

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.

### EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement, on the whole, during November. Among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 11·5 at 26th November, compared with 11·7 at 22nd October, and with 11·7 at 24th September; at the end of November, 1922, the corresponding percentage was 12·7. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 10·5 at the end of November, compared with 10·9 at the end of October. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 26th November, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was approximately 1,257,000, of whom 945,000 were men and 240,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 29th October the total was 1,296,000, of whom 970,000 were men and 246,000 were women.

Employment was good in coal mining, and in the tinsplate, steel sheet, and carpet trades; it was fairly good with skilled workmen (except painters) in the building trades, with coachbuilders, and in certain sections of the metal industry, and fair in the brick-making, furnishing, woodworking, printing, jute and leather trades. In most of the other large industries it was slack or bad.

The principal industries showing an improvement were pig-iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, and the cotton trade.

### WAGES.

The upward tendency in wages, which had been in evidence since July, was checked in November, owing mainly to reductions in rates of wages in the coal mining industry. In the industries for which statistics are available, the changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in November resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £150,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 950,000 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £36,000 in the weekly wages of over 400,000 workpeople.

In the coal mining industry, reductions in rates of wages were made in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and the East Midlands, the Forest of Dean, South Wales, and Scotland, the amount of reduction varying from about 3 per cent. on current rates in Northumberland and Durham to over 9 per cent. in South Wales and Scotland. There were also reductions in the wages of iron ore miners and blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, and of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and West of Scotland, and in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the boot and floor polish trade in Great Britain and the milk distributive trade in Scotland.

The increases in wages occurred mainly in the metal and clothing trades and in the public utility services, and in most cases resulted from the operation of sliding

scales by which wages are regulated in accordance either with selling prices or with the cost of living. Under such arrangements there were increases in the wages of steel smelters, tinsplate workers, workpeople employed in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, men employed in the flour milling industry, and tramway workers, and in those of furniture trade operatives and employees of local authorities in London.

Up to the end of November the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during 1923 have resulted in a net reduction of nearly £480,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,000,000 workpeople and a net increase of nearly £170,000 in those of 1,200,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1922 there was a net reduction of nearly £4,200,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 7,500,000 workpeople, and a net increase of nearly £11,500 in the wages of about 74,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 77 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 75 per cent. a month ago and 80 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding percentage for 1st December was 76, as compared with 73 a month earlier and with 78 at 1st December, 1922. The rise in the percentage during November was mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs, butter, sugar, potatoes, and milk.

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

For further particulars and details of the statistics for 1st December reference should be made to the article on page 440.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 38. In addition, 15 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 54,000, as compared with 56,000 in the previous month and 9,000 in November, 1922. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during November was about 1,016,000 working days, as compared with 1,167,000 days in October, 1923, and 68,000 days in November, 1922.

The dispute involving members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in federated shipyards, which had been in progress since 30th April, terminated on 24th November.



## REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF TRADE BOARDS ACTS IN 1922-23.

A REPORT on the administration of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, from the 1st January, 1922, to the 31st March, 1923, has been issued.\*

Following on the passing of the Government of Ireland Act, the administration of the Trade Boards in Ireland was taken over by the Government of Northern Ireland and by the Irish Free State respectively. The Government of Northern Ireland have since withdrawn the flax and hemp trade in Northern Ireland from the operation of the Trade Board Acts.

The number of trades under the Acts is 37, and the number of Trade Boards is 44. No fresh trade was brought under the Acts, and no new Trade Board formed, during the period under review. Minimum rates of wages proposed by the Grocery and Provision Trade Boards for England and Wales and for Scotland remained unconfirmed by the Minister of Labour. A request for the application of the Trade Boards Acts to agriculture, and enquiries as to the possibility of applying the Acts to some twelve other trades, were received; but the Government decided that agriculture could not properly be dealt with under the Acts, as drawn; and no decision to propose the application of the Acts in any of the other cases was taken.

The total number of representatives on the 44 Trade Boards is 1,716, viz., 136 appointed members, 790 employers' representatives, and 790 workers' representatives. Ninety-four per cent. of the employers' representatives are actual employers in the trades concerned. Of the workers' representatives, 301 (or 38 per cent.) are full-time Trade Union officials, and 489 are actual workers. It proved increasingly difficult to secure suitable workers' representatives, owing to the depression in trade and the decline in Trade Union membership. It is estimated that less than 30 per cent. of the workers to whom Trade Board rates apply are organised, and objection has been taken to the alleged excessive number of Trade Union officials, without experience of the trade, on certain Boards; but care is taken by the Department to include on each Board both persons with personal and direct knowledge of the various districts, branches of work, etc., and also spokesmen capable of presenting the views of workers who are for the most part unorganised and unused to negotiation.

The Report of the Committee on Trade Boards, presided over by Lord Cave,† recommended the establishment of autonomous District Boards for the distributive and retail making-up trades, and also indicated that greater use should be made of District Trade Committees in the manufacturing and productive trades; and the Minister of Labour announced‡ in July, 1922, the action which he proposed to take to carry out these suggestions. For reasons explained in the Report under review, little progress has been made on these lines.

There was a continuous reduction in Trade Board rates during the period under review. Thirty-four Boards reduced the rates for male workers, and thirty-nine reduced the rates for female workers; three Boards made no reductions, and four others made no reduction for male workers. In eight cases the reductions followed automatically on reductions in the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number. The reductions for the lowest grades of men ranged from 24.1 to 3.7 per cent., and those for the lower grades of women ranged from 26.3 to 5.8 per cent.

The minimum time rates on the 31st March, 1923, for the lowest grade of adult male workers, varied from 1s. 5d. to 9½d. an hour, with a great majority between 1s. 2d. and 11d. (both inclusive); and those for the lowest grade of adult female workers between 10½d. and 6d. an hour, with a great majority between 8d. and 6½d. (both inclusive).

Differential district rates were fixed for certain classes of workers by five more Boards. In several skilled trades and branches of trade the Trade Boards provided that advances to learners should in future be paid according to experience, and not according to age.

Permits of exemption were held, on the 31st March, by 2,417 persons, including 362 in the laundry trade, 255 in the boot and shoe repairing trade, 193 in the retail bespoke tailoring trade, and 162 in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade. The permits are given to time workers who are incapacitated, by age or infirmity, from earning the full rates, and are largely held by disabled ex-Service men.

The number of firms on Trade Board lists on the 1st January, 1923, was 188,405, including 49,620 in the milk distributive trade (England and Wales); 33,278 in the boot and shoe repairing trade; and between fifteen and twenty thousand each in the dressmaking trade (England and Wales), in the millinery trade (England and Wales), and in the retail bespoke tailoring trade. Sixteen other Trade Boards had between one thousand and eight thousand firms governed by their rates, and the remainder had from 49 to 982 firms working under them.

Four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three firms were inspected during the period under review, and the wages of 94,960 workers were checked. Action was taken to claim and recover some £33,000 of arrears of wages to some 8,000 workpeople.

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

† Cmd. 1645, 1922; price 2s. net. A review of this Report appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1922.

‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1922 (page 286).

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

THE Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, received the Royal Assent on the 16th November. An outline of the Bill, as introduced in the House of Commons, was given in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for June (page 198); the present notice summarises some of the principal additions to, or amendments of, the Bill, made in the course of its passage through Parliament.

Under Section 2, the provisions as to compensation to the dependants of a deceased workman are amplified; the maximum amount of compensation payable to dependants is fixed at £600 (instead of £300, as at present, and £500, as in the Bill as introduced); while the percentage basis on which the children allowance is arrived at has been increased from 10 to 15.

Section 3, which is entirely new, substitutes £200 for £150 in paragraph one of the First Schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, which at present provides that the amount of compensation under the Act, in fatal cases, if the workman leaves any dependants wholly dependant upon his earnings, shall be a sum equal to his earnings during the three preceding years, or £150, whichever is the larger.

Under Section 5, as amended, compensation will be payable in respect of the first three days of disablement, if the incapacity lasts for four weeks or upwards.

Sub-section 1 of Section 9 is new. It provides that persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour are to be regarded as "workmen" for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, if their annual remuneration does not exceed £350 (instead of £250, as under the principal Act).

Section 10, which requires the posting up of a summary of the Acts, so far as they relate to notices of accidents and other matters, is made to apply to ships, as well as to mines, quarries, factories and workshops. A new sub-section of this section requires an accident book to be kept, in which may be entered particulars of accidents by the injured workman or by some one acting on his behalf. An entry in the accident book is sufficient notice of the accident for the purposes of the Acts.

Section 14, as amended, limits the circumstances in which an employer may end or diminish a weekly compensation payment.

Sections 15 and 16 are new. Section 15 allows a weekly compensation payment to be reviewed, at any time after six months, when the workman's weekly earnings (had he remained uninjured) would have been more than 20 per cent. greater or less than his average weekly earnings before the accident (or before the last review), owing to fluctuations in rates of remuneration. Section 16 allows the judge of a County Court to order partial incapacity to be treated as total incapacity in certain classes of cases, where a partially recovered man proves that he is unable to obtain light employment suited to his capacity.

Sub-sections 2-4, 7 and 10 of Section 24 are new. The cases in which weekly payments made to an injured workman who subsequently dies from his injury may be deducted from the compensation to the dependants, are limited. The maximum payment in cases of fatal accident, where the workman has left no dependants, is £15, instead of £10, as under the principal Act. The provisions as to lump-sum payments (in redemption of weekly payments) are amended in respect of workmen under 21 years of age. Section 14 of the principal Act, relating to the procedure in certain cases in Scotland, is repealed.

Under Section 26, which is also new, it is now possible to make Orders in Council for giving effect to conventions with foreign States, providing for reciprocity in matters relating to workmen's compensation. Hitherto a statute has been necessary.

Section 27 empowers the Home Secretary, by order, to extend the Workmen's Compensation Acts to workmen employed on aircraft when outside Great Britain.

In a new sub-section to Section 29 the Home Secretary is given power, as regards any factory or class of factories, where he considers it necessary in view of the number and nature of the accidents occurring therein, to require the occupier to make special provision to secure the safety of the persons employed.

## INTERIM REPORT OF LACE, EMBROIDERY, AND SILK INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

THE Committee appointed\* in July last "to inquire into the causes of the unemployment at present existing in the machine-made lace and machine-made embroidery industries and in the silk industry, and to report what action, if any, can be taken to improve the position," have issued an interim Report dealing with the machine-made lace and the machine-made embroidery industries.†

The Committee found that there has been a serious contraction in the demand for lace and embroidery throughout the world. In addition, the British lace industry is suffering from an increase of foreign tariffs and the prohibition or control of certain lace imports by some foreign countries; also from foreign competition, assisted in some countries by depreciated currencies (e.g., in France and Germany) or by low wage standards (e.g., in China). The British embroidery industry is suffering from the restoration of the export trade from certain large centres aided by depreciated exchanges. They recommend the imposition of an import duty of 33½ per cent. on lace of all kinds and also on embroidery on net or eliminable fabric. They also recommend greater co-operation between the firms making and those "finishing" lace.

\* See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1923 (p. 311).

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net.



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS.

THE following article gives some details as to the changes in personnel of the unemployed in insured industries, and the number of claims admitted and rejected; it also gives an analysis of rejected claims and particulars of the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund.

## CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF UNEMPLOYED.

Although the total number of unemployed in insured trades shows no remarkable change from week to week, there is a considerable fluctuation in its personnel. Not only is there variation from industry to industry according to the incidence of depression in different trades, but within each industry there is constant movement, fresh persons becoming unemployed each week, while at the same time others find work. It is not possible within the scope of this article to deal with each industry, but the following figures of the total numbers claiming Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain will illustrate the movement:—

Insurance claims current at October 29th	...	...	1,170,548
Fresh claims between October 30th and November 26th	...	...	594,716
Total	...	...	1,765,264
Insurance claims current at November 26th	...	...	1,139,707

During the four weeks in question no less than 594,000 fresh claims were added to the register, while at the same time 625,000 claims were taken off the register. In considering how far these figures represent a change in the individuals claiming benefit, it should be remembered that the fresh claims include those made by persons who make a further claim to benefit after a short period of employment. None the less the figures indicate a greater fluctuation in the personnel of those unemployed than is commonly suspected. As a further illustration it may be mentioned that whereas the average number of claims current week by week between November, 1922, and October, 1923, was 1,239,000, the total number of individuals who made claims during this period was probably about 4,000,000.

It should be noted that the figures for claims current shown above are not necessarily coincident with the number of persons actually in receipt of benefit. The figures include the claims of persons who are serving their waiting period during which no benefit is payable: they also include the claims of persons whose claims have been disqualified or disallowed, but who are still maintaining registration as desiring employment. This should be borne in mind in comparing these figures with the amount of benefit paid given in a later section of this article.

## CLAIMS ADMITTED AND REJECTED.

Many of the claims to benefit are in respect of uncovenanted benefit—i.e., benefit beyond that to which the claimant is entitled in respect of contributions. These claims 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 submitted to the Local Employment Committees:—

	From 2nd Nov., 1922, to 17th Oct., 1923.	From 18th Oct., 1923, to 12th Nov., 1923.
Applications for uncovenanted benefit referred to Committees	2,065,491	245,945
Applications admitted:—		
Without qualification	906,546	136,882
With qualification (as to period, subsequent review, etc.)	841,009	65,261
Applications rejected	309,965	34,489

In addition the Local Employment Committees have, since 2nd November, 1922, dealt with over half a million claims for covenanted benefit which under the Act had to be referred to a committee because the claimant had paid less than twenty contributions since the beginning of the last insurance year.

## ANALYSIS OF REJECTED CLAIMS.

A record is now being kept of the reasons for which the claims of applicants for uncovenanted benefit have been rejected. The figures and percentages for those analysed in the period 18th October to 12th November are shown below:—

	Number.	Per cent. of total.
Not normally in insurable employment	4,371	12·8
Not genuinely seeking whole time employment	17,937	52·7
Insufficient contributions and not reasonable period of insurable employment	5,133	15·1
Single persons residing with relatives to whom they can look for support	3,523	10·4
Married women living with husbands to whom they can look for support	1,396	4·1
Short-time workers earning sufficient for maintenance	73	0·2
Aliens	12	—
Other causes	1,605	4·7
Total applications rejected	34,050	100·0

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the amounts which have been paid during the four weeks ended 30th November by Employment Exchanges and through Trade Unions and other associations having arrangements under Section 17 of the Act:—

Week Ending.	Amount Paid.		
	By Exchanges.	Through Trade Unions.	Total.
November 9th .. .. .	£ 722,000	£ 52,000	£ 774,000
" 16th .. .. .	732,000	54,000	786,000
" 23rd .. .. .	732,000	53,000	785,000
" 30th .. .. .	715,000	56,000	771,000
Total .. .. .	2,901,000	215,000	3,116,000

The income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund during the same period of four weeks are estimated as under:—

Contributions:—	£	£
Employers	1,409,000	
Employed	1,268,000	
State	963,000	
		3,640,000
Expenditure:		
Benefit		3,116,000
Administration		313,000

## SETTLEMENT OF SHIPYARD DISPUTE.

A LOCK-OUT of members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, employed by members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, began on 30th April, on account of the refusal of the Boilermakers' Society to accept an agreement relating to overtime and night-shift working which had been negotiated between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.

Various attempts were made to settle the dispute, without avail. Finally, a Mediation Committee appointed by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress succeeded in arranging a conference between the parties, at which the following agreement was reached, on November 16th, subject to acceptance by the members of the Boilermakers' Society on a ballot vote:—

## National Overtime and Night-shift Agreement.

It is agreed that federated establishments will, so far as work is available, be open to members of the Boilermakers' Society on the following basis, namely, the Federation will consider with the Society in committee how far, on five points named by the Society, the operation of the terms of the national overtime and night-shift agreement reveals anomalies which need correction or special circumstances peculiar to members of the Society or any class of them which need adjustment. Failing mutual agreement in committee, the points of difference to be referred to the Industrial Court for determination, on terms of reference to be mutually agreed; provided that in the meantime the Society agrees that their members will operate the provisions of the agreement until, and accept it when, such corrections or adjustments have been decided upon, either by mutual agreement or by arbitration. Such corrections or adjustments, when decided upon, shall apply retrospectively from the date of resumption of work. The delegate conference of the Society agrees to recommend to the Society acceptance of the foregoing proposal of settlement.

The ballot resulted in a majority for acceptance, and the lock-out terminated on November 24th.

## PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES IN NOVEMBER.

DURING the five weeks ended 1st December, 1923, eight meetings of Joint Industrial Councils were reported.

At a special meeting of the *Heating and Domestic Engineers* Joint Industrial Council, held on the 14th of November, 1923, detailed consideration was given to the education scheme which has been started in six centres. After reports from various centres had been read and considered, the Chairman submitted a draft report to be approved by the Council at its next meeting.

The sliding scale revision of wages scheme approved by the South Midlands District Joint Industrial Council for the *Waterworks Undertakings* Industry on the 18th of October, 1921, has ceased to operate. A scheme and schedule of wages based on reductions (below the wages appropriate under the scheme of the 18th of October, 1921, to an average index figure of 75), has therefore been adopted.

Among other questions dealt with at various meetings were: grading schemes, piecework price lists, supplementary unemployment benefit schemes and wages schedules.



## CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1921.

A CENSUS of seamen was taken on the 19th June, 1921, the day on which the Census of Population of Great Britain was taken, and the results have now been published in a Return prepared by the Board of Trade.\*

The data were collected from lists of crews and other documents received by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen at the termination of voyages covering the appointed day. They do not show the total number of seamen who follow the sea service, but only those actually employed on the specified day on sea-going vessels, other than yachts, registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. They exclude seamen not under Agreement on the appointed day, men employed on sea-going yachts, and fishermen belonging to fishing boats registered only under Part IV. of the Act (†).

The Census was taken at a time of acute depression in shipping, accentuated by the coal dispute. Whereas on the 3rd April, 1911, there were 586 trading vessels of 855,475 net tons without crews (i.e., in ordinary times in port discharging or loading cargo), on the 19th June, 1921, there were 3,107 such vessels, of 3,861,301 net tons. Hence the Census figures for seamen on trading vessels, which had risen from 172,773 in 1891 to 208,214 in 1911, fell to 151,911 in 1921; while the figures for seamen on fishing vessels registered under Part I. as well as Part IV. of the Merchant Shipping Act were 17,831, 25,054 and 14,498 respectively, in the same three years (†).

Of the total number of seamen on trading vessels on the 19th June, 1921, 57·6 per cent. belonged by birth or nationality to the British Islands, and 5·6 per cent. to other parts of the British Empire; while 7·7 per cent. were foreigners, and 29·1 per cent. lascars. The corresponding percentages for 1911 were:—59·5, 6·1, 13·8 and 20·6; and those for 1891 were:—68·3, 5·6, 13·8 and 12·3. The great reduction in the number of foreigners, and the increase in the number of men on Asiatic agreements, are noticeable. The latter are most largely found in the Eastern trades (China, India and Australia); 39,580 were employed in these trades on the Census date in 1921, as against only 3,644 in the other "foreign" trades, and 1,017 in the "home" and coasting trades.

Only 2,233 seamen were returned on sailing trading vessels, and 1,563 on sailing fishing vessels, in 1921; as against 52,662 and 14,695, respectively, in 1891.

The change from sailing to steam vessels, from smaller to larger ships, and from tramps to liners, has produced a change in the distribution of crews, as will be seen from the following Table:—

	Employed per 100,000 net tons of shipping trading.			
	On 25th March, 1896.		On 19th June, 1921.	
	British and Foreigners.	Lascars.	British and Foreigners.	Lascars.
Masters and mates .. ..	321	—	170	—
Petty officers, sailors, apprentices, &c. .. ..	856	138	439	215
Engineers .. ..	170	—	170	—
Firemen, trimmers, &c. ..	355	166	400	296
Stewards, stewardesses, &c. ..	264	75	387	175
Others .. ..	49	—	103	—
Rating not stated .. ..	55	—	—	—
Total .. ..	2,070	379	1,669	686

The increase in "others" in 1921 consisted chiefly of wireless operators.

Despite the depression in shipping in 1921, the number of apprentices and boys showed an increase from 4,180 in 1911 to 4,581 in 1921. The number of foreigners engaged as masters, mates and engineers in 1921 was only about a third of that in 1911. Of the foreign seamen, a large number are employed on vessels trading entirely abroad, or coming to the United Kingdom only for bunker coal; in 1921 there were 5,337 (out of a total of 11,598) so employed.

The number of lascars employed on trading vessels has increased from 21,322 in 1891 to 44,241 in 1921. Practically one-half of these in 1891, and 41·5 per cent. in 1921, were employed upon vessels trading entirely abroad.

The age distribution of British seamen differs from that of the country as a whole. The following Table compares the age distribution of the male population of Scotland† in 1921 with that of 89,780 males employed on trading vessels who stated their ages:—

Age Group.	Per 1,000 aged 18 years and over.			
	In Sea Service.		Scotland—all Males.	
18 and under 20 .. ..	...	70	...	64
20 " " 25 .. ..	...	208	...	137
25 " " 35 .. ..	...	337	...	222
35 " " 45 .. ..	...	215	...	200
45 " " 55 .. ..	...	124	...	177
55 and over .. ..	...	46	...	200
	1,000		1,000	

It will be seen that, roughly speaking, there were three men between the ages of 18 and 35 in the sea service for every two over 35; whereas in the male population of Scotland these proportions were about reversed. This tendency towards a low average age in the sea service increased between 1911 and 1921, as will be seen from the following Table:—

	Per thousand employed on	
	3rd April, 1911.	19th June, 1921.
Under 25 years .. ..	272	307
25 and under 45 .. ..	557	524
45 and over .. ..	160	162
Age not stated .. ..	11	7
	1,000	1,000

It will be seen that it was on the 25-45 age group that the brunt of the depression in 1921 fell. The age group 45 and over, which shows remarkable stability, includes a high proportion (43 per cent.) of masters, mates, petty officers, engineers, surgeons, pilots and pursers—officers who naturally have more steady employment.

## INCREASES IN RENTS, 1914-1923.

As a result of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, rents of working-class dwellings remained at the same level as immediately before the war, apart from increases on account of increased rates and water charges—in other words, net rents\* of working-class dwellings remained unchanged generally—from the end of 1915 up to the entry into operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920. The operation of this Act is continued, subject to certain provisions, by the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.†

In general and subject to certain conditions, pre-war working-class rents may be increased under these Acts‡ by an amount equal to the excess of the current rates and water charges over the rates and water charges of August, 1914, plus an amount equal to 40 per cent. of the net rent of August, 1914. Of this permitted addition of 40 per cent., five-eighths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, and increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act fall within the remainder.

The 1923 Act further permits (where part of a dwelling-house is lawfully sub-let) an additional increase not exceeding 10 per cent. of the net rent of the sub-let part, of which 5 per cent. may go to the intermediate landlord and 5 per cent. to the landlord of the whole house. Taking the country as a whole, however, it does not appear that this provision has had any marked general effect on the average level of rents up to the present.

In order to ascertain the extent of the increases in rents, special inquiries have been made of Property Owners' Associations, Trades Councils, Tenants' Associations and Municipal Authorities; and the Department is indebted to them for the valuable assistance which they have rendered.

The following Table gives a summary of the general position in towns in England and Wales as regards increases in inclusive working-class rents (where, as is usually the case, the landlord is responsible for repairs). The figures for rates include water charges, and relate to the first half of the financial year 1914-15, and to the second half of the financial year 1923-24:—

## Average for Towns in England and Wales (except London area).

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Examples of Gross Rent (i.e., Rent plus Rates) at August, 1914 .. ..	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0
Net Rent (i.e., Gross Rent less Rates) at August, 1914 .. ..	3 0½	3 9½	4 5	5 0
Increase in Rates, 1914 to 1923-4 .. ..	0 9½	1 0½	1 4	1 7
Amount of 40 per cent. Increase on Net Rent of 1914 .. ..	1 2½	1 6½	1 9½	2 0
Total permitted Increase in Gross Rent, 1914 to 1923-4 .. ..	2 0½	2 6½	3 1½	3 7
Permitted Increase expressed as percentage of Gross Rent of 1914 .. ..	51%	51%	52%	51%

The figures given here show that the net rent was nearly three-quarters of the gross rent in 1914, on the average, and the permitted increase of 40 per cent. on net rent is thus equivalent to practically 30 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914. The average increase on account of higher rates and water charges is about 21 per cent. of the pre-war gross rent. The total permitted increases thus average about 51 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914.

London.—The rentals given in the illustrative Table above are, of course, too low to represent London, but the increases permitted in London on account of the 40 per cent. addition to net rents average about 30 per cent. of the pre-war gross rents, and increases in respect of increased rates and water charges in

\* In the great majority of cases, rates on working-class properties are paid by the landlord and the tenant pays an inclusive sum, known to him as the "rent," which covers rent plus rates. In this article this inclusive sum is described as the gross rent, and the rent exclusive of rates is described as the net rent.

† The principal provisions of these Acts were summarised on page 354 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, and page 278 of the GAZETTE for August, 1923, respectively.

‡ Rents of new houses and of the relatively small number of houses or parts of houses in actual possession of the landlord on 31st July, 1923, or subsequently, are, except in certain circumstances, not subject to the control of these Acts.

\* Mercantile Marine.—Seamen Employed.—H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net. † The estimated total number of men engaged on all fishing boats in 1921 was 3,468, as against 102,906 in 1911.

‡ Particulars for the United Kingdom as a whole are not yet available.



London average about 15 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914; the total permitted increase in London is thus about 45 per cent.

*Scotland.*—In Scotland the permitted increases average about 57 per cent. of the pre-war gross rents, about 19 per cent. being due to increases in occupiers' rates, about 5 per cent. to increases in owners' rates, and about 33 per cent. to the increase of 40 per cent. on the pre-war net rents.

#### Average for Great Britain.

On the basis of the foregoing figures it is calculated that the average conditionally permissible increase in urban working-class rents in Great Britain is approximately 49 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914. The permissible increases have not been put into force in all cases, but special inquiries in regard to the extent to which the permissible increases are actually being collected indicate that at the beginning of December, 1923, they were operative to the extent of over 95 per cent. The actual increase in the gross rents of working-class dwellings in Great Britain since July, 1914, is thus found to average about 47 per cent. This percentage has been utilised in compiling the statistics relating to the cost of living given on p. 440.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 27th November, 1923, the number of men in training was 10,825, and the number awaiting training 5,642. Since 1st August, 1919, 78,471 men have terminated training.

### NATIONAL SCHEME (KING'S ROLL).

On the 30th November, 1923, the names of 28,242 employers were entered upon the King's National Roll.

The undertakings given by these employers under the provisions of the National Scheme for the employment of disabled ex-Service men cover approximately 330,000 disabled ex-Service men.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF OFFICIAL LABOUR STATISTICIANS.

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its eighteenth session, held at Geneva on the 10th to the 12th April, 1923, approved a proposal to convene an International Conference of the official Labour Statisticians of different countries, a proposal prompted by the consideration that if statistics could be presented in such a manner as to render them internationally comparable, the scientific study of labour problems from the international point of view would be facilitated.

On the 10th August, 1923, a circular letter was accordingly despatched to the Governments of the States Members of the International Labour Organisation set up under the Treaty of Versailles, inviting them to send representatives to such a Conference, the opening date of which was fixed for 29th October, 1923.

The Conference, which was attended by 52 representatives from 38 countries, held its first meeting at 6 p.m. on Monday, 29th October, and concluded its labours on the following Friday afternoon.

The agenda was limited to the following three items:—

- (a) Classification of industries and occupations for purposes of labour statistics;
- (b) statistics of wages and hours of labour;
- (c) statistics of industrial accidents.

The Conference elected as President M. Julin, the Secretary-General of the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour, at whose suggestion it then resolved itself into three committees to deal with the above three items.

