers and stereotypers it was, very good in London, Edinburgh, Manchester and the Midland district, and good elsewhere. In the lithographic printing trade employment was fairly good generally. With bookbinders employment was good at Edinburgh, fair at Leeds, moderate in London, and bad at Manchester and Nawastle. bad at Manchester and Newcastle.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade employment showed a further slight decline; there was much unemployment and short-time working, and in many cases the holiday stoppage was extended. In the glass trades employment remained moderate on the whole.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture additional seasonal labour was occasionally difficult to obtain for harvesting and other operations, and a scarcity of skilled stockmen was reported. In the fishing industry employment was fair on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment continued slack generally and was somewhat worse than in August, 1924. With seamen employment continued slack on the whole.

General.—The following Table shows, month by month since August, 1924, (a) the percentages unemployed among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, (b) the percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and (c) the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	45		Percen	tage Une	employed a	mong	Number of Unem-
Date. (End of Month.)				Insu	red Workp	eople.	ployed Registered at Ex-
			Unions making Returns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	changes.†
1924.			1 3 3				2-1 25001
August			7.9	11.3	8.8	10.6	1,191,000
September	•••		8.6	11.5	8.8	10.8	1,243,000
October		•••	8.7	11.9	9.0	11.1	1,247,000
November			8.6	11.8	8.9	11.0	1,233,000
December*	•••	•••	9.2	11.7	9.0	10.9	1,319,000
1925.							1000000
January			9.0	12-1	9.6	11.5	1,287,000
February			9.4	12.3	9.5	11.6	1,287,000
March			9.0	12-1	9.2	11.4	1,249,000
April			9.4	12.0	9.1	11.2	1,251,000
May	.03	•••	10.1	12.1	8.9	11.2	1,253,000
June		•••	12.3	13.4	9.0	12.2	1,368,000
July			11.2	12.1	9.9	11.5	1,262,000
August	•••	•••	11.4	13.5	9.9	12.5	1,418,000

The figures for insured workers relate to 22nd December. See footnote * to previous column.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 983,065 in branches covered by the returns received, reported 112,034 (or 11.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of August, 1925, compared with 11.2 per cent. at the end of July, 1925, and 7.9 per cent. at the end of August, 1924.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at en Aug 192	d of ust,	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
function of the second	at end of August, 1925.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Engineering and Ship-	144,325	37,808	26.2	+ 1.8	+20.5	
building Miscellaneous Metal Textiles :—	344, 299 48, 366	51,923 3, 286	15·1 6·8	- 0·1 + 0·4	+ 1·5 + 0·6	
Ootton Woollen and Worsted Other	59,252 12,258 56,544	3,382† 776 2,035	5·7 6·3 3·6	- 0·2 ‡ + 0·7	- 1·1 + 3·1 + 1·5	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	103,758 29,745	2,869 1,315	2.8	+ 0.1 + 0.4	- 0·5 - 1·9	
Woodworking Olothing:—	42,686	2,048	4.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	
Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather	80,885 49,161 5,821	4,4 35 530 778	5·5 1·1 13·4	+ 0.6	+ 1·8 + 0·4 + 6·5	
Glass	1,209 4,756	25 824	2·1 17·3	+ 0.2 - 2.9	- 2·8 - 2·9	
Total	983,065	112,034	11.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.5 per cent. (males 13.5 per cent., females 9.9 per cent.) at 24th August, 1925, as compared with 11.5 per cent. (males 12.1 per cent., females 9.9 per cent.) at 27th July, 1925, and 10.6 per cent. (males 11.3 per cent., females 8.8 per cent.) at 25th August, 1924. Tables showing the numbers unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 322 and 323.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS

Information as to the state of employment in certain industries in August, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 316 to 321.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included in the	Amount	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	Returns for August, 1925.	August, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	1,048,542 6,310 4,038	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.48 5.10 5.97	Days 0.57 - 0.31 + 0.07	Days 0.69 - 0.19 - 0.03	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	58,539	Furnaces in Blast 136 Mills Working 499 Shifts Worked (one week). 304,011	Number Per cent 1·5	Number. — 37 — 41 Per cent. — 8·8	

(b) OTHER TRADES.

		r of Work Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.	Week	Inc. (-	Inc. (+) or Week ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	29th Aug., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Aug., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Textiles:— Ootton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	13,782 23,479 49,144 11,593	Per cent 0.6 + 0.1 - 0.4 - 1.1 + 0.7	Per cent. + 0.6 - 4.3 - 7.4 - 2.6 - 0.5 + 11.6	£ 145,179 26,751 39,392 107,192 21,438 22,971	Per cent 0.9 + 0.3 - 5.1 - 1.7 - 1.7 - 3.3	Per cent. + 3·1 -11·8 - 16·9 - 5·5 + 1·9 + 12·4	
Total	. 187,701	- 0.4	- 1.3	362,923	- 1.7	- 2.8	

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

† In addition to those shown, who were totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."

‡ Owing to a dispute in the woollen and worsted industry, figures for July, 1925, were not available.

§ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.

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

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

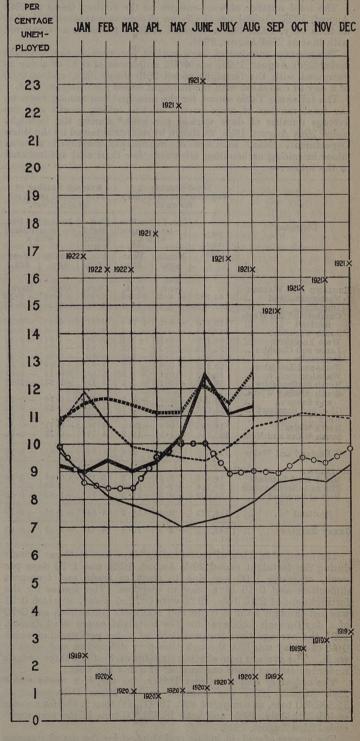
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—

= 1925. Thin Ourve -= 1924. Chain Curve $-\mathbf{o} - \mathbf{o} - \mathbf{o} = Mean of 1919-24$.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Union members unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1919–1924.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORK-PEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT:—

Thick Dotted Curve ---- = 1925. Thin Dotted Curve ---- = 1924.



NOTE.

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail, on pages 322 and 323.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August was bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. It was much worse than a year ago. In Durham and in South Wales employment was affected by

ago. In Jurnam and in South water employment was affected by stoppages of work owing to disputes.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22·2 at 24th August, 1925, as compared with 14·6 at 27th July, 1925, and 7·7 at 25th August, 1924.

The total number of wage corners on the colliery books at 29th

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 29th August, 1925, showed practically no change as compared with that at 25th July, 1925, but a decrease of 10.4 per cent. as compared with that at 27rd August, 1924 with that at 23rd August, 1924.

with that at 23rd August, 1924.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 29th August, 1925, was 4·48, a decrease of 0·57 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th July, 1925, and of 0·69 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd August, 1924.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 29th August, 1925, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included

	Wage Ea	Number rners on Books at	Colliery	Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	29th Aug.,	(-)as c	or Dec. ompared	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		
	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Aug., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	48,797 141,413	Per cent. + 4·8 + 3·1	Per cent20.8 -15.8	Days. 4.90 4.01	Days. -0.45 -0.75	Days. - 0.18 - 0.87	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs and Cheshire	10,598 117,757 64,116 95,723	+ 0·2 - 0·3 - 2·6 - 0·3	+ 2·6 + 0·8 - 9·1 - 9·2	4·47 4·46 3·94 3·63	+0.47 -1.06 -1.61 -1.59	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.37 \\ -0.84 \\ -0.82 \\ -1.08 \end{array} $	
Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs, † Worcs.	62,824 65,919 19,596 34,431	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.1 \end{array} $	- 5·2 - 1·8 - 9·0 - 3·6	4·40 4·83 5·58 4·11	-1.06 -0.64 -0.15 -1.27	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.51 \\ -0.41 \\ -0.04 \\ -1.32 \end{array} $	
and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent South Wales and Mon.	34,770 13,668 1,641 14,853 205,734	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.8 \\ - 0.5 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.9 \\ - 1.9 \end{array} $	- 4 · 2 - 7 · 7 - 9 · 9 - 19 · 6 - 13 · 8	5·11 4·46 5·04 4·76 4·78	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.74 \\ -1.25 \\ -0.71 \\ -0.32 \end{array} $	- 0.52 - 0.62 + 2.67 - 0.38 - 0.88	
England and Wales	931,840	- 0.0	- 9.8	4 · 43	-0.84	- 0.75	
SCOTLAND: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	14,498 27,114 75,090	- 0·2 + 1·3 + 0·2	- 8·2 -10·3 -17·5	5·15 5·21 4·71	+0·47 +2·43 +1·43	- 0·26 + 0·25 - 0·42	
Scotland	116,702	+ 0.4	-14.9	4.88	+1.54	- 0.24	
GREAT BRITAIN	1,048,542	+ 0.0	-10.4	4.48	-0.57	- 0.69	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 29th August, 1925, was 1.29 days per week, of which 1.00 was due to want of trade and transport week, of which 1·00 was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0·19 of a day to disputes. The figures for the fortnight ended 25th July, 1925, were 0·72 of a day, of which 0·21 was lost through want of trade and transport difficulties, and 0·30 of a day through holidays; for the fortnight ended 23rd August, 1924, the average time lost was 0·59 of a day per week, of which 0·48 of a day was lost through transport difficulties and want of trade. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal for Great Britain for the four weeks ended 29th August, 1925, was returned to the Mines Department at 15,596,400 tons, as compared with 18,907,600 tons in the four weeks ended 25th July, 1925, and with 18,928,500 tons in the four weeks

ended 25th July, 1925, and with 18,928,500 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd August, 1924.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, and the coal-equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,829,244 tons in August, compared with 6,151,934 tons in July.

The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in different areas are shown in the following Table:—

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

Area.	Percentage Unemployed	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with a				
Alca.	at 24th Aug.,1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	22·1 22·9	- 0·2 - 0·1	+ 8·0 + 12·7			
Cumberland and West- morland Yorkshire Lancs and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick Staffs, Worcester and	24·2 18·5 35·0 15·5 8·2 2·1	+ 1·1 + 9·5 + 25·5 + 9·2 + 0·6 - 0·1	+ 7.5 + 14.6 + 28.3 + 8.7 + 3.8 + 0.8			
Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent Wales and Monmouth	11·7 23·1 2·7 28·5	$ \begin{array}{ccccc} & - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ & + & 14 \cdot 1 \\ & - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ & + & 14 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	+ 7·3 - 3·7 - 34·8 + 21·4			
England and Wales	22.3	+ 8.6	+ 14.9			
SCOTLAND	21.7	+ 0.7	+ 12.0			
REAT BRITAIN	22.2	+ 7.6	+ 14.5			

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

Employment declined during August. It was bad in the Cleveland district and also in Cumberland and Lancashire, where some mines district and also in Cumberland and Lancashire, where some mines closed down during the month. In other districts employment was generally slack. Compared with a year ago, employment showed little change in the Cleveland district; in other areas it showed a considerable decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 33·0 at 24th August, 1925, as compared with 27·7 at 27th July, 1925, and 20·1 at 25th August, 1924.

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

Xan Y Const.	peoj Mir	mber of Wole employednes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. (-)	as com-	Fort- night ended 29th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	Aug., 1925	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire	3,747 1,506	Per cent 0.7	Per cent. + 2·7 -50·3	Days. 4.78	Days. - 0.55 - 0.16	Days. - 0.15 + 0.01	
Other Districts	1,057	- 1.4	-30.9	5.52	+ 0.58	- 0.07	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,310	-13.7	-23.1	5.10	- 0.31	- 0.19	

Shale Mining.

Shate Mining.

At shale mines employment remained fairly good generally, but showed a slight decline as compared with a year ago. At mines employing 4,038 workpeople during the fortnight ended 29th August, 1925, there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 3.3 per cent. compared with August, 1924. The average number of days worked per week by the mines was 5.97 in August, 1925, compared with 5.90 in July, 1925, and 6.0 in August, 1924.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued bad and showed very little change compared with July. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20·7 at 24th August, 1925, as compared with 21·4 at 27th July, 1925, and 14·3 at 25th August, 1924. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from 83 firms employing at the end of August 17,227 workpeople, an increase is shown of 0·5 per cent. compared with July, but a decrease of 19·2 per cent. compared with August, 1924.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 136, the same number as at the end of July, but a decrease of 37 compared with August, 1924.

with August, 1924.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the end of August, 1925, July, 1925, and August, 1924:—

Districts.	Total Number of	Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug. on a		
	Furnaces.	August, 1925.	July, 1925.	August, 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	111	34	35	44	-1	- 10	
Lancs Other parts of Lancs and Yorks (including	47	6	4	11	+ 2	- 5	
Sheffield) Notts	35	12	15	12	- 3		
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	73 23	37 12	37 11	42 14	;; 1	- 5 - 2	
wick	60 32	11 8	10 8	11 10	+ 1	-" 2	
Total, England and Wales	381	120	120	144		- 24	
SCOTLAND	101	16	16	29		- 13	
Total	482	136	136	173		- 37	

The production of pig iron in August, amounted to 444,500 tons, as compared with 492,700 tons in July, and 588,900 tons in August,

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during August and showed little change on the whole from the previous month. Short time continued to be worked in many districts. As compared with August, 1924, employment showed a decline.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25·9 on 24th August, 1925, as compared with 25·0 on 27th July, 1925, and with 23·1 on 25th August, 1924.

According to returns received from firms employing 58,539 work-people, the volume of employment during the week ended 29th August, 1925 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 1.5 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and by 8.8 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and by 8.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.2 in the last week of August, 1925, the same as in July, as compared with 5.3 in August, 1924.

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

	empl	of Workp oyed by king retu	firms	Aggreg	gate Number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 29th Aug,	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 29th	Dec. (+) or -) as pared h a		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Furnaces	6,062 2,625 21,064 3,288 7,905 5,583 12,012	- 1.7 +10.9 - 2.3 + 0.9 - 0.8 - 6.4 - 0.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -13 \cdot 8 \\ -16 \cdot 8 \\ -3 \cdot 2 \\ +1 \cdot 9 \\ -2 \cdot 3 \\ +1 \cdot 6 \\ -12 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	33,844 12,032 101,815 16,716 41,986 30,550 67,068	+ 1·2 +14·4 - 1·9 - 1·8 - 4·8 - 6·3 - 0·2	-14·1 -16·0 - 7·0 - 3·2 - 7·9 + 5·5 -14·3		
TOTAL	58,539	- 1.4	- 6.3	304,011	- 1.5	- 8.8		
DISTRICTS.			era salice	1000	1000			
Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland Sheffield and Rother-	9,675	- 0.8	+13.14	52,387	+ 0.1	+12.6		
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs and	17,095 2,176	- 0·7 + 5·9	- 6·0 -10·6	86,229 11,673	- 2·0 + 4·7	-10.5 -8.7		
Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	5,557 6,576 2,198 8,303	$ \begin{array}{r} -16 \cdot 9 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	-16·2 -18·5 - 8·7 - 3·7	28,140 34,945 10,391 45,527	$ \begin{array}{r} -17.8 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 3.2 \\ - 2.7 \end{array} $	-18·1 -16·9 -13·7 - 4·8		
Total, England and Wales	51,580 6,959	- 2·2 + 5·5	- 6·1 - 8·3	269,292 34,719	- 2·7 + 9·0	- 7·7 -16·1		
TOTAL	58,539	- 1.4	- 6.3	304,011	- 1.5	- 8.8		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 477,100 tons in August, 1925, as compared with 590,400 tons in July, 1925, and 527,500 tons in August, 1924.

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

† The increase is due to one large works, which was partially closed.

† The increase is due to one large works, which was partially closed in August, 1924, having since re-opened.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during August in the tinplate trade was still depressed; in the steel sheet trade it was fair on the whole. As compared with a year ago, employment showed a marked decline. At the end of the month 499 tinplate and steel sheet mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 499 a month ago and with 540 a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the end of August, 1925, at the works covered by the returns received, as compared with July, 1925, and with August, 1924:—

	Number of Works Open			umber of Mills in Operation			
A	At end	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	August, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	August, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	69 13	- 1	- 9 - 1	380 119	- 1 + 1	- 33 - 8	
TOTAL	82	- 1	- 10	499	•••	- 41	

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed on 24th August, 1925, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.8, as compared with 13.2 on 27th July, 1925, and with 3.6 on 25th August, 1924.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August 1925, amounted to 91,249 tons, or 13,870 tons less than in July, 1925, but 1,491 tons more than in August, 1924.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained bad on the whole, and showed a further slight decline. It continued very bad in the marine engineering section, and showed a further decline; and remained bad, with no improvement, in the heavy engineering section. In the motor and cycle section the seasonal decline became more pronounced, but employment was fair for the time of the year. the textile machinery section employment declined a little in some districts, but was better than in August of last year. Conditions on electrical engineering work remained fairly good. Makers of printing machinery at several centres were also well employed. Compared with a year ago employment was better, except in Wales and in the North-Eastern district, where there was a decline, and in Scotland, where there was practically no general change.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th August, 1925, and the

		Numb	ers of In	asured 24th	Workpe August,	ople Une 1925.	employed	l
Divisions.	Engineering, ngineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
	Engineerin Engineers' I and Steel Founding	Engi	M. Engine	Consta	Construction Repair of Mc Vehicles, Cyc and Aircraf		Month ago.	Year ago.
London South-Eastern	6,137	355 228	98	71 34	1,909	8,570	- 466	
South-Western	1.686	113	472	84	774	3,353 3,129	- 134 + 56	- 1,77 - 37
Midlands	8,245	1,273	56	544	8,800	18,918	1 + 2.215	- 6.98
North-Eastern North-Western	22,689 19,613	588 1,276	8,520 251	1,036	731 2,273	33,564 23,551	+ 2,225 + 490	+ 5,92
Scotland	15,501	333	3,229	1,024	815	20,902	- 453	+ 18
Wales NorthernIreland	1,274	38 21	38 1,129	17	139 172	1,533 3,304		+ 59
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	79,181	4,225	13,950	2,992	16,476	116,824	+4,030	- 15,95
10 (10 mg) (10 mg) (10 mg)	P	ercent	ages U	nempl	oyed at	24th Au	gust, 192	15.
London	6.9	4.0	14.4	3.4		6.4	- 0.4	- 2.4
South-Eastern South-Western	4.9	2-7	7.2	6.4	3.8	4.3	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array}$	- 2.4
Midlands	9.3	5.5	3.6	9.0	10.4	9.2	+ 1.0	- 3.3
North-Eastern	17.5	8.3	32.8	15.2	7.1	18.7	+ 1.3	+ 4.5
North-Western Scotland	13.8	7.5	13.3	7.7	11.2	12.8	+ 0.2	+ 4.5
	15.9	10-9	21.1	8.3	7.5	14.0	+ 2.2	+ 5.1
Wales								
Wales NorthernIreland		17.5	19-8	85.0	11.1	21.7	- 0.9	- 1.0

On the North-East Coast employment continued to decline and was very bad; many men were unemployed, and there was much short time. Conditions, however, remained moderate at Newcastle, and showed a slight improvement at Gateshead.

AND NORTHERN IRELAND ... 12-6 5-9 21-1 12-5 8-1 11-8 + 0-4 - 1-2

In Yorkshire employment was again moderate, except in electrical engineering, in which it was fair. The textile machinery section showed further slackness, and short time continued at several railway engineering centres. A decline was also experienced with makers of

colliery plant.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in the textile machinery section showed no falling off; but short time continued in many

districts. There was a further slight decline in the motor section while short time continued at several railway works. In the heavy engineering section employment remained depressed.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district the

seasonal decline in the motor and cycle section continued, although it was not so severe as in the preceding year, and employment was fair. The falling off was least acute at Coventry, and was less apparent on cycle work than with carmakers. Some overtime was fair. The falling off was least acute at Coventry, and was less apparent on cycle work than with carmakers. Some overtime was reported in railway carriage works in the Birmingham district. On heavy engineering employment was still depressed, but employment in the electrical trades was fairly good. Employment at Nottingham remained moderate and showed a little decline; the cycle and motor trades, however, continued well employed. At Derby conditions were still fairly good in general engineering and good in the motor section. At Leicester employment continued

In the Eastern Counties employment remained fair at most of the principal centres and showed continued improvement, particularly

In the London district the improvement reported in the two pre vious months was maintained, and employment remained fair. There was a slight decline in the motor section, which, however, remained good; the aircraft section was busy, and there was a little improvement on electrical work. In the Southern Counties employment was again fair on the whole; while conditions remained good in the motor section, and some improvement was noted on aircraft

work. In South Wales employment was bad, and showed a further falling off, particularly in wagon building and repairing.

In Scotland employment continued bad on the whole, although showing a slight upward tendency. In the Glasgow district continued activity was maintained at sewing machine works, and a slight improvement was observed on locomotive work; while conditions improved a little on taxtile machinery works at Dunden ditions improved a little on textile machinery work at Dundee.

At Belfast employment improved a little but was still very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT was again very bad during August. It showed a slight decline as compared with July and a considerable decline

as compared with a year ago.

On the North-East Coast employment was again very bad, and on the North-East Coast employment was again very bad, and on the whole there was a slight decline. On the East Coast it continued slack and showed little change compared with the previous month. On the Thames and on the South Coast it remained slack; on repair work at Southampton there was a slight decline. At the on repair work at Southampton there was a slight decline. At the Bristol Channel Ports employment continued bad on the whole, and showed a decline; at Cardiff, however, there was an improvement towards the end of the month, and at Swansea boilermakers were well employed. On the Mersey employment was bad, but a slight improvement was reported.