The texts of the resolutions submitted by the respective committees to the Conference, and adopted unanimously by the latter, after slight modifications, are as follows:—

### (I.) CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS (CHAIRMAN AND REPORTER OF THE COMMITTEE, MR. JOHN HILTON, DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR).

1. Occupied persons should be classified in the first instance according to the industry in which they are employed, and within each industry they may be further classified according to their individual occupations. When it is not possible to give this double classification in sufficient detail to show the total number of workers in each individual occupation, it is necessary to make a second classification of all occupied persons according to their individual occupations; so that for comparative purposes two separate classifications will be available, (a) by industry, and (b) by individual occupation.

2. Industries should be classified under the following main divisions:—

- (a) *Primary production*:—Agriculture, Pasturing, Forestry, Hunting, Fishing, etc. Mining, Quarrying, etc., i.e., extraction of minerals.
- (b) *Secondary production*:—Manufacturing industries, etc., i.e., the transformation or modification of materials, together with the construction of buildings, roads, etc., and the repair of finished products.

### (c) *Services*:—

- Transport and communication.
- Commerce, Finance and Trade.
- Public Administration and defence.
- Professional services.
- Domestic service and personal services for which remuneration is paid.
- Supply of "board and lodging."

3. In classifying manufacturing industries the establishment considered as a technical unit should be taken as basis.

4. In the absence of an agreed classification of industries and as a preparation for such a classification, and in order to facilitate international comparison, the grouping of industries used in the different countries should be so sub-divided that it would always be possible to secure separate information concerning an adequately complete number of industries included in a provisional list drawn up in alphabetical order, which might be prepared by the International Labour Office after consultation with the statistical service or any organisation which might usefully assist in this work.

5. It is desirable for purpose of international comparison that each country should publish definitions of the occupational, industrial and other terms most commonly used in that country in connection with labour statistics.

### (II.) STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR (CHAIRMAN AND REPORTER OF THE COMMITTEE, M. HUBER (FRANCE)) :—

Detailed statistics of rates of wages, of actual earnings and of normal and actual hours of labour should be collected and published in each country as frequently as possible, account being taken of the special circumstances and conditions obtaining in each case. With a view to facilitating international comparisons, the responsible authorities in each country should, so far as practicable, observe the following principles:—

(1) At regular intervals, and at least once a year, should be published;

- (a) statutory minimum rates;
- (b) rates fixed in collective agreements;
- (c) rates accepted by organisations of employers and workpeople for typical categories of workers.

(2) In order to provide an indication of the general course of wage movements, information should be published at more frequent intervals as to the nature and amount of any changes resulting from alterations in the statutory minimum rates or arranged between organisations of employers and workpeople. Particulars should be given of changes in the normal hours of labour and of alterations in the level of piecework rates.

(3) At regular intervals, not less than once a year, average actual earnings and actual hours of labour during a typical period in a year should be given for each of the principal industries, based on data supplied by representative employers.

(4) From the data indicated above, index numbers should be computed to show the general course of changes in nominal wage rates and in actual earnings. Index numbers of the purchasing power of the wages should also be calculated by relating changes in actual earnings to changes in the cost of living, the necessary precautions being taken to ensure that the two series of data are comparable.

The nominal wages employed in computing the index numbers should be given in every case.

(5) At less frequent intervals general wage censuses should be taken, information being obtained from the pay sheets of establishments to show rates of wages and the actual earnings in a typical week. The information should be given by industries, districts, occupations and sex, and a distinction should be made between adults and young persons.

### (III.) STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS [M. BOHREN (SWITZERLAND) WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN, AND REPORTER TO THIS COMMITTEE, WHICH INCLUDED AMONGST ITS MEMBERS MR. G. BELLHOUSE, C.B.E., H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, GREAT BRITAIN].

#### 1. *Classification of Industrial Accidents.*

Industrial accidents should be classified according to the industry of the injured worker, the cause of accident, the extent and degree of disability, the location of the injury and the nature thereof.

(a) The classification of industrial accidents according to the industry of the injured worker should conform to the list indicated in paragraph 4 of the Resolution concerning the Classification of Industries, with such sub-divisions as will allow special consideration to be given to industries with a relatively high accident rate.

(b) The classification of accidents according to the cause of accident should as far as possible be in accordance with the Table given below, with such sub-divisions as may be considered necessary.

- I. Machinery.—(a) Prime movers, (b) transmission machinery, (c) lifting machinery, (d) working machinery.
- II. Transport.—(a) Railways, (b) ships, (c) vehicles.
- III. Explosions, fire.
- IV. Poisonous, hot or corrosive substances.
- V. Electricity.
- VI. Falls of persons.
- VII. Stepping on or striking against objects.
- VIII. Falling objects.
- IX. Falls of ground.
- X. Handling without machinery.
- XI. Hand tools.
- XII. Animals.
- XIII. Miscellaneous.



(c) In the classification of accidents according to the extent and degree of disability, a distinction should be made between fatal and non-fatal accidents and between temporary and permanent disabilities.

Temporary disabilities should be classified according to duration, and uniformity should be obtained by using the following groups.\*

Permanent disabilities should be classified by degree, and uniformity should be obtained by using the following groups.†

Permanent disabilities should be classified at the time they are recognised as such.

(d) The location of injury should be clearly distinguished from the nature of injury. The most suitable classification is that of the common anatomical divisions of the body, viz.:—(i) head; (ii) trunk; (iii) upper extremities; (iv) lower extremities; (v) general.

Each of these groups should be sub-divided if necessary.

(e) The nature of injury should be classified as follows:—(i) contusions and abrasions; (ii) burns and scalds; (iii) concussions; (iv) cuts and lacerations; (v) punctured wounds; (vi) amputations; (vii) dislocations; (viii) fractures; (ix) sprains and strains; (x) asphyxiation; (xi) drowning; (xii) other injuries.

NOTE.—In publishing the above statistics a note should be added on the following points:—(1) The scope of the legislation; (2) the system of insurance (compulsory or optional); (3) the nature of the accidents included; (4) the methods of reporting the accidents and of compiling the statistics; (5) a summary of the benefits given to the injured or to their dependants.

In countries in which industrial diseases are compensated as accidents, they should, wherever possible, be distinguished separately in the tables.

## 2. Accident Rates.

For industrial and international comparison, it is essential to calculate frequency rates and severity rates.

(a) The frequency rate should, if possible, be calculated by dividing the number of accidents (multiplied by 100,000) by the number of hours of working time.

(b) The severity rate should similarly be calculated by dividing the number of working hours lost (multiplied by 100,000) by the number of hours of working time.

Where practical difficulties prevent the calculation of the number of hours of working time, this number should be replaced by the number of full-time workers (i.e., the number of man-days divided by 300), or the average number of workers, as may be best suited to the economic and social needs of the country or industry concerned.

## Recommendation.

It is hoped that countries in which compensation is invariably paid in the form of pensions will forward for compilation by the International Labour Office the necessary details for the determination of the mortality rates among persons injured in industrial accidents, so as to establish the degree in which this mortality is influenced by the age of the pensioner, by the time elapsing since the conclusion of medical treatment, and by the extent of industrial capacity.

At its final plenary session the Conference further adopted unanimously the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. John Hilton, Director of Labour Statistics, Great Britain:—

In order that the International Labour Office may make tentative comparisons of the level of real wages in the different countries, the competent statistical authorities of each country should as from 1st January, 1924, furnish the International Labour Office at regular intervals (if possible, monthly) with statements, in a form to be agreed upon, showing for the capital cities of their respective countries:—

(i) the time-rates of wages and normal weekly hours of labour current in a limited number of typical occupations, and

(ii) information as to the prices of a limited number of those items upon which the income of working-class families in most industrially-developed countries is largely spent.

## EXPIRY OF EIGHT HOUR DAY ORDERS IN GERMANY.‡

THE Orders§ establishing the eight-hour day for manual and for non-manual workers respectively have been renewed at intervals since their enactment, the last occasion being on 29th October of this year, when they were renewed till 17th November. As this period has not been further prolonged, the legal eight-hour day for German workers (other than miners, whose hours are regulated by special legislation) must be considered to have ceased to be operative.

\* Seven groups are distinguished commencing with "two weeks or less" and ending with "two years and up to three years."

† Six groups commencing with "under 20 per cent. disability" and ending with "100 per cent."

‡ Despatch from the Commercial Secretary at Berlin, quoting *Industrie- und Handels-Zeitung* of 18th November, 1923.

§ LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1919, page 42.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY: NEW ORDER.\*

ON 30th October the German Government, under the Emergency Powers Act of 13th October, 1923, passed a provisional Conciliation and Arbitration Order, the general provisions of which come into force on 1st January, 1924. This Order provides that the existing Conciliation Boards† shall be replaced by new Boards to be established by the Governments of the various States of the Reich, in agreement with the Federal Minister of Labour. In fixing the headquarters of these Boards, and the districts for which they are competent, the economic inter-relationship of the districts should, so far as possible, be given special consideration. The Boards are to be composed of one or more impartial chairmen, together with employer and worker assessors in equal numbers. The chairmen are to be appointed by the State Governments, after consulting with the employers' and workers' associations, and the assessors are to be appointed on the nomination of these associations.

For industrial districts of wide extent the Federal Minister of Labour, after consultation with the State Governments concerned, will appoint Conciliation Officers. (An *ad hoc* conciliator may also be appointed for individual cases.) These officers shall act in cases which are of particular importance for the economic life of the country. The Conciliation Boards and the Conciliation Officers are required to assist in bringing about the conclusion of a collective agreement in cases where no agreed Board already exists, or where it has failed to bring about an agreement.

Conciliation Boards and Conciliation Officers shall intervene, either on the request of one of the parties to a dispute, or on their own initiative. The first step will be for the impartial Chairman of the Board, or the Conciliation Officer, to try to bring about an agreement. If this attempt fails, the matter is to be brought before a Conciliation Chamber, made up of the impartial Chairman, two employer and two worker members of the Board, the Conciliation Officer, and equal numbers of employers and workers summoned by him for the occasion. If no agreement is reached, the Chamber must lay before the parties a proposal for a general agreement as an arbitration award. If this is accepted by both parties, it has the validity of a written collective agreement. This also applies if the award is binding in virtue of legal provisions, or of an agreement.

If the award is not accepted by both parties it may be declared binding "if the regulations contained in it, after fair consideration of the interests of both sides, are found to be in accordance with justice, and if it is desirable on social and economic grounds that it should be put into effect." The Conciliation Officer is competent to declare the arbitration award of a Conciliation Board binding if the scope of the proposed award is confined to his district, or extends only slightly beyond that area. In all other cases the Federal Minister of Labour is competent.

The Federal Minister of Labour may lay down general principles for the work of Conciliation Boards and Conciliation Officers. In making their decisions in individual cases, however, these two are independent and not bound by instructions. The Federal Minister of Labour, with the approval of the State Governments, may also investigate the procedure of the Conciliation Boards, and demand copies of documents. He may also supervise the procedure of the Conciliation Officers. The procedure of the Conciliation Boards is to be supervised by the State Governments.

The cost of Conciliation Officers and of the Conciliation Boards will be borne by the Federal Government until the demarcation between the income of the Federal Government and that of the States has been fixed.

## A ROUMANIAN LABOUR MINISTRY.

ACCORDING to a notice in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the International Labour Office (issue for 21st November) the existing Roumanian Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare is to be divided into two Ministries, entitled respectively Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and Ministry of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance.

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of 4th November last the latter Ministry will continue the work of the existing Ministry in regard to labour and social insurance, and will take over from the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Lands the central offices for people's banks and producers' and consumers' co-operative societies.

The Act will come into operation as soon as the Acts relating to the organisation of the new Ministries have been promulgated.

\* *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*, 31st October, 1923.

† Previously both permanent and *ad hoc* Conciliation Boards existed, both regulated by the Order of 23rd December, 1918. The permanent Boards consisted of one temporary and two permanent representatives of the employers and a similar number of representatives of the workers in the district. The temporary members had to be selected from the branch of industry concerned in the dispute. There might be an impartial Chairman. The *ad hoc* Boards were set up to deal with important disputes, such as those affecting large numbers of persons directly or indirectly, or those likely to have a particularly disturbing effect on industrial life. In certain cases the Federal Minister of Labour might, if conciliation failed, and no award was made, himself deal with the dispute, or bring it before another conciliation agency, e.g., a State Conciliation Board or a Special Conciliation Committee under the Demobilisation Commissioner.



**STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ITALY IN 1922.\***

THE total number of strikes of an economic (as distinct from a political) nature that took place in Italy in 1922 was 552, involving 422,773 strikers, and a loss of 6,586,235 working days. Compared with the year 1921, there was, in 1922, a diminution of about 47 per cent. in the number of strikes, of about 34 per cent. in the number of strikers, but of about 15 per cent. only in the number of working days lost. This last fact is due to the length of certain disputes, and particularly to the general strike of metal workers, which started in June, and which accounted for about 53 per cent. of the total number of days lost. The number of strikes in 1922 was about one-half of, while the number of strikers involved was over twice as great as, the average for the ten years preceding the war. The general causes and the results of the strikes that took place in 1922 are shown in the following table:—

Principal Cause of Disputes.	Number of Strikes and Result (from the Workers' point of view).						Totals.
	Completely Favourable.	Favourable on the whole.	Fairly Favourable.	Less Favourable.	Unfavourable.	Unknown.	
Wages, Hours, etc. .. ..	37	41	81	75	134	5	373
Health and Safety of Workers	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Discipline and Internal Regulations .. ..	2	3	8	4	43	3	63
Trade Union Control of Labour	12	7	14	14	62	5	114
Totals .. ..	51	51	104	93	240	13	552

The number of lock-outs in 1922, due solely to causes of an economic nature, was 37, involving 18,829 workers, with a loss of 378,207 working days. These figures show a decrease on the preceding year of about 43, 69 and 52 per cent. respectively. The results, from the employers' point of view, were 17 lock-outs completely favourable, 8 favourable on the whole, 7 fairly favourable, 2 less favourable, 1 unfavourable, and 2 unknown.

**TEMPORARY EXTENSIONS OF HOURS OF LABOUR IN HOLLAND.†**

UNDER an Act of 20th May, 1922, which amended the 1919 Dutch Labour Act, the Chief Factory Inspector is empowered "if special circumstances arise in an undertaking" to allow deviations from the 8½-hour day and 48-hour week (which is the standard prescribed by the Act) up to a maximum of 55 hours a week for women and 62 for men. If the permit is to be valid for more than a fortnight the approval of the Minister of Labour is required. On this authority the official in question has recently authorised an increase in hours of labour from 48 to 56½ per week in a large engineering and shipbuilding works in Rotterdam for a period of six months.

The metal workers' trade unions, who were not previously consulted, declare this decision to be illegal and different in principle from any of the overtime permits hitherto granted. Many meetings of protest have been held, as the decision is thought to endanger the eight-hour day generally, which the Unions are determined to use all the means in their power to preserve.

On the 19th September, the Minister of Labour, in reply to a question by a Deputy, stated that he had approved the authorisation granted to the works in question, and that the special reason for granting this, as well as certain other overtime permits, was the desire to increase opportunities of work in industries in which unemployment was great. The reasons for the slackness in different branches of industry were various, and therefore the reasons for granting overtime permits to them also varied. As the difficulties of industry were increasing, it was to the interest of the workers also to make improvement possible by consenting to increased hours. The Minister considered it desirable that the workers and their unions should, so far as possible, know the reasons for which important overtime permits were granted. When time and opportunity permitted the trade unions would be asked for their opinion on important questions. By means of the present authorisation the firm in question had secured foreign contracts which had already enabled them to employ 500 extra workers.

As a rule the period for which an overtime permit was granted was three months. Six months was the maximum.

Among the industries at present affected by exemptions the Minister mentioned the following:—Textile, clothing, boot and

shoe and cigar-making (55 hours), earthenware (50 hours), bottle factories (51 hours), dredging (62 hours), basket work (56 hours), clog-making (55 hours), shipyards constructing for inland navigation (55 hours), foundries (53-55 hours), wire drawing mills, bolt, nut and screw factories (53-55 hours), and electric lamp factories (50-55 hours).

A number of yards for the construction of ocean-going vessels, workshops for the preparation of flax, tile manufactories in the north and the centre of Holland, and the cane and wicker furniture factories have recently been added to this list.

By an Order of 22nd October workers in florists' shops are permitted, for a period of one year, to work 55 hours a week, male workers of 16 and over in slaughter-houses attached to butchers' shops 50 hours a week, and male workers of 15 and over in phosphate factories 55 hours a week.

**WAGES IN HOLLAND, 1914-1923.\*****TIME RATES OF WAGES IN LARGE URBAN CENTRES.**

THE wage rates in the following Table are confined to those fixed by collective agreements at the various dates shown at the head of the columns. Any cost-of-living allowances or bonuses secured by collective agreement in addition to the minimum wage rates are included in the figures:—

Occupation.	THE HAGUE.				AMSTERDAM.			
	Minimum Weekly Wage, July, 1923.	Index Figures (Jan., 1914=100).			Minimum Weekly Wage, July, 1923.	Index Figures (Jan., 1914=100).		
		Jan., 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1923.		Jan., 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1923.
Compositor:—	Florins.				Florins.			
Hand .. ..	35.04	252	252	236	36.00	249	249	234
Machine .. ..	39.36	245	245	230	40.32	242	242	228
Bookbinder .. ..	35.04	284	286	265	36.00	290	290	273
Carpenter .. ..	7.23†	244	255	245	7.23†	230	240	230
Bricklayer .. ..	7.23†	230	240	230	7.23†	230	240	230
Navvy .. ..	6.80†	243	254	243	6.80†	227	237	227
Plumber .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7.23†	225	235	226
Painter .. ..	6.80†	252	273	252	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Plasterer .. ..	7.04†	253	264	247	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Electrician (skilled)	38.40	197	234	211	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Telephone fitter ..	40.50	186	207	196	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Baker .. ..	36.00	230	274	267	36.00	221	264	257
Brewery worker ..	34.50	236	256	256	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gardening worker ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	22.00	.. ..	214	157

Occupation.	ROTTERDAM.				HAARLEM.			
	Minimum Weekly Wage, July, 1923.	Index Figures (Jan., 1914=100).			Minimum Weekly Wage, July, 1923.	Index Figures (Jan., 1914=100).		
		Jan., 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1923.		Jan., 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1923.
Compositor:—	Florins.				Florins.			
Hand .. ..	35.04	252	252	236	33.60	253	253	236
Machine .. ..	39.36	245	245	230	37.92	245	245	229
Bookbinder .. ..	35.04	299	301	279	.. ..	267	279	268
Carpenter .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7.23†	267	279	268
Bricklayer .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7.23†	309	324	309
Navvy .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6.80†	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Telephone fitter ..	40.50	186	207	196	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Baker .. ..	36.00	221	264	257	36.00	258	308	300
Brewery worker ..	34.50	236	256	256	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Seaman .. ..	100.00†	330	330	227	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Stoker .. ..	105.00†	313	313	219	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

As no general cost-of-living index figures comparable with 1914 are available for Holland, the index numbers of changes in retail food prices in Amsterdam and The Hague at the above dates are given below as affording the best available comparison between the increase in money wages as compared with the increase in cost of living:—

	Amsterdam.	The Hague.
1913 .. ..	100	—
January-July, 1914 .. ..	—	100
January, 1920 .. ..	203	—
July, 1921 .. ..	185	213
July, 1923 .. ..	140	160

It would appear, therefore, that wage-rates in these cities have generally been well in advance of the increase in the cost of food.

\* *Bollettino del Lavoro*, April to July, 1923. Rome.

† *Industrial and Labour Information*, 7th and 28th September and 19th October, *Maandschrift* (the Journal of the Central Statistical Office), 29th September, 1923, and a Report from H.M. Commercial Secretary at The Hague, dated 26th October.

\* *Maandschrift* (the journal of the Central Statistical Office), 29th September 1923.

† Daily rate.

‡ Standard monthly pay plus monthly bonus, exclusive of food allowance.



## CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st DECEMBER.

**Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.**  
**All Items included** ... .. **77%**  
**Food only** ... .. **76%**

DURING November there was a further advance in the average level of retail prices of food. Eggs, butter, sugar, potatoes and milk were dearer at 1st December than a month earlier. On the other hand, fish and bacon were cheaper, while the remaining articles of food included in the statistics showed no substantial changes in prices, on the average.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics rose to about 76 per cent. at 1st December, as compared with about 73 per cent. at 1st November.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, at 1st November, 1923, and at 1st December, 1923:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest 1d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Dec., 1923, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1923.	1st Dec., 1923.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1923.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs .. ..	0 10	1 5½	1 5½	+ 0 7½	—
Thin Flank .. ..	0 6½	0 10	0 10	+ 0 3½	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs .. ..	0 7½	0 10½	0 10	+ 0 2¾	— 0 0½
Thin Flank .. ..	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 0¾	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs .. ..	0 10½	1 7½	1 7½	+ 0 9½	—
Breast .. ..	0 6½	0 11	0 11	+ 0 4½	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs .. ..	0 6½	1 0½	1 0½	+ 0 5½	—
Breast .. ..	0 4	0 6½	0 5½	+ 0 1½	—
Bacon (streaky)* ..	0 11½	1 5½	1 5½	+ 0 6½	— 0 0½
Flour .. per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 3	1 2¾	+ 0 4½	— 0 0½
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 0 2¾	—
Tea .. ..	1 5½	2 6½	2 6½	+ 1 0½	—
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 4¾	+ 0 0½
Milk .. per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 3½	+ 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh .. ..	1 2½	2 0½	2 1½	+ 0 11½	+ 0 1½
Salt .. ..	1 2½	1 11½	2 0½	+ 0 10	+ 0 1
Cheese† .. ..	0 8½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 0 6½	—
Margarine .. ..	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	— 0 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 1½	0 3½	0 3½	+ 0 2½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 2½	+ 0 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Dec., 1923, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding figure for 1st November, 1923.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—				
Ribs .. ..	79	74	76	77
Thin Flank .. ..	51	54	52	51
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs .. ..	40	36	38	39
Thin Flank .. ..	10	17	14	14
Mutton, British .. ..				
Legs .. ..	90	90	90	90
Breast .. ..	71	69	70	69
Mutton, Frozen .. ..				
Legs .. ..	84	71	77	78
Breast .. ..	29	28	29	27
Bacon (streaky)* ..	59	53	56	59
Fish .. ..	115	97	106	111
Flour .. ..	38	44	41	43
Bread .. ..	47	45	46	47
Tea .. ..	66	68	67	66
Sugar (granulated) ..	233	212	222	216
Milk .. ..	87	95	91	88
Butter—				
Fresh .. ..	72	81	76	69
Salt .. ..	71	72	71	64
Cheese† .. ..	75	77	76	77
Margarine .. ..	— 4	— 7	— 6	— 6
Eggs (fresh) .. ..	196	208	202	169
Potatoes .. ..	71	44	58	51
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	77	75	76	73

\* 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.

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1923, 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 Act falling within the remaining one-fifth. A special article on Increases in Rents since 1914 appears on page 436 of this issue.

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 December the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was about the same as a month earlier and approximately 120 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the average retail prices of coal at 1st December were about 90 per cent. above those of July, 1914. The prices of gas and lamp oil remained at about 55 per cent. above the pre-war level, and the prices of 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 December was about the same as a month earlier and approximately 80 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st December is approximately 77 per cent.\* over the pre-war level, as compared with about 75 per cent. at 1st November.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1923 as in 1914) is to show the *average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families* (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1923.

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

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

Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
January ..	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125	165	92	78
February ..	15	35	65-70	90	120	130	151	88	77
March ..	15-20	35-40	70	90	115	130	141	86	76
April ..	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95	110	132	133	82	74
May ..	20	40-45	75	95-100	106	141	128	81	70
June ..	25	45	75-80	100	105	150	119	80	69
July ..	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69
August ..	25	45-50	80	110	115	155	122	81	71
September ..	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120	79	73
October ..	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	164	110	78	75
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	80	75
December ..	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	80	77

## NOTE.

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

\* If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st December, 1923, is about 5 per cent. less.



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in November. The principal industries showing an improvement were pig-iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, and the cotton industry. Employment was good in the coal mining industry, and in the tinplate, steel sheet, and carpet trades; it was fairly good with skilled workmen (except painters) in the building trades, with coachbuilders, and in certain sections of the metal industry; and fair in the brickmaking, furnishing and wood-working, printing, jute and leather trades. In most of the other large industries it was slack or bad.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage of unemployed was 10·5 at the end of November, compared with 10·9 at the end of October, and with 14·2 at the end of November, 1922. 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 26th November was 11·5, compared with 11·7 at 22nd October and 12·7 at the end of November, 1922. For males alone the percentage was 12·1 at 26th November, as compared with 12·4 at the 22nd October; for females the corresponding figures were 9·7 and 9·8. The number of workpeople on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at 26th November was approximately 1,257,000, of whom men numbered 945,000 and women 240,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 29th October was 1,296,000, of whom 970,000 were men and 246,000 were women. (It should be noted that some unemployed persons—e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to unemployment benefit, or who are not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts—do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and the Live Register figures, therefore, do not indicate the total number unemployed.)

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—At coal mines employment continued good. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 24th November was 1,179,818, an increase of 5·2 per cent. as compared with November, 1922. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 24th November was 5·54, as compared with 5·56 in October and 5·50 in November, 1922.

At iron mines employment in the Cleveland district continued bad, but was slightly better than during the previous month; in other districts it was moderate. At the mines covered by the returns received there was an increase of 11·6 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with November, 1922. The average number of days worked per week by the mines in the fortnight ended 24th November was 5·12, as compared with 5·64 in November, 1922. At shale mines employment continued fair. It was fairly good, and slightly better than in October, at limestone quarries, though in the Buxton district work was again hindered by bad weather. At granite quarries some improvement was reported and employment was good; it was fairly good at slate quarries. Employment declined further, and was bad, at whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland; it remained bad at road stone quarries in the Cleve Hill district. At china clay quarries employment continued good.

*Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.*—Employment in the pig iron industry, though still bad, showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of November was 199, as compared with 189 at the end of October, and 162 in November, 1922. The numbers employed showed an increase of 4·9 per cent. as compared with November, 1922. At iron and steel works employment continued slack on the whole, but showed an improvement in most districts as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade employment continued good. At the end of November 539 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 493 in November, 1922.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.*—Employment in the engineering trades remained bad on the whole during November, but showed a tendency towards improvement. In marine and textile engineering it continued very depressed, but in the railway, electrical and printing machinery sections it remained fair, and the motor section showed an improvement. Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries continued very bad. The lock-out of platers, rivetters, etc., at the yards of members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation terminated on 24th November, but some time may elapse before work can be fully resumed. Employment in the other metal trades was moderate on the whole. It but showed some improvement in certain sections. It was fair or fairly good in the brasswork, nut, bolt and nail, cutlery, needle, wire, stove and grate, and hollow-ware trades; and slack or bad in the metallic bedstead, lock and latch, file, tube, chain and anchor, sheet metal, jewellery and plated ware, and harness furniture trades.

*Textile Trades.*—In the cotton trade employment continued bad, except with spinners of Egyptian cotton. There was, however, a further improvement in the American spinning section, and an improvement was also reported in the weaving section. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continued bad;

it was slightly worse than a month earlier in the woollen section and slightly better in the worsted section.

Employment in the hosiery trade continued bad on the whole, but there was a slight improvement towards the end of the month in certain sections.

In the silk trade employment continued moderate in the Eastern Counties, and bad in the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton district; in the lace trade employment also continued bad. In the jute trade in Dundee employment continued fair; in Forfar it showed an improvement and was good; in the linen trade it continued slack. In the carpet trade employment was good; in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued slack on the whole.

*Clothing Trades.*—In the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade employment continued fair; in the ready-made branch it was generally slack. In the corset trade and in the dress-making and women's light clothing trades employment continued slack on the whole.

In the felt hat trade it showed a further decline and was slack. In the boot and shoe trades employment continued slack on the whole, but improvements were reported in some districts, and less short time was worked than in recent months. In the leather trade it remained fair generally in the tanning and currying section and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section; with saddle and harness makers it continued bad.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—Employment in the building trades was fairly good with skilled operatives (except painters) and was slack or bad with unskilled workers. It was very good in most districts with bricklayers; good with masons; and fairly good with plasterers, carpenters and joiners and slaters; it showed a seasonal decline with painters and was very bad. With builders' labourers it was very slack on the whole. In the brick trade employment continued fair.

In the furnishing trades employment improved and was fair. With coachbuilders it continued fairly good generally; with millsawyers and woodcutting machinists and with coopers it improved, and was fair on the whole. With brush, basket and packing-case makers employment continued slack.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—Employment in the paper trade was moderate on the whole; it showed a slight improvement, but a number of mills were still working irregularly. With letterpress printers employment was generally fair and better than in the previous month, the General Election creating a certain amount of extra work. Some short time was, however, reported in London, and employment was reported as bad at Bradford and Aberdeen, whilst some decline was reported at Glasgow. In the lithographic printing trade employment was bad at Manchester and Liverpool, and generally fair at the other principal centres. With bookbinders employment was generally moderate, and showed some improvement on the previous month in London.

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery trades employment, though slack generally, was good in the tile and sanitary fireclay sections, and fair in the sanitary earthenware section. In the glass trade employment improved slightly, and was moderate on the whole.

*Agriculture and Fishing.*—The supply of agricultural labour was generally adequate, though a shortage of certain skilled classes was reported in some districts. Operations were hindered by wet weather, and the late season potato lifting and root pulling gave employment to casual men when the weather permitted. In the fishing industry employment continued fair.

*Dock Labour and Seamen.*—Employment with dock labourers continued moderate on the whole. With seamen it showed a decline and was poor. At most of the ports large numbers of men failed to obtain berths.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed (a) among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, and (b) among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland month by month since January, 1922 :—

Date. (End of Month.)	Percentages unemployed among	
	Trade Unions making Returns.	Insured Workpeople.*
1922.		
January .. .. .	16·8	17·2
February .. .. .	16·3	16·6
March .. .. .	16·3	15·6
April .. .. .	17·0	15·4
May .. .. .	16·4	14·2
June .. .. .	15·7	13·3
July .. .. .	14·6	12·8
August .. .. .	14·4	12·5
September .. .. .	14·6	12·4
October .. .. .	14·0	12·3
November .. .. .	14·2	12·7
December .. .. .	14·0	12·6
1923.		
January .. .. .	13·7	13·1
February .. .. .	13·1	12·2
March .. .. .	12·3	11·5
April .. .. .	11·3	11·4
May .. .. .	11·3	11·2
June .. .. .	11·1	11·3
July .. .. .	11·1	11·5
August .. .. .	11·4	11·8
September .. .. .	11·3	11·7
October .. .. .	10·9	11·7
November .. .. .	10·5	11·5



## TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,149,056, in branches covered by the returns received, reported 120,882 (or 10·5 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1923, compared with 10·9 per cent. at the end of October, 1923, and 14·2 per cent. at the end of November, 1922.

Trade.	Member-ship of Unions reporting at end of Nov., 1923.	Unemployed at end of November, 1923.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent-age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building† .. ..	120,565	5,243	4·3	+ 0·1	- 3·2
Coal Mining .. ..	140,976	1,281	0·9	..	- 7·9
Engineering and Ship-building .. ..	375,931	81,135	21·6	- 0·2	- 5·7
Miscellaneous Metal ..	52,630	4,590	8·7	- 0·9	- 2·7
Textiles:—					
Cotton .. ..	60,112	4,514	7·5	- 1·3	+ 1·4
Woolen and Worsted ..	12,242	390	3·2	- 1·1	+ 2·2
Other .. ..	58,403	2,436	4·2	+ 0·1	+ 0·2
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper .. ..	98,033	3,794	3·9	- 1·0	- 1·4
Furnishing .. ..	26,740	1,501	5·6	- 1·2	- 0·2
Woodworking .. ..	45,111	2,107	4·7	- 0·6	- 2·4
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe .. ..	75,538	4,171	5·5	+ 0·4	+ 1·3
Other Clothing .. ..	43,039	1,418	3·3	+ 0·7	+ 0·4
Leather .. ..	5,815	516	8·9	- 1·0	+ 1·0
Glass .. ..	1,201	25	2·1	- 0·2	- 0·9
Pottery .. ..	28,000	7,010	25·0	- 0·1	+ 7·3
Tobacco§ .. ..	4,720	751	15·9	..	- 14·7
Total .. ..	1,149,056	120,882	10·5	- 0·4	- 3·7

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 11·5 per cent. (males 12·1 per cent., females 9·7 per cent.) at 26th November; as compared with 11·7 per cent. (males 12·4 per cent., females 9·8 per cent.) at 22nd October. Tables showing the numbers unemployed in the principal industries appear on pages 450 and 451.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Information as to the state of employment in certain industries in November, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 443 to 448.

## (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Nov., 1923.	Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining .. ..	1,179,818	Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Iron .. ..	8,616	5·54	- 0·02	+ 0·04
Shale .. ..	4,219	5·12	- 0·12	- 0·52
		5·93	+ 0·02	+ 0·03
Pig Iron .. ..	..	Furnaces in Blast 199	Number.	Number.
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ..	..	539	+ 10	+ 37
Iron and Steel .. ..	76,980	Shifts Worked (one week). 410,557	Per cent.	Per cent.
			+ 4·6	+ 16·4

## (b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
Textiles:—				
Cotton .. ..	90,340	+ 1·4	158,648	+ 3·3
Woolen .. ..	16,649	- 0·8	32,069	- 2·6
Worsted .. ..	29,975	- 0·6	53,839	+ 0·1
Boot and Shoe .. ..	51,329	+ 0·2	110,758	+ 3·6
Pottery .. ..	12,101	+ 0·3	22,530	+ 0·4
Brick .. ..	7,254	- 0·4	16,830	- 0·8
Total .. ..	207,648	+ 0·4	394,674	+ 2·1

\* 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.

† The percentage is based on returns relating to woodworkers and plumbers, and as regards woodworkers, who constitute the bulk of the membership, the returns relate to the end of October.

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

§ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly 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:—

Thick Curve ————— = 1923.

Thin Curve ————— = 1922.

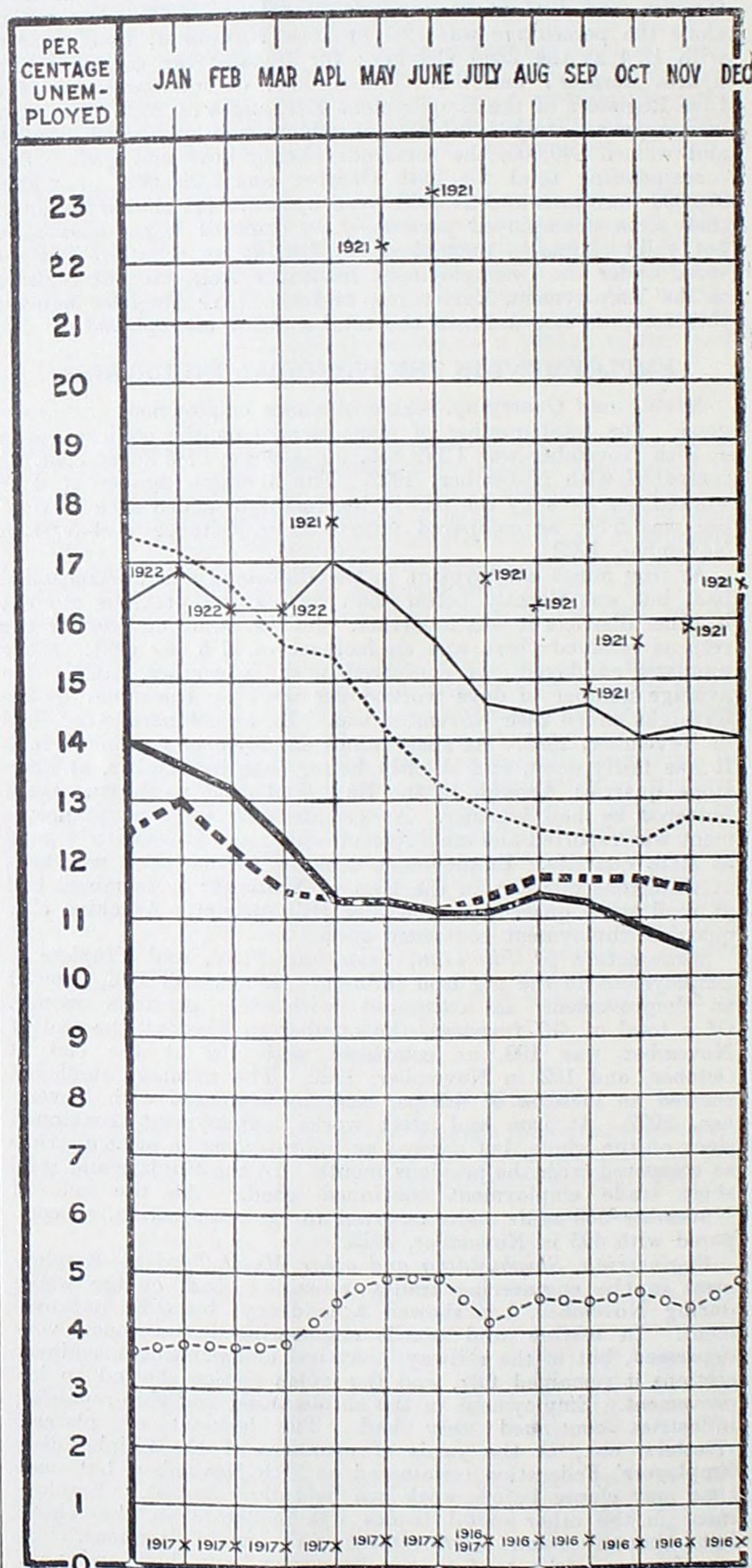
Chain Curve - - - - - = Mean of 1913-22.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Union members unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1893-1922.

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

Thick Dotted Curve - - - - - 1923.

Thin Dotted Curve - - - - - 1922.



## NOTE.

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

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained and are analysed in detail on pages 450-1.



## 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 and females, of adults and juveniles, and of skilled and unskilled workers in the respective industries. The particulars given relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November remained good generally, and, on the whole, showed little change from the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 24th November showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 5.2 per cent. on a year ago.

The average weekly number of days worked by the mines during the fortnight ended 24th November was 5.54, a decrease of 0.02 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th October, 1923, but an increase of 0.04 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th November, 1922.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 2.6 per cent. on 26th November, compared with 2.5 per cent. on 22nd October, 1923.

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 24th November, 1923, as indicated by the returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
	24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Month ago.		Month ago.		
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>		Percent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland ..	64,032	+ 0.7	5.47	— 0.01	— 0.02	
Durham ..	173,545	+ 0.6	5.35	— 0.03	+ 0.01	
Cumberland and Westmorland ..	11,795	+ 0.3	5.48	— 0.20	— 0.05	
South Yorkshire ..	113,366	+ 0.7	5.49	— 0.13	— 0.05	
West Yorkshire ..	69,203	+ 0.5	5.58	— 0.02	— 0.04	
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	104,624	+ 0.1	5.64	+ 0.15	+ 0.57	
Derbyshire ..	65,457	+ 0.5	5.72	+ 0.19	+ 0.06	
Notts. and Leicester ..	65,988	+ 0.3	5.51	+ 0.10	+ 0.05	
Warwick ..	21,997	+ 0.5	5.97	+ 0.04	+ 0.08	
North Staffordshire ..	34,731	+ 0.4	5.79	+ 0.06	+ 0.36	
South Staffs.,† Worc. and Salop ..	35,735	+ 0.7	5.90	— 0.02	+ 0.14	
Glouc. and Somerset ..	14,992	+ 0.2	5.83	+ 0.12	+ 0.80	
Kent ..	1,903	— 0.5	2.84	— 2.79	— 2.76	
North Wales ..	18,188	+ 0.6	5.59	— 0.30	+ 0.23	
South Wales and Mon. ..	244,410	+ 0.1	5.56	— 0.13	— 0.12	
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>1,039,966</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>— 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.06</b>	
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
Mid & East Lothians ..	15,800	— 0.3	5.35	— 0.08	— 0.19	
Fife and Clackmannan ..	30,745	+ 0.3	5.49	+ 0.12	— 0.04	
Rest of Scotland ..	93,307	+ 0.2	5.46	— 0.01	— 0.09	
<b>Scotland ..</b>	<b>139,852</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>+ 0.01</b>	<b>— 0.08</b>	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>1,179,818</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>— 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>	

For the whole of Great Britain the average weekly number of coal-winding days lost during the fortnight ended 24th November was 0.22 of a day, of which 0.18 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. For the fortnight ended 27th October the corresponding figures were 0.20 of a day and 0.16 of a day respectively. For the fortnight ended 25th November, 1922, the average weekly number of coal-winding days lost was 0.26 of a day, of which 0.23 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. The average non-winding time for all three periods was about one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 24th November, 1923, was returned to the Mines Department at 22,467,200 tons, compared with 22,506,500 tons in the four weeks ended 27th October, 1923, and with 21,711,700 tons in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1922.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted in November to 8,924,404 tons, as compared with 10,017,222 tons in October, 1923.

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

## IRON AND SHALE MINING.

## Iron Mining.

IN the Cleveland district employment continued bad, though slightly better than in October; it was reported that one-half of the mines were still idle, while at other mines short time was worked. In other districts employment was moderate, and slightly worse than in the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 2.6 on 26th November compared with 2.5 on 22nd October.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fort-night ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Year ago.
		Month ago.		Month ago.	
		Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ..	3,646	+ 2.9	4.98	+ 0.12	— 0.21
Cumberland and Lancashire ..	3,650	— 0.3	5.03	— 0.44	— 0.93
Other Districts ..	1,320	— 2.3	5.75	+ 0.15	+ 0.11
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>8,616</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>— 0.12</b>	<b>— 0.52</b>

## Shale Mining.

Employment at shale mines continued fair. At mines employing 4,219 workpeople in the fortnight ended 24th November there was practically no change in the total number employed as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 3.9 per cent. as compared with November, 1922. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines was 5.93 in November, 1923, 5.91 in October, 1923, and 5.90 in November, 1922.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November was still bad, but showed an improvement as compared with October.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.8 on 26th November, compared with 15.5 on 22nd October.

Returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers from eighty-three firms employing 20,372 workpeople at the end of November showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with the number employed at the end of October and of 4.9 per cent. compared with November, 1922.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of November as shown by the returns collected by the Federation was 199—an increase of ten compared with October and of thirty-seven compared with November, 1922.

These figures are analysed by Districts in the following Table:—

District.	Total Number of Furnaces	Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Nov., on a	
		Nov. 1923.	Oct. 1923.	Nov. 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Durham and Cleveland ..	115	43	37	34	+ 6	+ 9
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	46	13	13	16	..	— 3
Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	16	15	13	+ 1	+ 3
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73	39	38	31	+ 1	+ 8
Lincolnshire ..	22	17	17	11	..	+ 6
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick.	58	16	16	17	..	— 1
South Wales and Monmouth.	33	11	10	8	+ 1	+ 3
Scotland ..	102	44	43	32	+ 1	+ 12
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>+ 10</b>	<b>+ 37</b>

\* See footnote to previous column.



The production of pig iron in November, 1923, amounted to 597,600 tons, as compared with 595,700 tons in October, 1923, and with 493,900 tons in November, 1922.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued slack on the whole, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. There was little change reported on the North-East Coast, but elsewhere the improvement was general, being most marked in the Leeds, Bradford and Staffordshire areas. In all districts employment was much better than in November, 1922.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.0 on the 26th November, as compared with 22.7 on the 22nd October.

According to returns from firms employing 76,980 workpeople the volume of employment during the week ended 24th November (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case) increased 4.6 per cent. as compared with the previous month and 16.4 per cent. as compared with November, 1922. The average number of shifts during which the works were open in the week ended 24th November was 5.3, an increase of 0.1 on the previous month and of 0.2 on a year ago.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 24 h Nov. 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Week ended 24th Nov. 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a
		Month ago. Year ago.		Month ago. Year ago.
		Per cent. Per cent.		Per cent. Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	8,597	+ 8.8 + 24.4	49,780	+ 16.0 + 26.2
Puddling Forges ..	4,243	+ 21.1 + 10.2	20,281	+ 26.2 + 27.9
Rolling Mills ..	28,227	+ 0.1 + 17.4	140,747	+ 2.9 + 23.2
Forging and Pressing ..	3,163	+ 5.4 + 17.6	16,191	+ 3.7 + 34.4
Founding ..	7,969	+ 0.6 + 10.1	43,905	+ 0.3 + 13.8
Other Departments ..	7,120	+ 2.7 + 5.9	39,251	+ 4.1 + 12.0
Mechanics, Labourers, etc. ..	17,661	+ 1.1 + 3.2	100,402	+ 3.2 + 2.8
Total ..	76,980	+ 2.6 + 12.3	410,557	+ 4.6 + 16.4
DISTRICTS.				
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ..	13,474	+ 0.9 + 12.3	73,450	+ 1.1 + 12.5
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	19,371	+ 2.2 + 9.8	102,787	+ 3.3 + 15.0
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ..	2,384	+ 7.4 + 7.2	13,241	+ 10.4 + 32.4
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,545	+ 0.8 + 24.1	40,667	+ 3.2 + 34.3
Staffordshire ..	7,709	+ 7.3 + 13.3	41,576	+ 11.7 + 18.6
Other Midland Counties ..	4,352	+ 3.9 + 8.2	23,474	+ 6.0 + 19.1
Wales and Monmouth ..	9,691	+ 3.8 + 12.4	52,988	+ 4.2 + 10.4
Scotland ..	12,454	+ 3.4 + 11.5	62,374	+ 5.9 + 13.2
Great Britain ..	76,980	+ 2.6 + 12.3	410,557	+ 4.6 + 16.4

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted in November to 749,500 tons, compared with 702,100 tons in October, and 600,800 tons in November, 1922.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during November, and a shortage of skilled millmen was reported.

At the end of the month 539 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 539 a month ago, and with 493 in November, 1922.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 3.8 on 26th November, as compared with 3.7 on 22nd October.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the works covered by the returns received at the end of November, 1923, together with the increases and decreases as compared with October, 1923, and November, 1922:—

\* 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, &c., and it is not implied that the number of shifts shown was actually worked by all the men employed.

Works.	Number of Works Open		Number of Mills in Operation	
	At end of Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	At end of Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a
		Month ago. Year ago.		Month ago. Year ago.
Tinplate ..	78	— + 4	410	— 4* + 35
Steel Sheet ..	15	+ 1 —	129	+ 4 + 11
TOTAL ..	93	+ 1 + 4	539	— + 46.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1923, amounted to 117,294 tons, or 8,061 tons more than in October, and 39,783 tons more than in November, 1922.

### SHIPBUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries continued very bad during November. The lock-out of platers, rivetters, etc., at the yards of members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, which had been in progress since 30th April, came to an end on 24th November (see page 435), but some time will probably elapse before work can be fully resumed.

In districts not involved in the dispute employment on repair work continued moderate. It showed a slight improvement on the whole compared with the previous month, especially at Cardiff and Barry, which were temporarily busy as a result of bad weather at sea. During the month work was found for a considerable number of men at H.M. Dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 26th November, 1923, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd October, 1923:—

Divisions.	Total number of insured workpeople unemployed 26th Nov., 1923.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with 22nd Oct., 1923.	Percentage Unemployed 26th Nov., 1923.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in percentage as compared with 22nd Oct., 1923.
London ..	4,582	+ 122	32.3	+ 0.8
South Eastern ..	1,316	— 127	14.0	— 1.3
South Western ..	7,022	— 990	22.6	— 3.2
Midlands ..	118	+ 7	23.6	+ 1.4
North Eastern ..	38,996	— 231	53.8	— 0.3
North Western ..	13,519	+ 434	37.7	+ 1.3
Scotland ..	36,098	— 2,656	50.3	— 3.7
Wales ..	3,517	— 1,249	27.6	— 9.8
Northern Ireland ..	6,444	+ 77	26.4	+ 0.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	111,612	— 4,613	41.0	— 1.6
Males ..	111,274	— 4,605	41.4	— 1.8
Females ..	338	— 8	8.4	— 0.2

### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry remained bad, on the whole, during November, but showed a tendency towards improvement. Marine and textile engineering continued very depressed, but the railway, electrical and printing machinery sections remained fair and the motor section showed an improvement. The prolonged dispute in the shipbuilding industry, to which the serious amount of unemployment in marine engineering during recent months has been partly attributable, was settled towards the end of November.

On the North-East Coast conditions were still very bad, with much unemployment and short time. There was, however, a slight improvement, except in the marine engineering section, while in the locomotive, motor and electrical sections employment in the Tyne district continued fair. In Lancashire and Cheshire, in the textile machinery section, conditions remained bad, much short time being still worked. General engineering was still depressed, but railway and electrical engineering continued fairly good and showed a slight improvement. An improvement was also reported in the motor section, and makers of printing machinery were fairly well employed. In Yorkshire employment remained bad generally and showed very little material improvement. It continued fair, however, on railway work, and good with printing machinery makers at Otley.

In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district there was an improvement on the whole, especially in the motor and cycle section. At Derby the railway works were still fairly well em-

\* The figure for October, 1923, has been revised.



ployed; at Nottingham there was a decline in hosiery machine building, while in lace machine building employment continued very bad. At Lincoln conditions were worse, on the whole, than in the previous month. At Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Coventry and Redditch the motor and cycle section improved considerably, and at Coventry there was a shortage of some classes of labour. In general engineering there was a slight improvement, but short time was still in operation to a large extent. On railway work employment remained fairly good.

In the Eastern Counties employment remained fair at Norwich, Ipswich and Chelmsford, but continued slack at other centres. In the London district it continued moderate, on the whole, though increased activity was apparent in the electrical and motor sections. Employment improved at Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth and Bristol, though it was still slack at all these centres. On railway work at Swindon and Wolverton and motor work at Oxford it continued good. In South Wales it continued quiet on the whole, but showed a further slight improvement.

In Scotland employment was still very bad generally, and the marine engineering section continued to be affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry. There were, however, indications of improvement in the Edinburgh district, and also in some parts of the West of Scotland. At Belfast employment continued bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed\* on 26th November, 1923, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd October, 1923 :—

Divisions.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 26th November, 1923.						Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 22nd Oct., 1923.
	Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Stove, Grate, Pipe, &c., and General Iron Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making.	Constructional Engineering.	TOTAL.	
London ..	13,000	452	399	109	119	14,079	— 659
South Eastern..	5,896	391	295	157	63	6,802	— 389
South Western	3,372	149	72	709	50	4,352	— 837
Midlands ..	15,288	4,747	1,172	76	565	21,848	— 2,208
North Eastern..	32,416	3,188	565	10,047	1,002	47,218	— 2,509
North Western	39,615	1,538	1,268	429	175	43,025	+ 1,937
Scotland ..	22,561	3,124	204	4,478	728	31,095	— 553
Wales ..	700	304	12	19	12	1,047	— 140
Northern Ireland	1,853	378	7	741	5	2,989	+ 354
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.	134,706	14,271	3,994	16,765	2,719	172,455	— 5,004
Males ..	132,430	13,564	3,450	16,703	2,693	168,840	— 4,717
Females ..	2,276	707	544	62	26	3,615	— 287

Divisions.	Percentage Unemployed at 26th November, 1923.						Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in percentage as compared with 22nd Oct., 1923.
	Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Stove, Grate, Pipe, &c., and General Iron Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making.	Constructional Engineering.	TOTAL.	
London ..	13.7	11.2	5.8	21.4	7.2	13.0	— 0.6
South Eastern..	13.6	11.3	3.8	4.5	7.9	11.6	— 0.6
South Western	9.4	11.4	2.7	11.3	9.3	9.3	— 1.8
Midlands ..	16.4	14.1	5.6	4.4	10.2	14.1	— 1.4
North Eastern..	22.6	27.0	9.8	34.9	14.5	24.0	— 1.3
North Western	25.4	19.7	8.0	15.9	9.7	23.3	+ 1.0
Scotland ..	24.3	15.0	10.0	25.6	11.9	22.3	— 0.4
Wales ..	8.9	15.4	3.4	38.0	3.2	9.8	— 1.4
Northern Ireland	22.4	35.3	6.4	12.8	25.0	19.5	+ 2.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.	20.0	16.6	6.4	25.1	11.4	18.9	— 0.5
Males ..	20.8	17.2	6.8	25.4	11.7	19.8	— 0.5
Females ..	5.7	10.3	4.6	5.6	3.1	6.0	— 0.5

### COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued bad, except with spinners of Egyptian cotton. There was, however, a further considerable improvement in the American spinning section; it was reported that the number of firms working 48 hours per week, in this section, was estimated at about two-thirds of the total, the remainder working varying degrees of short time. There was also an improvement in the weaving section as compared with the previous month.

A ballot as to future policy with regard to curtailment of production in the American spinning section was taken at the

\* The totals of "workpeople unemployed" from which these percentages are calculated, include workpeople who were temporarily "suspended" from work, or "stood-off," on the day on which the return was made.

end of November. The Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations recommended spinners to vote for working not more than 24 hours, or, as an alternative, not more than 32 hours a week; but the necessary 80 per cent. in favour of the proposal was not obtained. The system of organised restriction of output therefore came to an end at the end of November.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed\*, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.2 on the 26th November, as compared with 17.8 on the 22nd October.

In the Ashton and Stalybridge district there was a slight decline. In the Oldham and Stockport districts employment in the spinning section was better than a month earlier, especially in the Stockport district. In the manufacturing section at Oldham there was no improvement, and much short time was worked. At Bolton and Leigh employment with spinners continued good; with weavers it was fair, and showed no change compared with the previous month. In the Bury and Rochdale districts employment continued bad.

In the principal weaving centres there was, on the whole, an improvement as compared with October. At Blackburn employment, although still bad, showed a slight improvement; at the end of the month about 19,500 looms were reported to be standing idle, affecting about 6,500 workpeople (unemployed or partly employed). At Burnley and Preston there was also a slight improvement, although large numbers of workpeople were still unemployed and thousands of looms were idle. At Preston 1,000 weavers, winders and warpers were stated to be out of work, and large numbers of others were working intermittently. At Darwen it was reported that about 1,600 weavers and others were unemployed, and that another 3,000 had some of their looms standing idle.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month ago. Year ago.
Preparing..	12,465	+ 1.8	20,366	+ 2.3
Spinning ..	23,545	+ 0.4	40,186	+ 2.0
Weaving ..	37,321	+ 2.2	62,076	+ 3.8
Other ..	9,094	+ 0.7	20,947	+ 0.9
Not specified ..	7,915	+ 1.0	15,073	+ 9.8
Total ..	90,340	+ 1.4	158,648	+ 3.3

DISTRICTS.	Per cent.		Per cent.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ashton ..	— 3.4	— 1.8	8,014	— 0.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ..	+ 23.7	— 5.9	12,723	+ 28.7
Oldham ..	+ 3.2	— 2.9	18,728	+ 4.6
Bolton and Leigh ..	— 0.1	+ 1.1	27,944	— 0.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden ..	— 1.5	— 5.8	14,001	— 2.9
Manchester ..	— 0.8	— 22.9	8,856	— 3.4
Preston and Chorley..	+ 2.1	— 6.5	10,775	+ 0.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ..	+ 0.7	— 11.5	18,016	+ 3.6
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ..	— 0.4	— 8.7	22,281	+ 8.5
Other Lancashire Towns ..	— 12.4	— 19.5	5,329	— 8.4
Yorkshire Towns ..	+ 1.6	— 2.7	7,163	+ 5.5
Other Districts ..	+ 1.7	+ 1.8	4,818	— 0.2
Total ..	+ 1.4	— 6.6	158,648	+ 3.3

Returns from firms employing more than 9,000 workpeople in the Oldham district showed that, during the four weeks ended 24th November, about 60 per cent. of these workpeople were on full time and over 20 per cent. were working half-time, while nearly 20 per cent. were working short time but more than half-time.