In Scotland employment was again very bad; with joiners on the Clyde it showed a decline. At Belfast it was bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th August, 1925, and the increase or decrease as compared with July, and with a year ago:—

· Divisions.	d Workpeople of Workpeople at August, 1925.	Decreas	se (+) or se (-) as ed with a	Percentage Unemployed at 24th August, 1925.		e(+) or $e(-)$ in tage as d with a
	Total Nu Insured W Unempl 24th Aug	Month ago.	Year ago.	Per Unem 24th Au	Month ago.	Year ago.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,524 545 4,166 55 33,369 10,963 23,185 4,347 6,399	- 244 - 157 + 831 + 7 + 684 + 355 - 897 + 610 + 44	- 1,240 - 895 - 152 - 82 + 9,279 + 294 + 5,315 - 823 - 2,814	17.7 5.7 14.8 10.8 47.5 32.3 35.4 38.5 29.8	- 1.7 - 1.7 + 3.0 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 1.1 - 1.3 + 5.4 + 0.2	- 8.9 - 9.6 + 0.9 - 16.6 + 14.3 + 2.6 + 10.5 - 2.1 - 7.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND.	85,553	+ 1,233	+ 8,882	33 · 5	+ 0.4	+ 5.4

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change compared with July; it was slightly better, on the whole, than a year ago. In the American spinning section the recommendation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to restrict production to a 39½ hour week was very generally observed; and most firms also carried out the further recommendation of the Federation, to stop a full country to the first production. out the further recommendation of the Federation, to stop a full week in August, over and above the ordinary trade holidays. There was little change in the Egyptian spinning section, which remained moderate; as in July, however, there was no organised short time in this section. Employment in the weaving department remained slack, many weavers tending only two or three instead of their usual four looms; the number of weavers totally unemployed, however, was not very large, and at several centres there continued to be an unsatisfied demand for weavers. On the other hand, there was a good deal of unemployment among winders

there was a good deal of unemployment among winders.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.6 on the 24th August, 1925, as compared with 11.6 on the 27th July, 1925, and with 15.3 on the 25th August, 1924.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stalybridge, and Stockport districts employment with spinners continued slack, and the holidays were extended in many cases. At Shaw (in the Oldham district) the working hours were further reduced to 35 per week. In the weaving section in the Oldham district there was a considerable falling off, particularly in velvet weaving. As compared with a year age. particularly in velvet weaving. As compared with a year ago, however, employment at Oldham and at Stockport showed an improvement. In the Bolton district employment continued moderate with spinners; as in July, there was no organised short time, but some mills were running irregular short time. Employment at Bolton was fair with cardroom workers, but showed a decline; with weavers it remained bad. In the Leigh district short time increased, but there was some recovery in the last week of the month. At Bury the holidays were extended in a large number of mills. In the Rochdale district employment continued slack, but was better than in August, 1924.

In the principal weaving districts there was a slight decline on the whole. There was a decline at Blackburn, especially in the latter half of the month; and at Burnley employment was described as slack, and worse than in July, though better than a year cribed as slack, and worse than in July, though better than a year ago. A large number of winders were unemployed at this centre. In the Accrington district all the weaving sheds were working full time at the end of August, and a considerable shortage of weavers was reported; winders and warpers, on the other hand, were again reported to be suffering from unemployment or under-employment. An improvement was reported at Great Harwood and at Todmorden. At Preston there was a slight improvement, and some mills resumed full-time working. At Darwen between four and five thousand looms were idle, and there was much under-employment in various forms. At Nelson employment was fairly good, but the demand for weavers was not so great as in July.

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

those employers who furnished returns:

es allemante sono pr		umber o		Total V	Wages pa Vorkpeo	ole.
#221 (2019) (A. 1919) A	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week		+) or -) on a
evaluation of decourage	29th Aug., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Aug., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	10,664 20,140 33,352 7,337 9,366	Per cent. + 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·3 - 2·8 - 2·6	Per cent. + 2·6 - 1·0 + 2·6 + 0·5 - 4·5	£ 16,978 33,421 58,474 18,219 18,087	Per cent 0.8 + 0.1 - 1.6 - 2.1 + 1.0	Per cent. + 5.5 - 1.2 + 3.7 + 5.2 + 5.5
Total	80,859	- 0.6	+ 0.6	145,179	- 0.9	+ 3.1
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	4,344 6,865 8,125 11,803	- 6·4 + 2·8 - 2·8 + 0·9	- 6·4 +24·7 - 2·8 + 3·4	6,525 11,711 15,455 21,040	-15·1 + 4·4 + 3·0 + 3·5	- 13·3 + 45·0 + 12·0 + 1·6
wood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	8,645 4,651 5,037	- 1·3 + 1·8 - 1·0	+ 4·2 + 4·4 - 4·9	14,767 7,342 9,089	- 3·4 - 6·4 + 3·9	+ 22· - 1· - 0·
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	9,463 10,922 3,902 3,605 3,497	- 2·0 + 0·3 + 4·5 - 4·5 - 0·7	- 7·1 + 2·0 + 3·4 - 9·8 - 6·0	17,596 23,505 6,286 5,817 6,046	- 7·1 - 0·4 + 5·4 - 0·4 + 1·7	+ 0.
Total	80,859	- 0.6	+ 0.6	145,179	- 0.9	+ 3.

Returns from firms employing 74,523 workpeople showed that nearly 24 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of 14½ hours on the average, in the week ended 29th August.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 3rd August, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 84 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the centre trade were registered: otton trade were registered :-

Department.	for E	Number of Applicants for Employment at 3rd August, 1925.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 6th July, 1925.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.		Women.		Total.		
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Warping and Winding Weaving Other Processes	1,320 7,324 1,681 2,180 782	7,300 8,504 11,408 7,750 556	8,620 15,828 13,089 9,930 1,338	+- +++	86 538 141 755 173	-+ -++	707 924 1,087 2,760 34	-+	621 386 946 3,515 207	
Total	13,287	35,518	48,805	+	617	+	1,924	+	2,541	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 44,112,700 lbs. in August, 1925, compared with 51,000,800 lbs. in July, 1925, and with 58,352,700 lbs. in August,

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 15,037,900 lbs. in August, 1925, compared with 14,044,700 lbs. in July, 1925, and with 11,851,900 lbs.

in August, 1924. The exports of cotton piece goods were 344,277,300 square yards as compared with 370,841,700 square yards in the previous month and with 373,643,900 square yards in August, 1924.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

September, 1925. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The dispute in the wool textile industry, which began towards the end of July, terminated on the 14th August, and the majority the end of July, terminated on the 14th August, and the majority of the operatives resumed work on the 17th August, except in the Bradford area, where, owing to local holidays, resumption of work was not general until the 24th August. Employment during the remainder of the month was, in some cases, slightly better than in July, owing to work on the completion of delayed orders; but in wool sorting and combing and in worsted spinning it showed a further decline. At the end of the month it was reported that less than 50 per cent. of the wool combing machinery was running. Employment was worse than a year ago in all departments and in nearly all districts.

nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18·1 on the 24th August, 1925, as compared with 21·3 on the 27th July, 1925, and 7·6 on the 25th August, 1924.

In Bradford the annual holidays started on the 17th August, so that in many mills employment was practically at a standstill for the greater part of the month. In some of the other districts in Yorkshire employment during the last fortnight in August was better than in July. In the Huddersfield area employment in the worsted industry was bad, and showed little improvement; but some of the woollen mills, which had only been working four days a week before the dispute, were put on full time to make up for the loss of production. A few firms were still working night and day shifts, and there was even some overtime. In the Heavy Woollen District employment was bad; some firms at Dewsbury, however, shifts, and there was even some overtime. In the Heavy Woollen District employment was bad; some firms at Dewsbury, however, were running full time. In the Stockport district employment was very poor and rather worse than in the previous month, only three days a week being worked on the average. At Witney conditions in the blanket-making industry remained unchanged. At Trowbridge employment continued fair. In Wales an improvement was reported at Newtown and Llanidloes, but in the Aberystwyth area the trade continued in a very depressed state. In Scotland the depression in the tweed trade continued, and very few firms were working full time.

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

those employers who furnished returns :-

	Number of Vorkpeople		Total all	id to ole.	
 Week ended	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (-	
29th Aug., 1925.	Month ago.†	Year ago.*	29th Aug., 1925.	Month ago.†	Year ago.*

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

Departments. Wool sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	314 3,110 5,288 4,049 1,021	Per cent 1·3 + 0·4 - 0·2 + 0·3 - 0·6	Per cent11.8 - 9.0 - 3.8 - 1.1 - 1.1	£ 702 6,051 9,117 8,771 2,110	Per cent. + 1·0 + 6·6 + 0·6 - 3·3 - 2·9	Per cent15·3 -15·4 -13·3 - 8·1 - 7·7
TOTAL	13,782	+ 0.1	- 4.3	26,751	+ 0.3	-11.8
Districts.	0700	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
HuddersfieldDistrict Leeds District	1,578 1,537	$-0.1 \\ -0.7$	- 4·6 - 1·9	3,631 3,196	+ 7.8	- 9·3 -15·3
Dewsbury and Bat- ley District	1,230	+ 1.4	- 4.7	2,520	- 1.4	-12.5
Other Parts of West Riding	1,608	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	3,337	- 1.7	-11.2
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	5,953 3,411 4,418	+ 0·3 - 0·2 - 0·0	- 2·6 - 6·0 - 5·1	12,684 6,454 7,613	+ 1·3 + 0·7 - 1·9	-12·0 -11·5 -11·8
TOTAL	13,782	+ 0.1	- 4.3	26,751	+ 0.3	-11.8

WORSTED INDUSTRY.

Departments. Wool sorting and combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	3,381 12,256 3,905 2,343 1,594	Per cent. + 4·1 - 1·3 - 0·4 + 0·2 + 1·0	Per cent12·4 - 7·5 - 5·7 + 0·2 - 9·1	£ 7,038 16,177 7,921 5,658 2,598	Per cent 8·1 -10·3 + 8·4 - 4·9 + 1·1	Per cent26.9 -21.0 - 7.1 - 4.0 - 9.5
TOTAL	23,479	- 0.1	- 7.4	39,392	- 5.1	-16.9
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	11,095 4,600 2,477 2,640	Per cent. + 1.8 - 0.9 + 3.3 - 0.4 - 12.4	Per cent 8·1 - 5·7 - 5·0 - 5·2 -16·3	£ 18,075 7,984 4,150 4,950 2,658	Per cent10.7 - 1.4 + 3.8 + 1.6	Per cent24.8 -11.8 -1.6 -2.6
Total, West Riding Other Districts	22,387 1,092	+ 0.0	- 7·6 - 3·2	37,817 1,575	- 5·4 + 3·4	-17·4 - 3·6
TOTAL	23,479	- 0.1	- 7.4	39,392	- 5.1	-16.9

Returns from firms in the woollen section, employing 13,254 workpeople, showed that about 34 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in the week ended 29th August, to the extent on the average of about 12\frac{3}{4} hours. In the worsted section returns from firms employing 22,444 workpeople in the same week showed that

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

† i.e. immediately before the stoppage of work owing to the dispute in Yorkshire and part of Lancashire.

about 39 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 12½ hours on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 3rd August, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 67 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the woollen and worsted industries were

Departments.	for I	er of App Employme August, 1	nt at	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with 6th July, 1925.					
,	Men.	Women.	Total. Men. Wo		Women.	Total.			
Wool sorting	932	9	941	- 187	+ 1	- 186			
Wool washing and									
preparing	1,382	715	2,097	+ 114	+ 111	+ 225			
Wool combing	1,299	1,561	2,860	- 61	+ 44	- 17 - 40			
Woollen grinning	1,521	189 236	1,710	+ 19 - 171	- 59 - 161	- 332 - 332			
Woollen spinning Worsted drawing and	010	230	314	- 111	_ 101	_ 332			
spinning	607	4,142	4,749	- 331	- 979	- 1,310			
Wool winding and		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,							
warping	168	145	313	- 127	- 178	- 30			
Worsted winding and									
warping	153	1,166	1,319	- 37	- 837	- 874			
Woollen weaving	292	1,717	2,009	- 376	-1,325	-1,70			
Worsted weaving	176	3,233	3,409	- 67	- 115	- 18			
Other processes	1,464	322	1,786	- 31	- 84	- 11			
TOTAL	8,672	13,435	22,107	-1,255	-3,582	- 4,83			

The imports of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 28,279,500 lbs., while re-exports amounted to 31,053,300 lbs. in August, 1925, compared with 42,314,400 lbs. and 22,165,700 lbs. respectively in July, 1925, and with 31,765,500 lbs. and 15,185,200 lbs. in August,

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,091,200 lbs., compared with 3,460,700 lbs. in July, 1925, and with 3,856,000 lbs. in August, 1924.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 16,023,700 square yards, compared with 19,163,100 square yards in July, 1925, and 22,450,800 square yards in August, 1924.

The exports of blankets were 67,819 pairs, 76,135, and 148,487 pairs in August, 1925, July, 1925, and August, 1924.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT remained depressed during August. In a number of districts the factories were closed for extended holidays, while after the resumption a very considerable amount of short time was

worked in the majority of centres. Compared with August, 1924, employment generally showed a decline.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12·5 on 24th August, 1925, as compared with 11·8 on 27th July, 1925, and 8·7 on 25th August, 1924.

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

	V	Vorkpeo	ple.	Earnings.					
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	29th August, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th August, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
England and Wales:	1,768	Per cent.	Per cent 11 · 4	£ 3,857	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton	7,511 2,062 6,879	-2.7 -1.0 -0.8	- 3·8 - 7·6 - 4·7	16,491 4,174 16,207	$ \begin{array}{r} -7 \cdot 1 \\ +3 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	- 9 - 18 - 9			
Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District	7,515 3,002 2,461	+ 0.9 + 0.8 - 1.3	+ 2·1 - 0·1 - 0·8	16,559 7,735 5,478	+ 0·3 + 4·7 - 6·1	- 4 - 1 + 18			
Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	3,978 1,906 1,918	+ 0.2 + 2.1 + 0.2	- 7·2 - 8·8 - 2·5	3,970 3,861	+ 1·9 + 4·7 - 4·9	- 11 - 9 + 1			
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict	4, 933	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	10,411	-6.2 + 1.0	+ 7 - 18			
Other parts of England and Wales	1,570	+ 1.2	+ 0.5	3,038	+10.0	+ 6			
England and Wales.	46,602	- 0.3	- 2.6	102,041	- 1.3	- 5			
Scotland	2,542	- 1.1	- 2.9	5,151	- 8.5	- 1			
Great Britain	49,144	- 0.4	- 2.6	107,192	- 1.7	- 5			

Returns from firms employing over 40,000 operatives in the week ended 29th August, showed that 48½ per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, to the extent of over 12 hours

each, on an average.

Employment remained quiet in London and was generally worse

Employment remained quiet in London and was generally worse than in August, 1924. At Leicester and Northampton many firms extended the holidays; and after work was resumed employment was generally depressed, with much short-time working.

At Hinckley employment remained bad. At Rushden, where most factories closed down for 10 days at the holiday, employment was bad, with general short-time working, though there was a slight recovery towards the end of the month. On the other hand, employment in the Raunds district was again good as a result of Government contract work. The majority of the workers at

Wellingborough were on short time, and employment remained bad and was worse than a year ago. At Kettering there was little change, employment remaining poor and only a few firms working full hours. At Leeds employment showed little change, and was poor in the

heavy boot section, and fair in the light footwear section. Employment was very slack and slightly worse than in the previous month at Stafford, short time again being largely worked. At Norwich a number of factories were working short time, and employment was only moderate and worse than in August, 1924. At Kingswood and Bristol employment was fair on the whole, and better than in July; but at Street it continued poor and was much worse than a year ago. In the slipper trade of the Rossendale Valley employment was fair on the whole.

Employment declined at Kilmarnock, Edinburgh and Glasgow,

and at the latter centre was generally very slack. At Ayr and Maybole, however, improvements were reported. At Aberdeen employment remained fair, but in Arbroath and Dundee it continued very slack.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges at 3rd August, 1925, in the principal centres, at which approximately 80 per cent. of the total number of applicants for employment in the boot and shoe industry were registered :-

Department.	for E	er of App Employment August,	ent at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 6th July, 1925.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Bootand Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	224 677 2,008 21 3,416 2,033 488 44	51 36 17 2,492 62 722 115 3	275 713 2,025 2,513 3,478 2,755 603 47	+ 57 + 173 + 498 + 518 + 467 + 14 - 7	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 61 + 183 + 500 + 619 + 662 - 62 - 30			
Total	9,575	3,501	13,076	+1,688	+766	+2,45			

The exports of boots and shoes in August, 1925, amounted to 118,749 dozen pairs, or 9,177 dozen pairs less than in July, 1925, but 4,572 dozen pairs more than in August, 1924.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade, although still slack in the brown

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade, although still slack in the brown paper and wrapping sections, was again fair generally, and was rather better than a year ago.

In the letterpress printing trade employment was, on the whole, fairly good; it showed little change as compared with July, but was slightly better than a year ago. It was rather better at Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Bradford, but at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Newcastle there was a slight decline. With electrotypers and stereo-

Newcastle there was a slight decline. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was very good in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and the Midland District, and good elsewhere.

Employment in the lithographic printing trade was fairly good generally, and slightly better than a year ago; at Manchester and Edinburgh it was reported as slightly worse than in July, but in London and at Glasgow it showed an improvement. Lithographic artists in London continued to be well employed, but at Manchester employment was slack and worse than in July.

With bookbinders employment was good at Edinburgh, fair at Leeds, moderate in London and bad at Manchester and Newcastle.

The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the

Leeds, moderate in London and bad at Manchester and Newcastle.

The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 4.5 at 24th August, compared with 4.6 at 27th July and 5.1 at 25th August, 1924. In the paper and paper board industry, the percentage was 7.2 at 24th August, compared with 6.9 at 27th July and 7.8 at 25th August, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery trades the percentage was 5.7 at 24th August, compared with 5.8 at 27th July and 6.5 at 25th August, 1924.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Tade

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

42 - 6-25 1244 25 174 - 1161	No. of Members of Unions at end of Aug., 1925.		ercentag	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
Toggether and and		Aug., 1925.	July, 1925.	Aug., 1924.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Countles,	34,959	1.9	1.6	2.8	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	13,832	3.2	3.1	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,896 5,937 6 ,563	2·9 2·3 2·9	2·9 2·1 3·1	3·6 2·5 2·9	+ 0.2	- 0·7 - 0·2
Total	69,187	2.4	2.2	3.1	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,266 15,588	2.4	2.2	2.7	+ 0.2	- 0.3

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little variation, on the whole, as compared with the previous month; it continued good with most classes of skilled operatives, overtime being worked in some centres, and was generally moderate with semi-skilled and unskilled operatives. On the whole employment was better than at the end of August, 1924, when work had just been resumed following the settlement of the national dispute of that year.

As regards individual occupations, employment remained very good generally with bricklayers and plasterers, and good, in most districts, with carpenters and joiners, and with masons. In a considerable number of districts there was again an unsatisfied demand for one or more of the foregoing classes of skilled operatives, chiefly highly and plasterers. Employment continued generally fair bricklayers and plasterers. Employment continued generally fair with plumbers and fairly good with slaters and tilers. As regards painters, the decline of the previous two months was checked, and employment remained fairly good in many districts with skilled men. Employment with builders' labourers varied somewhat as between different districts, but, taken as a whole, was moderate.

The following Table shows the numbers and approximate percentages* of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 24th August, 1925, and the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with July, 1925 and or decrease in the August, 1924:-

		Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at	Approximate Percentage*	Increase Decrease (centage as with	compared
		24th Aug., 1925.	Approximate Park Approximate Per centage a mate Per centage Month	Year ago.	
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters					- 2·0 - 1·9
Bricklayers Masons Slaters		596	2.7	+ 0.3	-1.9 -1.0 -3.2
Plasterers Painters		198 8,696	8.1	- 0·2 - 0·5	- 3·8 - 3·2
Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations		23,038	9.1	+ 0.2	- 1·4 - 2·3 - 6·2
Total		58,591			- 2.8
Divisions.	1831	1 . 25			
London South-Eastern South-Western		4,672 5,426	4·2 6·1	- 0·4 + 0·4	- 5·4 - 2·8 - 2·3
Midlands North-Eastern North-Western		8,932	10.1	+ 0.5	$ \begin{array}{c} -2.7 \\ +0.1 \\ -3.6 \end{array} $
Scotland Wales Northern Ireland		6,060 2,910	11.3	+ 0.3	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.2 \\ +0.1 \\ +1.9 \end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland			30		- 2.8

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 139 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,840,000, show that in August, 1925, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £2,863,300, as compared with £6,652,000 in July, 1925, and £3,264,500 in August, 1924. Of the total for August, 1925, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,082,800; factories and workshops for £97,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £211,000; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £471,600.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued good generally and showed little change as compared with the previous month; it was better than a year ago. In the Peterborough district the yards were reported to have commenced night shifts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 24th August, 1925, was 7·1, as compared with 6·4 at 27th July, 1925, and with 7·4 at 25th August, 1924.

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

* Figures are not available as to the exact number of insured workpeople in each of the occupations shown in the first column of the Table in the building industry. For the purpose of computing the percentages given in the third column, the total numbers insured, in each occupation, have been roughly estimated by applying ratios derived from the exchange of unemployment books which took place in 1922 to the total number of insured workers engaged in the building industry as shown by the 1924 exchange of books. In view of the probability that changes have taken place since 1922 in the ratios referred to, the percentages of unemployed, as given in the third column, should not be regarded as more than approximate indications of the actual proportions unemployed in the different occupations.