In the other districts, taken collectively, about 21 per cent. of the workpeople reported on were on short time, to the extent of 17 hours a week on the average, in the week ended 24th November. The district most affected was again Bury and Rochdale, where 51 per cent. were on short time, to the extent of about 18 hours a week on the average. No other district had as many as 30 per cent. on short time.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 167,597,800 lbs. in November, 1923, compared with 169,299,600 lbs. in the previous month and with 178,486,500 lbs. in November, 1922.

The exports of cotton yarn were 14,619,500 lbs. in November, 1923, compared with 14,733,500 lbs. in October, 1923, and 15,113,600 lbs. in November, 1922.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 349,697,400 square yards, as compared with 371,289,700 square yards in the previous month, and with 398,726,300 square yards in November, 1922.

\* See footnote in previous column.



## WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

DURING November employment continued bad in these trades; it was slightly worse than a month earlier in the woollen section, but slightly better in the worsted section.\*

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.1 on the 26th November, as compared with 11.0 on the 22nd October.

## WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade there was, on the whole, a slight decline as compared with October.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting and Combing .. ..	395	— 8.1	+ 5.3	883	+ 1.0	— 2.3
Spinning .. ..	3,875	— 0.4	— 2.2	7,544	— 2.5	— 10.8
Weaving .. ..	6,530	— 1.3	— 0.2	11,328	— 3.7	— 12.0
Other Departments ..	4,983	+ 0.1	— 0.2	10,563	— 2.3	— 10.0
Not Specified .. ..	866	+ 0.1	— 4.1	1,751	—	— 18.7
TOTAL .. ..	16,649	— 0.8	— 0.8	32,069	— 2.6	— 11.2

Districts.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Huddersfield District ..	1,337	— 0.5	+ 2.4	3,088	— 1.1	— 13.9
Leeds District .. ..	1,679	— 4.4	+ 3.1	3,580	— 5.7	+ 0.4
Dewsbury District ..	1,636	+ 0.5	+ 7.8	3,604	— 0.6	+ 6.4
Other Parts of West Riding .. ..	2,066	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	4,278	— 6.4	— 11.7
Total, West Riding	6,718	— 1.0	+ 3.4	14,550	— 3.7	— 5.4
Scotland .. ..	4,963	— 0.7	— 5.7	9,086	—	— 17.2
Other Districts .. ..	4,968	— 0.6	— 0.9	8,433	— 3.5	— 13.6
TOTAL .. ..	16,649	— 0.8	— 0.8	32,069	— 2.6	— 11.2

Returns from firms employing 16,261 workpeople in the week ended 24th November showed that nearly 40 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 10½ hours a week on the average.

In the Huddersfield district there was little change; several firms were on full time, and a few were running night shifts or were on overtime. In the Heavy Woollen district (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.), and in the Colne Valley, employment was reported as fair in the manufacturing section; it was considerably better than in November of last year at Dewsbury. In the rag and shoddy trade there was much unemployment. In the rug and blanket trade there was little change generally; but an improvement was reported in the Calder Valley, and employment was fair. At Leeds employment was worse than in October; it was reported as bad in weaving departments engaged on cloths with woollen weft and cotton warp, and there was still much unemployment and under-employment. At Yeadon and Morley employment was moderate. In the flannel trade employment was reported as fair in the Rochdale, Saddleworth, Yeadon and Guiseley, and Apperley Bridge districts, though a little short time was worked at Rochdale; in the Stockport district an improvement was reported, full time being worked.

In Scotland, generally, there was little change compared with the previous month; at Galashiels employment was reported as bad, with short time general.

## WORSTED TRADE.

Employment continued very quiet, but was slightly better than a month earlier.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
Wool Sorting and Combing .. ..	4,372	— 0.3	— 7.6	10,150	+ 2.3	— 24.5
Spinning .. ..	15,272	— 1.1	— 4.7	23,079	+ 0.9	— 13.2
Weaving .. ..	5,065	+ 0.8	— 8.6	9,871	+ 3.1	— 16.8
Other Departments ..	3,169	+ 1.1	+ 4.1	7,561	— 1.1	— 4.4
Not Specified .. ..	2,097	— 2.9	— 8.2	3,178	— 15.7	— 30.9
TOTAL .. ..	29,975	— 0.6	— 5.2	53,839	+ 0.1	— 16.4

\* See \* footnote on previous page.

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

	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a			
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
<i>Districts.</i>		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Bradford District ..	15,060	– 0·4	– 6·6	28,674	+ 2·1	– 17·3		
Keighley District..	5,331	+ 1·1	– 2·0	9,693	+ 0·9	– 7·6		
Halifax District ..	2,615	– 3·2	– 8·4	3,800	– 5·4	– 31·9		
Huddersfield District ..	3,008	– 3·3	– 10·3	4,934	– 8·7	– 27·7		
Other Parts of West Riding .. ..	2,490	+ 0·5	+ 4·9	4,206	+ 0·9	– 1·1		
Total, West Riding –	28,504	– 0·6	– 5·5	51,307	+ 0·1	– 17·0		
Other Districts .. ..	1,471	+ 1·0	– 0·1	2,532	+ 0·4	– 3·5		
TOTAL .. ..	29,975	– 0·6	– 5·2	53,839	+ 0·1	– 16·4		

Returns from firms employing 26,647 workpeople in the week ended 24th November showed that about 36 per cent. of these workpeople were working short time in that week, to the extent of 12½ hours a week on the average.

In the wool-sorting department employment showed a slight improvement, but was still below the level of a year ago, and much short time was worked. With wool combers there were slight indications of improvement, though most firms were still on short time, and employment was considerably worse than in November of last year; combers of crossbred wool were running longer hours, and two or three firms in this trade had gone on full time. Employment was only moderate with spinners of merino yarns; but there was a slight improvement in the crossbred spinning section, and employment was reported as fair with firms whose business is mainly in the hosiery market.

In the worsted manufacturing section employment on the whole remained bad; much machinery was standing, and production was much below normal. There were, however, slight indications of improvement in the Bradford, Keighley and Silsden districts. There was also a slight improvement in the worsted coating trade, and in the fine cloth trade of Halifax, Leeds and Huddersfield; but employment in these branches was still only moderate.

The imports of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 37,740,500 lbs., while re-exports amounted to 29,657,900 lbs., in November, 1923, compared with 25,670,700 lbs. and 35,762,100 lbs. respectively in October, 1923, and with 60,241,900 lbs. and 37,364,900 lbs. in November, 1922.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,196,700 lbs., compared with 4,286,700 lbs. in October, 1923, and 4,938,300 lbs. in November, 1922.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 16,849,600 square yards, compared with 16,376,600 square yards in October, and 16,372,900 square yards in November, 1922.

The exports of blankets were 161,204 pairs, 137,886 pairs, and 59,971 pairs in November, 1923, October, 1923, and November, 1922, respectively.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued slack on the whole, but improvements were reported in some districts, and less short time was worked than in recent months.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.6 on the 26th November, as compared with 9.8 on the 22nd October.

In London employment remained bad. There was a further improvement at Leicester, although a good deal of short time was still worked. There was not much change at Northampton, where employment remained moderate on the whole, with much short time; at Kettering there was a slight further improvement, though short time was still largely worked. At Wellingborough employment continued to improve, and there was very little short time working; a few factories were even reported to be working overtime. Overtime working was also reported in the Rushden district, where employment continued good. At Hinckley a further improvement was reported, while at Desborough employment remained bad. General slackness continued at Leeds, but a slight improvement was reported. An improvement was reported at Stafford.

There was again little change in the situation at Norwich, where there was considerable unemployment among boot and shoe operatives. At Bristol employment varied from bad to fair; at Kingswood it was fairly good. At Street employment continued bad.

Employment was bad at Arbroath and at Glasgow, and very quiet at Edinburgh; at Arbroath and at Edinburgh short time working remained general. Elsewhere in Scotland employment was generally fair or good.

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

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



	Number of Work-people.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*
<b>England and Wales:—</b>		<b>Per cent.</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>
London .. .. .	1,913	+ 0.1	- 0.6	4,090	- 1.8	- 6.3
Leicester .. .. .	8,370	- 0.8	- 3.2	19,339	+ 9.4	- 6.9
Leicester Country District .. .. .	2,342	+ 1.3	- 2.8	5,293	+ 6.9	+ 2.2
Northampton .. .. .	6,851	- 0.6	+ 3.2	15,412	+ 1.4	+ 9.5
Northampton Country District .. .. .	8,213	+ 0.7	+ 6.6	18,121	+ 1.1	+ 8.9
Kettering .. .. .	3,402	- 0.1	+ 5.7	8,382	+ 1.9	+ 10.6
Stafford and District .. .. .	2,555	+ 0.2	+ 4.2	5,392	+ 15.2	+ 13.6
Norwich and District .. .. .	3,949	- 2.8	- 8.5	7,610	- 0.1	- 6.6
Bristol, Kingswood and District .. .. .	2,422	- 1.6	- 0.7	4,744	- 0.5	- 7.2
Leeds and District .. .. .	1,855	+ 1.1	- 0.4	4,214	+ 5.7	+ 2.7
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) .. .. .	4,355	- 0.7	+ 1.0	7,908	+ 3.5	- 19.5
Birmingham and District .. .. .	1,012	+ 0.3	- 1.7	2,014	+ 19.0	+ 3.4
Other parts of England and Wales .. .. .	1,542	+ 1.0	+ 5.4	3,096	+ 4.6	+ 9.4
<b>England and Wales</b> .. .. .	<b>48,781</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>105,615</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>
Scotland .. .. .	2,548	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	5,143	- 4.8	- 4.2
<b>United Kingdom</b> .. .. .	<b>51,329</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>110,758</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>

Returns from firms employing nearly 41,000 workpeople in the week ended 24th November showed that about 43 per cent. of these workpeople worked short time in that week, to the extent of about 12½ hours per week, on an average.

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1923, amounted to 120,300 dozen pairs, or 7,458 dozen pairs less than in October, 1923, but 40,300 dozen pairs more than in November, 1922.

## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade was moderate on the whole; it showed a slight improvement on the previous month, but a number of mills were still working irregularly. With letter-press printers employment was generally fair, and better than in October, the General Election causing a certain amount of extra work. Some short time was, however, reported in London, and employment was reported as bad at Bradford and Aberdeen, while a decline on the previous month was reported at Glasgow. In the lithographic printing trade employment was bad at Manchester and Liverpool, and generally fair at the other principal centres. With bookbinders employment was generally moderate, and showed some improvement on the previous month in London.

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions relating to unemployment in the three periods under review:—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1923.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase(+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1923.	Oct., 1923.	Nov., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing .. .. .	76,741	3.5	4.6	5.2	- 1.1	- 1.7
Bookbinding .. .. .	14,537	3.8	4.5	6.2	- 0.7	- 2.4

## BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued fairly good with skilled operatives, except painters, and slack or bad with unskilled workers; with painters it was bad. There was a slight seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed as compared with October, but this was almost entirely due to the increasing slackness in the painting and decorating section of the trade. It was reported as very good on the whole in some centres, including Harrogate, Grimsby, Lancaster, Luton and Bournemouth, and as good in a number of other districts, a little overtime being worked in some cases. On the other hand, it was very quiet or slack at a few centres, and in certain districts some irregular time was worked owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good in most districts with bricklayers, good with masons, and fairly good with plasterers, carpenters and joiners and slaters; in a number of districts the demand for the foregoing classes of skilled operatives (especially bricklayers) could not be met locally. Employment continued generally fair with plumbers, and showed a further slight improvement; it declined considerably with painters, and was very bad on the whole, as is usually the case at this time of the year. With builders' labourers employment was very slack on the whole.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of

workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 26th November, 1923, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 22nd October:—

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople.	Total No. of Insured Workpeople Unemployed on 26th Nov., 1923.	Percentage Unemployed.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 22nd October, 1923.	Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople.	Total No. of Insured Workpeople Unemployed on 26th Nov., 1923.	Percentage Unemployed.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 22nd October, 1923.
<b>Carpenters.</b>								
London .. .. .	22,990	696	3.0	+ 0.9	9,050	134	1.5	+ 0.2
S. Eastern .. .. .	18,010	424	2.4	+ 0.8	11,030	145	1.3	+ 0.3
S. Western .. .. .	16,040	386	2.4	-	6,220	71	1.1	+ 0.1
Midlands .. .. .	12,590	434	3.4	- 0.3	9,520	165	1.7	- 0.1
N. Eastern .. .. .	15,690	867	5.5	- 1.1	8,510	152	1.8	+ 0.3
N. Western .. .. .	16,900	641	3.8	- 0.2	7,400	139	1.9	+ 0.5
Scotland .. .. .	15,740	938	6.0	+ 1.1	2,630	123	4.7	+ 2.8
Wales .. .. .	4,660	168	3.6	-	1,900	27	1.4	-
N. Ireland .. .. .	2,390	159	6.7	- 0.3	910	6	0.7	+ 0.7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	125,010	4,713	3.8	+ 0.2	57,170	962	1.7	+ 0.4
<b>Masons.</b>								
London .. .. .	1,860	71	3.8	+ 0.9	530	24	4.5	+ 1.1
S. Eastern .. .. .	510	13	2.5	- 2.4	120	6	5.0	+ 1.7
S. Western .. .. .	5,330	149	2.8	+ 0.4	140	3	2.1	+ 1.4
Midlands .. .. .	860	29	3.4	- 5.3	380	28	7.4	- 0.8
N. Eastern .. .. .	3,050	60	2.0	+ 0.3	880	31	3.5	- 0.6
N. Western .. .. .	2,570	87	3.4	+ 1.9	770	49	6.4	- 1.0
Scotland .. .. .	5,300	198	3.7	+ 1.4	2,210	77	3.5	+ 1.0
Wales .. .. .	2,400	52	2.2	+ 0.7	60	-	-	-
N. Ireland .. .. .	390	15	3.8	- 1.1	120	10	8.3	- 4.2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22,270	674	3.0	+ 0.5	5,210	228	4.4	+ 0.2
<b>Plasterers.</b>								
London .. .. .	3,810	93	2.4	- 0.1	31,690	9,948	31.4	+ 8.6
S. Eastern .. .. .	1,700	33	1.9	-	17,400	3,048	17.5	+ 4.1
S. Western .. .. .	1,720	48	2.8	+ 0.2	12,610	2,048	16.2	+ 3.3
Midlands .. .. .	1,380	105	7.6	+ 3.0	10,200	2,066	20.3	+ 4.2
N. Eastern .. .. .	2,070	72	3.5	+ 0.3	10,130	2,427	24.0	+ 8.3
N. Western .. .. .	2,190	108	4.9	+ 1.4	12,830	2,774	21.6	+ 6.6
Scotland .. .. .	1,850	106	5.7	+ 1.9	8,300	1,891	22.8	+ 9.4
Wales .. .. .	1,040	28	2.7	- 0.2	2,620	449	17.1	+ 7.2
N. Ireland .. .. .	310	9	2.9	+ 0.6	1,080	299	27.7	+ 18.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16,070	602	3.7	+ 0.7	106,860	24,950	23.3	+ 6.6
<b>Plumbers.</b>								
London .. .. .	6,830	443	6.5	- 0.9	60,930	9,418	15.5	- 1.7
S. Eastern .. .. .	3,930	126	3.2	- 0.6	43,650	3,484	8.0	+ 1.2
S. Western .. .. .	3,370	148	4.4	-	31,380	3,312	10.6	- 0.3
Midlands .. .. .	3,320	220	6.6	- 0.5	27,800	3,898	14.0	- 0.9
N. Eastern .. .. .	4,420	438	9.9	- 3.5	29,070	4,461	15.3	- 0.7
N. Western .. .. .	5,840	430	7.4	- 1.1	31,580	5,966	18.9	- 0.1
Scotland .. .. .	5,510	418	7.6	+ 0.5	15,080	2,789	18.5	- 0.7
Wales .. .. .	720	36	5.0	- 2.5	8,910	1,102	12.4	- 0.5
N. Ireland .. .. .	500	37	7.4	- 12.6	6,060	1,515	25.0	- 7.9
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	34,440	2,296	6.7	- 1.1	254,460	35,945	14.1	- 0.7
<b>Other Occupations.</b>								
London .. .. .	23,260	5,249	22.6	+ 4.8	160,950	26,076	16.2	+ 1.8
S. Eastern .. .. .	12,050	3,319	27.5	- 4.5	108,400	10,598	9.8	+ 0.8
S. Western .. .. .	10,230	3,178	31.1	+ 1.9	87,040	9,343	10.7	+ 0.6
Midlands .. .. .	11,620	3,376	29.1	+ 4.3	77,670	10,321	13.3	+ 0.8
N. Eastern .. .. .	11,000	2,904	26.4	+ 4.3	84,820	11,412	13.5	+ 1.0
N. Western .. .. .	13,350	3,794	28.4	+ 4.3	93,430	13,988	15.0	+ 1.5
Scotland .. .. .	9,250	2,471	26.7	- 0.3	65,870	9,011	13.7	+ 1.6
Wales .. .. .	3,860	837	21.7	- 4.2	26,170	2,699	10.3	- 0.1
N. Ireland .. .. .	1,010	693	68.6	+ 68.6	12,770	2,743	21.5	+ 2.7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	95,630	25,821	27.0	+ 2.9	717,120	96,191	13.4	+ 1.2
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS.</b>								

## BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued fair on the whole, and showed little change as compared with October.

It remained good in the Peterboro' district, moderate in the Nottingham district, and bad in the Coventry and Derby areas.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges on 26th November, was 8.7, as compared with 8.4 on 22nd October.

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

\*Comparisons of earnings are affected by changes in rates of wages.



Districts.	Number of Workpeople			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,747	Per cent. - 1.1	Per cent. +15.2	£ 3,984	Per cent. + 1.7	Per cent. +12.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties	4,455	- 0.2	+33.3	10,327	- 2.4	+35.4
South and South-West Counties and Wales	872	- 0.1	+24.4	2,084	+ 2.3	+35.9
Other Districts	180	+ 1.1	+20.0	435	..	+29.1
TOTAL	7,254	- 0.4	+21.0	16,830	- 0.8	+28.9

Returns from firms employing 7,185 workpeople showed that about 6 per cent. of these workpeople worked short time, to the extent of 10 hours each on an average, during the week ended 24th November.

### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed little change as compared with the previous month. It was slack generally, but was good in the tile and sanitary fireclay sections, and fair in the sanitary earthenware section.

In the Potteries employment as a whole was slack; at Derby, Bristol and Worcester it was reported as fair; and at Glasgow as bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.4 at 26th November, 1923, as compared with 11.1 at 22nd October, 1923.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
China Manufacture	1,450	+ 0.9	- 5.7	3,059	+ 2.9	+18.1
Earthenware Manufacture	8,822	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	16,178	- 0.2	- 0.7
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,829	+ 0.3	+ 10.1	3,293	+ 0.8	+ 4.6
TOTAL	12,101	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	22,530	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries	9,309	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	16,529	+ 0.4	+ 2.8
Other Districts	2,792	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	6,001	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
TOTAL	12,101	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	22,530	+ 0.4	+ 2.3

Returns from employers relating to short-time working showed that of 11,078 workpeople employed, 21 per cent. were working, on an average, about 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th November, 1923.

### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT with seamen during November was poor on the whole, the number of engagements being much below that for the previous month. At most of the ports large numbers of men failed to obtain berths. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 26th November was 20.7, compared with 20.1 at 22nd October.

The demand for men on the Thames declined in the first half of November, and improved afterwards, being reported as moderate at the end of the month. It was quiet on the Tees and Wear and very quiet on the Tyne. Employment at Hull was poor in the first half of the month, and fair subsequently. It was very quiet at Southampton and Bristol. At Avonmouth the demand fluctuated, being described as quiet at the end of November. At Newport the demand improved, being reported as good at the close of the month. Employment was fair at Swansea. It declined at Cardiff in the first half of November, and improved later, being described as good at the end of the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was moderate until the last week of November, when it declined.

On the Clyde employment was very poor at the end of the month. On the whole it was quiet at Leith, and fair at Belfast.

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

Ports.			Number of Seamen* shipped in November.				
			Nov., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eleven months ended	
				Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1923.	Nov., 1922.
ENGLAND & WALES:							
Liverpool ..	-	..	10,852	- 3,281	- 1,191	141,878	130,841
London ..	-	..	8,058	- 1,714	+ 1,425	82,158	78,734
Southampton ..	-	..	7,644	- 3,594	- 1,869	104,739	101,246
Tyne Ports..	-	..	1,013	- 494	- 460	13,406	18,673
Sunderland ..	-	..	85	- 26	- 19	1,733	1,849
Middlesbrough ..	-	..	387	+ 83	+ 96	4,045	4,207
Hull ..	-	..	1,486	- 324	+ 35	16,437	14,959
Grimsby ..	-	..	24	+ 9	+ 22	210	210
Bristol† ..	-	..	739	- 616	- 50	11,136	11,156
Newport, Mon. ..	-	..	885	- 57	+ 123	10,392	9,391
Cardiff† ..	-	..	2,655	- 113	- 474	30,347	34,469
Swansea ..	-	..	693	- 430	- 9	9,014	6,987
SCOTLAND: 91							
Leith ..	-	..	357	+ 22	- 157	3,954	4,009
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ..	-	..	205	-	+ 28	2,483	2,740
Glasgow ..	-	..	2,137	- 1,033	- 391	32,373	26,782
NORTHERN IRELAND:							
Belfast ..	-	..	441	+ 356	+ 271	2,627	2,590
TOTAL ..			37,661	- 11,212	- 2,620	466,932	448,843

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during November remained moderate on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service, 24.5 per cent. were unemployed at 26th November, compared with 24.0 per cent. at 22nd October.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
3rd Nov., 1923 ..	5,569	2,219	7,788	7,785	15,573
10th " ..	5,806	2,417	8,223	8,165	16,388
17th " ..	5,283	2,180	7,463	8,096	15,559
24th " ..	5,274	2,412	7,686	8,501	16,187
Average for 4 weeks ended 24th Nov., 1923 ..	5,483	2,307	7,790	8,137	15,927
Average for Oct., 1923	5,357	2,302	7,659	7,842	15,501
Average for Nov., 1922	5,534	2,356	7,890	7,864	15,754

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in November was 1,001, as compared with 1,070 in October, and with 1,012 in November, 1922.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear continued good with coal trimmers and fair with other classes of workers. At Middlesbrough it was slack and somewhat worse than in October, but at Hull and Hartlepool it continued fair. At other East Coast ports it was fair on the average.

Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment was quiet with all classes of dock workers. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered, at the Clearing Houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme, as employed in the four weeks ended 26th November, was 15,523, compared with 15,395 in the four weeks ended 29th October, and with 15,140 in the corresponding period of last year; the average weekly amount of wages paid to these men, through the Clearing Houses, was £40,619 in the four weeks ended 26th November, compared with £39,243 in the four weeks ended 29th October.

Employment at the South Wales ports showed an improvement, and was fair generally. At Plymouth and other south-western ports it was slack. At Southampton there was a further decline.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment remained fair. At Aberdeen it declined and was bad. At Dundee, however, it improved, and was good. At Belfast it was fair, and worse than in October.

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

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



# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

THE number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from workpeople—at 26th November, 1923, was 1,256,730,† of whom 944,835 were men, 37,641 boys, 239,602 women, and 34,652 girls. Compared with 29th October, there was a decrease of 39,320, which was distributed as follows: Men, 25,372; women, 6,200; juveniles, 7,748.

During the four weeks ended 26th November, the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 79,491, of which 50,118 were for men, 16,343 for women, and 13,030 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 26th November, 1923:—

Week ended	Applica- tions by Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
			From Workpeople (Live Registers.) †	From Employers.
29th October, 1923 ..	20,498	17,856	1,296,050	15,915
5th November, 1923 ..	22,521	19,532	1,283,991	15,777
12th " " ..	21,744	18,830	1,283,716	16,234
19th " " ..	22,820	19,323	1,274,025	16,771
26th " " ..	24,462	21,806	1,256,730	16,792
Total (4 weeks) ..	91,547	79,491	—	—

A detailed analysis of the figures in the preceding paragraph is not yet available, but statistics for the period ended 5th November are dealt with below. Owing to the statistical year terminating on the 17th October, the figures in respect of registrations and vacancies notified relate to the period 18th October to 5th November, but those in respect of vacancies filled relate to the four weeks ended 5th November.

**Applications from Workpeople.**—The total number of 390,936 applications from workpeople during the period ended 5th November, showed a daily average of 16,289. Of this daily average, men accounted for 10,239, women for 4,461, and juveniles for 1,589.

**Vacancies Notified.**—During the period ended 5th November, there were 57,494 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 2,396. Of this daily average 1,342 were for men, 614 for women, and 440 for juveniles.

**Vacancies Filled.**—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 68,284—a daily average of 2,845, as compared with 2,535 during the preceding statistical month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 1,599, women for 676, and juveniles for 570. The corresponding figures for the previous month were: Men, 1,373; women, 675; and juveniles, 487.

**Juveniles.**—During the period, 18,786 applications were received from boys, and 19,354 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 5,279, and 6,858 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls, 5,280 vacancies were notified, and 6,828 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 19.6 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

Statistics relating to *Building Trades* (men) and to *Domestic Service* occupations (women) for the period ended 5th November have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below.—

In the building trades 4,965 vacancies were notified for men, and 5,726 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were: Carpenters, 1,298 vacancies notified and 1,611 filled; bricklayers, 865 vacancies notified and 695 filled; painters, 744 vacancies notified and 1,001 filled; and builders' labourers, 887 vacancies notified and 1,166 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 80,810† at 5th November, compared with 75,360† at 8th October.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the period ended 5th November was 7,696. Of this number, 3,538 were for resident domestic servants, 1,515 for non-resident domestic servants, 1,861 for charwomen, and 412 for waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for 370.

Of the 7,435 vacancies filled, 2,418 were placings in resident domestic service, 1,748 as non-resident, 2,406 as charwomen, and 471 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 5th November for work in domestic service was 37,859, compared with 34,531 on 8th October.

The figures above, except those in the first three paragraphs, are exclusive of dock labourers and coal porters. The number of casual jobs found for men in these occupations during the period of four weeks ended 5th November was 3,435.

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The figures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 26th November, 1923, there were on the Live Registers 918,200 men, 228,600 women, and 71,400 juveniles, compared with 1,165,000 men, 235,000 women, and 85,800 juveniles at 1st January, 1923.

† Workmen on systematic short time are not included.

The following Table shews for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas and for the principal towns therein the number of persons remaining on the "live registers" at the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th November, 1923. In certain cases, e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., the figures cover more than one Exchange Area.—

Area.	Number of Persons remaining on the Live Registers at 26th November, 1923.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 29th Oct., 1923.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London .. .. .	143,231	84,512	12,460	190,203	— 2,042
South Eastern Division ..	53,082	10,206	5,254	68,542	+ 736
Brighton .. .. .	2,708	822	532	4,062	— 143
Chatham .. .. .	3,335	424	573	4,332	— 282
Ipwich .. .. .	2,694	437	226	3,357	— 298
Norwich .. .. .	4,497	760	283	5,540	— 418
Rest of South Eastern ..	39,848	7,763	3,640	51,251	+ 1,877
South Western Division ..	60,692	10,948	5,595	77,235	— 1,757
Bristol .. .. .	11,258	2,971	1,127	15,356	— 561
Plymouth .. .. .	5,215	898	583	6,696	— 506
Portsmouth .. .. .	6,340	807	722	7,869	— 755
Reading .. .. .	1,563	102	228	1,893	— 85
Southampton .. .. .	6,953	593	497	8,043	+ 669
Swindon .. .. .	639	100	136	870	— 78
Rest of South Western ..	28,724	5,477	2,302	36,503	— 441
Midlands Division .. ..	112,070	34,505	6,729	153,304	— 11,217
Birmingham .. .. .	23,522	8,957	933	33,412	— 3,189
Coventry .. .. .	3,846	580	85	4,511	— 943
Cradley Heath .. .. .	3,961	958	160	5,079	— 23
Derby .. .. .	2,471	577	262	3,310	— 407
Leicester .. .. .	2,942	1,278	74	4,294	— 708
Northampton .. .. .	1,726	515	97	2,338	+ 101
Nottingham .. .. .	6,096	1,983	170	8,249	— 564
Smethwick .. .. .	3,369	1,078	312	4,759	— 567
Stoke-on-Trent .. .. .	6,664	3,607	242	10,513	— 123
Walsall .. .. .	4,288	629	765	5,682	— 378
West Bromwich .. .. .	2,082	459	107	2,648	— 949
Wolverhampton .. .. .	5,375	1,766	293	7,434	— 506
Rest of Midlands .. ..	40,728	12,118	3,229	56,075	— 2,961
North Eastern Division ..	194,229	30,781	12,177	237,187	— 4,845
Barnsley .. .. .	1,073	273	82	1,428	— 110
Bradford .. .. .	8,358	4,065	260	12,683	— 239
Darlington .. .. .	2,380	197	151	2,728	— 138
Dewsbury .. .. .	891	448	73	1,412	— 198
Doncaster .. .. .	361	218	386	965	+ 71
Gateshead .. .. .	5,811	653	534	6,998	— 281
Grimby .. .. .	2,112	299	258	2,669	+ 349
Halifax .. .. .	2,095	1,123	71	3,289	— 117
Hartlepool .. .. .	6,990	274	341	7,605	+ 1
Huddersfield .. .. .	3,368	2,078	235	5,681	+ 493
Hull .. .. .	9,790	929	1,091	11,810	+ 724
Leeds .. .. .	14,141	3,985	817	18,943	— 197
Lincoln .. .. .	3,230	389	252	3,871	+ 117
Middlesbrough .. .. .	9,514	413	359	10,286	— 215
Newcastle-on-Tyne .. ..	17,190	1,321	1,085	19,596	— 503
Rotherham .. .. .	1,665	232	275	2,172	— 242
Sheffield .. .. .	21,880	2,099	1,366	25,345	— 1,745
South Shields .. .. .	6,538	381	299	7,218	— 369
Stockton-on-Tees .. .. .	7,476	208	274	7,958	— 361
Sunderland .. .. .	15,661	776	785	17,222	— 23
York .. .. .	1,823	304	429	2,556	— 94
Rest of North Eastern ..	51,882	10,116	2,754	64,752	— 1,768
North Western Division ..	183,940	79,139	17,352	280,431	— 15,856
Accrington .. .. .	2,359	1,398	185	3,942	— 851
Ashton-under-Lyne .. ..	2,908	1,957	352	5,217	+ 1,109
Barrow .. .. .	6,022	453	634	7,109	— 73
Birkenhead .. .. .	5,969	495	634	7,098	— 354
Blackburn .. .. .	4,103	4,095	454	8,652	— 2,032
Blackpool .. .. .	1,280	1,190	206	2,676	+ 118
Bolton .. .. .	6,253	1,389	465	8,107	— 134
Burnley .. .. .	3,773	4,694	351	8,818	— 2,577
Bury .. .. .	1,891	1,387	231	3,509	— 1,025
Chorley .. .. .	1,319	746	145	2,210	+ 43
Liverpool .. .. .	42,238	7,349	3,604	53,191	— 1,912
Manchester .. .. .	24,295	7,587	1,867	33,749	+ 405
Nelson .. .. .	1,218	657	57	1,932	— 400
Oldham .. .. .	11,734	5,035	673	17,442	+ 174
Preston .. .. .	4,312	4,206	491	9,009	— 1,063
Rochdale .. .. .	4,910	3,293	496	8,699	— 1,714
St. Helens .. .. .	1,815	299	189	2,303	— 171
Salford .. .. .	8,433	4,412	1,356	14,201	— 242
Stockport .. .. .	3,708	2,537	290	6,533	+ 89
Warrington .. .. .	2,173	514	221	2,908	— 231
Wigan .. .. .	1,419	3,672	576	5,667	— 315
Rest of North Western ..	41,810	21,774	3,875	67,459	— 4,700
Scotland Division .. ..	159,649	25,611	9,758	175,018	— 1,779
Aberdeen .. .. .	5,640	925	274	6,839	+ 276
Clydebank .. .. .	3,798	284	285	4,367	— 411
Dundee .. .. .	6,650	2,043	277	8,970	— 387
Edinburgh .. .. .	9,736	1,854	838	12,428	— 388
Glasgow .. .. .	62,527	10,902	5,036	78,465	— 175
Greenock .. .. .	9,981	696	306	10,983	— 859
Motherwell .. .. .	1,718	202	133	2,053	— 448
Paisley .. .. .	5,049	909	239	6,197	— 485
Rest of Scotland .. ..	34,550	7,796	2,370	44,716	+ 1,088
Wales Division .. .. .	31,321	2,317	2,066	35,704	— 1,012
Cardiff .. .. .	4,615	756	354	5,725	— 579
Llanelli .. .. .	437	91	43	571	— 78
Newport .. .. .	2,126	196	140	2,462	— 521
Swansea .. .. .	2,266	210	197	2,673	— 127
Rest of Wales .. .. .	21,877	1,664	1,332	24,873	+ 293
Northern Ireland .. ..	26,621	10,983	903	38,506	— 1,548
Belfast .. .. .	16,894	7,266	559	24,719	— 619
Londonderry .. .. .	1,773	758	56	2,587	— 135
Lurgan .. .. .	400	65	10	475	— 15
Lisburn .. .. .	673	396	38	1,107	— 300
Newry .. .. .	854	288	31	1,173	+ 55
Rest of Northern Ireland .. .. .	6,027	2,210	208	8,445	— 534
Total Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland .. ..	944,835	239,602	72,293	1,256,730	— 39,320



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on the day of the return. "Unemployed" as used in these statistics does not necessarily mean that the person is definitely without a job. Persons who on the day of the return were not at work because they were suspended, "stood off," "furloughed," or on systematic short time, are counted in the statistics as "unemployed."

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

The statistics take account only of persons insured under the Acts. Such persons number approximately 11,500,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This figure is computed annually, and is obtained from a count of the unemployment books which must be held by all insured persons and which are exchanged at the beginning of each insurance year in the early weeks of July. In arriving at the estimated number of current books regard is paid not only to those books actually exchanged, but also to those which are likely to be exchanged in the course of the insurance year. The issue of new books between the exchange of books and the date of the estimate is also included, and at the same time allowance is made for wastage by deaths, emigration, leaving industry, &c.

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

making a claim. It is possible therefore to obtain from a count of the lodged books a record of unemployment in insured trades.

The figures given of numbers unemployed are not, however, confined to persons in receipt of benefit. They include:—

(a) Insured persons unemployed and in receipt of benefit;

(b) insured persons not in receipt of benefit, but known to be unemployed by reason of their maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange or otherwise;

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

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

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

## NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.												
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN INSURED INDUSTRIES AT JULY, 1923. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 26TH NOVEMBER, 1923. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 26TH NOVEMBER, 1923.				INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) AS COMPARED WITH 22ND OCTOBER, 1923. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
									Great Britain & North'm Ireland.	Great Britain only.			
Fishing .. .. .	23,600	530	24,130	2,929	37	2,966	12.4	7.0	12.3	11.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.1
Mining Industry:—													
Coal Mining .. .. .	1,258,650	8,200	1,266,850	32,557	405	32,962	2.6	4.9	2.6	2.6	+ 0.1	— 0.4	+ 0.1
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	19,670	50	19,720	4,163	3	4,166	21.2	6.0	21.1	21.0	— 1.7	+ 2.0	— 1.7
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining .. .. .	5,000	70	5,070	887	2	889	17.7	2.9	17.5	17.5	— 1.1	— 21.4	— 1.4
Stone Quarrying and Mining .. .. .	32,060	270	32,330	1,961	9	1,970	6.1	3.3	6.1	5.7	— 0.2	— 0.8	— 0.2
Slate Quarrying and Mining .. .. .	8,000	20	8,020	181	3	184	2.3	15.0	2.3	2.3	+ 0.6	+ 10.0	+ 0.6
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	24,960	1,580	26,540	1,650	166	1,816	6.6	10.5	6.8	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging .. .. .	12,520	170	12,690	799	24	823	6.4	14.1	6.5	6.3	— 0.2	+ 6.5	— 0.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—													
Coke Ovens and By Product Works .. .. .	15,070	200	15,270	885	32	917	5.9	16.0	6.0	6.0	— 0.3	+ 0.5	— 0.4
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture .. .. .	10,090	660	10,750	1,683	67	1,750	16.7	10.2	16.3	16.3	— 0.3	— 1.3	— 0.4
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works .. .. .	16,080	620	16,700	1,478	37	1,515	9.2	6.0	9.1	8.9	+ 1.2	— 0.9	+ 1.1
Brick, Tile, etc. .. .. .	54,340	7,500	61,840	4,482	903	5,385	8.2	12.0	8.7	8.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. .. .. .	35,750	36,380	72,130	3,678	4,577	8,255	10.3	12.6	11.4	11.4	—	+ 0.8	+ 0.3
Glass Trades:—													
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and Scientific Glass) Manufacture .. .. .	22,880	4,990	27,870	2,869	347	3,216	12.5	7.0	11.5	11.5	— 1.4	+ 0.3	— 1.1
Glass Bottle Making .. .. .	14,950	1,650	16,600	3,152	173	3,325	21.1	10.5	20.0	19.8	— 1.6	— 0.5	— 1.5
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.:—													
Chemicals Manufacture .. .. .	80,430	24,940	105,370	9,650	1,615	11,265	12.0	6.5	10.7	10.6	— 0.8	— 0.5	— 0.7
Explosives Manufacture .. .. .	13,960	5,120	19,080	1,747	535	2,282	12.5	10.4	12.0	11.9	— 1.3	+ 0.4	— 0.8
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture .. .. .	10,920	2,950	13,870	528	175	703	4.8	5.9	5.1	5.0	+ 0.1	— 0.1	+ 0.2
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture .. .. .	57,530	21,620	79,150	4,612	1,464	6,076	8.0	6.8	7.7	7.6	— 1.2	+ 0.4	— 0.7
Metal Manufacture and Secondary Processes:—													
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) .. .. .	29,310	240	29,550	3,486	13	3,499	11.9	5.4	11.8	11.8	— 3.7	+ 1.2	— 3.7
Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills .. .. .	210,150	4,480	214,630	42,697	287	42,984	20.3	6.4	20.0	20.0	— 2.7	— 1.9	— 2.7
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. .. .. .	38,510	4,000	42,510	5,676	454	6,130	14.7	11.4	14.4	14.5	— 2.2	— 0.8	— 2.0
Manufacture of Tin Plates .. .. .	25,860	4,330	30,190	990	161	1,151	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	+ 0.3	— 1.2	+ 0.1
Iron and Steel Tube Making .. .. .	23,900	1,450	25,350	3,759	191	3,950	15.7	13.2	15.6	15.6	— 2.6	+ 0.1	— 2.4
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture .. .. .	20,650	3,940	24,590	2,256	307	2,563	10.9	7.8	10.4	10.4	+ 0.2	— 1.9	— 0.1
Engineering and Ironfounding:—													
Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding .. .. .	635,260	39,660	674,920	132,430	2,276	134,706	20.8	5.7	20.0	19.9	— 0.6	— 0.6	— 0.5
Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making .. .. .	65,760	1,110	66,870	16,703	62	16,765	25.4	5.6	25.1	26.2	— 1.0	— 0.4	— 1.0
Heating and Ventilating Engineering .. .. .	5,340	420	5,760	270	7	277	5.1	1.7	4.8	5.0	— 2.3	+ 0.3	— 2.1
Electrical Engineering .. .. .	50,570	11,710	62,280	3,450	544	3,994	6.8	4.6	6.4	6.4	— 0.1	— 0.4	— 0.2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—													
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. .. .	174,590	19,830	194,420	20,294	1,363	21,657	11.6	6.9	11.1	11.1	— 1.3	— 1.5	— 1.3
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. .. .. .	25,540	2,400	27,940	3,922	197	4,119	15.4	8.2	14.7	14.6	+ 0.1	— 0.7	— 0.1
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram-car Building .. .. .	50,560	1,280	51,840	2,549	29	2,578	5.0	2.3	5.0	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.3



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.—continued.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN INSURED INDUSTRIES AT JULY, 1923. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) AS COMPARED WITH 22ND OCTOBER, 1923. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)		
				NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS REMAINING LODGED AT 26TH NOVEMBER, 1923. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 26TH NOVEMBER, 1923.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Great Britain & North'n Ireland.	Great Britain only.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing :—	268,520	4,010	272,530	111,274	338	111,612	41.4	8.4	41.0	42.4	— 1.8	— 0.2	— 1.6		
Metal Trades :—															
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ..	11,010	860	11,870	1,165	19	1,184	10.6	2.2	10.0	9.9	— 3.8	— 0.9	— 3.6		
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture ..	48,480	24,360	72,840	4,178	1,959	6,137	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.4	— 1.1	— 0.6	— 1.0		
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making ..	22,760	7,340	30,100	4,066	741	4,807	17.9	10.1	16.0	16.0	— 0.4	— 1.8	— 0.7		
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture ..	17,510	12,730	30,240	2,593	1,920	4,513	14.8	15.1	14.9	14.9	— 1.3	— 1.3	— 1.3		
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture ..	20,450	12,000	32,450	4,000	2,238	6,238	19.6	18.7	19.2	19.2	— 0.7	— 1.4	— 1.0		
Constructional Engineering ..	22,940	840	23,780	2,693	26	2,719	11.7	3.1	11.4	11.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5		
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., Making and General Iron Founding ..	79,020	6,890	85,910	13,564	707	14,271	17.2	10.3	16.6	16.4	— 1.0	— 0.4	— 1.0		
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture ..	29,380	20,450	49,830	3,362	1,489	4,851	11.4	7.3	9.7	9.7	— 1.9	— 1.3	— 1.7		
Other Metal Industries ..	107,180	60,310	167,490	12,142	6,823	18,965	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	— 0.2	— 0.5	— 0.3		
Textile Trades :—															
Cotton Industry ..	211,010	365,280	576,290	27,062	60,249	87,311	12.8	16.5	15.2	15.1	— 3.5	— 2.1	— 2.6		
Woolen and Worsted Industry ..	119,630	153,700	273,330	13,973	16,457	30,430	11.7	10.7	11.1	11.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1		
Silk Industry ..	14,320	23,820	38,140	1,183	2,157	3,340	8.3	9.1	8.8	8.8	+ 0.9	— 0.9	— 0.2		
Linen Industry ..	25,700	56,370	82,070	4,466	9,340	13,806	17.4	16.6	16.8	14.5	— 2.7	— 2.8	— 2.8		
Jute Industry ..	14,190	27,340	41,530	1,765	2,418	4,183	12.4	8.8	10.1	10.1	— 1.0	— 0.6	— 0.7		
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making ..	7,620	12,540	20,160	960	1,976	2,936	12.6	15.8	14.6	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.6		
Hosiery Industry ..	19,990	71,380	91,370	1,665	6,333	7,998	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.7	— 1.9	— 0.8	— 1.0		
Lace Industry ..	9,330	12,240	21,570	2,561	1,755	4,316	27.4	14.3	20.0	20.0	— 2.9	— 1.2	— 1.9		
Carpet Industry ..	11,220	14,540	25,760	475	910	1,385	4.2	6.3	5.4	5.3	—	+ 1.6	+ 0.9		
Other Textile Industries ..	13,480	29,940	43,420	1,537	4,727	6,264	11.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	+ 0.2	— 0.7	— 0.4		
Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ..	85,560	31,400	116,960	12,991	4,642	17,633	15.2	14.8	15.1	15.8	— 0.4	— 0.3	— 0.4		
Leather and Leather Goods :—															
Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing ..	33,230	8,590	41,820	3,824	917	4,741	11.5	10.7	11.3	11.3	— 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 0.1		
Saddlery, Harness and Other Leather Goods Manufacture ..	16,800	12,550	29,350	1,968	909	2,877	11.7	7.2	9.8	9.7	+ 0.5	— 1.0	— 0.1		
Clothing Trades :—															
Tailoring ..	65,910	120,300	186,210	7,972	16,366	24,338	12.1	13.6	13.1	12.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.6	+ 2.0		
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery ..	12,250	104,160	116,410	955	9,684	10,679	8.1	9.3	9.2	8.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.5		
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture ..	13,810	20,830	34,640	2,407	2,642	5,049	17.4	12.7	14.6	14.5	+ 4.2	+ 2.7	+ 3.3		
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making ..	6,640	60,880	67,520	391	5,815	6,206	5.9	9.6	9.2	9.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.6		
Other Dress Industries ..	12,470	20,470	32,940	1,307	2,745	4,052	10.5	13.4	12.3	12.3	— 0.3	+ 0.1	—		
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades ..	93,620	50,230	143,850	10,484	3,397	13,881	11.2	6.8	9.6	9.0	— 0.4	+ 0.4	— 0.2		
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ..	104,290	54,840	159,130	12,076	4,386	16,462	11.6	8.0	10.3	10.2	— 0.4	+ 0.3	— 0.2		
Grain Milling ..	26,460	3,100	29,560	1,299	186	1,485	4.9	6.0	5.0	4.8	+ 0.2	—	+ 0.1		
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	25,040	45,740	70,780	2,064	3,788	5,852	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.6		
Other Food Industries ..	49,070	49,220	98,290	4,075	7,400	11,475	8.3	15.0	11.7	11.6	—	+ 2.5	+ 1.3		
Drink Industries ..	81,500	20,850	102,350	4,468	2,460	6,928	5.5	11.6	6.8	6.5	— 0.1	— 0.9	— 0.2		
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ..	14,960	30,360	45,320	959	1,840	2,799	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.4	+ 0.2	— 0.3	— 0.1		
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ..	54,700	3,300	58,000	6,041	235	6,276	11.0	7.1	10.8	10.5	— 0.7	+ 0.2	— 0.6		
Wood Box and Packing Case Making ..	10,710	2,020	12,730	1,769	222	1,991	16.5	11.0	15.6	15.6	— 2.7	—	— 2.3		
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ..	76,540	17,810	94,350	6,134	1,175	7,309	8.0	6.6	7.7	7.7	— 0.5	+ 0.3	— 0.4		
Other Woodworking ..	20,610	6,840	27,450	2,632	752	3,384	12.8	11.0	12.3	12.1	— 0.2	— 1.9	— 0.7		
Printing and Paper Trades :—															
Paper and Paper Board Making ..	40,440	16,120	56,560	3,840	1,324	5,164	9.5	8.2	9.1	9.1	— 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.1		
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ..	19,740	35,900	55,640	1,156	2,556	3,712	5.9	7.1	6.7	6.6	—	— 1.0	— 0.6		
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining ..	3,510	1,270	4,780	137	48	185	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.3		
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ..	1,950	2,850	4,800	113	127	240	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.0	— 0.4	— 0.3	— 0.4		
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ..	150,870	80,140	231,010	8,139	4,031	12,170	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.2	— 0.6	+ 0.1	— 0.3		
Building and Construction of Works :—															
Building ..	708,640	8,480	717,120	96,006	185	96,191	13.5	2.2	13.4	13.3	+ 1.2	—	+ 1.2		
Public Works Contracting, etc. ..	126,900	860	127,760	24,790	21	24,811	19.5	2.4	19.4	19.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2		
Other Manufacturing Industries :—															



## TRADE DISPUTES.\*

**Number, Magnitude and Duration.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 38, as compared with 41 in the previous month, and 34 in November, 1922. In these new disputes about 10,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 43,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 53, involving about 54,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during November of about 1,016,000 working days.

The dispute involving members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in federated shipyards, which began on 30th April, came to an end on 24th November (see special article on page 435).

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

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in November.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Nov.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Nov.
	Started before 1st Nov.	Started in Nov.	Total.		
Mining & Quarrying	1	13	14	9,000	32,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	5	6	11	41,000	956,000
Transport .. ..	1	4	5	1,000	11,000
Other Trades .. ..	8	15	23	3,000	17,000
<b>Total, Nov., 1923 ..</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>1,016,000</b>
<i>Total, Oct., 1923 ..</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>56,000</i>	<i>1,167,000</i>
<i>Total, Nov., 1922 ..</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>9,000</i>	<i>68,000</i>

**Causes.**—Of the 38 disputes beginning in November, three, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 14, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other wages questions; three, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions affecting working hours; five, directly

involving 1,200 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; six, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, on questions of unionism and non-unionism; and seven, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons.

**Results.**—Settlements were effected during November in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, and eight old disputes, directly involving 13,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, seven, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 14,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of six disputes, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1922 AND 1923.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eleven months of 1923, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1922:—

Groups of Industries.	January to Nov., 1922.			January to Nov., 1923.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. ..	60	8,000	169,000	55	20,000	364,000
Coal Mining .. ..	142	114,000	1,290,000	165	171,000	1,092,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. ..	13	8,000	137,000	9	1,000	15,000
Engineering .. ..	25	262,000†	13,672,000†	20	2,000	25,000
Shipbuilding .. ..	25	94,000†	3,474,000†	31	47,000	5,873,000
Other Metal .. ..	55	13,000	316,000	46	8,000	83,000
Textile .. ..	20	5,000	66,000	31	36,000	1,227,000
Clothing .. ..	21	3,000	45,000	24	4,000	28,000
Transport .. ..	48	8,000	75,000	53	58,000	1,022,000
Agriculture and Fishing	6	2,000	54,000	8	9,000	263,000
Printing, Paper, &c., Trades .. ..	12	19,000	325,000	14	6,000	170,000
Woodworking and Furnishing .. ..	24	2,000	38,000	18	2,000	42,000
Chemical, Brick, Glass, Pottery, etc. .. ..	12	1,000	34,000	26	3,000	90,000
Food, &c., Trades .. ..	18	5,000	65,000	19	9,000	155,000
Other Trades .. ..	24	3,000	28,000	42	4,000	17,000
Employees of Public Authorities .. ..	30	5,000	105,000	27	6,000	69,000
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>552,000</b>	<b>19,893,000</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>386,000</b>	<b>10,535,000</b>

## PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING NOVEMBER, 1923.

Occupations and Locality. §	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object. §	Result. §	
	Directly.	Indirectly. §	Began.	Ended.			
MINING AND QUARRYING :—							
			1923.	1923.			
Coal miners, etc.	Wrexham (near) ..	1,603	—	31 Oct.	3 Nov.	Dispute arising out of dismissal of an under-manager.	Work resumed on advice of Trade Union officials.
	Rotherham (near)	1,920		12 Nov.	12 Nov.	Against proposed increase in time allotted for changing shifts below ground.	Temporary settlement effected.
	Canterbury (near)	908		12 Nov.	1 Dec.	Against proposed reduction in piece-work rates for coal getting.	Proposed reduction accepted.
	Cardiff (near) ..	1,800		26 Nov.	26 Nov.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the Trade Union.
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING :—							
Platers, rivetters, caulkers, etc. (shipbuilding and repairing), and other workpeople—Federated Districts. ¶	10,000 ¶	30,000 ¶	30 April	24 Nov.	Lock-out to enforce acceptance of an Agreement governing overtime and night-shift working made between the Employers' Federation and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.	(See page 435.)	
TRANSPORT :—							
Canal boatmen, carters, warehousemen, and other workpeople—Birmingham, Midlands, London, Ellesmere Port, etc.	617	67	13 Aug.	17 Nov.	Against proposed reduction in wages of canal boatmen.	Modified reduction to take effect in two instalments, in November and December respectively. (See also page 465).	
Tramway inspectors, motor-men and conductors—London, N.W.	320	—	6 Nov.	6 Nov.	For full reinstatement of a traffic regulator, first dismissed for alleged neglect of duty and afterwards transferred to another station with loss of a week's pay.	Transfer to stand, but without loss of week's pay.	
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES :—							
Paviors, labourers, etc., employed in Tramways Permanent Way and Highways Departments—Manchester.	1,000	..	1-8 Nov.	10 Nov.	Against proposed substitution of civil engineering rates of wages and hours of labour for those observed in the building trades.	Proposal suspended for a month pending negotiations.	

\* 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.

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

‡ Two disputes which together involved about 350,000 workpeople occurred in 1922 in the engineering and shipbuilding industries.

§ 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.

¶ The districts involved included the Clyde, East Scotland, North-East Coast, Hull, Southampton, Birkenhead, and Barrow.

¶ Estimated numbers involved by the end of the dispute, exclusive of workpeople unemployed when the stoppage began.



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £150,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 950,000 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £36,000 in the weekly wages of over 400,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected are shown below :—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	10,500	920,000	£ 900	£ 147,500
Metal .. .. .	127,000	14,000	10,400	1,400
Clothing .. .. .	113,000	1,000	12,700	30
Public Utility Services ..	89,000	400	5,100	20
Other .. .. .	67,500	10,600	6,600	800
Total .. .. .	407,000	946,000	35,700	149,750

In the mining group there were reductions in the wages of coal miners in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and the East Midlands, the Forest of Dean, South Wales and Scotland, the amounts of reduction on the rates previously in force varying from about 3 per cent. in Northumberland and Durham to over 9 per cent. in South Wales and Scotland. In the case of coal miners in the Radstock district wages were slightly increased. Iron ore miners in Cumberland sustained reductions varying from 2d. to 4d. per shift.

In the metal group there was an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the standard rates (equivalent to about 2 per cent. on current wages) of steel smelters and millmen in various districts in England and Scotland, and in consequence of this change there were also increases in the wages of a number of subsidiary classes of workers in the iron and steel trades. Other workpeople in this group who received increases in wages included Siemens steel workers and tinplate workers in South Wales, the increase for the latter amounting to nearly  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on existing rates. Blast-furnace workers in Cumberland sustained a reduction of nearly  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on their previous wages, and there were decreases of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the existing wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and West of Scotland respectively.

The principal change in the clothing trades affected workpeople employed in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, in which adult male timeworkers received increases of 1s. or 4s. per week, women timeworkers an increase of 2s. per week, and pieceworkers an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on list prices.

In the public utility services there was an increase of 1s. per week in the wages of tramway workers in most of the principal towns in Great Britain. Workpeople employed in the non-trading services of various local authorities in London had their bonus increased, and there was also an increase in the wages of similar classes in Northumberland and Durham.

In trades other than the above, the principal increases in November affected men employed in flour mills in Great Britain generally, leather belt makers, furniture trade operatives in London, and building trade operatives in the Eastern Counties.

Under the Trade Boards Acts there were decreases in the mini-

num rates fixed for workpeople employed in the boot and floor polish trade in Great Britain and the milk distributive trade in Scotland.

Of the decreases taking effect in November, 22, amounting to £148,750 per week, took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices, or the proceeds of the industry; two, amounting to £650 per week, took effect under Trade Board Orders; five, amounting to over £100 per week, were arranged by arbitration; one, amounting to £50 per week, was arranged by a joint standing body of employers and workpeople; and the remaining seven cases, amounting to £200 per week, were arranged by direct negotiation between the parties, or by individual action on the part of employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work accounted for less than £60 per week. Of the increases in wages 39, amounting to nearly £21,000 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales; 48, amounting to nearly £11,000 per week, took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of the industry; 13, amounting to £9,000 per week, were arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople (including over £6,000 under cost of living scales, incorporated above); two, amounting to £50 per week, were arranged by arbitration; and the remaining ten cases, amounting to nearly £750 per week, were arranged by direct negotiation. Increases preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work accounted for £450 per week.