		Number Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week				
	29th Aug., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Aug., 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	1,713	Per cent. + 1·5	Per cent.	£ 4,315	Per cent. — 4·6	Per cent. + 17·2		
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern Counties.	5,262	+ 1.6	+12.1	13,561	- 2.2	+ 12.3		
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,686	+0.1	+ 7.3	4,609	- 2.9	+ 11.5		
Scotland	183	-21.8	-13.3	486	-22.4	- 11.2		
TOTAL	8,844	+ 0.7	+11.6	22,971	- 3.3	+ 12.4		

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight decline; there was much unemployment and short-time working, and in many cases the holiday stoppage was extended. It was generally worse than a year ago. In the sanitary ware and fireclay, in the tile trade, and in the first-class chinaware trade at Stokeon-Trent, however, it was reported as good.

At Derby, Worcester, and Bristol employment was good; at Glasgow a decline was reported.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.8 at 24th August, 1925, as compared with 19.1 at 27th July, 1925, and 13.4 at 25th August, 1924.

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

		Number of Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
Commence of the commence of th	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	29th August, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th August, 1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,467 8,301 1,825	Per cent. + 0·4 - 1·6 + 0·1	Per cent. + 0.8 - 1.0 + 1.2	£ 2,679 15,235 3,524	Per cent. + 1 · 4 - 2 · 6 + 0 · 2	Per cent 3·1 + 2·5 + 3·3			
TOTAL	11,593	-1.1	- 0.5	21,438	$\frac{-1\cdot7}{}$	+ 1.9			
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,717 2,876	- 1·5 + 0·2	+0.5	15,194 6,244	$\frac{-1.2}{-3.0}$	+ 3.3			
TOTAL	11,593	-1.1	- 0.5	21,438	-1.7	+ 1.9			

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,764 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 2,863, or 27 per cent., were working on an average about 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 29th August, 1925.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained slack on the whole. There was little general change compared with a year ago. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 24th August was 20.6, compared with 20.5 at 27th July, and 18.5 at 25th August, 1924. In the latter half of the month there was a partial strike of seamen at certain ports.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate generally. It was, on the whole, moderate to fair on the Tyne and moderate on the Wear and on the Tees. At Hull it was reported to be brisk at the end of the month. The demand at Southampton and at Avonmouth was moderate to fair, and at Bristol it continued quiet to moderate. At Newport it varied during the month from poor to fair. The demand at Cardiff was very poor at the commencement of the month, but a gradual improvement occurred. At Swansea it was very fair on the whole, in spite of the adverse effect of the dispute in the anthracite coal-mining industry. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was fair. At Manchester the demand was moderate to fair.

The demand on the Clyde fluctuated, being described as good at the end of the month. It was generally quiet at Leith and at

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

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

	N	Number of S	eamen* ship	pped in	
Principal Ports.	August,	Inc. (- Dec. (-			Months led
	1925.	Month ago.	Year ago.	August, 1925.	August,
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpool†	13,738 639 7,196 10,483 1,883 400 416 1,241 42 1,190 567 1,802	- 447 - 230 - 1,615 - 23 - 586 - 18 - 20 - 693 + 18 - 205 - 837 - 1573 - 138	- 23 - 107 - 429 - 559 - 190 + 18 + 40 - 279 + 299 + 35 - 291 - 1,226	98,730 6,613 63,336 76,377 15,825 2,300 3,069 11,936 8,765 6,587 19,705 5,350	92,740 6,184 65,375 66,798 14,088 1,721 3,463 12,301 149 7,460 6,871 23,566 6,169
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	414 471 3,348	+ 53 - 72 - 114	+ 3 + 144 - 619	2,818 2,863 24,367	2,902 2,291 25,283
NORTHERN IRELAND:	173	- 141	- 6	1,354	1,710
TOTAL	44,550	- 6,641	- 3,529	350,089	339,071

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained slack generally, being about the same as during the previous month, but somewhat worse

than a year ago.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service, 29.6 per cent. were unemployed at 24th August, 1925, and at 27th July, 1925, as compared with 26.5 per cent. at 25th

August, 1924.

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

14.0	Average Da Docks at	aily Numb ad at Prin	er of Lal cipal Wh	ourers emparves in Lo	oloyed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 1st August 1925 8th , 15th , 22nd , 29th ,,	4,904 4,572 4,683 4,257 4,381	1,714 1,832 1,569 1,625 1,444	6,618 6,404 6,252 5,882 5,825	7,099 7,107 7,121 7,114 6,845	13,717 13,511 13,373 12,996 12,670
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th August, 1925		1,630	6,189	7,056	13,245
Average for July, 1925	5,181	2,140	7,321	7,404	14,725
Average for Aug., 1924	4,481	1,955	6,436	7,226	13,662

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in August was 1,044, as compared with 1,153 in the previous month, and with 864 in August, 1924.

August was 1,044, as compared with 1,153 in the previous month, and with 864 in August, 1924.

East Coast.—Employment with coal trimmers and teemers on the North-East Coast was slack. With other classes of workers there was a slight decline as compared with the previous month on the Tyne, while on the Wear and at Blyth employment continued slack. There was also a slight decline at Hull, and employment was described as bad on coal and timber cargoes. At most of the East Anglian ports employment continued fair generally.

Liverpool.—Employment at Liverpool was generally slack or bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing-houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st August, was 15,186, compared with 15,905 in the four weeks ended 27th July, and with 14,755 in the four weeks ended 25th August, 1924. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing-houses was £40,837 in the five weeks ended 31st August, compared with £43,839 in the four weeks ended 27th July, and with £40,360 in the four weeks ended 25th August, 1924. ended 25th August, 1924.

other Ports in England and Wales.—At Manchester employment continued fair. It remained slack at the South Wales ports, and coal trimmers were affected by a dispute at the anthracite mines (see page 329). At Avonmouth a slight improvement was reported. At Bristol it was slack on the whole, although better than in the previous month on fruit and grain cargoes. Employment at Southampton was reported as bad for the season of the year and was worse than during the previous month; while at Plymouth and other South-Western ports it continued fair.

Western ports it continued fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued moderate at Glasgow. At Leith it was fair and better than in July. An improvement was also shown at Greenock. At Belfast it declined and was

- It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, and not of separate individuals.

 † Including Birkenhead and Garston.

 † Including Avaneouth and Participand

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on the 24th August, 1925.

these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value 2250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, inter alia, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated as a second control of the sick or deceased. The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on

with the Employment Exchange.

This last item determines in the main the difference between the

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 324 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

The term "unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on 24th August, 1925, were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," "furloughed," or on short time, and whose unemployment books were lodged at Exchanges, are counted in the statistics as "unemployed."

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated at approximately 11,514,000. This figure is computed annually, and is estimated from a count of the unemployment books which are exchanged annually. This annual exchange begins in the first week of July, but it is not until the end of September that the exchange of books is sufficiently near completion to allow of a satisfactory estimate being made. In making this annual estimate consideration is given not only to the actual number of books exchanged by the election to the number of books are the proper likely to be exchanged in the consideration is given not only to the actual number of books exchanged, but also to the number likely to be exchanged in the

course of the insurance year.

In order to enable a comparison of the unemployment position

TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	00.047				1 2 2 3	NUM	MBERS AN	D PERCE	NTAGES U	UNEMPLOY	red.	Ladieles	Kalaka a	
INDUSTRY.	INSUR J (GREA	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1924. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			NUMBER OF UNEMPLOY- MENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 24TH AUGUST, 1925. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH AUGUST, 1925.				INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND) AS COMPARED WITH		
						manala matal		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		Great Britain	27тн	25тн	27TH	
	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	only. (Totals.)	JULY 1925.	AUGUST 1924.	AUGUST 1923.	
Fishing	25,150	600	25,750	2,722	119	2,841	10.8	19.8	11.0	11.1	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 1.9	
Mining:— Coal Mining	1,252,430	7,920	1,260,350	277,730	2,051	279,781	22.2	25.9	22-2	22.2	+ 7.6	+ 14.5	+ 18.7	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining State Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	17,050 4,950 35,840 10,120 20,550	40 50 300 10 1,610	17,090 5,000 36,140 10,130 22,160	5,634 642 2,627 448 1,357	3 1 11 1 1 136	5,637 643 2,638 449 1,493	33·0 13·0 7·3 4·4 6·6	7·5 2·0 3·7 10·0 8·4	33·0 12·9 7·3 4·4 6·7	32·8 12·9 6·7 4·4 6·5	+ 5·3 - 3·5 + 0·3 + 1·6 + 0·8	+ 12·9 - 4·1 + 2·1 + 3·3 + 0·8	+ 10·4 - 8·9 + 2·1 + 2·6 - 0·2	
Olay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	13,270	270	13,540	454	25	479	3.4	9.3	3.5	3.5	+ 0.2	- 1.0	- 2.1	
Hon-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	13,230	260	13,490	2,038	27	2,065	15.4	10.4	15.3	15.3	- 1.2	+ 7.9	+ 9.2	
facture	11,110	690	11,800	1,792	78	1,870	16.1	11.3	15.8	15.8	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	
Cement Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	15,330 62,770	690 7,720	16,020 70,490	631 4,063	62 927	693 4,990	4·1 6·5	9·0 12·0	4·3 7·1	4·2 6·9	+ 0.6 + 0.7	- 2·6 - 0·3	- 6·8 - 0·2	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	37,960	35,290	73,250	5,898	8,605	14,503	15.5	24.4	19.8	19.8	+ 0.7	+ 6.4	+ 5.2	
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	21,750 16,260	5,230 1,780	26,980 18,040	2,722 3,560	405 257	3,127 3,817	12·5 21·9	7·7 14·4	11·6 21·2	11·5 21·1	+ 0.6 + 5.0	- 1·8 - 1·0	- 2·4 - 0·5	
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, &c. Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	76,010 13,820	21,630 5,440	97,640 19,260	8,027 791	1,276 495	9,303 1,286	10·6 5·7	5·9 9·1	9·5 6·7	9·4 6·7	+ 0·7 + 0·2	+ 0·7 - 1·7	- 2·0 - 3·8	
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	12,910	3,530	16,440	649	185	834	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture Metal Manufacture :-	58,070	21,630	79,700	4,246	1,278	5,524	7.3	5:9	6.9	6.9	- 1.3	- 0.5	- 1.7	
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	29,880	310	30,190	6,222	19	6,241	20.8	6.1	20.7	20.7	- 0.7	+ 6.4	+ 7.3	
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	203,150	4,120	207,270	53,475	299	53,774	26.3	7.3.	25.9	25.9	+ 0.9	+ 2.8	+ 4.2	
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc	36,500 24,960 25,690	3,530 4,300 1,530	40,030 29,260 27,220	4,668 4,117 5,370	295 512 156	4,963 4,629 5,526	12·8 16·5 20·9	8·4 11·9 10·2	12·4 15·8 20·3	12.5 15.8 20.3	+ 0·1 + 2·6 + 0·9	+ 1.3 + 12.2 + 5.5	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & - & 3.7 \\ & + & 10.2 \\ & + & 3.5 \end{array} $	
TACTURE	20,480	4,010	24,490	3,231	430	3,661	15.8	10.7	14.9	14.9		+ 2.5	+ 4.3	
Engineering, etc.: Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	588,500 58,080 64,860 23,120	38,880 13,450 1,250 890	627,380 71,530 66,110 24,010	76,791 3,453 13,862 2,935	2,390 772 88 57	79,181 4,225 13,950 2,992	13·0 5·9 21·4 12·7	6·1 5·7 7·0 6·4	12·6 5·9 21·1 12·5	12·5 5·9 21·2 12·4	+ 0·2 - 0·1 + 0·8 - 0·2	- 1·5 + 0·3 + 4·8 - 0·5	- 7.6 - 0.5 - 4.0 + 2.3	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	184,500	18,840	203,340	15,156	1,320	16,476	8.2	7.0	8.1	8.1	+ 1.2	- 2.1	- 2.8	
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc	22,090	2,460	24,550	2,563	234	2,797	11.6	9.5	11.4	11.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	- 3:0	
Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building	51,000	1,180	52,180	3,676	31	3,707	7.2	2.6	7.1	7.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 2.5	

September, 1925. 1	HE	MITM	DIN	Y O.		ROU		AZEJ D PERCEN		NEMPLOY	BD.	•	
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMA INSUR J (GREA	TED NUM ED PERSO ULY, 1926 T BRITALI HERN IRE	NS AT 4. N AND	MENT B I 24TH (GREA	OF UNE	MPLOY- MAINING I 1925.	PERCE	NTAGE U	NEMPLOY	ED AT	INCI DEC TOTAL (GREA NORTE	REASE (+ REASE (- PERCENT T BRITAIN DERN IREN DMPARED	TAGES N AND LAND)
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Nort	t Britain thern Irela Females.		Great Britain only.	27TH JULY 1925.	25TH AUGUST 1924.	27TH AUGUST 1923.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	251,610	3,480	255,090	85,316	237	85,553	33.9	6.8	33.5	33.9	+ 0.4	+ 5.4	- 10.4
Metal Trades: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	74,780	7,090 880	81,870	8,687 985	683 24	9,370 1,009	11·6 8·2	9·6 2·7	11·4 7·9	11.3	+ 0·2 - 0·8	- 0·3 - 2·4	- 6·6 - 5·6
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	11,970 48,700 23,540	26,240 8,140	12,850 74,940 31,680	3,402 3,373	1,846	5,248 4,213	7·0 14·3	7·0 10·3	7·0 13·3	7·0 13·3	- 0·2 + 0·3	- 0·7 - 2·2	- 2·9 - 3·1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	15,630	11,860	27,490	2,211	1,392	3,603	14.1	11.7	13.1	13.1	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 4.3
facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	18,600 5,330	11,210 430	29,810 5,760	2,389 320	1,325 6	3,714 326	12·8 6·0	11·8 1·4	12·5 5·7	12·4 5·4	+ 0.1	- 4·7 + 1·2	-8.8 + 0.2
etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries Textile Trades :-	27,420 112,180	19,940 63,370	47,360 175,550	3,200 11,007	1,843 7,108	5,043 18,115	11·7 9·8	9·2 11·2	10·6 10·3	10·6 10·3	- 0.6	- 1·4 - 1·9	- 2·4 - 1·6
Ootton Woollen and Worsted Silk Linen Jute	201,450 110,650 15,880 25,620 13,150	360,940 150,240 25,840 57,510 28,070	562,390 260,890 41,720 83,130 41,220	24,829 17,925 1,096 7,196 2,080	51,553 29,225 2,447 19,328 3,836	76,382 47,150 3,543 26,524 5,916	12·3 16·2 6·9 28·1 15·8	14·3 19·5 9·5 33·6 13·7	13·6 18·1 8·5 31·9 14·4	13.6 18.0 8.5 18.0 14.3	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 7 \cdot 7 \\ - & 19 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7 \\ +10.5 \\ +2.9 \\ +20.2 \\ +4.3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - & 7.9 \\ + & 6.9 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 12.5 \\ + & 3.7 \end{array}$
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery Lace	7,620 20,330 8,440 11,810	12,980 73,080 11,890 15,150	20,600 93,410 20,330 26,960	1,080 1,766 1,918 1,098	2,633 8,396 1,943 2,539	3,713 10,162 3,861 3,637	14·2 8·7 22·7 9·3 9·6	20·3 11·5 16·3 16·8 13·1	18·0 10·9 19·0 13·5 12·1	14·3 10·7 19·0 13·5 11·8	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & - & 0.7 \\ & + & 0.5 \\ & + & 0.2 \\ & + & 2.6 \\ & + & 0.1 \end{array} $	+ 0·7 + 4·4 + 2·2 + 6·9 + 0·8	+ 3·2 + 2·0 - 5·6 + 7·8 - 3·2
Other Textile Industries Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc Leather and Leather Goods:—	13,230 83,920	30,650	43,880	1,271	4,021 5,483	5,292 18,634	15.7	16.3	15.9	15.5	+ 1.4	+ 2.9	+ 2.2
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	34,020	8,580	42,600	4,422 1,569	1,255 1,113	5,677 2,682	13.0	14·6 8·7	13·3 9·7	13·3 9·6	+ 0.7	+ 2·6 + 0·1	+ 1·0 - 1·5
Clothing Trades: Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	15,020 66,200	12,760	27,780 189,450	8,107	17,067	25,174	12.2	13.8	13.3	13.0	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.2
Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	11,610		106,390	933 796	7,444	8,377 3,027	8·0 5·6	7·9 11·5	7·9 9·0	7·3 9·0	+ 1·9 + 0·1	+ 0.8	- 0·3 + 0·2
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries	7,340 10,790	19,440	72,080 29,710	476 1,057	2,231 5,414 1,745	5,890 2,802	6.5	8·4 9·2	8·2 9·4	7·1 9·4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	92,220	18,920 50,270 49,960	142,490	12,671	5,162	17,833	13.7	10.3	12.5	12.4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 3.8	+ 1.6
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	28,010	3,520	31,530	1,216	195	1,411	4·3 7·0	5·5 7·2	4·5 7·1	4.3	$-\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- i·8 - 0·6	- 1·3 - 3·5
fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tohosee Cleanting and Small	25,160 50,670 85,890	47,010 57,810 23,010	72,170 108,480 108,900	1,754 4,151 4,857	3,394 7,003 2,309	11,154 7,166	8·2 5·7	12·1 10·0	10.3	10·2 6·3	+ 1.4 + 0.1	- 0·4 - 0·9	- 0·5 - 0·3
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	13,760	30,090	43,850	757	1,582	2,339	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	- 0.3	- 2.0	- 2.0
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	54,690 10,700 79,410 20,070	2,990 1,840 17,350 6,430	57,680 12,540 96,760 26,500	5,161 1,632 5,089 2,225	263 286 1,206 1,047	5,424 1,918 6,295 3,272	9·4 15·3 6·4 11·1	8·8 15·5 7·0 16·3	9·4 15·3 6·5 12·3	9·2 15·1 6·4 11·7	+ 0·4 + 0·7 + 0·1 + 0·8	- 0·3 + 1·5 - 1·1 - 0·4	- 2·2 - 1·6 - 2·5 - 3·3
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	39,920	14,690	54,610	2,930	989	3,919	7.3	6.7	7.2	7.2	+ 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.4
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	19,360	35,490 1,380	54,850 5,480	991	2,150 55	3,141 179	5.1	6·1 4·0	5·7 3·3	5·6 3·3	-0.1 + 0.3	- 0·8 - 2·3	- 1·8 - 1·4
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	1,980 155,650	2,480 84,490	4,460 240,140	156 6,462	106 4,412	262 10,874	7·9 4·2	4·3 5·2	5·9 4·5	5·8 4·5	- 0·4 - 0·1	+ 0.4	- 0·3 - 1·2
Building and Construction of Works: Building Public Works Contracting, etc	713,030 133,770	8,530 810	721,560 134,580	58,382 22,941	209	58,591 22,963	8·2 17·1	2·5 2·7	8·1 17·1	7·8 16·8	- 0·1 + 0·4	- 2·8 - 0·8	- 3·4 - 1·5
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Manufacture Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	33,070 11,820	25,150 2,380	58,220 14,200	3,074 694	2,806 164	5,880 858	9·3 5·9	11·2 6·9	10·1 6·0	10·1 6·0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0.9 + 0.9 + 0.8	- 1·6 + 1·6
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture	5,450	4,360 7,000	9,810	887	566 330	1,453 930	16·3 4·7	13·0 4·7	14.8	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.4
Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture	16,330 5,940	3,550 5,100	19,880	883 516	129 360	1,012	5·4 8·7	3·6 7·1	5·1 7·9	5.1	-2.6 + 0.2	- 3·4 - 1·3	- 1·1 - 2·7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	165,660	5,890	171,550	9,769	172	9,941	5.9	2.9	5.8	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 1.2
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	163,940 115,110	9,270	173,210 119,320	9,612 3,632	292 154	9,904 3,786	5·9 3·2	3·1 3·7	5·7 3·2	5·6 3·2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6 + 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.2
Other Road Transport Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	146,050 113,880	4,210 4,380 5,240	150,430 119,120	20,161 24,202	156 368	20,317 24,570	13·8 21·3	3·6 7·0	13·5 20:6	13·2 20·5	+ 0.9	-2.0 + 2.1	- 3·9 + 2·4
Service Other Transport and Communication and Storage	193,570 21,030	1,900 2,220	195,470 23,250	57,702 3,117	103 246	57,805 3,363	29·8 14·8	5·4 11·1	29.6	29·3 14·4	- 0.5	+ 3·1 - 2·2	+ 5·9 - 5·0
Distributive Trades	807,880		1,352,110	58,656	28,221	86,877	7.3	5.2	6.4	6.2	+ 0.2	- 0:1	+ 0.2
Commercial, Banking, Insurance and Finance	64,080	36,660	100,740	3,808	850	4,658	5.9	2.3	4.6	4.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.4
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	129,040 224,310 65,580 42,550 101,150 21,360	31,930 19,400 45,100 23,400 188,770 91,510	160,970 243,710 110,680 65,950 289,920 112,870	10,341 19,080 2,796 4,694 9,845 1,154	935 420 984 1,904 13,580 5,292	11,276 19,500 3,780 6,598 23,425 6,446	8·0 8·5 4·3 11·0 9·7 5·4	2·9 2·2 2·2 8·1 7·2 5·8	7·0 8·0 3·4 10·0 8·1 5·7	7·0 7·6 3·4 9·8 8·0 5·5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ & + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ & - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ & - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ & - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ & - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 3 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
Other Industries and Services	84,710	29,100	113,810	22,536	2,685	25,221	26.6	9.9	12.5	12.2	+ 1·0	- 5·7 + 1·9	+ 0.7

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT.

DURING the period 27th July to 31st August, 1925, approximately 1,060,000 fresh claims were added to the register, while about 910,000 claims were removed from the register. At 31st August the number of claims current was 1,283,274, as compared with 1,133,535

CLAIMS TO EXTENDED BENEFIT.