## Summary of Changes in January—November, 1923.

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 eleven completed months of 1923, and the aggregate amounts of such changes :—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building .. .. .	7,000	425,000	£ 1,100	£ 70,300
Mining and Quarrying ..	954,000	18,000	124,200	3,200
Iron and Steel .. .. .	190,000	2,500	34,500	1,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	5,000	156,000	650	28,100
Other Metal .. .. .	30,000	117,000	6,700	23,800
Textile .. .. .	1,550	193,000	200	13,100
Clothing .. .. .	250	378,000	15	67,700
Transport .. .. .	2,750	755,000	280	123,800
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	50	112,000	5	13,000
Furniture and Woodworking .. .. .	100	41,000	15	10,000
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c. .. .. .	1,350	128,000	350	22,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	550	244,000	60	32,400
Public Utility Services ..	3,400	316,000	400	53,200
Other .. .. .	100	111,500	25	14,200
Total .. .. .	1,196,100	2,997,000	168,500	476,000

In the corresponding eleven months of 1922 there was a net reduction of nearly £4,200,000 in the weekly wages of over 7,500,000 workpeople, and a net increase of nearly £11,500 in the wages of about 74,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

The principal change in November affected building trade operatives at Belfast, whose winter hours were reduced.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES.</b>				
Building	York ... ..	1 Nov.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d.) and ¾d. per hour for labourers (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.).†
	Windermere and District	14 Nov.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.) and ¼d. per hour for labourers (11½d. to 1s.).‡
	Leek ... ..	2 Nov.	Plumbers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 5½d.).
	Rugby ... ..	30 Nov.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.) and ¼d. per hour for labourers (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¾d.).‡
	Colchester, Dovercourt, Felixstowe, Gorleston, Harwich, Lowestoft, Newmarket and Yarmouth	2 Nov.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.) and ¼d. per hour for labourers (11½d. to 1s.).‡
	Norwich ... ..	2 Nov.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.‡

\* 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 provide a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of general changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants, and clerks are included in the list of principal changes reported. The statistics relate to full-time rates of wages, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working.

† In addition to the numbers quoted wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 403,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ This increase in wages resulted from the up-grading of the districts concerned, under the Grading Scheme of the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry (see page 222 of June GAZETTE).



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923—(continue).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES</b> —(continued.)				
Building (contd.)	Saxmundham District* and Wy-mondham	2 Nov.	Building trade operatives ...	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.†
	Certain other districts in the Eastern Counties†	2 Nov.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour for labourers (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)†
	Barnstaple ...	1 Oct.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4d.) and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for labourers (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s.)†. Rate of 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour adopted.
Mosaic Working	London ...	1 Nov.	Men engaged in operating movable mechanical rubber Labourers ...	Rate of 1s. 3d. per hour adopted, increasing to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. after six months' experience.
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>				
Coal Mining	Northumberland...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 6·88 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages 138·18 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower-paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day (as previously fixed.)§
	Durham ...			Decrease of 7·23 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages 124·65 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower-paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day (as previously fixed).
	Yorkshire and East Midland Area			Decrease of 10·74 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 47·63¶ per cent. above the standard of 1911.
	Forest of Dean ...			Decrease of 14·71 per cent. on standard base rates of 1919, leaving wages 65·36 per cent. above the standard of 1919.
	Radstock ...			Increase of 0·86 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, making wages 37·38 per cent. above the standard of 1918.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire			Decrease of 12·81 per cent. on standard base rates of 1915, leaving wages 28·66 per cent. above the standard of 1915, subject to subsistence allowances previously paid. (See p. 415 of October, 1922, GAZETTE, and p. 295 of August, 1923, GAZETTE.)
Coke and By-products Manufacture	Scotland ...	1 Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 25·3 per cent. on standard base rates of 1888, leaving wages 137·64 per cent. above the standard of 1888, subject to a subsistence allowance for surface workers, operative from 1 January, 1922. (See p. 80 of February, 1922, GAZETTE.)
	Durham ...			Decrease of 7·23 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages 124·65 per cent. above the standard, subject to lower-paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day (as previously fixed).
	South Yorkshire ...			Decrease of 10·74 per cent. on standard base rates, leaving wages 47·63 per cent. above the standard.
	West Yorkshire ...			Increase** of 14·9 per cent. on standard base rates, making wages 75·5 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: Coke fillers, 6s. 2d. per day; rammen and pipe fitters, 6s.; trammers, daubers, winchmen, coke screeners, scrubbers, 5s. 9d.; pug mill men and labourers, 5s. 4d., plus in each case 75·5 per cent.
Iron Mining	Cumberland ...	First pay after 21 Nov.	Iron ore miners ... Winding enginemmen ... Other underground and surface workers	Increases in standard wages of 3d. per day to all workers over 21 years of age whose present standard wages are less than 5s. 3d. per day, of 2d. per day to those whose standard wages are 5s. 3d. or over, and less than 5s. 6d., and of 1d. per day to those whose standard wages are 5s. 6d. and not more than 6s. (See Award on p. 466).††
	Cumberland ...	12 Nov.		Decrease** of 4d. per shift in the bargain price (10s. 4d. to 10s.), and of 4d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.).
	Furness District ...	12 Nov.		Decrease** of 3d. per shift (8s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Decrease** of 2d. per shift for men and of 1d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rate after change for 1st class or leading labourers, 6s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift.
Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	4 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease** of 6d. per shift in the bargain price for miners (9s. 7d. to 9s. 1d.); of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift in the minimum wage (8s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.); of 6d. per shift for surfacemen, and of 3d. per shift for boys under 16 years.
	West Cumberland	12 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase** of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates of 1909, making wages 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
	South West of England††	1st pay in Nov.	Roadstone quarryworkers ...	Decrease** of 2d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners. of 3d. per shift for other men, and of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Rates after change: Borers (1st class), 8s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; day labourers (1st class), 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ruddmen, 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift. Increase§§ of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.</b>				
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland and North Lancashire	Second full pay in Nov.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease** of 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates of 1919, leaving wages 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.¶¶ above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus. Minimum rate after change: general labourers, 4s. 10d. per shift plus 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; shift labourers, 5s. per shift plus 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

\* Including Aldeburgh, Halesworth, Lelston, Wickham Market and Woodbridge.

† This change in wages resulted from the re-grading of the districts concerned, under the Grading Scheme of the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry (see page 222 of June GAZETTE).

‡ Including Bedford, Cambridge, Chelmsford and District (including Braintree, Halstead, Ingatestone and Ongar), Clacton, Frinton and Walton, Harpenden Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Hertford and Ware, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Ipswich, Letchworth, Luton, Stevenage and Baldock.

§ The minimum rates for adult underground pieceworkers for November and December are to be calculated by adding to the legal minimum rates  $\frac{5}{100}$ ths of the amount by which the current county percentage (138·18 per cent.) exceeds 50 per cent. The minimum rate for September and October was calculated on the county percentage for July and August (138·55), instead of on the current percentage.

|| Viz., Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase, and Warwickshire.

¶ In the case of West Yorkshire the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st November was 45·97 for the Eastern Area, and 42·63 for the Western Area.

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

†† The rates quoted are subject to the current percentage addition of 30, and also to the subsistence allowance at present in operation (see p. 295 of August, 1923, GAZETTE).

‡‡ Including Berkshire, Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Oxfordshire, Somerset, and Wiltshire.

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

¶¶ The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slagers, fillers, enginemmen etc., is 77 $\frac{1}{4}$  in the Workington Area and 72 $\frac{1}{4}$  in the Furness Area.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923—(continued).

WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923—(continued)				
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Pig Iron Manufacture (contd.)	North Lincolnshire	4 Nov.	IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE—(continued).	
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Increase* of 7½ per cent. on standard rates of 1909, making wages 58½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 3s. 8d., plus 58½ per cent. plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
			Engineers, electricians, apprentices, improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work at ironstone mines, blast-furnaces and in steel works	Increase* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 39½ per cent. above the standard, plus a tonnage bonus. Rates after change: patternmakers, 44s.; boilermakers, 43s.; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians and armature winders, 42s.; machinemakers (millers, borers, planers, etc.), 30s. to 38s.; strikers (after one year's service), 32s. 6d.; plus, in each case, 39½ per cent. and a tonnage bonus.
	England and West of Scotland†	4 Nov.	Men employed in steel smelting shops:— Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, etc., and gas producers and charge wheelers Semi-skilled workers and labourers:— Men on 8-hour shifts‡ ...	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on the standard of 1905, making wages 41½ per cent. (basic process) and 16½ per cent. (acid process) above the standard.
			Men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week‡	
			Roll turners ... ..	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates of 1921, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard.
	Certain districts in England§	4 Nov.	Bricklayers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Increase* of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving the total decrease in such advance since 1 May, 1921, about 78 per cent.
	North of England	26 Nov.	Iron puddlers ... ..	Increase* of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving the total decrease in such advance since 1 May, 1921, about 78 per cent.
			Iron millmen ... ..	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on basis rate, making wages 11·375d. per hour, plus 41½ per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
	Iron and Steel Manufacture	North of England	4 Nov.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed in puddling forges and rolling mills:— Men on 8-hour shifts‡ ...
Men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week‡				Decrease* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard.
Engineers, electricians, strikers, motor attendants, arc lamp trimmers, boilermakers, patternmakers, employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works				Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard.
Tees-side (certain works)		4 Nov.	Bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Increase* of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving the total decrease in such advance since 1 May, 1921, about 78 per cent.
			Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills	Increase* of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving the total decrease in such advance since 1 May, 1921, about 78 per cent.
			Steel millmen, engineers' labourers and general labourers	Increase* of 0·2d. per hour (10·25d. to 10·45d.).
Workington ...		4 Nov.	Engineers employed in steel works	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard.
			Merchant millmen ... ..	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard.
			Rail millmen ... ..	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making rate 42s. per week, plus 41½ per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
Barrow-in-Furness		4 Nov.	Enginemakers, crane-makers, etc., and general workers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard.
	Steel melters, gas producers, etc., and semi-skilled and unskilled workmen		Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 32½ per cent. above the standard.	
	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers, engineers' labourers, and general labourers, etc.		Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard.	
Scunthorpe ...	4 Nov.	Bricklayers' and joiners' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in steel works	Increase* of 7½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 36½ per cent. above the standard, plus the additions previously paid, viz.:—20 per cent. on base rates of not more than 30s. per week, 6d. per shift on base rates of 30s. 1d. to 40s. per week, and 4d. per shift on base rates of 40s. 1d. to 50s. per week.	
		Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) engaged in Siemens steel manufacture	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard.	
		Men employed in steel rolling mills:— Millmen, gas producers, enginemakers, crane-makers, firemen, etc. Semi-skilled workers and labourers	Increase* of 0·25d. per hour (10·34d. to 10·59d.).	
South and West Wales	4 Nov.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers, engineers' labourers, and general labourers, etc.	Increase* of 7½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 36½ per cent. above the standard, plus the additions previously paid, viz.:—20 per cent. on base rates of not more than 30s. per week, 6d. per shift on base rates of 30s. 1d. to 40s. per week, 4d. per shift on base rates of 40s. 1d. to 50s. per week, and 3d. per shift for boys under 18 years of age. Rate after change for labourers, 7½d. per hour plus 56½ per cent.	
		Bricklayers' and joiners' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in steel works	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard.	
		Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) engaged in Siemens steel manufacture	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41½ per cent. above the standard.	
West of Scotland	4 Nov.	Men employed in steel rolling mills:— Millmen, gas producers, enginemakers, crane-makers, firemen, etc. Semi-skilled workers and labourers	Increase* of 1½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving the total decrease in such advance since 1 May, 1921, about 78 per cent.	
		Men employed in steel rolling mills:— Millmen, gas producers, enginemakers, crane-makers, firemen, etc. Semi-skilled workers and labourers		
		Men employed in steel rolling mills:— Millmen, gas producers, enginemakers, crane-makers, firemen, etc. Semi-skilled workers and labourers		

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

† 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.

§ 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.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923—(continued).

Industry.	Locality	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE—(continued).</b>				
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.)	West of Scotland	4 Nov. { 26 Nov. {	Bricklayers employed in steel works Bricklayers' labourers employed in steel works Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Decrease from a rate of 1s. 8d. per hour to a rate of 11-375d., plus 4½ per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.* Increase† of 0-17d. per hour (9-49d. to 9-66d.).  Decrease‡ of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the standard.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	4 Nov.	<b>OTHER METAL TRADES.</b> Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture	Increase† of 7½ per cent., making, with the special temporary allowance of 7½ per cent. previously paid (which is to be continued to be paid), 18½ per cent. on weekly base earnings (inclusive of 25 per cent. special bonus consolidated in 1920). Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (61s. 7½d. to 64s. 1½d.). (See Award on p. 428 of November GAZETTE.)
Light Castings Manufacture	Falkirk and East of Scotland†	1st full pay in Nov.	Ironmoulders (dayworkers) ...	Revised scale of weekly wages adopted varying according to age from 11s. at 14 years to 18s. 6d. at 18 years, and to 23s. at 21 years, resulting in reductions of 1s. per week for those under 18 years, and of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over.§
Malleable Iron-founding	Willenhall and District	10 Oct.	Female timeworkers:— Moulders, dressers, foundry wheelers, sand blasters, core-makers, examiners, sand wheelers, emery wheel dressers, power pressers, polishers, capstan lathe workers, etc. Machine workers, hand pressers, varnishers, rough warehouse workers, bronzers, etc.  Wrapping and warehouse workers and lacquerers	Revised scale of weekly wages adopted varying according to age from 9s. 6d. at 14 years to 21s. 6d. at 21 years, resulting in reductions of 1s. per week for those under 18 years, and of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over.§ Revised scale of weekly wages adopted varying according to age from 8s. 6d. at 14 years to 20s. 6d. at 21 years, resulting in reductions of 1s. per week for those under 18 years, and of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over.§
Wire Manufacture	Glasgow ...	1st pay in Sept.	Female pieceworkers ... Wire workers ...	Decrease in bonus of 7½ per cent. (17½ to 10 per cent.).§ Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.), and of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates for pieceworkers, leaving wages 40 per cent. above pre-war rates.
Bedstead Manufacture	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glasgow	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade	Increases   in flat rate bonus of 2s. per week for men 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18 but over 16 years. Minimum hourly rates after change:—Men: Frame setters, 1s. 4d.; bending 1s. 3d.; others (except cupola men and stockfitters), 1s. 1½d., less 12½ per cent. in each case, with a bonus added of 16s. per week; women: colour painters and transferers, 8d.; wrappers and lacquerers, 7d., with a bonus in each case of 8s. per week. General minimum time rates and piece rates as fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workers engaged in working iron up to and including ½ inch diameter, to be applied irrespective of whether or not the iron is supplied by the employer. (See Order on pp. 428-9 of November GAZETTE.)
Chain Making	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the hand-hammered chain making trade	
Manufacture of Metal Pens and Other Metal Small Wares	Birmingham and District	9 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of steel and metal pens and other small wares:— Male timeworkers over 21 years of age  Male timeworkers under 21 years of age Apprentices ...  Female dayworkers and learners Female pieceworkers ...	Increases   of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 79s. 4d. and 69s. 10d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 59s. 10d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 71s. 10d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 63s. 10d.; other classes, 49s. Increases   of amounts, varying according to age, from 3d. to 9d. per week. Increases   of amounts, varying according to age, from 2d. to 6d. per week. Increases   of amounts, varying according to age, from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for women 18 years and over, 24s. 8d. per week. Increase   of 5d. per week in the basis piecework rate (25s. 9d. to 26s. 2d.).
<b>TEXTILE TRADES.</b>				
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Dec.	Machine calico printers ...	Supplementary "cost of living" wage increased   from 60-35 per cent. to 63-75 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonus of 10s. per week for journeymen and 9s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 17 Nov.	Male workers employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades	Increases   of 6d. per week for those 14 to 18½ years, 9d. for those 19 to 20½ years, 1s. for those 21 to 22 years, and of 1s. 6d. for those 22½ years of age. Rates after change: 14 years, 16s., increasing to 44s. 6d. at 21 and to 51s. at 22½ years.
	Nottingham ...	Week beginning 24 Sept.	Lace bleachers' dollymen and labourers	Increase   of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: dollymen, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.
<b>CLOTHING TRADES.</b>				
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain ...	8, 9 or 10 Nov.	Workpeople 16 years of age and over:— Male timeworkers: Operatives employed in departments other than heel building and stock or shoe rooms  Operatives employed in heel building departments or in the stock or shoe rooms	Increases   of 1s. 6d. per week for those of 16, 2s. at 17 and 18, 2s. 6d. at 19 and 20, 3s. at 21, 3s. 6d. at 22, and 4s. at 23 years. Minimum rates after change: 16 years, 19s. 6d., increasing to 29s. at 18, 53s. at 21, and 60s. at 23 years. Increases   of 3d. and 1s. per week for those aged 22 and 23 years respectively, and decreases   of 6d. per week at 16, 19 and 20 years, and 1s. per week at 18 years, the rates for those of 17 and 21 years remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 16 years, 17s. 6d., increasing to 26s. at 18 years, 50s. at 21, and to 57s. at 23 years.

\* Future adjustments in wages are to be regulated by the Steel Smelters' sliding scale.

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

‡ Including Bo'ness, Bonnybridge, Denny, Edinburgh, and Larbert.

§ The above reductions were decided upon by the Willenhall and District Ironfounders and Manufacturers' Association, and were not embodied in a formal agreement with a trade union.

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

¶ Except those employed in the closing department and stock or shoe rooms on the following operations or processes, viz., knot-tying, inking, solutioning, brushing off by hand or machine, loop covering, trimming ends by hand, and repairs and odd jobs; also excluding engineers, mechanics, electricians, stokers, porters, sweepers-up, lift or hoist men, caretakers, timekeepers, labourers, and odd job men not engaged in actual manufacturing.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923—(continued).

RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923—(continued)				
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
<b>CLOTHING TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Boot and Shoe Manufacture (contd.) Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc., Trade	Great Britain	8, 9, or 10 Nov.	Workpeople 16 years of age and over (contd.)†— Female timeworkers: Operatives employed in closing and heel building departments or stock or shoe rooms	Increases* of 1s. per week for those of 16 and 17 years, 1s. 3d. at 18, 1s. 6d. at 19, and 2s. at 20 years. Minimum rates after change: 16 years, 17s., increasing to 25s. 6d. at 18, and to 36s. at 20 years. Increase* of 2½ per cent. on list prices.† Increased scale of minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.
	Northern Ireland	30 Nov.	Pieceworkers ... Certain classes of female workers	
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES.</b>				
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Liverpool to London and Manchester to Birmingham	19 Nov.	Canal boatmen ...	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on rates paid at 1st January, 1923.‡ (See Decision No. 853 on p. 465.)
Railway Service	Great Western and London, Midland and Scottish (L. and N.W. Section) Railway Systems	1 July	Dining car travelling staff:— Pantry and kitchen boys and pages Dining car attendants ...	Scales of weekly rates adopted as follows in respect of normal hours, which are not to exceed 120, spread over 14 days  :— 12s. in first year, increasing each year to 18s. in fourth year. 24s. in first year, increasing each year to 30s. in fourth year. 32s. in first year, increasing each year to 36s. in fifth year. 50s. in first year, increasing each year to 60s. in fifth year. 36s. 6d. in first year, increasing each year to 42s. 6d. in fifth year.
			Conductors ... Cooks ... Assistant cooks ...	
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FISHING.</b>				
Agriculture	Cumberland and Westmorland and Furness District of Lancashire	11 Nov.	Agricultural labourers ...	Schedule of rates previously agreed upon to be extended up to 7 June, 1924—viz., skilled male workers for a week of 63 hours: 16 and under 18 years, 23s., increasing to 37s. at 21 and over; other adult male workers for a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter, 30s.; female workers 16 years and over, 5d. per hour.¶
	Cheshire ...	1 Nov.	Male agricultural labourers ...	Schedule of rates previously agreed upon with effect from 1 May, 1923, to be extended up to 30 April, 1924—viz. (for a week of 54 hours): 10s. at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 20s. at 18 and under 19, and to 32s. at 21 and over.¶
	Lancashire (except Furness District)	1 Nov.	Agricultural labourers ...	Rates previously agreed upon with effect from 1 May, 1923, to be extended to 31 January, 1924, viz.:—(a) Northern Area: teamsmen and stockmen, 37s. 6d.; other workers, 35s.; (b) Eastern Area: teamsmen and stockmen, 40s., with proportionate rates for other workers; (c) Southern Area: teamsmen and stockmen, 35s.; other adult male workers, 32s. 6d., with proportionate rates for youths and female workers.¶
	Carnarvonshire ...	11 Nov.	Male agricultural labourers ...	Rates adopted up to 13 May, 1924, as follows:—Special class workers for a week of 61 hours: 20 years and over living out, 35s.; boarded and lodged at farm—16 to 17 years 25s. 6d.,** increasing to 33s. 6d.** at 20 years and over (in lieu of rates previously paid, varying from 25s. at 16 to 17 to 33s. at 21 and over); other workers 20 years and over, 30s. for a week of 50 hours.¶
	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire	15 Nov.	Male agricultural labourers ...	Rates previously agreed upon with effect from 1 May, 1923, extended up to 30 April, 1924—viz., stockmen, 31s. for a guaranteed week of 60 hours; other adult workers, 28s. for a guaranteed week of 52 hours, with proportionate rates for those 15 and under 21 years.¶
	Edinburgh and Leith	10 Nov.	Dairy workers ...	Minimum weekly rates adopted for men, of 57s. 6d. (with one quart of milk daily) for married men, and of 25s. (with board) for unmarried men, and for women, of 14s. and 18s. (with one quart of milk daily) for those milking twice and thrice daily respectively.
<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.</b>				
Furniture Manufacture	London ...	1 Nov.	Timeworkers:— Cabinet makers, woodcarvers, chair makers, gluers, crampers-up, woodcutting machinists and upholsterers French polishers (male), jappanners and chair shapers Carpet and blind section ... Packers and porters (wholesale trade)	Increase* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: spindle and four-cutter hands, 1s. 10d.; other classes, 1s. 9d.
			Learners, improvers and apprentices	Increase* of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.).
			Pieceworkers:— Upholsterers ...	Increase* of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.). Increase* of ½d. per hour for those paid hourly rates, and 1s. 10d. per week for those paid weekly. Rates after change: packers, 1s. 5d. per hour or 62s. 1d. per week; porters, 1s. 3½d. per hour or 56s. 3d. per week.
			Cabinet makers employed in the white enamelled (deal) section	Increase* to rates prevailing prior to 1st August, 1923 (at which date there was a reduction of 2·38 per cent. on existing rates).  Increase* in total of agreed percentage payable on basic rate from 70·83 to 75, except for those employed by certain firms (see p. 315 of LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1921), for whom the percentages payable are 10 per cent. plus 10 per cent. plus 75 per cent. (calculated cumulatively).  Increase* to rates prevailing prior to 1st August, 1923 (at which date there was a reduction of 2·38 per cent. on existing rates).

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

† See note ¶ on p. 456.

‡ The effect of this increase is that in the case of statements compiled or revised under the 1919 agreement which came into force on or before 31 December, 1919, 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. above list prices are paid to men and women respectively; in the case of those which came into operation on or after 1 January, 1920, net list prices are paid to men, while women are paid at 2½ per cent. above the list; in the case of the Northampton County Clickers' statement, which came into operation on 2 June, 1919, wages are 2½ per cent. below list prices; and in the case of those statements the piecework prices of which include the percentage increase granted by the Interim (1920) Agreement, wages are 7½ per cent. below list prices for men and 5 per cent. below for women.

§ This is the first instalment of a decrease of 5 per cent., the second instalment of which is to take effect from 19 December, 1923.

¶ It was agreed that in cases where the previous combined rate of wages and war wage exceeded the above rates, the excess was to be reducible under the "cost of living" sliding scale at present applicable to the employees concerned, provided that any future modifications made in the war wage payable to other classes of employees should be equally applicable to those covered by the above scales.

\*\* The rates were agreed upon by the Local Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

\*\*\* These rates are subject to a deduction in respect of board and lodging.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923—(continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change (Decreases in italics.)
<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Furniture Manufacture (contd.)	London	1 Nov.	Gilders	Increase* of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.)
	Sheffield	11 Aug.	Cabinet case makers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d.), and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers, leaving wages 57½ per cent. above list prices for fitters and 65 per cent. above for other workers.
	Manchester, Salford, Altrincham, Bolton and Stockport	1 Nov.	Furniture trade operatives	Increase* of ½d. per hour for male workers and ¼d. per hour for female workers, with proportionate increases for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, machinists (after 4 years on machines), upholsterers, polishers and mattress makers, 1s. 7½d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.; glassworkers: bevellers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 7½d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 8½d.; fitters, 1s. 5½d.; packers, 1s. 4½d.; upholstresses and female polishers, 11½d.
	Oldham	1 Nov.	Upholsterers and french polishers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
	Wigan	1 Nov.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
	Glasgow	5 Oct. 8 Nov.	Picture frame gilders Rocking and baby chair makers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 6½d.). Increase* of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers. Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 5½d.).
Mill Sawing Packing Case Making	Liverpool	2 Nov.	Enginemen, firemen and crane-men	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 80 per cent. above the latter. Rate after change for timeworkers, 7½d. per hour plus 80 per cent.
	Aberdeen	1 Nov.	Packing case makers and wood-cutting machinists	
<b>GLASS, BRICK, CHEMICAL, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES.</b>				
Fire Brick Making	Stourbridge, Dudley, Brierley Hill, Kingswinford, Lye and Cradley	8 Oct.	Timeworkers:— Men 21 years and over	New schedule of minimum weekly rates adopted. The following are examples of these rates:—Labourers, 42s.; second burners, 43s.; brick loaders, 43s. 6d.; setters, 46s.; head burners, 48s.; enginemen, 52s. 6d.; brickmakers, 55s. 6d.; mould makers, 61s. 6d.
			Boys and youths under 21 years	New schedule of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 12s. at 14 years, and increasing to 34s. at 20 years.
			Female workers	Minimum rate of 26s. per week adopted for those 18 years of age and over, 24s. 6d. for those under 18 years, and of 7½d. per hour for clay pickers.
			Pieceworkers Male workers	New schedule of minimum piece rates adopted. New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in decreases varying from 2s. to 6s. per week, and a decrease of 2d. per hour in piecework basis time rate (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 4½d.). Minimum time rates after change: 12s. at 14 years, increasing to 54s. at 21 and over. (See also p. 466.)
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture	Great Britain	12 Nov.	Female workers	New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from 1s. to 3s. per week, and a decrease of ¾d. per hour in piecework basis time rate (10d. to 9½d.). Minimum time rates after change: 12s. at 14 years, increasing to 30s. at 18 and over. (See also p. 466.)
<b>FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.</b>				
Flour Milling	Great Britain†	1st pay day in Nov.	Male workers (including motor lorry drivers, carriers and horse carmen where previously included with mill employees):— 21 years and over	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change†: first rollermen—Grade I.—Class A mills, 68s.; Class AA, 65s. 6d.; Class B, 63s.; Class BB, 59s. 6d.; Class C, 56s. Grade II.—Class A, 66s.; Class AA, 63s. 6d.; Class B, 61s.; Class BB, 57s. 6d.; Class C, 54s. Grade III.—Class BB, 55s. 6d.; Class C, 52s. General labourers—all grades—Class A, 52s.; Class AA, 49s. 6d.; Class B, 47s.; Class BB, 43s. 6d.; Class C, 40s.
	Northumberland, Durham, Middlesbrough, and Carlisle	10 Nov.	Under 21 years	Increases* varying from 6d. to 1s. per week†
Baking and Confectionery	Bath	3 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners employed by private traders	Increase* of 1s. per week for male workers and 6d. per week for female workers. Rates after change: secondhands, singlehands and ovenmen, 63s.; doughmen, 62s.; tablehands, 61s.
	Bristol	13 Nov.		Increase* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 61s. 6d.
	Glasgow (Associated Firms‡)	4 Aug.		Increase* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 62s. 3d.
	Do. (Non-associated Firms§)	1st pay day in July 1st pay day in Oct.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 4s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 76s.
	Banchory	1st pay day in Oct.		Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s.
Brewing	Inverurie	1 Nov.		Decrease of 4s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 66s.
	Edinburgh	1st pay day in Nov.	Adult male brewery workers	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 68s. 6d.
Milk Distributive Trade	Scotland	26 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade:—	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change: maltmen, 57s.; headers-up, 55s.; wash-house men, 54s.; tun-room men, 53s.; cellarmen and labourers, 51s.
			Foremen	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See also p. 466.)
			Male clerks and male shop assistants	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (60s. 6d. to 59s.).
			All other male workers, also roundswomen	Decreases of 6d. or 1s. per week (except for those under 17 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: under 15, 12s. 6d., increasing to 47s. at 21 and over.
				Decreases of 6d. or 1s. per week (except for those under 17 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: under 15, 12s. 6d., increasing to 43s. 6d. or 45s. 6d. at 21 and over.