Claims to "extended" benefit—i.e., benefit beyond that to which the claimant is entitled in respect of contributions paid—are submitted for decision to the Local Employment Committees, composed, in the main, of representatives of employers and workpeople. The following Table shows the number of claims dealt with by these Committees in Great Britain during the period 14th July to 10th August, 1925:—

Applications referred to Commit				•••	273,09
Applications admitted by Comm	ittees	during	period	:	
(a) For 12 weeks			•		80,16
(b) For less than 12 weeks					150,23
Applications rejected during per	riod				41,113

Of the total number of applications rejected during the period, 2,778 were rejected as not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, 1,695 were rejected on the ground that insurable employment was not likely to be available, 12,289 were rejected as not having served a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years, and 11,184 were rejected as not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment, or not willing to accept suitable employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

During the five weeks ended 29th August, 1925, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund were approximately as shown in the following Table; figures for the four weeks ended 25th July, 1925, and for the five weeks ended 30th August, 1924, are also given for purposes of comparison :-

	Five weeks ended 29th Aug., 1925.	Four weeks ended 25th July, 1925.	Five weeks ended 30th Aug., 1924.
Contributions (Receipts):— By Employers Employed Persons	£ 1,920,000 1,730,000	£ 1,660,000 1,490,000	£ 1,970,000 1,770,000
" Service Departments (Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry) , Exchequer	20,000	30,000 1,130,000	10,000
Total	4,980,000	4,310,000	5,080,000
Payments:— Benefit Other payments*	4,370,000 490,000	3,500,000 570,000	3,400,000 430,000
Total	4,860,000	4,070,000	3,830,000
Treasury Advances outstanding at end of period	7,650,000	8,010,000	4,700,000

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.†

THE number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 31st August, 1925, was 1,417,658. Of this number, 1,094,466 were men, 45.599 boys, 241,698 women and 35,895 girls. Compared with 27th July, there was an increase of 155,330. In the men's and juveniles' departments there were increases of 146,059 and 13,984, respectively, while in the case of women there was a decrease of espectively, while in the case of women there was a decrease of

During the five weeks ended 31st August, the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 114,382, of which 62,224 were for men, 29,154 for women, and 23,004 for

		Applications from Employers.		Number of Workpeople
Week ended	During Week.	Outstanding at end of Week.	Vacancies Filled.	Registered as Unem- ployed.
27th July 1925	. 31,582	24,522	26,920	1,262,328
3rd August, 1925 10th ,, ,, 17th ,, ,, 24th ,, ,,	. 27,323 . 27,395 . 27,615	22,248 22,894 21,894 20,932 20,403	19,434 22,847 24,150 24,289 23,662	1,325,609 1,330,655 1,361,140 1,404,120 1,417,658
Total (5 weeks)	. 130,784		114,382‡	

* Includes refunds at age 60 and compensation for the abolition thereof, cost of administration, etc.

† The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and refer to all workpeople on the Registers of Exchanges, including persons "suspended" or "stood off," and those who, although employed on a basis of systematic short time, were not actually at work on the date in question. For Great Britain alone, the corresponding figures, as published in the Press, show that on 31st August, 1925, the numbers registered as unemployed were 1,058,200 men, 217,100 women, and 78,800 juveniles, as compared with 970,000 men, 239,000 women, and 65,000 juveniles at 29th December, 1924.

‡ This figure includes a weekly average of about 700 placings of casual workers, such as dock labourers and coal porters.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed on 31st August, 1925. In certain cases—e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.—the figures cover more than one Exchange

Area.	Num	Number of Persons registered as Unemployed on 31st August, 1925.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	27th July, 1925.	
London Division	99,891	22,838	7,910	130,639	- 5,006	
South-Eastern Division	26,471	5,783	3,396 206	35,650	+ 607 + 125	
Brighton Chatham	1,463 1,531	218 278	497	1,887 2,306	- 179	
Ipswich	1,117 2,712	182 650		1,443 3,525	+ 133 + 268	
Norwich Rest of South-Eastern		4,455		26,489		
South-Western Division	45,757 9,774	8,588	4,608	58,953	+ 5,846	
Bristol Plymouth	3.956	2,077 501	1,075	12,926 4,994 5,330 1,256	- 285 + 187	
Portsmouth	1 4 391	650	359 224	5,330	+ 6: + 18:	
Reading Southampton	4,540	352	374	5,266	- 12.	
Swindon Rest of South-Western	287	4,864	126 1,913	28,700		
	193 436	38,072	9 173	170,681	+ 20,94	
Midlands Division Birmingham	19,059	7,442	1,987	28,488	-	
Coventry Cradley Heath	2,686 2,821	371 525	34 145	3,091 3,491 1,590	+ 1,18	
Derby	937	3 030	243 193	1,590 7,632	+ 14 + 29	
Leicester Northampton	1,411	790	201 750	2,402 13,208	+ 18 + 4,59	
Nottingham Smethwick	2,375	2,133 1,020	146 1,168	3,541	+ 3	
Stoke-on-Trent	12,441 4,248	6,880 1,034	1,168	20,489 5,655	- 89 + 38	
Walsall West Bromwich	2,406	410	112	2,928 5,370	+ 12	
Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands	4,392 55,926	13,280	3,590	72,796	+ 14,61	
North-Eastern Division	287,522	39,572	18,814	345,908	+ 36,18	
Barnsley	8,476 9,097	214 4,755	72 659	8,762 14,511	+ 6,81	
Bradford Darlington	2,288 1,365	219	155 171	2.662	+ 20	
Dewsbury Doncaster		765 272	354	2,301 1,096 12,139	+ 24	
Gateshead	10,456	744 125	939 319	2.309	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} - & 2 \\ + & 24 \\ + & 37 \\ - & 30 \\ - & 9 \end{array} $	
	2,718	1,501	127	4,346 7,500	- 9 + 36	
Halifax Hartlepools Huddersfield		3,058	333	7.612	+ 1,45	
Hull	8,712 13,217	6,228	539	10,228 19,984 2,726	- 21	
Lincoln	2,039	457	230 482	2,726 11,689	7.9	
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	15.321	1,398	1,110	17,829	+ 26	
Rotherham Sheffield		154 2,469	1,365	5,400 26,592	+ 2,97 + 2,84 - 3,17 - 5	
South Shields	4,250	135 217	458	4,391 8,445	- 3,17 - 5	
Sunderland	10,334	851	1,099	20,304 1,767		
York Rest of North-Easter	1,365 130,024	14,609		153,255	+ 23,02	
North-Western Division	201,052	64,473	16,746	282,271	+ 49,95	
Accrington	966 2,430	432	39 139	1,437 3,749	+ 49,95 + 12 - 77	
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	5,313	162		5,693 5,122		
Birkenhead Blackburn	3 291	2,966	350	6,607 759	+ 24	
Blackpool	5 572	3,206	37 599	9,377	+ 1,45	
Bolton Burnley	2,081	1,281	138	3,500 2,006	+ 46	
Bury Chorley	3,020	864 780	222	4,022	+ 2,00	
Liverpool	46,748	5,737 8,112	4,664 1,677	57,149 29,890	+ 3,17	
Manchester Nelson	644	250 8,203	375	902 18,150	+ 1,68 + 18 + 6,99	
Oldham Preston	3,009	7 430	223	4,662	1 + 8	
Rochdale	2,988	1,159	157 470	4,304 9,434	+ 67	
Salford	8,860	3,903 2,180	1,093	13,856 5,588	- 5.	
Stockport Warrington	1,840	511	194	2,545	+ 6,6	
Wigan Rest of North-Wester	11,314 55,621	3,450 17,868	1,007 4,259	15,771 77,748	+ 18,3	
		34,750	11,560	197,658	- 2,87	
Scotland Division Aberdeen	4,591	1,207	229	6,027	+ 40	
Clydebank Dundee	2,571	208 2,600	211 253	9,169	- 8,1°	
Edinburgh	9.504		809 4,108	12,291 72,855	+ 3,2	
Glasgow	6,995	845	425	8,265	- 11	
Motherwell Paisley	4,390	1,010	120 313	5,713	+ 4	
Rest of Scotland	F7 079		5,092	76,289	+ 1,7	
Wales Division	122,907	3,029	6,606	132,542	+ 51,0	
Cardiff Llanelly	3.662	164	637	7,896 3,943		
Newport	3,245	213	366 485	3,824 6,275	+ 81	
Rest of Wales	107 796		5,001	110,604	+ 46,8	
Northern Ireland	36.082	24,593	2,681	63,356	- 1,3	
Belfast	23,871	15,330 1,087	1,624	40,825 3,435	- 1	
Londonderry Lurgan	1,089	1,304	134	2,527 1,110		
Newry Rest of Northern Ire	. 567		47	1,110	- 3	
Post of Northern Tre				14,350		
				A Comment	78 63 78 77 77 77 7	
land Great Britain an	. 1,500		DESTRUCTION OF			

September, 1925. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

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 August, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £55,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 363,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £1,250 in the weekly wages of 16,500 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below:

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Iron and Steel Other Metal Transport Public Utility Services Other	3,000 6,900 900 5,700	150,000 30,000 150,000 18,000 15,000	£ 30 570 90 560	9,600 2,300 40,500 1,700 1,100
Total	16,500	363,000	1,250	55,200

principal change in the iron and steel group was a reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the standard rates (equivalent to about $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on current rates) of steel smelters and millmen in various districts in England and Scotland, with corresponding reductions in the wages of a large number of subsidiary classes of workers whose wages are regulated in accordance with changes under the smelters' sliding scale. Other workers whose wages were reduced included iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, who sustained a decrease amounting to $l\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates, steel sheet millmen, whose current rates were reduced by about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and Siemens steel makers in South-West Wales. There 3½ per cent, and Siemens steel makers in South-West Wales. There were also reductions in the wages of blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire and the West of Scotland. In the case of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, there was a small increase due to the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale.

In the other metal trades there were reductions of nearly 3½ per cent. on the current rates of timplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthelize and of short 71 per cent.

Monmouthshire, and of about 34 per cent. on the current wages of galvanisers in England and Wales. Under the Trade Boards Acts there was an increase of 5 per cent. on the minimum basis rates of wages of chain makers.

In the merchant shipping service the rates of seamen, firemen, and certain other classes were reduced, usually by 20s. per month in the case of men on monthly articles, while men on weekly articles sustained a reduction amounting in most cases to 6s. 6d. per week. There were also reductions in the rates of navigating and engineer

The reductions in the public utility services affected workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and men employed in the electricity supply service in the London Area. In both cases the reduction

basis rates was reduced by $9\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., equivalent to about 6 percent. on current rates. Iron-ore miners in Cumberland also sustained

a reduction in wages.

Of the total decrease of £55,200 in August, nearly £41,900 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £12,900 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry or on selling prices; £1,900 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales (£1,600 of which took effect under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople); and the remainder took effect after direct negotiations between

employers and workpeople.

Of the increases, totalling £1,250 per week, £800 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales (including £100 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, and £350 under scales embodied in Trade Boards Orders); £400 was the result of direct negotiation between the parties; and the remaining £50 took effect as the result of an arbitration award.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1925.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1925, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes:—

Group of Industries.	Approxima of Work affected	people†	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
The second second			£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	4,000	398,000	600	67,900	
Chemical, etc	29,000	1,150	4,500	180	
Iron and Steel Engineering and Ship-	11,000	180,000	550	25,600	
building	6,000	600	1,000	50	
Other Metal	31,000	50,000	4,400	7,300	
Textile	60,000	137,000	4,200	6,550	
Clothing	218,000	250	21,850	20	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	21,000	7,250	1,300	750	
Woodworking, etc	3,000	7,500	300	700	
Paper, Printing, etc Building and Allied	10,000	•••	1,400		
Trades	42,000		4,900		
Transport	210,000	151,000	12,750	40,400	
Public Utility Services	155,000	20,250	14,700	1,800	
Other	36,000	7,000	2,550	750	
TOTAL	836,000	960,000	75,000	152,000	

In the corresponding eight months of 1924 there were net reductions of £71,700 in the weekly wages of 725,000 workpeople, and net increases of £552,400 in the weekly wages of 2,600,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The only important change in hours of labour reported to the was ½d. per hour.

In the other industrial groups the principal reduction affected coal miners in the Radstock district, where the percentage addition to affected to support the control of the control

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1925.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Constitution of the	and the control of th		MINING AND QUARRYING.	
Coal Mining	Radstock	30 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades.	Decrease of 9·32 per cent. on standard base rate of 1918, leaving wages 42·92 per cent. above the standard of 1918.
Iron Mining	Cumberland	17 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron-ore mines.	Decrease; of 3d. per shift in the bargain price for iron ore miners, (8s. 8d. to 8s. 5d.), of 2½d. per shift for winding enginemen (7s. 8¾d. to 7s. 6½d.), of 1½d. per shift for other underground a surface workers, and of ¾d. per shift for boys under 16 years; and bonus increased for certain classses§ from 4d. to 5d. per shift. Rate after change for 1st class or leading labourers, 5s. 7d. per shift, plus a bonus of 5d. per shift.
	North Lincolnshire	2 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease; of 8% per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages
Lead Mining	Wearhead and Allen- dale.	3 Aug.	Underground and surface workers	36 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Bonus increased; from 6s. to 6s. 9d. per week.
Quarrying	West Cumberland	10 Aug.	Limestone quarryworkers	Decrease of 14d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of 24d. per shift for other men, and of 1d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: knobblers, 7s. 54d.; day borers (1st class), 6s. 114d.; day labourers, 6s. 34d.; plus a bonus of 74d. per shift in each case.
		BRICK,	POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICAL,	ETC., TRADES.
Salt Manufacture	Winsford, Middlewich and Northwich.	6 Aug.	Watermen employed by salt manufacturers (River Weaver).	Increase of 5s. per week. Standing wages after change: captains—steamers, 55s. 6d., barges, 50s. 6d.; mates, 42s. 6d.; engineers, 45s.

^{*} The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics relate to full-time rates of wages, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working.
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 190,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
‡ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.
§ The increase in bonus took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale and applied to underground shiftmen, and underground day-work labourers over 18 years of age, and surface workers over 18 with a shift rate of less than 6s.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1925 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
A STATE OF THE PARTY.	De Dinistrative	IRON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND MA	NUFACTURE.
Market South South	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Aug.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increases in bonuses* of amounts, varying according to base rates, from 1.3d. to 3.5d. per week. Rates after change for labourers: general, 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 18½ per cent., plus 5s. 2.4d. per week; shiftmen, 5s. per shift, plus 18½ per cent., plus 5s. 2.4d. per week.
	North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds Dis-	2 Aug.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease of 84 per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Minimum rate for labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 36 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
Pig Iron {	trict. North Lincolnshire	2 Aug.	Engineers, electricians, apprentices, improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and in steel works.	Decrease† of 3\frac{3}{2} per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 30\frac{1}{2} per cent. above the standard, plus a tonnage bonus. Rates after change: patternmakers, 44s.; boilersmiths, 43s.; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians and armature winders, 42s.; machinemen (millers, borers, planers, etc.), 30s. to 38s.; strikers (after 1 year's service), 32s. 6d.; plus in each case, 30\frac{1}{2} per cent., and a tonnage
	West of Scotland	3 Aug.‡	Blastfurnacemen	bonus. Decrease† of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 21 per cent, above the standard.
14: 10 to 10	eers to species sull something the baseing	vincata W.	Engineers, electricians, strikers, motor attendants, arc-lamp trim- mers, boilermakers and pattern- makers employed at blastfurnaces	cent. doore the standard. Decreases of r_1^2 of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{2}$ of such advance.
	North of England	2 Aug.	and in iron and steel works. Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Decrease† of 0·20d. per hour (11·43d. to 11·23d.).
	Certain districts in England; also West of Scotland.§	2 Aug.	Bricklayers and masons employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works in England, and steel works in West of Scotland.	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on basis rate, leaving wages 1s. per hour, plus 37½ per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
ASSESSED FOR	North of England	2 Aug.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., in puddling forges and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week. Men employed in steel-melting	Decrease \dagger of $\frac{1}{125}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{122}$ of such advance.
/	England and West of	2 Aug.	shops:— Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, etc., and gas-producermen and charge wheelers. Semi - skilled workers and	Decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard of 1905, leaving wages $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (basic process) and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (acid process) above the standard.
	Scotland.¶		labourers :— Men on 8-hour shifts** Men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week.**	Decrease \dagger of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard. \parallel Decrease \dagger of $\frac{1}{12}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since
	England and Wales	3 Aug.	Steel sheet millmen	Decrease† of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47½ per
	England and Scotland	2 Aug.	Roll turners	cent. above the standard of 1891. Decrease \dagger of $\frac{1}{128}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{122}$ of such advance.
	North - East Coast Area.†† Midlands and part of	2 Aug.	Men employed on direct production in steel-rolling mills. Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen.	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 37½ per cent. above the standard. Decrease of 62½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 62½ per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel	South Yorkshire and South Lan-	3 Aug. {	Non-scale workers employed in iron and steel works.	War bonus reduced by 6d. per week for men, 3d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years, and 1½d. per week for boys under 18 years.
Section Section	Workington	2 Aug. {	Steel millmen, engineers' labourers and general labourers. Engineers employed in steel works	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 37½ per cent. above the standard. Decrease† of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 42s. per week, plus 37½ per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
of Span Lot and	once to the south of the	0.4	Workpeople employed in steel works:— Rail millmen	Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 28½ per cent. above the
The sale from	Barrow-in-Furness {	2 Aug. 2 Aug.	Enginemen, cranemen, etc	standard of 1909. Decrease† of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 37½ per cent. above the
	sudare Substitute	3 Aug.	Wire and hoop millmen	standard of 1909. Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 62½ per
			Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers, engineers' labourers	cent. above the standard. Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 37½ per cent. above the standard.
	Scunthorpe	2 Aug. {	and general labourers. Bricklayers' and joiners' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	South and West Wales.	2 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) engaged in Siemens steel manufacture.	Decrease of 8% per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20 per cent. above the standard, plus an additional 30 per cent. to those on base earnings of not more than 30s. per week; an additional 6d. per shift to those on base earnings of 30s. 1d. to 40s. per week; an additional 4d. per shift to those on base earnings of 40s. 1d. to 50s. per week; and an additional 3d. per shift to boys under 18 years of age. Rate after change for labourers, 30s. per week, plus 50 per cent.
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	West of Scotland	2 Aug. {	Men employed in steel rolling mills: Millmen, gas-producermen, enginemen, cranemen and firemen, and mill labourers. Semi - skilled workers and general labourers. Bricklayers' labourers in steel works	Decrease† of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard. Rate after change for mill labourers, 5s. per shift, plus $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., plus $10d$. per shift. Decrease† of $\frac{2}{16}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{16}$ of such advance. Rate after change for general labourers, $40s$. 9d. per week. Decrease† of $0 \cdot 18d$, per hour. Rate after change for day-shift men,
	W. 18 1 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	and thousand	SHOULD SHOW SOUTH DESIGNATION	9.39d. per hour, plus 1s. per shift.
	TO AN INCIDENT AND		EERING, SHIPBUILDING AND SI	
Ship-Repairing	Grimsby	##	Fitters, turners and blacksmiths employed in the ship-repairing industry.;;	Increase of 5s. per week to fitters and turners, and of 2s. 6d. per week to blacksmiths. Rates after change: fitters, 64s. 6d.; turners, 63s. 6d.; blacksmiths, 60s.

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

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

‡ This change took effect under an arrangement made by the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association, the West Coast Ironmasters' Association and the Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association, with the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers; the ironworks concerned are those in the North of England, and the steel works in England are those situated as described in note ¶.

|| Men on base earnings of not more than 7s. per shift have, since August, 1924, been in receipt of bonuses varying according to earnings from 2d. to 1s. 2d. per shift (see page 338 of GAZETTE for September, 1924).

¶ The change applied to firms who are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, those in England being situated principally in the North-East Coast District, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

** The men on 8-hour shifts referred to are those who do not receive allowance hours and/or extra payment for night shift during the normal week. The men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week are mainly men employed in engineering shops or working with craftsmen who receive the allowances or extra payments mentioned.

†† Except certain mills at Newburn, West Hartlepool and Gateshead.

‡† Except certain mills at Newburn, West Hartlepool and Gateshead.

‡† Except certain mills at Newburn, west Hartlepool and Gateshead.

‡† Enclose took effect from the first day in the pay week following 23 June and was to apply to repair work only; the term "repair work" to cover the whole of work done on old parts of machinery, and the building of new parts with old, with the exception of repairs to plant.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1925 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Tinplate Galvanising	South Wales and Monmouthshire. England and Wales†	2 Aug.	OTHER METAL TRADES. Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture (except maintenance craftsmen). Workpeople employed in galvanis-	Decrease* of 3½ per cent., leaving wages at net basis rates (which include 25 per cent. bonus consolidated in 1920) subject to the temporary allowance of 7½ per cent. previously paid. Decrease* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47½ per
Electrical Cable	Greater London Area	1 Aug.‡	ing departments (excluding process of annealing). Jointers and jointers' mates	cent. above the standard. Decreases of 1s 111d ner week Rates after change: jointers.
Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½½ inch diameter. Workpeople employed in making dolled and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ½ inch diameter, and hand-hammered chain from ¾ inch up	73s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. per week; jointers' mates, 64s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. Increase\\$ of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1 November, 1923, and on piecework rates as amended under Trade Boards Acts at 26 February, 1925. Increase\\$ of 5 per cent. on general minimum time and piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1 February, 1924.
Making,	Cradley Heath and District and Ponty- pridd,	3 Aug.	to and including 17 inch diameter. Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. Side-welded chain makers	Increase§ of 5 per cent. on list prices. Increase§ of amounts varying from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt. according to size.
Farriery	Newcastle, Sunder- land, North Shields and South Shields.	1st full pay in Aug.	Anchor and grapnel makers Farriers	Increase§ of 3d. per cwt. Decrease§ of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}d. \); doormen, 1s. 5d.
Flax and Hemp	Great Britain	31 Aug.	Female spinners 18 years and over (other than learners) and female spinners under 18 years who have completed two years' employment (including any period of learnership) in certain processes	Minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 29s. per week. (See also p. 336.)
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 8 Aug.	in the flax and hemp trade. Male workers	Decreases of 7d. per week for those 22½ years and over, 6d. per week for those 17 and under 22½ years, 3d. per week for those 15½ and under 17 years, the rates for those 14 and under 15½ years remaining unchanged. Rates after change: under 14 years, 16s., increasing to 31s. at 18, to 44s. 3d. at 21, and to 50s. 6d. at 22½ years; plus 2s. for those 21 and over.
			Certain classes of workpeople employed in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade: Male apprentices to lapping,	New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.	Northern Ireland	6 Aug	measuring and sample making. Female workers employed on	in their third year employed in areas other than the county Borough of the City of Belfast and districts situate not more than 30 miles from Belfast). Minimum rates after change those employed in the County Borough of the City of Belfast and in districts situate not more than 30 miles by rail fron Belfast, 2½d, per hour during 1st year, increasing to 8d per hour during 5th year; those employed in other districts 2½d, per hour during 1st year, increasing to 7½d, per hou during 5th year. Extras for stitching for certain classes fixed to the genera
	to the same	0 1007 201.4	punch hemstitching of printed linen handkerchiefs	
Baking {	Bristol	C Tarrer	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO T Bakers and confectioners	Decreases of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands Decreases of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands
Brewing	Norwich	. 29 June	Brewery workers	60s. 3d. Decreases of 2s. per week for male workers (55s. to 53s.) and of ½ per hour for female workers (7½d. to 7½d.)
Mill Sawing	Scotland	. lst pay day in	Woodcutting machinists	Increase of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for increase and the second sec
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Coast¶	July. 1 July	Cabinetmakers, carvers, machinists french polishers and upholsterers	, Decreases of ad. per hour. Rates after change: french polishe
	a linkaranti 22,600		TRANSPORT TRADES Navigating and engineering officers Monthly vessels	Decrease of 30s. per month. Rates after change**: first mates as second engineers(501-1,000 tons), £16 to £19; (5,001-7,000 tons), £19 to £22: (12,001 tons and over), £22 to £25; fourth materials for the second engineers
	A Lorente at all to a lorent at a lorent a	7/03/18/3 7/4/27/03/28/3 7/4/27/03/28/3 7/4/27/03/28/3	Weekly vessels	home trade (food not provided) \$\pm\$: first mates and second enginee (201-300 tons), start at 70s.; (501-750 tons), 90s.; (1,001 ton and over), 95s.; second mates and third engineers (501-750 tons 75s.; (1,001 tons and over), 80s.; \$\pm\$
Merchant Shipping Service	Great Britain and Ireland.	1 Aug.	Sailors, firemen, etc., and caterin departments: Monthly vessels	Decrease of 30s. per month for boilermakers and electricians, 20s. per month for other classes except ordinary seamen, of per month for ordinary seamen of between 1 and 2 years's service, and of 1s. 6d. per month for ordinary seamen of not lethan 2 years' service. Rates after change**: able seamen, £ boatswains, £10 10s.§§; boatswains' mates, quartermasters a firemen, £9 10s.; ordinary seamen, 1 to 2 years' service, £4 10 2 years' or more, £5 17s. 6d.
	processing and the second of t	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Weekly vessels:— All classes except ordinar seamen.	of 6s. per week for trimmers with over 1 months service, and of 6s. 6d. per week for all other classes except ordinary seamen for the classes except ordinary seamen for the service of the seamen for th
	and the section of the section of	17 Aug.	Ordinary seamen	Rates after change (you not product, guartermasters, 64s. 6d.; boatswains, 67s.; firemen, 62s. Decrease of 1s. 3d. per week. (45s. to 43s. 9d.).

* This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.

† Certain firms—members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

† This decrease was due under the sliding scale to take effect from 1 July, but it was agreed to postpone it till the date shown.

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

† Viz.: those employed on bobbin carrying, doffing, pieceing, or assisting at spinning frame, and who are in charge of a frame.

† Including Newcastle, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Gateshead, Middlesbrough, Stockton, West Hartlepool, and Darlington.

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

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

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

§§ Boatswains on monthly articles on some Liverpool-owned passenger liners receive £12 10s. and the boatswain's mate, £10 10s., superior ratings of leading firemen on certain large passenger liners are to rank as first leading firemen and be paid £10 10s.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1925 (continued).

Industry:	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Asiasi mina cinad			TRANSPORT TRADES (continue	d).
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour.	Bristol Channel Ports*	3 Aug.	Coal tippers, teemers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen.	Decrease of 5 per cent., making wages 105 per cent. above pre-wa tariffs and payments for incidentals.
			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London†	lst full pay in Aug.	Adult male workers (excluding electrical wiremen and fitters).	Decrease [‡] of ½d. per hour. Scheduled rates after change for undertakings within a radius of 12 miles of Charing Cross labourers, (indoor) 1s. 3·29d., (outdoor) 1s. 4·03d.; stokers 1s. 6·06d. Rates for undertakings outside a radius of 12 mile of Charing Cross, 2½ or 5 per cent. less.
	Hartlepool	1 Aug.	Manual workers	Decrease; of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers 1s. 2d. per hour; roadmen, 1s. 4d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 3d. street sweepers, 1s. 14d.
	Certain Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.§	lst full pay in Aug.	Manual workers	Decrease; of \$d. Per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change 'Grade A areas: destructor stokers, steam wagon and rolled drivers, 1s. 2\$\frac{1}{2}\tau_i\tau
Non-Trading Departments of Local		7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		drivers' helpers, yard labourers, dustmen, sewage works attendant and labourers, store keepers, labourers, 1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.; Grade B areas, \frac{1}{2}d. per hour less; Grade B2 areas, 1d. per hour less Grade C1 areas, 1\frac{1}{2}d. per hour less; Grade C2 areas, 2d. pe hour less; Grade D1 areas, 2\frac{1}{2}d. per hour less; and Grade D
Authorities	Hull	1 Aug.	Manual workers	areas, 3d. per hour less than rates quoted for Grade A areas.§ Increase of 2s. per week in minimum rate (50s. to 52s.) and sliding scale adopted whereby wages are to be regulated i correspondence with the variations in the cost-of-living independent.
	York	6 Aug.	Manual workers	Decrease; of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: labourers, carter refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d. per hour; day scavengers, 1s. 2½d. night scavengers and carters, 1s. 3½d.; wagon and road rolle drivers, 1s. 4d.; paviors, 1s. 7½d.
	Poplar	1 Aug.	Certain classes of manual workers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: leading sweepers 76s. 5d. per week; sweepers, gullymen, watchmen, roadme and labourers, 72s. 6d.¶
TORAL ICE CONTROL A	Plymouth	27 May	House refuse collectors, sweepers, etc.	Decreaset of 21 per cent. Rate after change, 51s. 1d. per week.
in the state of	Glasgow	13 Aug.	Paviors	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $8d$.).
			MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day in	Timeworkers	Decrease; of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled—London 1s. 4d., Provinces, 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; semi-skilled—London, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Provinces, 1s.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales.	Aug.	Pieceworkers, and cutters on daywork. Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November 1922, reduced; from 75 to 73. Cost-of-living wage increased; from 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: menskilled 9d. per hour; semi-skilled 6d. to 7½d.; women—5d. per hour; in certage 75 per cent.
Newspaper, etc., Distribution.	Various districts in England and Wales (except London).**	18 July {	Workpeople employed in the whole- sale newspaper and periodical distribution trade††:— Qualified men 21 years and over in distributing depart- ments and clerical staff in news department. Qualified women 18 years and over engaged on clerical work in news department.	hour; plus in each case 75 per cent. Increases varying in different districts from 6d. to 6s. per week.* Rates after change: Grade I. towns, 76s.; Grade II. towns, 73s Rate of 40s. per week adopted.**

Industry.	Locality.	Locality. Date from which change took effect. Classes of Workpeople.		Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)				
Newspaper, etc. Distribution.	Various districts in England and Wales (except London).**	18 July	Workpeople employed in the whole- sale newspaper and periodical distribution trade.	Decrease of 1 hour per week.‡‡ Hours after change: day workers, 47; night workers, 43.				

* Including Swansea (except South Dock), Newport (Alexandra Dock), Barry, Penarth and Port Talbot.

† This decrease was due under the sliding scale to take effect from 1 July, but it was agreed to postpone it till the date shown. The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the London Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.

‡ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number. \$ The authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the West Riding of Yorkshire Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services, and include:—Grade A areas: Bolton-upon-Dearne, Bradford, Conisbrough, Harrogate, Kirkheaton, Leeds, Lepton, Meltham, Rotherham, Rothwell, Saddleworth, Stanley, Wakefield, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Pontefract, Queensbury, Rawmarsh, Spenborough, Todmorden, West Riding, C.C. (certain districts), Pontefract, Queensbury, Rawmarsh, Spenborough, Todmorden, West Riding, C.C. (certain districts), Pontefract, Verade C.I areas: Claston, Haworth, Hebden Bridge, Horsforth, Oakworth (made change from 3rd Sept.), Penistone, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Grade C.I areas: Claston, Haworth, Hebden Bridge, Horsforth, Oakworth (made change from 3rd Sept.), Penistone, West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Grade C.I areas: West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Pontefract R.D.C. Grade D.I areas: West Riding C.C. (certain districts), Document R.D.C. areas: Claston, R.D.C.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 22 new disputes. 39, as compared with 45 in the previous month and 53 in August, 1924. In addition 36 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes in August was thus 75.

The principal dispute in progress during the month was that which began on 23rd July involving about 165,000 workpeople in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire. Information as to the total number of seamen involved in a dispute which began about 12th August at various ports in Great Britain is not at present available. Excluding the latter dispute however, the number of workpeople who were on latter dispute, however, the number of workpeople who were on strike or locked out, or were thrown out of work at establishments where disputes occurred in consequence of the disputes, in the disputes in progress in August was about 218,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost in disputes during the month was about 2,813,000.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:-

	Number of Disputes in progress in August.			Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st August.	Started in August.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in August.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in August.
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	14 6	16 4	30 10	49,000 1,000	788,000 14,000
Textile Transport Other Trades	4 1 11	1 4 14	5 5 25	165, 000 † 2,000	1,983,000 † 24,000
Total, Aug., 1925	36	39	75	218,000†	2,813,000†
Total, July, 1925	33	45	78	216,000	1,857,000
Total, Aug., 1924	43	53	96	122,000‡	1,764,000‡

Causes.—Of the 39 disputes beginning in August, 9 arose out of demands for advances in wages, 16 on other wages questions, 6 on

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 22 new disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 25,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 22,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 6 disputes, directly involving over 165,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1924 AND 1925.§

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eight months of 1925, as compared with the corresponding period of 1924:-

	Janua	ary to Aug	ust, 1924.	January to August, 1925.				
Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.		
Mining and Quarry-	143	107,000	1,190,000	117	101,000	2,024,000		
ing.	22	11,000	80,000	12	6,000	34,000		
Engineering Shipbuilding	29	33,000	525,000	17	4,000	27,000		
Other Metal	46	20,000	274,000	33	5,000	54,000		
Textile	26	5,000	128,000	41	170,000	3,162,000		
Clothing	24	3,000	26,000	19	3,000	20,000		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco.	13	8,000	34,000	16	3,000	15,000		
Woodworking and Furnishing.	17	3,000	80,000	20	3,000	34,000		
Paper, Printing,	7	2,000	12,000	8	17,000	70,000		
Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc.	38	112,000	3,114,000	40	5,000	65,000		
Transport	51	241,000	1,456,000	33	†	+		
Public Adminis- tration Services.	19	241,000 4,000	1,456,000	18	2,000	13,000		
Other	49	9,000	144,000	36	18,000	106,000		
Total	484	558,000	7,171,000	410	352,000†	5,661,000†		

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING AUGUST, 1925.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result _e ll
Occupations and Booming an	Directly. Indirectly.		Began. Ended.		4	
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Coal miners, etc.—South Shields (near).	3,	389	1925. 24 April	1925.	Against proposed reduction in piece-work rates and against concessions as to payment of mini-	No settlement reported.
Hewers, day-wagemen and surface workers—Wrexham (near).	874	1,377	15 June	•••	mum wage. Against proposed reduction in wages	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, etc.—Anthracite District of South Wales.	1	000 000	22–24 June 13 July	} 24 Aug.	Dispute arising out of dismissal of a colliers' helper and alleged breach of a seniority rule.	Work resumed on old terms; colliery at which dispute originated not re-opened, but work people thus rendered idle to be placed at other collieries as far as possible.
Coal miners, etc.—Durham (near)	7,	000	22 June– 6 July.		Against proposed increase in working hours, revision of piece-work rates	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, mechanics, enginemen, etc.—South Shields (near).	2,577	252	5 Aug.		of wages, etc. Against proposed reduction in piece- work rates and increase in working hours of certain workpeople and against concessions as to pay- ment of minimum wage.	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, mechanics, enginemen, etc.—South Shields (near).	2,258	156	14 Aug.	•••	Dispute respecting terms of employment and respecting the wages of certain sets of machine coalgetters.	No settlement reported.
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Wool textile operatives, enginemen, firemen, etc.—West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire.	165	,000	23-24 July	14 Aug.	(See articles on page 311 and on page	267 of GAZETTE for August.)
TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES:— Seamen—Various ports in Great Britain.		t yet lable.	12 Aug.		Against reduction in wages	No settlement reported.
OTHER INDUSTRIES:— Papermill workers—Aberdeen (near)	580	5	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists agreed to join the Union within four weeks.

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

† Particulars are not yet available as regards the numbers of seamen involved in the dispute in various ports of Great Britain. The totals given for the numbers of workpeople involved and the aggregate duration of the disputes are, therefore, exclusive of figures relating to this dispute.

‡ A dispute involving over 70,000 building operatives in Great Britain accounted for most of the loss of time in August, 1924.

§ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight.

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases of poisoning, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during August, 1925, was 36. Two deaths were reported during the month, one due to lead poisoning and one due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition eight cases of lead poisoning (including two deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during August, but notification of these cases

is not obligatory.			
(a) Cases of LEAD POISONI	NG.	(b) Cases of Other Forms	01
Among Operatives engage	hen	Poisoning.	
in—	gou	Aniline Poisoning	4
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	-	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF	-
Smelting of Metals	2	POISONING	
Plumbing and Soldering	1		-
Shipbreaking		(c) Cases of Anthrax.	
Printing		Wool	
	***	Handling of Horsehair	
Tinning of Metals	•••	Handling and Sorting of	
Other Contact with		Hides and Skins	
Molten Lead	2	Other Industries	
White and Red Lead			-
Works	1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX	
Pottery*	2		-
		(d) Cases of Epitheliomato	יטו
Vitreous Enamelling	****	ULCERATION.	Ass.
Electric Accumulator		Pitch	2
Works	5	Tar	
Paint and Colour Works		Paraffin	
Indiarubber Works		Oil	
		TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	-
Coach and Car Painting	4	ULCERATION	
Shipbuilding	•••	43.0	-
Paint used in Other		(e) Cases of Chrome	
Industries	1	ULCERATION.	
Other Industries	6	Manufacture of Bichro-	
Other maustres	_	mates	
TOTAL OF ABOVE	24	Dyeing and Finishing	
TOTAL OF ABOVE		Chrome Tanning	
		Other Industries	123
HOUSE PAINTING AND	0		10.
PLUMBING	8	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION	
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	

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 August, 1925, was 181, as compared with 204 in the previous month and with 192 in August, 1924. The number of seamen belonging to vessels registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, who were reported during August, 1925, to have met with fatal accidents was 55, as compared with 31 in the previous month; comparable figures for compared with 31 in the previous month: comparable figures for

August, 1924, are not available.	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued):
Guards	Other Metal Trades 4
Engine Drivers	Shipbuilding 8
Firemen	Wood 2
Guards (Passenger)	Gas 1
Permanent Way Men 12	Electric Generating Stations 3
Porters 2	Gas 1 Electric Generating Stations 3 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3 Chemicals, etc 2
Shunters 2	
Mechanics	Food and Drink 5
Labourers	Paper, Printing, etc Other Non-Textile Indus-
Miscellaneous	
Contractors' Servants	tries 1
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 29	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
MATERIAL DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Docks, Wharves, etc 3
MINES.	Buildings 13
Underground 79	Warehouses and Railway
Surface	3 Sidings 1
12 days (2 days (41) 3 d)	- CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T
TOTAL, MINES 8	
-	- WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	7 UNDER SS. 104–106 56
	-
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Construction or repair of:
Cotton	2 Bridges 1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	Other Works 1
Other Textiles	
Textile Bleaching & Dyeing	Total (excluding Sea-
Metal Extracting and Re-	men) 181
fining	SEAMEN.
Metal Conversion, including	
Rolling Mills and Tube	Trading Vessels, Sailing 1
	3 , , Steam 23
THOUGH I CONTINUED	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Engineering and Machine	" " Steam 31
	Total, Seamen 55
Boiler Making and Con-	
Del de care - B	T-1-1 (:1-1: S
Locomotives, Railway and	Total (including Sea-

Motors, Aircraft * Of the two persons affected in the Pottery industry one was a female.

men) 236

Carriages,

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in August, 1925, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 732,949, equivalent to a rate of 410 per 10,000 of the estimated population of these areas. The corresponding rates in July, 1925, and in August, 1924, were respectively 393 and 411 per 10,000.

		r of Pers r Law Re in Augus	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of				
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	Popula comp	Population as compared with a	
				Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		60 TO 100 100 TO 100 100 TO 100	1 TO 1 TO 1			estante d properties	
Metropolis. West District	8,603	6,573	15,176	183			
North District	10,236	17,077	15,176 27,313 5,010	267	+ 4	- 15	
Central District East District	10.148	55,300	65,448	374 1,011	+ 13 + 56	+ 12 + 104	
South District	8,603 10,236 2,249 10,148 18,941	6,573 17,077 2,761 55,300 69,017	65,448 87,958	451	+ 16	- 1	
TOTAL, Metropolis	50,177	150,728	200,905	438	+ 16	+ 11	
West Ham	4,390	59,808	64,198	838	+ 35	-125	
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,572	29,266	31,838	631	+ 14	+ 93	
District	1,170	13,069	14,239	514	+ 32	+ 68	
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	3,982 1,760	8,473	14,239 12,455 12,585	156 277	+ 12 + 10	+ 32	
Manchester District	8,498	27,118	35,616	340	+ 12	+ 12	
Liverpool District Bradford District	9,581 1,704	10,825 27,118 47,644 10,701	35,616 57,225 12,405	458 334	+ 23 + 177	$+10 \\ +179$	
Halifax and Hudders- field	1,303	3,411	4,714	124	+ 11	+ 14	
Leeds	2,419	3,411 9,862	4,714 12,281 9,697	258	+ 20	+ 48‡	
Barnsley District Sheffield	2.549	8,826 23,938	26,487	295 513	+ 12 + 6	+ 42 - 50	
Hull District	1,742	23,938 11,778 6,124	26,487 13,520 8,243	422	+ 5	+ 51	
North Staffordshire	2,119	6,124	8,243	197 289	+ 6 + 27	+ 23 + 59	
Nottingham District Leicester	2,549 1,742 2,119 2,141 1,154	2,643	13,607 3,797	157	T 41	- 5	
WolverhamptonDis-	3,149	16,315	19,464	261	- 2	- 30	
trict Birmingham	7,042	18,352	25,394	268	+ 4	- 87	
Bristol District	2,382 2,437	11,245 15,566	13,627	328 376	+ 5 + 17	- 24 + 59	
Cardiff and Swansea	2,431	15,500					
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	58,575	286,622	345,197	331	+ 18	+ 16	
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales	113,142	497,158	610,300	387	+ 19	+ 8	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Paisley and Greenock	4,909	74,197	79,106	810	+ 10	-108	
District	775	13,292	14,067	726	+ 20	- 13	
Edinburgh Dundee and Dunferm-	1,420	13,643	15,063	353	- 2	- 75	
line	712	3,703	4,415	199	+ 1	+ 42	
Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	534 419	2,583 6,462	3,117 6,881	196 673	- 4 + 20	$\frac{-28}{+47}$	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	8,769	113,880	122,649	589	+ 7	- 63	
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in August, 1925	121,911	611,038	732,949	410	+ 17	_ 1	

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

The number of assisted passages granted during August, 1925, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act, and the total number of such passages granted from the inception of these schemes, together with the number of departures during the same periods, are shown in the following Table:—

	Assisted Passages Granted	Total A Pass Gran	ages	Depar- tures	To Depar	tal tures.
Assisted Passage Schemes.	in Aug., 1925.	1922 to 1924.	Jan Aug 1925.	in Aug, 1925.	1922 to 1924.	Jan Aug., 1925.
Fo Australia ,, New Zealand	1,804 1,044	56,073§ 16,456§	15,896§ 5,751§	1,578 350	55,281 14,575	16,052 5,681
", Canada: Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario Minor Schemes	520 ₄₁	12,169 1,367 3,308	6,929§ 964§	419 62	11,623 1,356 3,105	7,124
Total	3,409	89,373§	29,540§	2,409	85,940	29,700

The figures given include both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted

The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

† The figures for England and Wales relate to 29th August and those for Scotland to 15th August.