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

† A list of the districts comprised by each class was given on p. 555 of the GAZETTE for October, 1921.

‡ Members of the Associated Wholesale Bread Bakers (Glasgow).

§ The changes took effect under the terms of an arrangement made between the firms concerned and the Scottish Union of Bakers and Confectioners, by which wages were to be regulated in accordance with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923—(continued).

Industry	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO TRADES</b> —(continued).				
Milk Distributive Trade (contd.)	Scotland ...	26 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade (cont.):— Female clerks ... Female shop assistants ... All other female workers (except roundswomen)	Decrease of 6d. per week (except for those under 18 years, for whom there was no change). Decrease of 6d. per week (except for those under 19 years, for whom there was no change). Decrease of 6d. per week (except for those under 18 years, for whom there was no change). Minimum rate after change for those 21 and over, 24s. 6d.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.</b>				
Leather Belt Manufacture	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Timeworkers ...	Increase* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled—London, 1s. 4½d.; provinces, 1s. 3½d.; semi-skilled—London, 1s. 0½d.; provinces, 1s. 0½d.
Waste Materials Reclamation Trade	Great Britain ...	19 Nov.	Pieceworkers and cutters on day work Male workers under 21 years of age employed in all branches of the general waste materials reclamation trade other than the scrap metal branch	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, increased* from 69 to 75. Scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 13s. per week (or 3½d. per hour) at under 14½ years, increasing to 29s. per week (or 7½d. per hour) at 18 and under 18½, and to 43s. per week (or 10½d. per hour) at 20½ and under 21 years.
Boiler Covering	London ...	1st full pay in Nov.	Boiler and pipe coverers ...	Decrease of ½d. per hour for qualified coverers 21 years and over (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3½d.).
Hairdressing	London (East) ...	13 Sept.	Hairdressers (fully qualified assistants)	Minimum rate of 55s. per week adopted.
Artificial Limb	Birmingham ...	10 Nov.	Artificial limb makers ...	Increase* of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for skilled men, 1s. 9½d.
Other Trades	Oldham ... Glasgow ... Belfast ...	24 Nov. 29 Oct. 24 Nov.	Funeral coach drivers ... Ticket writers ... Hide and skin workers (adult males)	Decrease of 5s. per week (55s. to 50s.). Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week (79s. to 75s. 6d.). Rate of 1s. 6d. per hour adopted for a guaranteed week of 40 hours.
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.</b>				
Tramways Undertakings	Great Britain ...	1st full pay in Nov.	Motormen, conductors, etc. ...	Increase* of 1s. per week for workpeople 18 years of age and over, and of 6d. per week for those under 18 years.†
	Lancaster ...	8 Nov.	Youths under 19 years of age employed as parcels, messengers, point and trolley boys	Increase* of 3d. per week. Rates after change: 14 to 15 years, 13s. 9d.; 15 to 16 years, 15s. 9d.; 16 to 17 years, 17s. 9d.; 17 to 18 years, 22s. 3d.; 18 to 19 years, 27s. 9d. per week.
	Dundee ...	1 Nov.		Increase* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rates after change: drivers, 52s. 3d.; conductors, 50s. 3d. per week.
	Belfast ...	1 Nov.	Motormen, conductors, etc.	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change: drivers and conductors, 56s. to 59s.; cleaners, 54s. to 55s. per week.
	Northumberland and Durham†	1st pay in Nov.	Able-bodied male manual workers	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change: motormen and conductors, 53s. to 65s.; car cleaners, 55s. 6d. per week.
Non-trading Services of Local Authorities	London (certain authorities)§	1st pay in Nov.	Manual workers ...	Increase* of ½d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change for general labourers: Grade A areas, 1s. 0½d.; Grade B, 11½d.; Grade C, 10½d.‡
	London (certain other authorities)	1st pay in Nov.	Manual workers ...	Increase* of ¼th of "cost of living" bonus as revised in July, 1922. Scheduled minimum rates after change: general labourers, 62s. 2d.; scavengers, 58s. 10d.; female lavatory and bath attendants, 46s. per week.§
	Westminster ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Manual workers ...	Increase* of ½th of the original bonus as agreed in June, 1920, making a total reduction of ¼ths. Scheduled minimum rates after change: general labourers, 58s. 8d.; scavengers, 55s. 3d.; female lavatory and bath attendants, 43s. 3d. per week.
Mental Hospital Services	Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire¶	1st pay in Nov.¶	Able-bodied male manual workers.	Increase in base rates of 2s. per week for workpeople with base rates of not more than 32s. per week.
	London District**	1 Nov.	Employees of Metropolitan Asylums Board	Increase* of 1s. per week.¶

## CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 1923.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building	Belfast ...	16 Nov.	Building trade operatives ...	Decrease of 2 hours per week in the winter period, i.e., 16 November to 15 January (44 to 42).

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

† This increase took effect in the case of those undertakings which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Council for the Tramways Industry. These include the majority of the principal undertakings in Great Britain, but not the following:—Camborne and Redruth, Cheltenham, Colchester, Dumbarton, Dundee, Glasgow, Great Yarmouth, Lancaster, Llandudno and Colwyn Bay, Luton, Musselburgh, Perth, Scarborough, Sunderland (Corporation), Southend-on-Sea, York. There were also increases in wages in the case of Lancaster and Dundee, particulars of which are given above.

‡ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the District Joint Industrial Council and include:—Grade A: Darlington, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Blaydon, Blyth, Brandon and Byshottles, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Earsdon, Felling, Leadgate, Longbenton, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Newburn-on-Tyne, Prudhoe, Ryton, Seaton Delaval, Stanley. Whitley and Monkseaton, Durham C.C. (partly), and R.D.C.'s of Durham, Easington, Sedgfield, South Shields; Grade B: Durham C.C. (partly), Benfieldside, Shildon, Tanfield, and Weardale R.D.C.; Grade C: Durham C.C. (partly). The rates actually paid by some of the Authorities differ from the scheduled minima quoted above.

§ Viz.:—London County Council, Battersea, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Greenwich, Hackney, Hampstead, Islington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark, Walthamstow. In the case of Chelsea, the increase of ½th applied to one-half the bonus paid previous to November, 1922. Particulars of a similar increase which applied to Stepney in October were published on p. 420 of the November GAZETTE. The rates actually paid by some of the Authorities differ from the scheduled minima quoted above.

|| Viz.:—Hammersmith, Kensington, Lewisham, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, Westminster (see also increase in base rates above.) In the case of Finsbury, which previously regulated the wages of its employees by the same agreement as the foregoing Authorities, it was arranged that the reduction of ¼ths in the bonus due under the agreement in August, 1923, should be rescinded in favour of a reduction of ½th only, and that the bonus then remaining should continue until the first pay day in February, 1924. The rates actually paid by some of the Authorities differ from the scheduled minima quoted above.

¶ The above increase was in accordance with a recommendation made by the District Joint Industrial Council; the Authorities affected included Gloucester and Taunton. A similar increase affecting the same area was shown on p. 420 of the November GAZETTE as having taken effect in September. It has since been reported, however, that the increase in September was only put into operation by the Bristol Corporation.

\*\* The decreases shown are the second and final instalment of the reductions which were being applied to workpeople in the service of the Board prior to the 11th May, 1923. For new entrants the above rates have operated since May last.



## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS have been received from 141 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed in November, 1923. The summarised figures for November are given in the following Table, together with similar figures relating to plans passed in these localities in the first eleven months of this year.

In the 141 localities to which the figures relate, plans were passed in November for buildings of an estimated cost of nearly £4,600,000, compared with an average of about £3,750,000 in the preceding ten months.

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 141 towns from which returns have been received.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations.	TOTAL.
(a) NOVEMBER, 1923.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	220,500	255,700	12,200	60,800	11,300	560,500
Yorkshire .. (2,334,000)	407,300	20,000	28,700	16,200	62,300	534,500
Lancashire and Cheshire (2,814,000)	777,100	30,700	37,600	12,800	55,200	913,400
North and West-Midland Counties .. (2,911,000)	352,300	73,300	20,500	8,500	113,500	568,100
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (641,000)	158,400	38,300	14,200	1,500	17,300	229,700
Outer London* (1,909,000)	615,400	16,300	38,300	400	33,200	703,600
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	274,600	8,200	7,100	2,400	92,800	385,100
South-Western Counties (432,000)	69,100	1,600	1,400	4,100	18,200	94,400
Wales and Monmouthshire .. (834,000)	162,000	10,700	3,300	14,600	19,500	210,100
SCOTLAND .. (2,146,000)	198,900	15,800	4,100	80,600	86,600	386,000
Total .. (15,979,000)	3,235,600	470,600	167,400	201,900	509,900	4,585,400
(b) JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1923.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	1,178,400	340,300	133,200	227,700	262,200	2,141,800
Yorkshire .. (2,334,000)	3,769,700	333,300	475,000	463,800	1,145,000	6,184,800
Lancashire and Cheshire (2,814,000)	4,194,400	744,000	812,500	238,900	778,500	6,768,300
North and West-Midland Counties .. (2,911,000)	3,813,900	915,300	449,700	401,100	1,350,200	6,930,200
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (641,000)	1,826,500	131,400	178,900	81,100	254,200	2,472,100
Outer London* (1,909,000)	4,692,500	378,900	562,900	328,500	704,100	6,666,900
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	2,574,000	100,000	236,300	121,100	846,000	3,877,400
South-Western Counties (432,000)	720,600	26,800	58,800	51,400	142,400	1,000,000
Wales and Monmouthshire .. (834,000)	1,184,200	52,500	143,400	169,300	190,700	1,740,100
SCOTLAND .. (2,146,000)	1,524,400	333,500	365,200	603,800	1,518,300	4,345,200
Total .. (15,979,000)	25,478,900	3,356,000	3,415,900	2,686,700	7,189,600	42,126,800

## ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages granted during November, 1923, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act (see March, 1923, GAZETTE, page 84), 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 in Nov., 1923.	Total Assisted Passages Granted.		Departures in Nov., 1923.	Total Departures.	
		1922.	Jan.—Nov., 1923.		1922.	Jan.—Nov., 1923.
Assisted Passage Schemes:						
To Australia ..	1,978	7,058	25,637	2,929	6,118	22,881
„ New Zealand ..	765	1,133	6,164	561	694	5,326
„ Canada:						
Dominion of Canada	223	—	3,666	236	—	3,580
Province of Ontario	54	—	1,735	44	—	1,353
Minor Schemes ..	120	—	1,651	105	—	1,573
TOTAL ..	3,130	8,191	38,853	4,275	6,812	34,713

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

\* Particulars are not available for the London County Council Area.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.\*

THE total number of cases† of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during November, 1923, was 64. Five deaths‡ were reported during the month, two due to lead poisoning in the pottery industry, one due to lead poisoning in coach and car painting, one due to epitheliomatous ulceration (tar), and one§ to anthrax in the wool industry. In addition, twelve cases of lead poisoning (including six deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during November, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

## (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ..	1
Plumbing and Soldering ..	10
Printing ... ..	...
File Cutting and Hardening ...	...
Tinning of Metals ..	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ..	2
White and Red Lead Works ..	3
† Pottery ... ..	4
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1
Electric Accumulator Works ..	6
Paint and Colour Works ..	1
Indiarubber Works ..	...
Coach and Car Painting ..	...
Shipbuilding ... ..	1
Paint used in other Industries ...	2
Other Industries ..	...
TOTAL OF ABOVE ..	31
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING ..	12

## (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

Mercury Poisoning ..	...
Phosphorus Poisoning ..	...
Arsenic Poisoning ..	...
Toxic Jaundice—	
Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas ..	...
Other ... ..	...
Epitheliomatous Ulceration—	
Paraffin ..	2
Pitch ..	2
Tar ..	2
Oil ..	6
Chrome Ulceration—	
Manufacture of Bichromates ..	1
Dyeing and Finishing ..	5
Chrome Tanning ..	...
Other Industries ...	4
TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ..	22
(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—	
Wool ... ..	4
Handling of Horsehair ..	...
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ...	7
Other Industries ..	...
§ TOTAL, ANTHRAX ..	11

## 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 November, 1923, was 209, as compared with 238 in the previous month, and with 182 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as follows:—

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued):	
Brakesmen and Goods Guards ... ..	2	Boiler Making & Constructional Engineering ..	1
Engine Drivers ... ..	2	Locomotives, Railway & Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ..	5
Firemen ... ..	1	Other Metal Trades ..	4
Guards (Passenger) ..	12	Shipbuilding ..	3
Permanent Way Men ..	2	Wood ..	3
Porters ..	3	Gas ..	3
Shunters ..	3	Electric Generating Stations ... ..	2
Mechanics ... ..	1	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ..	4
Labourers ... ..	3	Chemicals, etc. ... ..	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	3	Food and Drink ... ..	4
Contractors' Servants ...	...	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ..	26	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	1
MINES.		Rubber Trades ... ..	...
Underground ... ..	83	Other Non-Textile Industries ... ..	6
Surface ... ..	5	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
TOTAL, MINES ... ..	88	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	13
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ..	9	Buildings ... ..	9
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... ..	2
Cotton ... ..	3	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, AND PLACES ... ..	84
Wool, Worsted, & Shoddy ..	1	Use or Working of Tramways ... ..	2
Other Textiles ... ..	...	TOTAL (excluding Seamen) ... ..	209
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ... ..	2		
Metal Extracting and Refining ... ..	6		
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	4		
Metal Founding ... ..	5		
Engineering and Machine Making ... ..	...		

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

† Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

‡ Of the four persons affected in the Pottery industry three were females. § In addition to the fatal cases reported under the Act, one fatal case of anthrax among dock labourers was reported.

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



## POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons relieved on one day\* in November, 1923, in the 31 selected areas named below was 868,783, or 5·2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 11·9 per cent. less than in November, 1922. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent to a rate per 10,000 of the estimated population† of 491, 518, and 568|| respectively.

In the 25 selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in November, 1923, was 709,772, or 454 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In the six areas in Scotland 159,011 persons, or 769 per 10,000 of the estimated population, were relieved in November, 1923.

Recipients of indoor relief in the 31 districts in November numbered 125,085, or 1·3 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0·5 per cent. more than in November of last year. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 743,698, a decrease of 6·2 per cent. on the previous month and of 13·7 per cent. on a year ago.

Twenty-six districts showed decreases, but only five districts showed increases, in the number per 10,000 relieved in November, 1923, as compared with October; there were no marked increases, but considerable decreases were recorded in the Glasgow district and the Paisley and Greenock district. Compared with November, 1922, all except five districts showed decreases; amongst the largest decreases were Coatbridge and Airdrie, the Stockton and Tees district, the Sheffield district, and the Birmingham district; the only noteworthy increase was in the Paisley and Greenock district.

Selected Urban Areas.†	Number of persons§ in receipt of poor law relief on one day* in November, 1923.				Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population† as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<i>Metropolis.</i>						
West District .. ..	9,224	9,343	18,567	225	– 2	– 58
North District .. ..	10,413	24,176	34,589	340	– 6	– 35
Central District .. ..	2,520	2,926	5,446	409	– 10	– 26
East District .. ..	10,122	52,732	62,854	979	– 40	– 3
South District .. ..	19,777	81,001	100,778	523	– 6	– 73
<b>TOTAL, Metropolis</b> ..	<b>52,056</b>	<b>170,178</b>	<b>222,234</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>– 10</b>	<b>– 50</b>
<b>West Ham</b> .. ..	<b>4,213</b>	<b>71,111</b>	<b>75,324</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>+ 29</b>	<b>+ 8</b>
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District ..	2,692	35,978	38,670	783	– 15	+ 14
Stockton and Tees District ..	1,131	24,125	25,256	933	– 93	– 386
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	4,123	7,520	11,643	146	– 5	+ 7
Wigan District .. ..	1,809	11,183	12,992	291	– 3	– 48
Manchester District ..	8,887	30,266	39,153	378	– 35	– 36
Liverpool District ..	9,925	55,236	65,161	537	– 22	– 81
Bradford District ..	1,776	5,072	6,848	183	+ 4	– 9
Halifax and Huddersfield ..	1,264	3,416	4,680	122	+ 3	– 6
Leeds District .. ..	2,455	9,756	12,211	250	– 1	– 28
Barnsley District ..	892	7,164	8,056	250	– 4	– 82
Sheffield District ..	2,568	39,948	42,516	827	– 41	– 371
Hull District .. ..	1,777	13,932	15,709	495	+ 3	– 13
North Staffordshire ..	2,119	5,302	7,421	179	– 2	– 40
Nottingham District ..	2,122	9,412	11,534	247	– 5	– 32
Leicester District ..	1,174	2,926	4,100	172	+ 4	– 49
Wolverhampton District ..	3,328	23,312	26,640	367	– 53	– 149
Birmingham District ..	7,127	42,051	49,178	520	– 56	– 281
Bristol District .. ..	2,515	13,093	15,608	379	– 15	+ 5
Cardiff and Swansea ..	2,448	12,390	14,838	315	– 11	– 79
<b>TOTAL "Other Districts"</b>	<b>61,132</b>	<b>352,082</b>	<b>412,214</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>– 22</b>	<b>– 91</b>
<b>TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales</b> ..	<b>116,401</b>	<b>593,371</b>	<b>709,772</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>– 16</b>	<b>– 74</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Glasgow District .. ..	4,838	93,958	103,796	1,069	– 171	– 158
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	790	21,048	21,838	1,136	– 163	+ 137
Edinburgh .. ..	1,505	16,166	17,671	418	– 25	– 5
Dundee and Dunfermline ..	677	2,986	3,663	166	– 61	– 46
Aberdeen .. ..	535	5,149	5,684	356	– 29	– 43
Coatbridge and Airdrie ..	339	6,020	6,359	625	– 26	– 425
<b>TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts</b>	<b>8,684</b>	<b>150,327</b>	<b>159,011</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>– 110</b>	<b>– 96  </b>
<b>TOTAL for above 31 Districts in November, 1923</b>	<b>125,085</b>	<b>743,698</b>	<b>868,783</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>– 27</b>	<b>– 77  </b>

\* The figures for England and Wales relate to 24th November, and those for Scotland to 17th November.

† The rates per 10,000 of population for November, 1923, and October, 1923, are calculated on the basis of the latest available estimates of the populations of the various districts, i.e., as at the middle of 1922; the rates for November, 1922, are based on the Population Census of 1921.

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

§ Exclusive of casuals, of lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and of persons receiving outdoor medical relief only. The figures for Scotland include destitute able-bodied unemployed in receipt of poor law relief.

|| The figures previously published for November, 1922, have been revised.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES  
IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CAPITAL CITIES ABROAD  
IN OCTOBER, 1923.

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

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages, 1st October, 1923. (London=100.)

Occupation.	London.	Amsterdam.	Berlin.	Brussels.	Christiania.	Copenhagen.	Madrid.	New York.	Ottawa.	Paris.	Prague.	Stockholm.	Sydney.	Vienna.	Warsaw.
<b>BUILDING TRADES.</b>															
<i>Skilled :</i>															
Mason .. ..	100	107	—	64	88	—	—	—	261	89	75	94	—	52	50
Bricklayer .. ..	100	107	—	64	88	—	—	—	261	79	—	94	—	52	50
Carpenter .. ..	100	107	—	63	84	—	—	—	195	79	73	94	—	55	48
Joiner .. ..	100	107	—	65	84	—	—	—	195	79	—	94	—	50	—
Plumber .. ..	100	107	—	56	84	—	—	—	208	79	—	87	—	50	—
Painter (General) ..	100	106	—	52	93	—	—	—	179	83	98	110	—	58	52
<i>Unskilled :</i>															
Labourer (General) ..	100	117	—	53	110	—	—	—	138	98	77	111	—	56	40
<b>ENGINEERING TRADES.</b>															
<i>Skilled :</i>															
Fitter .. ..	100	106	—	61	104	—	—	—	196	99	121	77	—	60	49
Ironmoulder .. ..	100	92	—	63	104	—	—	—	193	105	107	77	—	—	59
Patternmaker .. ..	100	99	—	78	97	—	—	—	213	127	—	72	—	60	55
Turner .. ..	100	106	—	65	104	—	—	—	196	105	91	77	—	64	59
<i>Unskilled :</i>															
Labourer .. ..	100	109	—	64	137	—	—	—	184	105	93	92	—	54	59
<b>FURNITURE TRADES.</b>															
<i>Skilled :</i>															
Cabinetmaker .. ..	100	84	—	62	84	—	—	—	136	87	79	80	—	45	—
<b>PRINTING &amp; BOOK-BINDING TRADES.</b>															
<i>Skilled :</i>															
Compositor (Book and Job) Hand ..	100	83	—	51	81	—	—	—	174	61	—	74	—	39	70
Do. Machine .. ..	100	86	—	52	75	—	—	—	161	—	88	75	—	—	91
Machine Minder ..	100	83	—	54	81	—	—	—	159	66	—	74	—	39	70
Bookbinder .. ..	100	92	—	56	94	—	—	—	188	68	79	75	—	37	78
<b>Average, 1st Oct., 1923</b> .. ..	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>88*</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>60†</b>
Do. 1st Sept., 1923 ..	100	100	—	59	92	—	—	217	190	89	74	84	—	47	91†
Do. 1st August, 1923 ..	100	100*	—	57	94	—	66	219	183	92	77	88	—	—	91†
Do. 1st July, 1923 ..	100	99	—	62	90	—	62	—	186	91	65	86	152	50	76
Do. 1st June, 1923 ..	100	100	—	64	87	—	62	—	182	87	67	84	—	47	96
Do. 1st May, 1923 ..	100	99	—	65	86	—	58	—	182	—	67	83	—	43	98
Do. 1st April, 1923 ..	100	102	57	70	93	141	—	209	174	—	68	85	155	—	101
Do. 1st March, 1923 ..	100	103	57	70	92	—	61	217	180	68	69	87	—	55	85
Do. 1914 .. ..	<b>100</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>93</b>

Since the publication of the November GAZETTE, the official returns of the retail prices of food in Paris have been received for the quarter July to September. As to wage-rates H.M. Commercial Counsellor at Paris has stated that those previously in operation might still be regarded as prevailing, and has in addition furnished a rate for cabinet-makers. From these data it has been possible to calculate definitive index numbers (to replace the provisional figures previously given) representing the ratio of real wages in Paris to those of London on 1st July, 1st August and 1st September. These are inserted in the Table. The Paris index numbers for 1st October have been computed by taking into consideration the percentage increase in prices in the respective capitals, and by assuming wage rates to have remained stationary in both cases. For this date, therefore, the Paris index must be considered as provisional only.

For further observations regarding Paris, as also regarding Copenhagen, Berlin, Sydney and New York, see the notes to Tables in previous GAZETTES.

It will be noticed that the index number for Prague for 1st October is considerably higher than that for 1st September. This is due to the fact that the most recent rates of wages furnished for that city show an average rise of some 17 per cent., while food prices have remained practically stationary.

The Warsaw index number for October on the other hand exhibits a contrary tendency, owing to the fact that the latest figures supplied show an increase in prices which greatly exceeds that of the wage-rates. It is to be observed that the statistical authorities for the Polish capital now furnish data (both food prices and wages) which represent an average for the first two weeks of the month instead of representing conditions on the 1st of the month. Hence the Warsaw index numbers for August and later months are not strictly comparable with those for earlier dates.

\* Provisional figure.

† Based on prices and wages for the first two weeks of the month.



## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.		
					Rise.	Date.
UNITED KINGDOM ..	158	120	80	62	76	Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna) ..	359	9,700†	323,600	1291000	1264600	Nov.
Belgium† ..	1,246	310	281	359	406	Sept.
Czechoslovakia§ ..	153	1,330	821	801	801	Oct.
Denmark ..	882	136	84	88	88	July
Finland ..	273	1,178	1,005	868	967	Sept.
France (Paris)§ ..	288	206	197	221	249	Oct.
" (other towns)§ ..	288	250	212	249	249	Aug.
Germany ..	1,391	6,736	4650900	¶	¶	Oct.
Holland (The Hague) ..	111	113	80	60	54	Sept.
" (Amsterdam) ..	218	80	40	36	37	Aug.
Italy (Rome) ..	345	302	359	391	391	May
" (Milan) ..	219	406	392	396	402	Oct.
Norway ..	197	195	133	118	121	Nov.
Poland (Warsaw) ..	45,555	129,711	241,962	640,990	640,990	Sept.
Sweden§ ..	132	79	60	64	64	Nov.
Switzerland ..	110	57	64	66	66	Nov.
United States ..	115	45	39	44	46	Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia ..	61	48	64	57	57	Oct.
Canada ..	127	48	38	37	44	Nov.
India (Bombay) ..	88	74	60	43	47	Oct.
Irish Free State ..	67	85†	82	90	90	Oct.
New Zealand ..	64	44	42	47	47	Nov.
South Africa ..	97	39	16	16	17	Oct.

\* Exceptions to this are: Belgium, in which comparison is with April, 1914; France (other towns), 3rd quarter of 1914; Germany, average, 1913-14; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome, Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Poland, January, 1914; Amsterdam, South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in Sept., the increase for all working-class families ranged from 404 to 408 per cent. § Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. || Figure for August. ¶ 4,301,000,000-fold increase.

## II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.*	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†					Latest figures available.
		July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.		
						Rise.	Date.
UNITED KINGDOM ..	A, B, C, D, E	152	119	84	69	77	Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ..	A, B, C, D, E	353	9,700§	264,400	1,090,200	1,114,800	Nov.
Belgium ..	A, C, D, E	1,512	279	266	329	363	Nov.
Bulgaria ..	A, D	1,512	2,331	2,289	2,152	2,152	Sept.
Denmark ..	A, B, C, D, E	162	137	99	104	104	July
Finland ..	A, B, C, D, E	811	1,039	1,018	990	1,050	Sept.
France (Paris) ..	A, B, C, D, E	263†	195†	189†	231†	231	3rd Qtr.
Germany ..	A, B, C, D	5,282	37,650,000	¶	¶	¶	26 Nov.
Greece (Athens) ..	A, B, C, D, E	483	853	921	921	921	Aug.
Hungary ..	A, B, C, D, E	4,189	16,490	303,397	494,100	494,100	Sept.
Italy (Rome) ..	A, B, C, D, E	213	287	329	352	352	June
" (Milan) ..	A, B, C, D, E	341	394	388	387	402	Oct.
Luxembourg ..	A, C, D	284	259	340	365	365	Oct.
Norway ..	A, B, C, D, E	202§	202§	155§	139§	132	Sept.
Poland (Warsaw) ..	A, B, C, D, E	25609	78,698	209,354	517,546	517,546	Sept.
Spain (Madrid) ..	A, D	90†	84	79	72	74	Oct.
" (Barcelona) ..	A, D	91†	78	73	65	61	Oct.
Sweden ..	A, B, C, D, E	170	136	90	74	77	Oct.
Switzerland ..	A, D	59	66	67	67	67	Nov.
United States ..	A, B, C, D, E	117§	80	67§	70§	72	Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ..	A, B	67†	46†	43†	51	51	2nd Qtr.
Canada ..	A, B, D	90	52	46	46	50	Nov.
Egypt (Cairo) ..	A, D	93	72	52	50	50	Oct.
India (Bombay) ..	A, B, C, D	89	77	65	53	52	Oct.
Irish Free State ..	A, B, C, D, E	85§	80	86	86	86	Oct.
New Zealand ..	A, B, D	49	57	44	45	46	Aug.
South Africa ..	A, B, D	62	30†	20	19	21	Oct.