† Owing to alteration of area, comparison with a year ago is approximate

only. § Revised figures.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*									
Country.	July,	July,	July. July.		Latest					
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Latest	Date.				
	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per					
	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1925.				
UNITED KINGDOM	120	80	62	62	70	Sept.				
OREIGN COUNTRIES.	3338	COTO:	1000		COLLEGE					
Austria (Vienna)	9,700+	328,600	1,291,000	1436100	1,582,900	Apr.				
Ozechoslovakia					794	Aug.				
Denmark	136	84	88	100		July				
Egypt (Cairo) :	93	72	52	48	58	June				
Finland	1,178	1,005	868	916	1,007	July				
France (Paris) :	206	197	221	260		Aug.				
(other towns):	250§	212§	249§	300§	334	May				
Holland (The Hague)		•••		67		May				
., (Amsterdam)	80	40	36	38		June				
Italy (Milan)	406	392	396	408		Aug.				
Norway	195	133	118	148		Aug.				
Spain (Madrid) #	84	79	72	82		June				
" (Barcelona)‡	78	73	65	72		June				
Swedent	132	79	60	59		Aug.				
Switzerland	110	57	64	68		July				
United States	45	39	44	40	59	July				
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C			200		REPART OF					
Australia	61	48	64	49†	56	July				
Canada	48	38	37	34	46	Aug.				
India (Bombay)	74	60	48	51	47	Aug.				
Irish Free State		85†	82	85	88	July				
New Zealand	64	44	42	48	52	Aug.				
South Africa	39	16	16	17	20	July				

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶								
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
- The Paris	based.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Rise. Per cent. 74 0 1343100 405 94 119 1,094 1,349 0 1622900 510 0 419 161 569 73	Date.			
· 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10	STATE VISITIA AL L'ESTATES SA	Per	Per	Per	Per					
基用的企品的		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.		1925			
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	69	70	74	Sept.			
Austria (Vienna)	A,B,C,D	9,872	263600	1090200	1239000	1343100	Apr.			
Belgium	A,C,D,E A,C,D,E	279	266	329	393		June			
Chile	A,C,D,E	::-	99		90		Mar.			
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	137		104	114		July			
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,039	1,018	231**	1,032		July			
France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E		Section 1	251	201		2nd Qr July			
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	0000	516	933	1.225		Mar.			
Hungary	A,B,C,D,E	3,661	15,579	225,167						
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	394	388	387	412		Aug.			
Luxemburg	A,C,D	284	259	340	381		Aug.			
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	202††	155††	139††	151††	161	June			
Poland(W'rsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	***	•••	•••	2755					
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	136	90	74	71		July			
Switzerland	A,C,D	110	63	67	70		July			
United States	A,B,O,D,E	8011	67††	70††	69††	13	Dec.'24			
BRITISH										
DOMINIONS, &c.	0.00	1980	97	000	STATE					
Australia	A,B	46**	43**	56**	48**	50	1st Qr.			
Canada	A,B,D	52	46	46	44	49	Aug.			
India (Bombay)	A,B,C,D	77	65 85**	53 80	57	52	Aug.			
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	•••	35	30	83	88	July			
Bouth Africa	A,B,D,E	***	35	30	32	. 33	July			

* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Amsterdam, South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figure for August. #A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. ¶ Exceptions to this are: France, Spain, Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Milan, January to June, 1914; Cermany, Egypt, Hungary, average, 1913–1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States and Chile, 1913; Poland, January 1914. ** Figure for 3rd Quarter. †† Figure for June. ‡‡ Figure for May. §§ Based on prices calculated on a gold standard.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the United Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 314–315 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of other countries. For details as to the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics) No. 7.).]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in August.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 29th August was 9,154 (6,101 men and 3,053 women). At the end of July (1st August) the corresponding total was 10,548 and in August, 1924, 8,919. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 9,571 (5,138 for men and 4,433 for women), as compared with 9,897 at the end of July and 10,594 in August, 1924. During the last week of August the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,786 persons in situations, including 8,954 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,200 foreign immigrants. 1,200 foreign immigrants.

GERMANY.

Employment in July†.—The labour market in the mid-summer Employment in July†.—The labour market in the mid-summer months is usually somewhat quiet; and, although the month of July proved no exception to this rule, the tendency was by no means uniform and the situation in July cannot be described as unfavourable. The statistical reports for the first half of August, however, so far as they are to hand, show unmistakable signs that the slackness was not entirely seasonal in character, but that employment was again approaching a period of depression.

The statutory health insurance societies showed a decrease (albeit slight) in their membership. Reports were available from 6,020 societies, which on 1st August had an aggregate membership of 14,578,342, as against 14,714,469 on 1st July—a decrease of 0.9 per cent. These totals are exclusive of sick or unemployed. "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to insure, and thus assumed to be in work.

The applications by workpeople (1,090,000) at employment

insure, and thus assumed to be in work.

The applications by workpeople (1,090,000) at employment exchanges during the month were 1·3 per cent. fewer than in June, while vacancies notified by employers (620,798) showed a decrease of 3·8 per cent. as compared with June. On an average there were 197 applications for each 100 situations for men (as against 190 in June) and 132 for each 100 for women (132 also in June).

Returns from trade unions showed a slight increase in unemployment among organized workers.

ment among organised workers. Forty unions with an aggregate membership of 3,582,840 reported 131,966, or 3.7 per cent. of the total, as out of work at the end of July; in June the corresponding percentage was 3.5 and in July, 1924, 12.5. The following Table gives percentages for the principal unions included in these totals:—

UNIONS. S.D. = Social-Democratic.	Member- ship	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.				
H.D. = Hirsch-Duncker (non- Social-Democratic). C. = Christian.	at end of July, 1925.	July, 1925.	June, 1925.	July, 1924.		
All Unions making Returns	3,582,840	3.7	3.5	12.5		
Porcelain (S.D.)	51,417	2.8	2.1	12.0		
Glass (S.D.)	53,099	1.6	2.5	N. S.		
Metal (S.D.)	779,526	3.7	3.2	20.2		
" (H.D.)	80,097	5.1	4.6	9.0		
Textile (S.D.)	321,021	2.8	3.4	6.8		
,, (C.)	85,171	0.8	1-1	8.1		
Clothing (S.D.)	86,473	4.7	3.1	12.8		
Boot and shoe (S.D.)	87,311	4.6	5.3	16.9		
Food, tobacco, etc. (S.D.)	52,847	8.1	7.5	12.9		
Food and drinks (S.D.)	68,336	2.2	1.6	2.6		
Tobacco (S.D.)	66,224	9.2	8.6	18.3		
Woodworking (S.D.)	309,858	3.4	3.2	15.4		
Printing (8.D.)	75,000	1.2	0.8	3.9		
Bookbinding (S.D.)	56,600	2.1	2.3	9.6		
Building (S.D.)	370,588	3.7	3.2	10.6		
Carpenters (S.D.)	83,946	2.5	1.9			
Transport (S.D.)	290,156	4.1	3.9	8.7		
Factory workers (trades not			12 10 10			
distinguished) (S.D.)	359,599	3.6	4.1	12.7		
Engine drivers and firemen	The state of the s	Den och	De Broken	200		
(S.D.)	51,169	5.4	5.1	15.6		
Factory and transport (C.)	67,670	6.2	9.8	25.7		
Municipal and State workers	STATE OF THE PARTY OF		Bong bil			
(S.D.)	198,321	0.7	0.6	1.7		

The foregoing figures relate to persons entirely without work. Statistics are also available showing the prevalence of short time. Thirty-five unions reported that 5·8 per cent. of their aggregate membership of 3,070,000 were suffering from this form of unemployment; in June the corresponding percentage was 5·2.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out of work benefit from public funds was 207,994 on 15th August, as against 197,198 on 1st August and 198,022 on 15th July. These figures (it is stated) do not represent the total unemployed throughout Germany, since a claim to benefit is dependent upon compliance with certain statutory requirements. with certain statutory requirements.

* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th September, 1925. Paris. † Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 1st September, 1925. Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment in July.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th August, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 111,886 at the end of July, as compared with 113,119 at the end of the preceding month and 66,457 at the end of July, 1924. In Vienna alone there were 70,738 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of August and 70,300 at the end of July.

HOLLAND.

Unemployment in July.—The issue of the Maandschrift van het Gentraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (the journal of the Dutch Statistical Office) for 31st August, publishes preliminary figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 247,724 members of unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th July, 17,316 (7.0 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 5,323 (2.1 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 27th June) the percentages were respectively 5.8 and 1.9, and in the week ended 26th July, 1924, 6.3 and 1.7.

TTALY *

Unemployment in June.—According to a report issued by the Italian Unemployment Insurance Department, 85,532 workpeople were totally unemployed on 30th June, as compared with 101,405 at the end of May and 130,793 at the end of June, 1924. In addition 6,944 were partially unemployed at the latest date, 11,647 on 31st May and 16,877 on 30th June, 1924. On 30th June last the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, was 17,750, as compared with 19,352 on 31st May and 26,938 on 30th June, 1924.

SWITZERLAND.

Employment in July.†—On 31st July the applications remaining on the "live register" of employment exchanges making returns to the Federal Department of Labour numbered 9,751, as compared with 8,084 on 30th June and 8,235 on 31st July, 1924. Of these, 3,034 were from workpeople in the textile trades (1,866 in June). Offers of employment recorded on the same date were 2,760 in number, as against 3,358 on 30th June and 4,461 on 31st July, 1924.

The total number registered as unemployed (9.751) forms 1.3 per cent. of a total occupied population of 745,500, according to the census of 1920; the corresponding figure for June formed 1.1 per cent. of the same total.

SWEDEN.1

Unemployment in June. - Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 217,533 reported 17,709, or 8·1 per cent., as out of work on the last day of June, as against 8·2 per cent. at the end of May and 7·4 per cent. at the end of June, 1924. The following Table gives particulars for the principal Unions included in the

and the choice beings :	Membership of Unions	Percentage Unemployed.				
Unions.		reporting on 30th June, 1925.	30th June, 1925.	31st May., 1925.	30th June, 1924.	
All Unions making Returns		217,533	8.1	8.2	7.4	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Iron and steel Engineering Textile Boot, shoe and leather Food preparation Sawmilling Woodworking Paper and pulp Stoneworking Carpenters and joiners Commercial employees Municipal workers General and factory workers		15,374 47,422 7,542 8,339 6,675 18,396 6,000 17,827 5,174 6,799 8,020 9,767 21,543	7·3 6·7 2·7 5·2 8·7 17·7 9·9 2·8 2·3 23·1 9·0 3·7 13·0	8·5 7·3 3·2 4·5 10·1 13·5 10·2 3·0 1·3 18·2 6·9 4·2 15·7	7.5 8.3 3.6 5.8 13.2 6.5 2.5 3.4 8.8 7.0 0.8	

UNITED STATES.

Employment in July.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in July, based on returns from 9,155 establishments in 52 industries, covering 2,691,419 workpeople, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments in June reported 2,720,786 persons employed, and the July figures consequently indicate a decrease of 1·1 per cent. The aggregate wages paid show, for July, a decrease of 2·4 per cent., and the average weekly earnings a decrease of 1·3 per cent. Twenty-one industries showed increases in the number of workpeople employed in July, the greatest increases being in the fertiliser (8·6 per cent.) and women's clothing (6·5 per cent.) industries. The flour, boots and women's clothing (6.5 per cent.) industries. The flo and shoes, structural iron work, and tobacco industries each showed increases in employment of over 3 per cent. Decreases in the number employed were greatest in the pottery industry (27 per cent.) and the stove industry (nearly 15 per cent.), whilst con-

siderable decreases were shown in the cotton goods, piano, carpet, hardware, confectionery, and agricultural implement industries.

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of 1924, returns from 8,004 identical establishments in the two periods show a net increase of 7.4 per

cent. in the number of persons employed, and an increase of 14.5 per cent. in aggregate wages. Forty of the fifty-two industries showed increased employment in July, 1925, as compared with July, 1924. Among individual industries the greatest gains in employment are shown in agricultural implements (over 35 per cent.), automobiles and tyres, hosiery, silk goods, women's clothing, shirts, rubber boots and shoes, and fertilisers. The numbers employed in the food industries and the pottery industry showed considerable reductions.

Employment in August.*—For 1st August, 1925, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,855 firms, with an aggregate of 791,227 upon their pay-rolls. On 1st July the same firms reported 796,368 employed and the total for 1st August thus shows a decrease of 5,141 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st August is 96·3, as compared with 96·8 at the beginning of the preceding month and 94·7 on 1st August 1924. 1st August, 1924.

Trade Union Unemployment in July.†—On 31st July 5.2 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 6·1 per cent. at the end of June and 5.4 per cent. in July, 1924.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND OTHER CAPITAL

The series of computations of comparative "real wages" in London and certain other capital (or quasi-capital) cities made by the International Labour Office on the basis of returns supplied by official statistical departments in the various cities is carried down to the date of 1st April, 1925, in the July issue of the monthly International Labour Review, published by the Office in question. The corresponding index numbers for 1st January, 1925, were reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for June (p. 217), and reference should be made to the issue for November, 1924, for certain particulars as to the origin, method of compilation, significance and limitations of these figures. limitations of these figures.

The index numbers have for their object a comparison of working-

The index numbers have for their object a comparison of working-class real wages, so far as these can be gauged by the purchasing-power (in terms of food) of the wage paid for an hour's work at the ordinary time-rate (i.e., apart from extra payment for overtime) in certain typical adult male occupations common to large cities. In the compilation of these index numbers an attempt has been made to measure the purchasing power of wages in each city, not only by the working-class standard of food consumption of the country in which that city is situated, but also by standards of working-class food consumption appropriate to each of the other cities represented; and, finally, by a sort of international standard of working-class food consumption (columns 7 and 8).

and, many, by a sort of international standard of working-class food consumption (columns 7 and 8).

The final results, as computed by the International Labour Office on the basis of wage rates and retail prices current on or about 1st April, 1925, are reproduced below:—

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages (or Comparative Purchasing Power of Money-Wages) in London and certain Cities Abroad at 1st April, 1925.

Average for all Occupations covered by the Inquiry. (London = 100.1)

\$261 105 106		Ir of	Index	Index					
City.	Belgium and France.	Central European Countries.	Great Britain.	Southern European Countries.	Scandinavian Countries and Netherlands.	Overseas Count.ies (Can ada and U.S.A.)	General Average Nos. (based on only).	General Average Index Nos. (with allowance for rent).	
200		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
London Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Copenhagen Lisbon§ Lodz Madrid Milan§ Oslo Ottawa Paris Paris Prague Rome§ Stockholm Sydney		100 86 67 58 85 34 46 56 44 85 158 62 189 48 43 68	100 89 72 56 107 35 58 57 50 83 166 76 190 53 46 72	100 80 58 55 88 32 45 47 41 76 164 61 200 50 46 72	100 85 59 55 86 33 49 64 45 84 155 63 190 48 47 70	100 92 67 58 106 36 55 52 48 89 171 69 208 51 47	100 86 67 55 94 34 52 54 45 82 173 63 211 49 46 78	100 86 64 56 94 34 51 55 46 83 165 66 198 50 47 47	100 86 62 60 97 57 49 85 148 67 198 54 50 72 151

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS; CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES; TRADE BOARDS ACTS, Etc.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, | Case No. 1127/25. Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act and 4 (1) of No. 2 Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute—Grade or Class. 1920-25.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following are recent decisions of general interest:-

Case No. 1119/25. Section 8 (1) of Principal Act and 4 (1) of the U.I. No. 2 Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute—Breach of National

Employer's Resignation from Federation Negotiating Agreement not effective until Six Months after Notice of Withdrawal.

The applicant was one of a number of quarrymen who lost their employment on the 17th March, 1925, in circumstances which were held to constitute a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute and his claim for payment from his Association in lieu of benefit was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1).

was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1).

It appeared that the dispute had arisen over the question of ncreased wages. The rate for the quarrying industry in the district was fixed by a Joint Industrial Council in February, 1922, and formed the basis of a National Agreement, to which the employers as members of an Employers' Federation were parties. The rate, which was subject to adjustment in accordance with a sliding scale, was at the time of the stoppage of work 11½d. per hour, but the employers for a considerable time prior to the stoppage had paid only 10d. per hour. Negotiations had for some time been carried on between the employers and the applicants' Association, but the employers refused to increase the rate above 10d. per hour. It was contended by the applicant that the employers were contracting parties to a National Agreement whereby, as members of the Employers' Federation, they had agreed to pay the rate of wages fixed by the Joint Industrial Council. Their failure to pay the standard rate fixed by the Council was a contravention of the National Agreement, and the applicant accordingly submitted that under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the U.I. No. 2 Act, 1924, the disqualification imposed on his claim should be removed.

On the other hand, the employers stated that they ceased to be members of the Joint Industrial Council in March, 1923, and had withdrawn from the Employers' Federation on the 25th February, 1925. Further, that they were unable to pay higher rates, owing to trade depression. The men had previously agreed to work at the 10d. per hour rate as an alternative to the closing of the

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicant had lost his employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises where he was employed, and that the employers had acted in a manner so as to contravene the terms of an existing agreement made between a group of amployers and employees employers and employees.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. He was of the opinion that the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the U.I. No. 2 Act, 1924, did not apply.

An oral hearing of the case, at which the employers, representatives of the Employers' Federation and Workers' Union were represented, took place before the Umpire.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that if the above named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit the claim would have been allowed.

benefit the claim would have been allowed.

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. Information supplied to me at an oral hearing shows that the applicants' late employers were contracting parties to a national agreement to pay the rate of wages fixed by the Joint Industrial Council. They were at the time, when they refused to pay that rate, members of the Employers' Federation who were parties to the Agreement. Their resignation does not take effect until 6 months after their notice of withdrawal which was given on the 25th February."

• Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Decisions given after March, 1922, are not published in volume form, but summaries of the cases are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All applications should be made to His Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

Applicant Member of Union Involved but Union not Financing Dispute—Dispute ended Before Strike Pay Became Payable.

The applicant, a navvy, lost his employment on the 28th March, 1925, owing to a strike of crane drivers and locomotive drivers at the premises where he was employed and his claim for benefit lodged on the 30th March was disallowed under the provisions of Section

It appeared that the strike was the outcome of a demand for increased wages and overtime rates, but the applicant stated that he took no part in the strike, and was not directly interested in or financing the dispute. The strike was settled on the 3rd April.

financing the dispute. The strike was settled on the 3rd April.

A representative of the applicant's Association attended the hearing of the case before the Court of Referees. He stated that the Association was divided into various branches and the particular branch involved in the dispute was the cranemen's branch. The applicant was not a member of that branch although he was a member of another branch of the Association. Cranemen and locomotive men, unlike navvies, were skilled workers and were paid overtime. He submitted that the applicant was not participating in, financing, or directly interested in the dispute, and that the disqualification imposed on his claim should be removed under the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance No. 2 Act, 1924.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court held that the applicant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute, but they were of the opinion that he was not participating in, financing, or directly interested in the dispute.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's recommendation. He held that the applicant was a member of the Union participating in and financing the dispute. He was therefore of the opinion that the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, did not apply.

An oral hearing of the case subsequently took place before the

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

"It appears that by the rules of the Trade Union concerned in the dispute no strike benefit is payable until after the first week of a stoppage of work, and in this case the stoppage of work lasted less than a week and none of the men on strike received from their Union dispute benefit. One of them subsequently was paid "victimisation benefit" but that was only because he was not taken back by the employer at the termination of the dispute; it was paid as compensation for his loss of employment after the stoppage and therefore did not constitute financing the dispute by the Trade

"Accordingly, the Union was not financing the dispute, nor were its members, though no doubt they would have done so if the stoppage of work had been prolonged beyond a week. The applicant, therefore, who was not himself interested in the dispute, or taking part in it, did not, merely by reason of being a member of this Trade Union, belong to a grade or class of members of which were financing the dispute."

Case No. 1157/25. Sections 7 (1) (ii) and (iv) (as Amended) of the Principal Act, and 1 (4) of No. 2 Act, 1924.—Not Unemployed—Suitable Employment Unable to Obtain.

Labourers Granted One Week's holiday with Pay on Termination of Employment—Not Unemployed and Not Unable to Obtain Suitable Employment During Holiday Week—Continued to receive Wages for One Week after Termination of Employment.

The applicants, who had been employed as labourers, were paid off on the 2nd April, 1925, owing to slackness of work at the premises where they were employed. On the same date they received a bonus amounting to one week's wages, as a bounty for good conduct and services rendered during the preceding year. Their claims for benefit lodged on the 3rd April were disallowed in respect of one week, viz., 11th to 17th April, 1925, under the provisions of Section 7 (1) (ii).

It appeared that it was the practice to pay such a bonus as a reward for good time-keeping, and that it was customary for the workmen to take a week's holiday on receipt of the bonus, shortly after Easter. The applicants, however, contended that they had qualified for the bonus before they were discharged, and that the bonus was paid in respect of a period prior to their discharge, and had no relation to the time following their discharge. In the circumstances they submitted that they were entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the week in question.

^{*} La Disoccupazione in Italia, 30th June, 1925. Rome † Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen, August, 1925. Berne. ‡ Sociala Meddelanden, No. 8, 1925. Stockholm.

^{*} The August Employment Situation, 1925. Ottawa.
† Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.
‡ Although London is taken arbitrarily as base (= 100), the ratios would be the same whichever city were chosen as base.
§ The figures for Lisbon, Rome and Milan are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in the southern countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in this Table. The budgets used in the comparisons do not make adequate allowance for the consumption of vegetable foods in Southern European countries.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit snould be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that the applicants had received wages for one week subsequent to the termination of their employment, and were therefore disqualified for the receipt of benefit for that period under the provisions of Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance No. 2 Act, 1924.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire. It was stated on appeal that the bonus received by the applicants was not in the nature of compensation for loss of employment, but was a payment dependable upon good time-keeping some long time before the unemployment took place.

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

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. If the applicants took a voluntary holiday they were not unemployed or not unable to obtain suitable employment during the week in question. If they were unemployed by reason of their employment having terminated they continued to be in receipt of wages in respect of the week after their employment had terminated, and by virtue of Section 1 (4) of the Act of 1924, cannot be deemed to be unemployed."

Case No. 1237/25. Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act and 4 (1) of No. 2 Act, 1924.—Trade Dispute.

Journeymen Hatters' Strike—Trimmer not Participating in Strike but was Member of Union Which Contributed to Fund Used to Augment Hatters' Strike Pay.

The applicant, a soft hat trimmer, lost her employment on the 20th February, 1925, owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises where she was employed, and her claim for benefit was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1).

It was reported that the dispute was confined to the journeymen hatters, who were members of the Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt Hatters. As a result of the dispute, the applicant, who was employed in a separate department as a trimmer, and who was a member of the Felt Hat Trimmers' and Wool Formers' Association, was thrown out of work. She contended that she was in no way interested in the dispute, which was confined to a separate department, and that she was not a member of the Association involved in the dispute. In the circumstances she submitted that the disqualification imposed on her claim should be removed under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the U.I. No. 2 Act, 1924.

A representative of the applicant's Association attended the hearing of the case before the Court of Referees. He stated that the Society of Journeymen Felt Hatters, and the Felt Hat Trimmers and Wool Formers' Association were separate Associations. He stated, however, that contributions were paid to the General Federation of Trade Unions, of which body the two Associations were members, and that the men in dispute had received money from the General Federation of Trade Unions, out of the Fund (as augmented strike pay). The contributions amounted to 6d. per quarter in the case of men and 3d. in the case of women.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that members of the applicant's union were contributing to a fund which was used to augment the strike pay of the people in dispute.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire against the Court's disallowance of the claim, but no fresh facts were adduced on appeal.

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

"The applicant was not directly interested in or participating in the dispute, nor were members of the grade or class to which she belonged participating or directly interested. But both the Union to which the applicant belonged and the Union to which the men who were in dispute belonged were members of the General Federation of Trade Unions. Every Union which is a member of that Federation contributes to the funds of the Federation which are used in part (though not entirely) for financing disputes in which any Union which is a member of the Federation is involved.

"The funds of the General Federation, therefore, consist in part of contributions from the Union to which the applicant belongs, and I am bound to hold that the members of that Union (including the applicant and other persons of the grade or class to which she belonged) were in this way financing the dispute.

"Accordingly I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees."

INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1925.

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1925, dated 4th August, 1925, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 30).

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Order, 1921, approved for the purposes of section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, a special scheme for the Insurance Industry;

And whereas the Minister has by the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Orders, 1922 and 1923, the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Special Order, 1923, and the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Variation and Amendment) Special Order, 1923, varied and amended the said special scheme which as so varied and amended is hereinafter referred to as "the Scheme";

And whereas Insurance Unemployment Board Incorporated is the body charged with the administration of the Scheme;

And whereas it is provided by subsection (2) of section eight of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, that for the purpose of securing in the case of a special scheme that like rates of benefit shall be payable to the persons to whom the scheme applies as are payable under that Act, and that the benefits under the scheme shall otherwise be not less favourable than those provided by the general provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1924 (but for no other purpose) the Minister may, after consultation with the body charged with the administration of the scheme, notwithstanding anything in section eighteen of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, by order vary or amend the provisions of the scheme and that any such order may provide for consequential amendments as to the rates of contributions and otherwise;

And whereas it is provided by subsection (4) of the said section eight that the power of the Minister under subsection (9) of section eighteen of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, to vary or amend the provisions of a scheme made under that section may, except in the case of provisions relating to rates of contributions, rates or duration of benefit, or the constitution of the body charged with the administration of the scheme, be exercised by order instead of by special order;

And whereas application has been made to the Minister for the variation and amendment of the provisions of the scheme;

Now therefore the Minister after consultation with Insurance Unemployment Board Incorporated by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the sections aforesaid and all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

1. The variations and amendments of the provisions of the scheme contained in the Schedule hereto shall have effect and shall except where the said Schedule otherwise provides be deemed to have had effect as from the fourteenth day of August, 1924.

2. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1925.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 4th day of August, 1925.

H. J. WILSON,

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

1. Clause 13, Part 1A (Rates of Benefit) of the Benefit Table forming part of the Scheme shall have effect as though:—

SCHEDULE.

(i) The following sub-paragraph were inserted immediately after sub-paragraph (c) and before the words "(higher rate) ... Twenty-five shillings":—

"(d) A widower or an unmarried man not otherwise qualified to receive benefit at the higher rate who has residing with him and is wholly or mainly maintaining his widowed mother."

(ii) The letter (e) were inserted immediately before the words "a married woman who has a husband dependent on her."

(iii) The following sub-paragraphs were inserted immediately after sub-paragraph (e) as herein referred to and before the words "(higher rate) ... Twenty-one shillings":—

"(f) A widow or unmarried woman who has residing with her any female person for the purpose of having the care of her dependent children and is maintaining that person."

``(g) A widow or unmarried woman who has residing with her and is wholly or mainly maintaining her widowed mother."

(iv) For the words "one shilling" there were substituted the words "two shillings."

(v) The following sub-paragraphs were as from the first day of July, 1925, added at the end of the Supplementary Rules:—

"(h) Any two periods of unemployment separated by a period of employment not exceeding thirteen weeks shall be deemed to be one continuous period of unemployment."

2. Clause 13, Part II (Conditions for the Receipt of Benefit) of the Scheme shall have effect as though the following proviso were as from the first day of July, 1925, added to sub-paragraph (8):—

"Provided that the Board shall have power to dispense with this condition in the case of any insured person who is resident temporarily or permanently in the Irish Free State or in Northern Ireland."

3. Clause 18 (i) of the Scheme shall have effect as though the following sub-paragraph were inserted at the end thereof:—

"(f) References to the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, and the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, shall be considered as references to those Acts and any Acts amending the same respectively."

4. The following clause shall be inserted in the scheme after clause 18:—

"Notification of Vacancies, Etc.

19—(i) The Board shall establish such organisation, both at the principal office and elsewhere, as they may in their discretion deem reasonable and necessary to bring to the notice of unemployed persons formerly employed in or connected with the Insurance Industry vacancies for employment either within or without the Insurance Industry and to give particulars to employers having vacancies for employment of unemployed persons suitable to fill such vacancies, and any expenses incurred for these purposes shall be paid out of the Insurance Fund.

(ii) Where any travelling or other expenses (including loss of remunerative time) are incurred by any person at the request of the Board by attending upon employers or otherwise in pursuance of the objects set out in this clause, application may be made to the Board for the repayment of such expenses and the Board, after investigating such application, may repay to such persons out of the Insurance Fund the whole of such expenses or such proportion thereof as the Board may deem reasonable."

5. Clause 27 of the said special scheme as originally approved shall have effect as though the words "order or" were inserted after the words "where by any."

6. The Second Schedule to Part II of the Scheme shall have effect as though (i) in the heading thereto for the word and figures "Act, 1920" there were substituted the words and figures "Acts 1920 to 1924": (ii) the following sub-heading were added "Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920," and (iii) at the end of the Schedule the following paragraph were added:—

"Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924.

Section 11. Proceedings for the summary recovery as civil debts of sums due to the Insurance Fund may, notwithstanding anything in any Act to the contrary, be brought at any time within twelve months from the time when the matter complained of arose, or, where the complaint is in respect of a consecutive series of unpaid contributions or a consecutive series of payments on account of benefit, within twelve months from the date on which the last of the contributions became payable or the last payment on account of benefit was received."

7. The Amendments specified in the second column of the Table* annexed to this Schedule (which relate to minor matters) shall be made in the respective provisions of the Scheme specified in the first column of that Table.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.—The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors v. The Trade Union Parties to the Working Rule Agreement of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. Difference.—Restoration of Scale of rates of pay. Decision.—The Court decide that at the present time the circumstances in the industry have not so changed as to justify a restoration of the Sliding Scale Agreement of 22nd March, 1921. Issued 1st August, 1925. (1111.)

Third Grade Clerks (Dockyard Departmental Scheme).—Civil Service Clerical Association v. Admiralty. Difference.—Where the application and findings of the Lytton and Southborough Committee's Reports to those members of the Dockyard Class assimilated as Third Grade Clerks (Dockyard Departmental Scheme) would involve an increase in their basic pay such increase shall be granted. Decision.—The Court decide that (1) The assimilation terms of the Dockyard Clerks (Third Grade) as determined by Agreement A 90 should not be disturbed. (2) Established writers assimilated under Agreement A 90 into the Departmental Clerical Class should, subject to certain specified conditions, receive an increase of £10 per annum on basic salaries. Operative as on and after 1st July, 1925. Issued 4th August, 1925. (1113.)

Inspectors of Trades, Admiralty.—Staff Side v. Official Side, Admiralty Administrative Whitley Council. Difference.—Salary Scales—claim for increase. Decision.—The Court determined the salary scales as follows:—(1) For Inspectors of "Major" Trades, £150—£10—£220 per annum. (2) For Inspectors of Joiners and Painters, £130—£7 10s.—£190 per annum. (3) For Inspectors of

* Not reprinted here.

Riggers and Sailmakers, £120—£7 10s.—£170 per annum. The scale of salaries as re-adjusted, together with the cost-of-living bonus payable thereon, will be deemed to have become operative as on and after 1st July, 1925. Issued 20th August, 1925. (1119.)

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES' NON-TRADING SERVICES (MANUAL WORKERS).—The Employees' Side v. The Employers' Side. Difference.—The adoption of the recommendation of the National Council that employees with 12 months' continuous service be granted 12 days' annual holiday with pay. Decision.—The Court, having regard to all the circumstances, take the view that the present is not a favourable moment for giving full effect to the recommendation of the National Joint Industrial Council, and decide that pending the reconsideration of the question in more favourable conditions, the employees with 12 months' continuous service who are covered by the present application shall be allowed annually nine days' holiday (including statutory holidays) with pay at such times as may be mutually arranged between the employer and employee. Issued 12th August, 1925. (1114.)

WAR DEPARTMENT POWER STATION, ALDERSHOT.—The Trade Union Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments v. The Official Side. Difference.—Basic rates of pay. Decision.—The Court determined the basic rates of pay of the various grades concerned in the application. Effective as from the beginning of the first pay period after 1st June, 1925. Issued 12th August, 1925. (1115.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The Great Western Railway. Difference.—Review of the wages classification of certain towns. Decision.—The Court find that the evidence is not of a character to warrant any change in the rates fixed for the towns concerned. Issued 14th August, 1925. (1118.)

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

SAWMILLING: SCOTLAND.—Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. Scottish Timber Merchants and Sawmillers' Association.—Difference.—Claim for 3d. per hour increase. Board of Arbitration consisting of Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. J. F. Armour (Workpeople's Representative), and the late Mr. J. Fullerton, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative), appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Award.—Increase of ½d. per hour as from first pay day in July, 1925. Signed 6th August, 1925.

Baking Industry: Ayrshire District Co-operative Wages Board and Ayrshire Master Bakers' Association v. Scottish Union of Bakers and Confectioners. Difference.—Demand for an earlier start by two hours in certain localities in the district. It was agreed between the parties that the demand should be referred to the Joint Reference Committee of the Baking Industry, Ayrshire District, with a neutral Chairman appointed by the Minister of Labour, with power to give a decision. Mr. James Macdonald, K.C., appointed under Section 2 (1) (b) of the Conciliation Act, 1896. Award.—It was decided that the demands of the various employers had been established. Signed 21st August, 1925.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE: LANARKSHIRE.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. Difference.—Claim that the Lanarkshire Steel Company, Limited, Motherwell, a member of the Employers' Association, had incorrectly applied Clause 3 of the Special Bonus Agreement of the 14th August, 1924, to certain Steam Service Cogging Millmen. Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C., appointed Single Arbitrator under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Award.—Claim not substantiated. Signed 30th August, 1925.

(C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

CLAY INDUSTRY: BRISTOL.—Messrs. Cattybrook Brick and Tile Company v. Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference.—As to the terms of Working Agreement. Settlement.—New Agreement drawn up. Signed 30th July, 1925.

OIL REFINING: LONDON.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. W. D. Dick and Company, Limited, Rotherhithe. Difference.—Abolition of annual holiday. Settlement.—Holiday to be granted. Agreed 21st August, 1925.

IRONFOUNDING: SHROPSHIRE.—Central Ironfounders' Association v. James Clay (Wellington), Limited, Light Castings Ironfounders, Ketley, Wellington. Difference.—Stoppages for defective castings and dismissal of certain workman. Settlement.—Satisfactory arrangements made as to defective castings and workman re-instated. Agreed 21st August, 1925.

SURGICAL DRESSING MAKERS: HULL.—National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers v. Messrs. T. J. Smith and Nephew, Hull. Difference.—Strike owing to suspension of certain workers who refused to work overtime and the non-observance by firm of an agreement arrived at in May, 1925. Settlement.—Agreement confirmed and work resumed. Agreed 25th August, 1925.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order No. F.H. (24), dated 25th August, 1925, confirming the variation of the general minimum time-rate and overtime rates for certain classes of female spinners, and specifying the 31st August, 1925, as the date from which the rates as varied should become

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.D. (14), dated 14th August, 1925, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece work basis time-rates and general overtime rates as varied for female workers in the Retail Bespoke Dressmaking branch of the trade, and specifying the 7th September, 1925, as the date from which these rates become effective.

11.—SPECIAL ORDER.

BUTTON MANUFACTURING TRADE.

The Trade Boards (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1925. Special Order, dated August 7, 1925, made in pursuance of sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 32), altering the description of the Button Making Trade contained in the Appendix to the Minister's Special Order dated August 6th, 1924.

Whereas it is provided by subsection 4 of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that, if the Minister of Labour is of the opinion that it is desirable to alter or amend the description of any of the trades specified in the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909, he may make a Special Order altering or amending the said Schedule

And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to alter the description of the trade specified in the Appendix to his Special Order dated August 6th, 1924;

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour in pursuance of the powers in him vested as before cited does hereby make a Special Order that from and after the seventh day of September, 1925, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:—

Article I.—The description of the trade specified in the said Appendix to the said Special Order dated August 6th, 1924, shall be altered by the substitution therefor of the description set out in the Appendix to this Order.

Article II.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1925.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this seventh day of August in the year One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

(Signed) T. W. Phillips, Deputy to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX.

TRADE

- 1. Subject to the provisions of this Appendix the following operations and processes shall constitute the Button Manufacturing Trade :-
 - (a) All processes and operations in the making from any (a) All processes and operations in the making from any material other than precious metals and precious stones of buttons, button moulds, metal fancy buttons, button-headed studs, upholsterers' buttons or upholsterers' button-headed nails (excluding in all cases, except as hereinafter provided, the making of the shanks), or in the covering of button-moulds.
 - (b) All processes and operations in the making of the following articles when done in association with or in conjunction with the work specified in sub-paragraph (a) above—

 - (ii) studs, links or parts thereof from any material other than metal;
 - (iii) clasps, slides, ornaments and similar articles used on wearing apparel when such articles are made-
 - (1) wholly or mainly from any material other than metal, and
 - (2) in a branch or department in which articles mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) are made or carded. (c) (i) the carding wherever carried on of any of the articles
- specified in sub-paragraph (a) above;
 (ii) the carding of any of the articles specified in sub-paragraph
 (b) above, except when done apart from any of the making which is included in the trade herein specified and from the carding of
- articles specified in sub-paragraph (a).

 (d) The manufacture of metal small-wares as specified in paragraphs (1) to (6) of the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) Order, 1924, when carried on in an establishment mainly engaged in any of the processes or presentings mentioned above. operations mentioned above.
- (e) All processes and operations in the (i) assembling, or (ii) finishing of articles specified above when done in association

- with or in conjunction with any of the above-mentioned processes or operations.
- (f) All processes and operations in the warehousing, packing or despatching of any of the articles specified above when done in association with or in conjunction with any of the above-
- 2. Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix the following processes or operations shall not be processes or operations of the Button Manufacturing Trade—
 - (a) The manufacture of wooden button-moulds where not carried on in association with or in conjunction with button-
 - (b) The making of buttons or the covering of button-moulds in an establishment in which (i) such work is performed in association with or in conjunction with the making of wearing apparel and (ii) the majority of the buttons made or of the button-moulds
 - covered are for use on such wearing apparel.

 (c) The making of buttons or the covering of button-moulds when done in association with when done in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of embroidery and trimmings, unless such making of buttoms or covering of button-moulds is done (i) by machine process and (ii) in a separate department by workers exclusively
 - (d) The processes or operations specified in paragraph 1 above when performed in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of articles of real or imitation jewellery except when performed by a worker who during the whole time that he works in any week in such establishment is wholly or mainly employed on such processes or operations.
 - (e) Any work which by paragraph 7 of the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) Order, 1924, is included in the Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Trade.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911, AND MINING INDUSTRY ACT, 1920.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

EXAMINATION for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on the 25th and 26th November, 1925, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

The written part of an Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres on the 26th November, 1925.

Applications for the necessary Forms should be made not later than the 6th October, 1925. In order that the appropriate Forms may be sent, it is important that Candidates should state whether they have already sat at one or more of the Board's

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W. 1.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Regulations for the Painting of Vehicles with Lead Paints.

Regulations for the Painting of Vehicles with Lead Paints.

The Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 25th August, 1925, that he has certified the painting of vehicles with lead paints to be dangerous, and that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Industrial Paints,* he proposes to make Regulations to apply to all factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which any such painting is carried on.

Copies of the proposed Regulations may be obtained on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W. 1, and any objections to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of any persons affected by them must be sent to the Secretary of State, within 30 days from the date of the notice. It is stated, however, in the notice that proposals which have been embodied in the draft Regulations have already been generally approved at a conference between H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and representatives of the Institute of British Carriage and Automobile Manufacturers and of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation.

Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925.

THE Home Secretary has made Regulations, dated 2nd September, 1925, under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the grinding and glazing of metals, or processes incidental to the grinding of metals, or the cleaning of castings.

The Regulations, which may be cited as the Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925, come into force on 1st November, 1925, except that the operation of certain of the Regulations is postponed for two years.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Interdepartmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's report for period up to July, 1925. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 2505; price 3d.)

HEALTH INSURANCE.—The statutes, regulations, and orders relating to National Health Insurance, with notes, cross-references, and an index. (S.O. publication; price 5s.)

MINING.—(1) The ignition of firedamp. Safety in Mines Research Board. Paper No. 8. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (2) Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1925. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 2507; price 1d.) (See

MINISTEY OF LABOUR.—Report of the Ministry of Labour for the years 1923 and 1924. (Cmd. 2481; price 4s. 6d.) (See this GAZETTE for August, page 267.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the rate moneys and oth moneys expended and received, during the financial year ended 31st March, 1923, by Boards of Guardians and other Local Authorities charged with the administration of the laws relating to the relief of the poor in England and Wales. (Part I of annual Local Taxation Returns, England and Wales, 1922-23.) Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Returns of accidents and casualties as reported by the several railway companies in Great Britain during the year ending 31st December, 1924. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) (See page 308.)

RAILWAY STAFF.—Return showing (1) the number of persons employed by the several railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended 28th March, 1925, and (2) a comparison of the rates of pay, and also of the average weekly salary or wage and the average weekly earnings, of certain selected grades during the weeks ended 29th March, 1924, and 28th March, 1925. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 3s.) (See page 307.)

REPETITIVE WORK.—An experimental investigation into repetitive work. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. Report No. 30. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.) (See page 311.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Unemployment Grants (Viscount St. Davids')
Committee. Fourth Interim Report of proceedings from 24th June,
1924, to 24th June, 1925. (S.O. publication; price 9d.) (See page 309.)

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS.—Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925. Leaflet W.P.3. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; gratis; may be obtained at post

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1925.

ADMIRALTY

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

Chatham: Ragstone Rubble: Tilbury Contracting & Dredging Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Dalnotter, Glasgow: External Painting of Steel Tanks: Robert Bowran & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Pembroke: Asbestos Corrugated Sheets: British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., Erith, Kent.—Portsmouth (R.N. Barracks, Warrant Officers' Mess): Plastering to Walls, Ceilings, &c.: Peter Harle (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland.—St. Abb's Head: Lloyd's Signal Station—Additional House: James Wood & Son, Coldingham, Berwickshire.—H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Steel and Ironwork: The Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—C.I. Pipes, etc.: Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Chatham: Ragstone Rubble: Tilbury Contracting & Dredging

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Boats, Two 35-tt. Motor Pinnaces: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford, Ltd.), Rochester.—Boats, Machinery for: Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson, Ltd., Southampton.—Boats, Two 35-tt. Motor Pinnaces: William Hill, Ltd., Tyne Dock.—Boats, Machinery for: Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson, Ltd., Southampton.—Boats, One 35-ft. Motor Pinnace: Rowhedge Ironworks, Ltd., Rowhedge, Nr. Colchester.—Boats, Machinery for: Dixon Bros., & Hutchinson Ltd., Southampton.—Boats, One 35-ft. Motor Pinnace: Mr. T. White, Isle of Wight.—Boats, Machinery for: Dixon Bros., & Hutchinson, Ltd., Southampton.—Boxes (Electric): Player & Mitchell, Birmingham,—Boxes (Ammunition): Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Braid, Shalloon: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Biscuit, Cabin: Peter Brown & Co., North Shields.—Caps, Blue Serge: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., Battersea, S.W.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E. Cells: London Battery & Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Fullers United Electric Works, Chadwell Heath, Essex.—Chain Cable and Gear: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Dudley; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Charging Pipes: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.—Cioths, Sponge: C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Coats, Waterproof: B. Birnbaum & Son, London, E.C.—Coils, Aerial: Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—Coils, Inductance: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, W.—Cooking Apparatus and Bakery Plant: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cooking Equipment: Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Gompressor, Air: P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Paisley; Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Paisley.—Fuzes: Pinnacle Switchgear, Ltd., Brighouse; P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Paisley; Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Paisley.—Fuzes: Pinnacle Switchgear, Ltd., Brighouse; P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Poodon, E.C., Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., S

Nr. Preston; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland, Nr. Preston; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.; W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Briting, Essex.—Jam, Apricot: Lipton, Ltd., London, N.; Crosse & Blackwell (Mig. Co., Ltd.), London, W.—Jam, Plum: Lipton, Ltd., London, N.; Stephens, Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Jean and Twill, Brown: W. N. Berry & Sons, Earby; Union Mill Co., Manchester.—Kites: W. Brooks & Co., London, W.—Lamp Fittings, Aluminium Alloy: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lamp Fittings, Magazine: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—Lamps, Electric Incandescent: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ronders End., Middlesex, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemens & English Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., London, S.W.—Lathes, Tool Room: Holbrook & Sons, London, E.—Lavatories, Fold up: Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Linoleum: Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkealdy; Linoleum Mfg. Co., Ltd., Staines, Middlesex.—Lorries and Tylor Engines, A.E.C., parts for: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Kirkealdy; Linoleum Mfg. Co., Ltd., Staines, Middlesex.—Lorries and Tylor Engines, A.E.C., parts for: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Coventry, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Machine, Rotary Table Sand Blast: Tilghman's Patent Sand Blast Co., Broadheath, Manchester.—Magnesia, Sectional Pipe Coverings: Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Switch and Fuse: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Switchgear & Cowans, Ltd., Manchester.—Paisaba Cleaners, etc.: Chadwich & Shapcott, Ltd., London, W.C.—Plant, Sand Blast: Tilghman's Patent Sand Blast Co., Broadheath, Manchester.—Platinum Wire: Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds.—Purified Cotton Linters (for Guncotton): Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Reyner, Landon, R.—Saw (Horizontal), Log Band: J. McDowall & Sons, Johnstone, Glasgow.—Smiths' Work: Bulklers, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Pecch &

^{*} See the April, 1923, issue of this GAZETTE, page 120.

WAR OFFICE. Ablution Ranges: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.-Aluminium

Ablution Ranges: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Aluminium Alloy: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Aluminium Ingot: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Attachments V. Girth: D. Mason & Sons, Birmingham.—Asbestos Gement Slates, etc.: British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., Erith, Kent.—Basins, Soup: Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Basins, Soup and Plates: A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Burslem.—Belting, Leather: Bell Rock Belting Co., Salford; S. E. Norris & Co., London, E.; O. & W. Ormerod, Ltd., Rochdale.—Boiler: Central Marine Engine Works, West Hartlepool.—Brass Sheet: P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Brushes, Sweeping, Long, heads: Phoenix Brush Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. H. Leng & Son, Birmingham.—Cable, Drums and Stands: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Cables, Telephone: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cans, Soup or Gruel: F. Francis & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Carbons, Negative and Positive: General ns, Ltd., Birmingham.—Carbons, Negative and Positive : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., and Witton.—Cars, Touring: A. E. Gould, Ltd., Manchester.—Cast-Iron Scrap: G. Cohen, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Collars, Head, Stable: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, E.; W. Sharlinski, London.—Cylinders: J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham.—Drain Pipes, etc.: Wm. Harriman & Co., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—Engines, Petrol: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—Glazing: W. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Mellowes & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Paragon Glazing Huddersfield; Mellowes & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Paragon Glazing Co., London, S.W.—Horse Troughs: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—Linoleum, Brown: Linoleum Mfg. Co., Staines.—Lockers and Brackets: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Oil, Lubricating, Steam Cylinder, Heavy: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—Oil Drums: G. T. Johnson & Co., Liverpool.—Overalls, Working Trousers: Wallis & Linnell, Ltd., Kettering.—Plates, Plain, Soup: Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem.—Pletes, Plain, Soup and Dinner: Doulton & Co., Burslem.—Pneumatic Covers and Tubes: Dunlop Bubber. Co. Ltd. Birmingham Putters. Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Puttees: Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros., Wellington, Somerset.—Receivers, Watch: Bradford; Fox Bros., Wellington, Somerset.—Receivers, Watch: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., Hendon.—Rope tarred for Grummets: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Serge, Service Dress: H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Nr. Leeds; Convoy Woollen Co., Ltd., Convoy, Co. Donegal; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Nr. Leeds; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; Learoyd Bros. & Co., Huddersfield; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Stainland, Nr. Halifax; J. Sykes & Co., Huddersfield; J. Watkinson & Co., Ltd., Holmfirth.—Shalloon, under the Receiver & Sons, Ltd. undyed: W. Barcroft & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Steel Cores: Hoffman Manufacturing Co.—Steel, Round, Various: Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Towels, Hand, Turkish: Barlow & Jones, Ltd. Bolton.—Works Services: Maintenance Works: Plymouth Western Defences, etc.: Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth. Berwick-on-Tweed: A. Williams, Berwick-on-Tweed. Building Works and Services: Weedon—Married Officers' Quarters and "B" type Married Soldiers' Quarters: Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry.
Barnet Barracks—Additions and Alterations: J. B. Edwards &
Co., Whyteleafe, Surrey. York Barracks—Repairs to Roads:
Messrs. Glossop, Halifax. Feltham—Officers' Quarters: R. Mannel, Croydon. Hamilat. Ferthalm—Olifers Quarters: R. Mansen, Croydon. Hamilton—Re-surfacing Road and Parade: A. F. Reid & Co., Glasgow. York Records House—Re-erection of two Huts: A. Robinson, Idle, Bradford. Edinburgh—Re-surfacing and Repairing of Roads: The Road & Street Appliance Co., Greenock. Crownhill—Fireplace and Sanitary arrangements in Huts: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Colchester—Repairs to Roads: J. Tovell, Ltd., Colchester. Exeter—Married Quarters: Woodman & Son, Exeter. Painting: Devonport and Plymouth: Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Bovington and Lulworth: Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Saunders, Ltd., Cowes; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Floats for: Short Bros., Rochester.—Aircraft, Reconditioning of: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews and Cases: D. M. Davies, London, N.; Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews and Cases: D. M. Davies, London, N.; Airscrew Co., Weybridge.—Arms, Swivelling: Siebe Gorman & Co., London, S.E.—Aviation Spirit: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Batteries, Inert: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Battery, 200 Volt: Alton Battery Co., Alton.—Buildings and Works Services: Barrack Blocks (Uxbridge): Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Electric Meters (Iraq): Nalder Bros. & Thompson, London, E. Hangars & Workshops (Oxford & Cambridge): Nissens, Ltd., London, E.C. Lockers (Middle East): Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Married Quarters (Halton): Dorman Long Housing Co. Middlesbrough Pump House (Riggin Derman Long Housing Co., Middlesbrough. Pump House (Biggin Hill): Pearce Bros., Bromley, Kent. Regimental Buildings (Filton): Hill): Pearce Bros., Bromley, Kent. Regimental Buildings (Filton): Wakeham Bros., Plymouth. Re-roofing Barrack Huts (Eastchurch): A. Roberts & Co., London, S.W. Reservoir (Hawkinge): Pearce Bros., Bromley, Kent. Switchboard (Catterick): Switchgear & Cowans, Manchester. Wiring Quarters (East Camp, Halton): T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Canes, Regulation: J. Wilkinson & Sons, London, S.E.—Carburettors and Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; H. M. Hobson, Ltd., Letchworth.—Cord, Elastic Shock Absorber: Whiteley Exerciser Ltd., Fleet.—Drums:

P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Engines, Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; E. L. S. Engines, Ltd., London, S.W.; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Engines, Aircraft, Modification of: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Aircraft, Spares, Repair of: Blackstock Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Fabric, linen, solid: Woods, Son & Co., London, E.C.—Files: W. Tyzack, Sons & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield.—Freighters, S.D.: Shelvoke & Drewry, Letchworth.—Generator, Motor: Newton Brothers, Derby.—Generators, Hand Driven, and Spares: Evershed & Vignoles, London, W.—Keys, Magnetic: Pyne Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Teddington.—Landaulette Body: Barker & Co. (Coachbuilders), Ltd., London, W.—Magnetos: British Thomson-Houston, Ltd., Coventry.—Masts and Spreaders: McGruer Hollow Spar Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Materials for Vulcanizing Plant: Harvey Frost & Co. (1924), Ltd., London, W.—Motor Generator: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Oil, Castor: Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Hull; Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull.—Packing Cases, Aircraft Engine: D. M. Davies, London, N.—Pantaloons, Blue: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Pulley Wheels, Carey Catapult: Ransomes Sims & Jefferies Ltd., Ipswich.—Radiators: Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds; Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Receivers: Gambrell Brothers, London, S.W.—Sheets, Barrack: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—Sheets, Barrack: Thos. B Barrack: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Sights, Bomb: Cary Porter & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Solder, Soft: E. Austin & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.—Sparking Plugs: Robinhood Engineering Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Switchboxes: General Electric Co., London, W.C.—Tail Vanes, Conversion of: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—Touring Cars: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Trousers, Blue: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle-under-Lyme.

POST OFFICE.

Batteries—Repairing: Stockport Telephone Exchange: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.—Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Lee Green-Eltham and Wanstead-Woodford Junction: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Primrose Hill-North; Sloane-Paddington and City-East: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Holborn-City-Central Junction and Holborn-Royal Junction; Museum-Victoria Junction: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Marlborough-Wroughton (Wilts); Hull-Bridlington: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Nottingham-Basford-Kimberley: B. I. & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Conduits—Laying: City of London; London-Amersham (London District, Section 1); London-Barnet: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Wareham (Dorset); Sittingbourne and Chatham (Kent); H. Collingridge, Romford, Essex. Clapham (Wandsworth Road, S.W.); Brentford Romford, Essex. Clapham (Wandsworth Road, S.W.); Brentford (Section I); Rushey Green, S.E.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Oxford (Cowley Road); Cheslyn Hay; Pelsall and Shelfield-Aldridge-Streetley (Staffs); Hook Norton (Oxfordshire); Ryde-Newport and Newport (I. of W.); Wombourne (Staffs): E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Walworth-New Cross Junction; Lisle Street-Cranbourne Street, W. (Holborn-Gerrard Junction; Lisle Street-Cranbourne Street, W. (Holborn-Gerrard Junction) tion; Liste Street-Cranbourne Street, W. (Holborn-Gerrard Junction); Clerkenwell-Museum Junction; Whitechapel Road, E. (Holborn-Ilford Junction); Holborn-East Ham Junction; London-Dartford-Farningham (London District): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Oldham (Rochdale Road, Section II): Norwest (Holborn-Hford Junction); Holborn-East Ham Junction; London-Dartford-Farningham (London District): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Oldham (Rochdale Road, Section II): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Burnham (Bucks); Gatley (Cheshire); Kearsney (Kent); Ashton-on-Ribble (Lancs); Wokingham (Berks); Greenhithe (Kent); Naphill (Bucks); Poulton-le-Fylde (Lancs); Crawley (Sussex); Reigate (Surrey) (Scheme I); London-Brighton (Road Widening); Basingstoke: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Forest Gate (Shrewsbury Road-Balmoral Road), E.; Stansted (Essex): W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Edinburgh (Murrayfield Auto Exchange Area): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Bedlington (Northumberland); Middlesbrough-Saltburn (Section II, Advance Portion): J. McLaren, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mumbles (Swansea): H. Smith, Newport, Mon. Stranraer: Dobbie & Son, Leith, N.B. Christleton-Waverton and Bunbury (Ches) and Newport (Salop): Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch, Salop. Rowlands Gill (Co. Durham); Doncaster (Great North Road); Ripon: A. Schofield, Thorner, nr. Leeds. Gt. Missenden (Bucks): Cannon, Green & Co., Ltd., Aylesbury. Hford (Ley Street): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Walton-on-Thames: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Cliffe-at-Hoo (Kent): Mears Bros., London, S.E. Upper Tooting Park, S.W.; Upper Richmond Road, S.W. (Putney-Richmond Junction); Streatham-Sutton Junction: T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hornsey Rise, N.: W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hornsey Rise, N.: W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hornsey Rise, N.: W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., Yelverton, Devon. Morley; Newcastle (West and St. Nicholas Street-Dean Street): Fordyce Bros., Middlesbrough. Grantown-on-Spey: A. Duncan, Glasgow. Glynneath; Llandilo: Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Heswall (Irby Village): Chandler Bros., Manchester.—Conveyors: Glasgow H.P.O.: H. Simon, Ltd., Manchester.—Manholes, Constructing: Uxbridge-Oxford: J. Moffat, Osterley, Middlesex.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Simons

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Cable Accessories Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; General Electric Co., Ltd. (Peel Conner Telephone Works), Coventry; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dogganham, Essexia. S.E.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Thomas Watson, London, Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Thomas Watson, London, N.W. and Luton; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.—
Apparatus, Mail Bag: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Battery Stores: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, Manchester.—Bicycles: Components, Ltd., Birmingham; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable, various: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Clothing, Uniform; Materials for: Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Eccles Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen, Birmingham; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Mfg. Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen, Birmingham; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Jackson & Steeple (1919), Ltd., Manchester; Longworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Alex. Stanley & Co., Manchester; Union Mill Co., Manchester.—Coils, Loading: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cords for Telephones: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal.—Handlamps, Electric: Cable Accessories Co., Ltd., Tividale, Tipton.—Jelly, Petroleum: Kingfisher, Leeds; Lancashire Tallow & Fat Co., Ltd., Prescot, Lancs.—Kiosks: Croft Granite, Brick & Concrete Co., Ltd., Croft, Leicester; D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Lamps: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—Nails, Rosehead: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—Oil, Colza: Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—Plates, Earth: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Plugs, Cable Distribution: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Puttees: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Rods, Sweeps': Marshall Bros., Birmingham.—Spindles: Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Thread: J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; John Holmes & Son, East Ardsley, Wakefield.—Trucks Flectric Battery: W Goodvear & Sons, Ltd. (Greenwood Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Thread: J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; John Holmes & Son, East Ardsley, Wakefield.—Trucks, Electric Battery: W. Goodyear & Sons, Ltd. (Greenwood and Batley), Leeds.—Wire, Bronze: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Wire, Copper enamelled, etc.: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton, Derbyshire.—Wire, Copper; Hard Drawn: Nevill, Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Yarn, Spun: James West, London, E.—Conveyance of Mails: Folkestone Harbour Garages, Ltd., Folkestone.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Garbonic Paper: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; Read Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hounslow; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Cloth, Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Envelopes: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Envelopes: Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.—Files, Automatic Box: British East Light, Ltd., Barking; W. H. Hilton & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Gelatine (for True-to-Scale Work): O. Murray & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ink, Duplicating: Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.—Inkstands: M. A. Lloyd & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lithographic Press: Furnival & Co., Ltd., Reddish.—Loose Leaf Ledger Metals: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper of Various Descriptions: J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Bridgeton; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix and Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Diskenson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; W. Howard & Son, Ltd., Chartham; Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Gravesend; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Portals, Limited, Whitchurch; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; E. Towgood & Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Wiggins, Teape, & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., church; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; E. Towgood & Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Wiggins, Teape, & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Bdg. 6,000 Books Military Engineering, Vol. II., Defences, 1925: Adams & Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C. Bdg. about 202 Vols. of Papers—Writs, Affidavits, Awards, etc.: R. Carswell & Son, Ltd., Belfast. Contract for Group 245 (1925) Plans for Specifications of Patents: Charles & Read, Ltd., London, W.C. 40,000 pads, Form 432, Post Office: Dean & Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport. 280,850 to 110 patts. Form H.1. and H.1 (inside) Inland Revenue: G. Hargreaves, Cheetham. 450,000 Form A—1; 70,000 Form A—1, Summary—Inland Revenue: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hayes. 500,000 Form W.P.1, Ministry of Health; 978,250 to 394 patts. 500,000 Form W.P.1, Ministry of Health; 978,250 to 394 patts. Forms H.1 and H.1 (inside), Inland Revenue: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. 1,285 Books Inspectors' Ledger: T. Hooley & Co., Ltd., Stockport. 3,575,850 Form D.N.1 to 1,777 sorts: H. Howarth & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Bdg. 5,000 copies Manual of Instruction for the R.N. Sick Berth Staff, 1925: Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C. 4,370,000 Class "A"; 2,340,000 Class "E." National Health and Pensions Insurance Cards: Mackie & Co., Ltd., Warrington. 50,000 Ships Blue Books, C. 233;

3,000 Books, C.E. 1004: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 450,000 Form A—1, Inland Revenue; 752,800 to 228 patts., Forms H.1 and H.1 (inside) Inland Revenue: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 5,000 Portfolios: Thomas & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 1,500 Boxes (Army Books 232): A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N. 16,750 Books, D.17a; 5,000 Skeleton Guard Books, D.475B; 41,100 Tax Receipt Books A. & B.; 27,912 Tax Receipt Books D. & E.: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Bdg. 20,000 Books D. & E.: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Bag. 20,000 Books Rg. 67: G. Wells & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Silk Sheets: Swallow Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Straps, Web: Dubock, Jones & Co., Coventry; Spickett & Downs, London, E.—Tags: G. Hughes & Co., London, N.; Knowles Trotman, London, N.—Waste, Manchester: Contract for. Collection, etc.: Chadwick, Lunt & Co., Ancoats.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Acton, Ministry of Pensions Offices—Urinal accommodation: Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., London, W.C. Beauchief (Sheffield) Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: Chadwick & Son, Sheffield. Bermondsey Employment Exchange—Fencing: W. Turner, Riley & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Flooring: Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Glazing: George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Joinery: The Metropolitan Joinery Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Paving, Stairs and Landings: Malcolm MacLeod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Plumbing, etc.: W. H. Gascoigne & Co., London, W. Railing (W.I.): T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W. Tar Paving: Permanite, Ltd., London, E. Birkdale Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Glazier: G. W. Wagdin, Ltd., Liverpool. Ironfounder: McIntyre & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Slater and Plasterer: Thomas Southworth & Sons, Southport. Steps, Landings, etc.: Liverpool Artificial Stone Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Burgh Heath Telephone Exchange—Asphalte: Lawford & Co., London, E. Steelwork, The Standard Steel Co., Ltd., Croydon. Chatham P.O.—Alterations, etc.: C. E. Skinner & Son., Ltd., Chatham. Douglas (Glasgow) Telephone Exchange—Alterations, etc.: William Do —Alterations, etc.: C. E. Skinner & Son., Ltd., Chatham. Douglas (Glasgow) Telephone Exchange—Alterations, etc.: William Shaw & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. Exeter Telephone Exchange—Alterations, etc.: W. F. Drew, Ltd., Chalford. Kew Gardens, Temperate House Annexe—Plasterer: Thorn & Co., Sutton. Linney Head (Pembrokeshire) Coastguard Station—Alterations to Cottages: S. G. Thomas, Pembroke. Llantwit Major (Glam)—Erection of Coastguard Cottages, etc.: W. A. Jones, Llantwit Major. Macclesfield P.O., etc.—Stonework: The Stancliffe Estates Co., Ltd., Matlock. Maidstone P.O., etc.—Erection: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. Manchester Parcel Sorting Office—Alterations: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Marks Tey Repeater Station—Erection of Hut, etc.: F. Hutton & Son, Colchester. Peterborough—Maintenance Work: J. Guttridge & Sons, Peterborough. Portwrinkle (Cornwall)—Erection of Coastguard Cottages, etc.: Portwrinkle (Cornwall)—Erection of Coastguard Cottages, etc.: W. H. Pitt, Plymouth. Richmond Park—Erection of Cottage: bus & Son, Kingston-on-Thames. Richmond Terrace, etc.,
—Erection of Buildings in Gardens: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. St. Albans Wireless Station—Erection: Tacchi & Burgess, St. Albans. Sunderland, Borough Road Employment Exchange—Alterations, etc: Randle & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Wellington (Salop) P.O., etc.—Stonework: Grinshill Stone Quarries, Exchange—Alterations, etc.: Randle & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Wellington (Salop) P.O., etc.—Stonework: Grinshill Stone Quarries, Ltd., Grinshill.—Engineering Services: Brighton Sorting Office and Telephone Exchange—Heating, etc.: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Bristol, Ministry of Pensions, Jamaica St.—Lift: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton. Gravesend P.O., etc.—Heating: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Imperial College of Science, S.W.—Wiring: H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—Battery: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell. Victoria & Albert Museum, S.W.—Wiring: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Watford, Building Research Station—Laying Cables, Wiring, etc.: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Erection of Plant: G. Hopkins & Sons (Clerkenwell), Ltd., London, N.—Painting: Campbell, Smith & Co., Ltd., London, W.; J. Scott Fenn, London, S.E.; M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; Hanney & Co., Cardiff; E. Harland & Sons, Bradford; Merrilees & Denton, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; H. C. Waller, Worthing.—Miscellaneous: Carpets: Edward Webb & Sons (Worcester), Ltd., Worcester. Casements (Steel): F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; John Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Chairs: B. North & Sons, West Wycombe. Flooring (Wood Block): R. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Museum Cases and Glass: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens; F. Sage & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Bugs: Tomkinson & Adam Kidderminster. Unbelstery. Museum Cases and Glass: Hampton & Sons, Edd., Edd., Sons, Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens; F. Sage & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Rugs: Tomkinson & Adam, Kidderminster. Upholstery: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W. Valves (Fullway): Hattersley (Ormskirk), Ltd., Ormskirk.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Angles, Mild Steel, etc.: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—
Beds: Whitfield Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—Boilers, Vertical,
Tube, etc.: W. W. Coltman & Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Bridges,
Girder: J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Buckets, Gonservancy: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Buoys, Conical, Ocean:
Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cables, Underground, etc.:
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable,
Stud Link: E. Baylie & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Carriage Bogies:
The Metropolitan Carriage Wagon & Finance Co., London, S.W.—
Carriages, Bogie: Clayton Wagons Ltd., Lincoln.—Cement: Cement
Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., 9/13,
King William Street, E.C.—Chemical Apparatus: Baird & Tatlock,
Ltd., 14 Cross Street, E.C. 1.—Clothing: Pryce Jones, Ltd., Newton,
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London, S.E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, London, E.—Coal: Pyman

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