\* 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; Rome, Milan, and New Zealand, January to June, 1914; Egypt, Germany and Hungary, average, 1913-1914; Poland, January, 1914; Switzerland and Luxembourg, June, 1914; United States, 1913; Bulgaria, average, 1901-1910. ‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June. || Figure for May. ¶ 1,535,000,000,000-fold increase.

## 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. 441-442 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see Report issued in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment." (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7.)]

## FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in November.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at the Employment Exchanges in the week ended 1st December, 1923, was 10,828 (7,131 men and 3,697 women). In the preceding week the corresponding figure was 11,287, and in the last week of November, 1922, 11,637. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 7,800 (4,367 for men and 3,433 for women), as against 8,541 in the preceding week and 7,455 in the last week of November, 1922. During the week under review the exchanges succeeded in placing 26,137 persons (20,982 men and 5,155 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 2,982 foreign immigrants.

According to the latest returns, 2 departmental and 18 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 6th December, the number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 399 (341 men and 58 women). This shows a decrease of 35 when compared with the figure for the preceding week, and of 2,478 when compared with the figure for 7th December, 1922. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully represent the number of persons out of employment, since some localities are without unemployment funds, and where they do exist their record of unemployed persons is not complete.

## GERMANY.†

Employment in October.—The available statistics relating to the German labour market show that the decline in employment reported in the preceding month continued during October.

Trade Unions reported a heavy increase in unemployment among their members, the percentage reached being hitherto without parallel in Germany. On 27th October out of some 4½ million members covered by the returns relating to unemployment 917,384, or 19·1 per cent., were unemployed, as against 9·9 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 1·4 per cent. in October, 1922. Percentages for the principal unions included in these returns are given in the following Table:—

Unions.	Member-ship reported at end of Oct., 1923.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
		Oct., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	Oct., 1922.
S.D.=Social-Democratic Unions H.D.=Hirsch-Duncker (non-Social-Democratic) Unions C.=Christian Unions				
All Unions making Returns ..	4,812,000†	19·1	9·9	1·4
Building (S. D.) ..	488,000	25·8	12·2	1·3
" (C.) ..	58,000	55·2	4·2	0·5
Painters (S. D.) ..	41,000	39·6	20·2	4·7
Metal (S. D.) ..	1,152,000	18·9	10·5	0·6
" (H. D.) ..	118,000	19·6	2·9	0·1
Textile (S. D.) ..	634,000	11·5	7·2	1·2
" (C.) ..	103,000	14·2	9·0	1·3
Clothing (S. D.) ..	39,000	37·2	19·8	0·5
Boot and shoe (S. D.) ..	85,000	22·9	8·2	1·4
Saddlers and bagmakers (S. D.) ..	34,000	30·1	22·3	2·9
Transport (S. D.) ..	436,000	6·2	7·3	0·9
Printing (S. D.) ..	66,000	19·0	17·8	5·8
Bookbinding (S. D.) ..	84,000	15·3	12·3	1·8
Woodworking (S. D.) ..	394,000	18·5	11·0	0·9
Porcelain (S. D.) ..	60,000	9·5	4·0	0·7
Baking and confectionery (S. D.) ..	65,000	25·1	17·0	7·0
Tobacco (S. D.) ..	68,000	38·6	27·5	10·7
Factory workers (irrespective of trade) (S. D.) ..	382,000	19·5	10·7	1·6
Factory and transport workers (C.) ..	121,000	61·6	2·0	0·9
Municipal and State workers (S. D.) ..	155,000	3·4	2·5	1·4

The preceding figures relate to persons wholly unemployed. In addition returns from trade unions show that out of 4½ millions about 2 millions—more precisely 47·3 per cent.—were working short time. It is stated that owing to the great increase in short time working these figures must be accepted with reserve.

The returns of the number of unemployed in receipt of out-of-work donation are now supplied by the Employment Exchanges in accordance with a recent Order. The figures on this occasion—the transition period—are described as provisional, and comparable figures cannot be given for preceding months. On the 15th November, 1,249,855 totally unemployed persons were in receipt of donation (993,964 males and 255,891 females), a further 1,772,108 being similarly assisted in respect of partial unemployment. Some overlapping is possible in these figures, so that the true totals may be somewhat lower than those given.

The statistics relating to applications for work by unemployed persons and to notifications of vacancies by employers furnished

\* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 7th December, 1923. Paris.

† Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 1st November, 1923. Berlin.

‡ Aggregate membership of all reporting Unions was 6½ millions: the percentages, however, are based on the numbers shown only.



by the public Employment Exchanges show that in the month under review the former numbered 1,660,000 (as against 1,380,000 in the preceding month), while the latter numbered 276,885 (as against 343,084 in September). On an average there were 787 applications for each 100 vacant situations for men, and 356 for each 100 for women, the corresponding figures in September being 555 and 235.

According to the monthly returns made by the health insurance societies the number of members under obligation to insure (and therefore assumed to be in work) showed a further reduction. The 3,419 societies reporting had a total membership of 9,163,355 on 1st October, and of 8,755,511 on 1st November, a decline of 4.5 per cent.

#### BELGIUM.\*

*Unemployment in September and October.*—The latest figures available are for October, but are provisional only. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,586 approved unemployment societies, with a total membership of 656,247, show that 12,691 of these were either wholly or partially unemployed at the end of the month (on 3rd November). The total days lost through unemployment in October numbered 134,652, or 0.68 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 0.79 and in October, 1922, 2.05.

Revised figures are given for September, in which month returns were received applying to 651,568 members of unemployment insurance societies. Of these, 3,008 (or 0.5 per cent.) were totally unemployed and 6,922 partially so on the last working day of the month. The proportion totally unemployed in August was 0.6 per cent., and in September, 1922, 1.4 per cent.

During October, 13,280 applications for employment were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 12,565 in the preceding month. Vacancies notified by employers in October totalled 12,166, as against 12,476 in September. There were thus on an average 109 applicants for every 100 situations registered as vacant, as compared with 101 in the preceding month.

#### HOLLAND.

*Unemployment in November.*—H.M. Commercial Secretary at The Hague, in a despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade, reports that, according to figures supplied by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance, in the week ended 10th November, out of 267,226 members of unemployment funds making returns 28,698 (10.7 per cent.) were unemployed for six days in the week, and 6,590 (or 2.5 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 13th October) the percentages were 10.4 and 2.8, and in the week ended 11th November, 1922, 8.5 and 2.2.

#### NORWAY.

*Unemployment in October.*—According to information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, the percentage of members unemployed at the end of October in certain trade unions making returns to the Bureau was as shown below, where comparative figures are also given for the previous month and for October, 1922:—

Unions.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Oct. 31, 1923.	Sep. 30, 1923.	Oct. 31, 1922.	Oct. 31, 1923.	Sep. 30, 1923.	Oct. 31, 1922.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) ..	914	917	852	4.6	3.8	10.2
Carpenters ..	741	698	658	4.0	3.3	5.8
Painters (Christiania) ..	546	557	600	1.1	1.1	2.5
Metal workers ..	6,625	6,618	6,505	9.6	9.7	14.4
Boot and shoe makers ..	856	854	702	15.9	14.6	6.0
Printers ..	2,455	2,478	2,378	3.9	3.7	6.4
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	947	918	718	3.8	8.1	7.0
Cabinetmakers ..	452	450	527	1.8	3.6	8.9
Bakers (Christiania) ..	575	578	612	7.3	6.2	9.3
Total ..	14,111	14,068	13,552	7.3	7.5	10.5

#### SWEDEN.†

*Unemployment in September.*—Trade unions with an aggregate membership of 135,994 reported 10,752, or 7.9 per cent., as out of work on the last day of September, as against 8.7 per cent. at the end of August and 15.1 per cent. at the end of September, 1922. The Table gives particulars for the principal unions included in the returns:—

Unions.	Membership reporting on 30th Sept., 1923.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		30th Sept., 1923.	31st Aug., 1923.	30th Sept., 1922.
All Unions making Returns ..	135,994	7.9	8.7	15.1
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Iron and steel ..	8,568	5.0	6.1	13.9
Engineering ..	31,033	10.6	12.0	24.4
Textile ..	6,834	1.2	1.2	2.6
Clothing ..	4,202	8.8	8.5	7.8
Boot, shoe and leather ..	6,766	3.3	4.8	6.4
Food preparation ..	3,337	6.1	5.8	7.0
Sawmilling ..	7,528	11.9	12.4	13.5
Woodworking ..	7,088	9.8	10.1	20.2
Paper and pulp ..	7,663	2.8	2.2	5.0
Municipal workers ..	9,154	1.6	1.6	1.1
Commercial employees ..	6,006	9.4	5.7	—
General and factory workers .. (trades not specified)	13,364	17.1	18.7	23.8

\* *Revue du Travail*, 30th November, 1923. Brussels.

† *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 11, 1923. Stockholm.

*Total Number Unemployed.*—According to *Ekonomisk Översikt* (issued by the Swedish Board of Trade) for 1st December, the total number of persons out of work in Sweden at the end of each month since May, 1923, is estimated by the Unemployment Commission to have been as follows:—20,700 (June), 19,100 (July), 15,800 (August), 12,700 (September), 11,900 (October).

#### SWITZERLAND.\*

*Unemployment in October.*—According to figures compiled by the Federal Labour Office of Switzerland, the number of applicants for work remaining on the "live register" of the Employment Exchanges on 31st October was 24,013, as compared with 22,830 at the end of the preceding month and 48,218 at the end of October, 1922. Of these, 6,917 were employed on relief works, leaving 17,096 entirely without work. Among the 24,013 applicants for employment were 4,140 normally engaged in the building trades, 2,531 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 1,917 in the textile trades, and 1,687 in the hotel and restaurant trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, 14,662 were reported as only partially employed, including 7,253 in the textile trades and 3,794 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades. The vacancies reported by employers remaining unfilled at the end of October numbered 2,135, as against 2,313 at the end of September and 1,593 at the end of October, 1922. Taking October as a whole, 301 applications on an average were made for each 100 vacancies for men and 109 for each 100 for women. In September the figures were 320 and 101 respectively.

#### AUSTRIA.

*Unemployment in October.*—According to *Statistische Nachrichten* (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th November, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in Austria was 75,775 at the end of October, as compared with 78,801 at the end of the preceding month, and 58,018 at the end of October, 1922. In Vienna alone there were 50,354 in receipt of benefit at the end of October, and 52,599 at the end of September.

#### UNITED STATES.†

*Employment in October.*—The Federal Department of Labour presents figures relating to the volume of employment in October, 1923, from 7,233 representative establishments in fifty-one manufacturing industries, covering 2,428,247 workpeople. These establishments in September reported 2,433,120 persons employed, and the October figures consequently indicate a net decrease amounting to 0.2 per cent. in numbers employed. Nevertheless the aggregate wages paid show an increase of 3.2 per cent. Twenty-six of the fifty-one industries show increases in the number of workpeople employed in October, the greatest (8.1 per cent.) being in the confectionery and ice-cream industry, followed by dyeing and finishing textiles (4.7), paper boxes (3.6), chewing and smoking tobacco (3.3), shirts and collars (2.7), and glass (2.2). The carriage and wagon industry was the only one showing a large decrease in employment (8.2 per cent.), the remaining 24 decreases being 3 per cent. or less.

As regards comparison between the month under review and the corresponding month of last year, returns from 3,185 establishments in forty-three industries show a net increase of 9.2 per cent. in the number of workers employed and an increase of 21.5 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid. Thirty-one of the forty-three industries show increases in the number of workpeople employed; the increase amounted to 51 per cent. in the pottery industry (reflecting the strike in 1922) and over 23 per cent. in the automobile industry. The greatest decreases, both in workpeople and aggregate wages, are shown in the automobile tyre and carriage and wagon industries.

**ERRATUM.**—In the November issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (page 425), in the 6th line following the heading "United States," the word "employed" should be substituted for the word "unemployed." The first seven lines of the paragraph should therefore read as follows:—

"Employment in September.—The Federal Department of Labour presents preliminary figures relating to the volume of employment in September, 1923, from 6,930 representative establishments in 51 manufacturing industries, covering 2,352,516 workpeople. These establishments in August reported 2,352,945 persons employed, a total which is practically the same as that for September."

#### CANADA.

*Employment in November.*—For 1st November, 1923, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa from 5,890 firms with an aggregate pay-roll of 812,201. On 1st October the same firms reported 819,831 employed. The decrease is stated to be largely due to seasonal curtailment in the construction, sawmilling and canning industries. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 1st November, 1923, is 98.8, as compared with 99.5 for 1st October and 95.8 for 1st November, 1922.

*Trade Union Unemployment at end of October.*—Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour shows that 4.8 per cent. of the membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of September and 3.9 per cent. on 31st October, 1922.

\* *Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt*, 15th November, 1923. Berne.

† *Employment in Selected Industries*, October, 1923. Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.

‡ *The November Employment Situation*, 1923. Ottawa.



## LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &amp;c.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

ACCIDENT "ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF HIS EMPLOYMENT"—WORKMAN RETURNING FROM WORK TRAVELLING ON TRAIN OWNED BY THIRD PARTIES—NO COMPULSION ON WORKMAN TO TRAVEL BY TRAIN—ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYERS.

A CASE heard by the House of Lords recently raised a question of great importance to miners and mine-owners, namely, whether an injury received by a miner in an accident on the railway, while travelling from his work at a reduced fare in a specially provided train, arose out of and in the course of the employment. The County Court judge decided in favour of the miner, who was awarded compensation; and his award was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. The employers further appealed to the House of Lords. The appellants were owners of a colliery near one of the stations on the London and North-Western Railway Company, and the respondent was a coal hewer employed by them. An agreement was entered into between the appellants and the railway company, whereby the appellants' workmen were permitted to travel between certain stations on certain terms. This agreement provided that the appellants should indemnify the railway company against claims by workmen in respect of accidents, injury or loss. Each workman signed a form indemnifying the railway company against any such claim, and the appellants handed the workman a pass permitting him to travel by certain trains which were under the sole control of the railway company. The appellants charged the workman a sum which did not represent the full amount of the fare, and this sum was deducted weekly from wages. There was no obligation on the workmen to travel by these trains. The workmen were not paid for the time spent in travelling, and it was only those who desired to avail themselves of this means of transport, and who signed the agreement releasing the railway company from all claims, who were handed passes.

The respondent lived five miles from the colliery, and in October, 1921, while travelling by virtue of the pass which he had obtained, he was injured in a railway accident; and in consequence was totally incapacitated for work for some five months.

Lord Buckmaster in his judgment stated that the respondent had been deprived of his claim against the railway company, and if he had no claim against his employers, he was left wholly unprotected. The County Court judge had found that it was an implied term of the contract of service that the train should be provided by the employers. The workman undoubtedly had the right to travel by the train, the right enjoyed by him as a miner in the service of the appellants, but was not directed to travel by such a train; had he found it convenient or desirable, he could have travelled by any other means. The real question for decision was, when he entered the train in the morning, was it in the course of his employment. Lord Buckmaster held that the appeal must be allowed, and stated that, though the workman was in the train in consequence of the employment, the accident did not occur in the course of his employment. The words of the statute were intended for a wide and general application, and should not be so construed as to include in their operation the right of travel by a train which the workman was under no obligation to use. Lords Atkinson, Wrenbury and Carson concurred in allowing the appeal. Lord Shaw dissented.—(*St. Helens Colliery Company, Limited v. Hewitson. House of Lords. November 22nd, 1923.*)

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Cases after No. 2000 are not published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets are supplied post free, as and when issued, for an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., payable in advance. All applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

CASE No. 5587, SECTION 8 (2).—EMPLOYMENT LEFT VOLUNTARILY—YORK EMPLOYER HAD CONTRACT AT MALTON—APPLICANT, LIVING IN YORK, ENGAGED FOR JOB THROUGH MALTON EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE—COUNTRY MONEY NOT PAYABLE—FULL DISQUALIFICATION.

The applicant, a plasterer, whose home was in York, was reported to have voluntarily left his employment at Malton on 13th April, 1923, because he was not paid country money.

The employers, whose place of business was in York, had a job at Malton, and the foreman on that job notified the Branch Employment Office there that he had vacancies for plasterers. There were no men available locally, and accordingly the Malton Office asked the York Employment Exchange to send the men. The applicant was one of the men so engaged, and he was paid at the standard rates payable in Malton. After he had been on the job for a few days he claimed to be paid at the York rates, and, as the employer was already paying the York rate to men he had engaged in York, and sent to this job, he agreed to pay the York rates to the applicant in order to remedy an apparent anomaly. A few days later, however, the applicant claimed payment of country money, and when this was refused he gave up the job.

The applicant contended that he was covered by a rule of his Association, which said that men working on country jobs were entitled to lodging and travelling allowances. One of the rules agreed between the applicant's Association and the Employer's Federation laid it down, however, that "no employer shall be called upon to pay more than the local standard rate of wages to men engaged in a town or district where the work is being executed."

The employer attended the Court of Referees and stated that he paid the York rate and lodging money to men who were sent by him from York. He required more men, so an order was placed with the Malton Branch Employment Office. As it seemed to be an anomaly he agreed to pay the applicant the York rate, but refused to pay him lodging money.

Recommended by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be disallowed for six weeks on the ground that the applicant had left voluntarily without just cause. The Court were of opinion that the applicant was engaged at Malton for work in that town.

The Insurance Officer formally disagreed with the Court in order to obtain a decision by the Umpire on the principle involved.

At a hearing before the Umpire it was submitted that as the applicant was a York man and working for a York employer, he was entitled, under the rules, to be paid the York rate and country money. In effect he was sent to Malton by the employer.

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

"I agree with the Court of Referees. The applicant was offered work at Malton at the district rate and accepted it. He was, in fact, paid at a rate higher than the district rate, but claimed country money in addition. In my opinion he had not just cause for leaving."

CASE No. 5598, SECTION 8 (1).—TRADE DISPUTE—MINER MET WITH ACCIDENT JUST PRIOR TO STRIKE—NO WORK FOR HIM ON RECOVERY OWING TO DISPUTE—UNEMPLOYMENT DUE TO DISPUTE.

The applicant, a coal hewer, had been employed for five years with a colliery company, when, on 14th May, 1923, he met with an accident and was incapable of work until 16th June, 1923. During the period of his incapacity for work he was in receipt of compensation. He stated that when he was fit for work he reported at the colliery, but there was no work for him owing to a strike of coal hewers, which had begun on 15th May and which was still in progress. He therefore lodged a claim for benefit on 18th June, which was, however, disallowed under Section 8 (1).

Recommended by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be disallowed on the ground that the applicant had lost employment owing to the dispute.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire. They contended that the applicant had no interest in the dispute. He had applied for reinstatement, but this had been refused by the employers. He had since tried to obtain employment at other works, but he had been unsuccessful.

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 there had been no trade dispute the applicant would in the ordinary course have resumed work with his old employers as soon as he had recovered from the effects of his accident, and I think the Court of Referees properly inferred that he lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute."

CASE No. 5622, SECTION 8 (2).—EMPLOYMENT LEFT VOLUNTARILY—REFUSED TO WORK DURING WHITSUN HOLIDAY—GIVEN AMPLE WARNING—FULL DISQUALIFICATION.

The applicant, who had last been employed as a sheet metal worker, was reported to have brought his employment to an end by refusing to work during the Whitsun holiday. It was stated that the applicant fully understood that the work upon which he was then engaged must be got out, and that it would be necessary for him to work during the holiday. This was first intimated to him on the Monday prior to Whitsuntide, and he was again warned on the Wednesday. On the following day, however, he refused to attend on Friday, and he was told that he must either attend or consider his employment had finished. He would have been allowed to take his holidays later if he had worked.



The applicant contended that he had not been warned that he would be required to work during the holiday, but he had told the manager on Tuesday that he would want the holiday off because he had arranged to go away. He heard nothing, however, until Thursday, when he was told that he must either work or be discharged.

*Recommended* by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of opinion that as the holidays in question were customary holidays, and as there was no proof that the work was urgent, the applicant was justified in leaving.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees. He considered that the applicant lost his employment through circumstances which amounted to misconduct.

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

"The applicant had ample warning that he would be required to work during the Whitsun holidays, and he does not give any satisfactory reason why he should not have done so. In my judgment he left his employment voluntarily without just cause."

CASE No. 5745, SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT, REFUSAL OF—APPLICANT, A BRANCH SECRETARY, KNEW OF JOB, BUT SENT ANOTHER MAN TO FILL IT—OTHER MAN MORE SUITABLE FOR SOLID PLASTERING—APPLICANT A FIBROUS PLASTERER.

It was reported that the applicant, who had been unemployed for three weeks, had refused, on 21st June, 1923, an offer of employment in his usual occupation as plasterer. The work, which was expected to last some time, was within walking distance of his home, and would have been paid for at the standard rate of 1s. 7½d. per hour.

The applicant denied refusing the offer. He stated that he was a branch secretary of his association and that the employer called at his house, saying that he wanted a solid plasterer. The applicant himself was a fibrous plasterer, having done this class of work for 40 years, and, knowing that he could not do the work offered, he sent, in his capacity as a branch secretary, one of the members of his association, who was accustomed to solid plastering and who was engaged for the job.

*Recommended* by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be disallowed, on the ground that as the applicant described himself as a plasterer, he should have accepted the job himself.

The applicant's association appealed to the Umpire and contended that the work in question was not suitable for the applicant.

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

"The applicant was asked, as Branch Secretary, to supply a man for ordinary plastering work, and he was doing the right thing in sending one of his members whose experience made him more suitable for the work than the applicant himself, who has been for many years a specialist."

CASE No. 5837, SECTION 8 (1).—TRADE DISPUTE—SHOT FIRER DISCHARGED WHEN COAL HEWERS' STRIKE STARTED—SHOT FIRING DONE DURING DISPUTE BY COLLIERY OFFICIALS—LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT DUE TO STOPPAGE OF WORK.

The applicant had last been employed as a shot firer, and was discharged from this employment on 15th May, 1923, when the coal hewers employed at the same mine went on strike. His claim for benefit was accordingly disallowed under Section 8 (1).

The applicant contended that there was no stoppage of his work. He with four other shot firers had been discharged so that work could be given to deputies and overmen who were not paid wages during suspension from work because they were not on the permanent staff. Shot firing was being carried on almost daily since the dispute started, but it was being done by these colliery deputies and overmen. All the regular shot firers had been discharged from his pit, but at the other pits they had been retained. The applicant submitted that his case was governed by the decision on Case No. 5248.\*

*Recommended* by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court agreed that the decision cited met the case.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recommendation, on the ground that when the coal hewers ceased work, obviously the majority of the shot firers would automatically become unemployed. Consequently, the applicant's claim should be disallowed under Section 8 (1).

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

"When the stoppage of work commenced it was necessary to rearrange the work at the colliery, and some of the safety men, including the applicant, lost employment in consequence thereof. Their loss of employment was by reason of the stoppage of work.

"The case is quite different from that considered in No. 5248,\* where the applicant was, long after the commencement of the stoppage of work, discharged because the employers found it more convenient to give his work to another man."

CASE No. 5845, SECTION 8 (1).—TRADE DISPUTE—NOT REGULARLY ENGAGED IN SOME OTHER OCCUPATION—HEATER UNEMPLOYED THROUGH BOILERMAKERS' DISPUTE—CALLED UP FOR ANNUAL TRAINING IN FLEET RESERVE DURING STOPPAGE.

The employers reported that the applicant, a heater, employed by them since 12th April, 1923, had been discharged on 23rd June, 1923, owing to a stoppage of work caused by the boiler-makers' lock-out, which began on 1st May, 1923. The applicant's claim for benefit, which was lodged on 16th July, 1923, was disallowed under Section 8 (1).

The applicant stated that he was a member of the Royal Fleet Reserve, and he got notice to report for his annual training. He was with the Navy from 8th to 14th July inclusive, and when he returned to work he found the shipyard was closed.

*Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recommendation. In view of the employers' evidence that the applicant's unemployment was due to the dispute, he was of opinion that the claim should be disallowed under Section 8 (1), and that the period of training with the Royal Fleet Reserve did not affect the position.

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

"The applicant lost employment by reason of a trade dispute at the yard at which he was employed. Subsequently, during the stoppage of work, he did his annual drill as a member of the Royal Fleet Reserve. In my opinion he did not thereby become regularly engaged in some other occupation. His case is different from that of an army reserve man called up to serve with the forces for an indefinite time, as in Case No. 916.\*"

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

### THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

ERECTORS AND SHEETERS—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES IN LONDON—COAL CONVEYER AT GREENWICH POWER STATION—CONSTRUCTIONAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, Engineering Works, Erith (acting through the London and District Association of Engineering Employers) v. The Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. *Decision.*—That the Confederation have not established their claim under the reference for payment of travelling allowances on the work under notice. Issued 14th November, 1923 (852).

CANAL BOATMEN—RATES OF PAY—TRIP AND TONNAGE RATES—CANAL BOATS—CLAIM FOR REDUCTION.—Messrs. Fellows, Morton and Clayton, Ltd. v. The Transport and General Workers' Union. *Decision.*—That the average reduction of 6.47 per cent. proposed by the Company went further than was necessary, and the Court direct that the several scales of pay in force immediately after the last adjustment in January, 1923, be re-adjusted by an average reduction of 5 per cent., to take effect in two equal instalments of 2½ per cent. each, the first reduction to take effect on single trips commencing on and after 19th November, 1923, and the second reduction on single trips commencing on and after 19th December, 1923. It is intended that the average reduction of 5 per cent. be made on the same basis as the several reductions proposed by the Company. The various tonnage and trip rates will require to be re-adjusted on this basis, any individual item in the rates upon which the parties have not been able to agree within twenty-one days after 19th December, 1923, to be referred to the Court for final determination. Issued 23rd November, 1923 (853).

MEN ON FLOATING PLANT, PRESTON—REDUCTION OF BONUS—COMPARISON OF DECK HANDS' RATES OF PAY IN DIFFERENT PORTS AND ALSO WITH OTHER OCCUPATIONS.—Corporation of Preston v. The Transport and General Workers' Union. *Decision.*—That a reduction should be made of 4s. per week from the bonus of the men concerned, and 2s. per week from that of the youths. Effective (by agreement) from 31st October, 1923. Issued, 26th November, 1923 (854).

FITTERS, INVERURIE—LOOSING RATE—PAYMENT OF LESS THAN FULLY SKILLED RATE BY REASON OF PHYSICAL INFIRMITY—MEN ENTERING EMPLOYMENT OF COMPANY AT SPECIAL RATE.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The London and North Eastern Railway. This case affected four fitters. The cases of two of these men, however, were withdrawn by the parties, with the sanction of the Court, for further negotiation, with a view to an amicable settlement. The point raised in connection with the other two fitters referred to the application to new entrants of Decision No. 728. The Court laid down that, if nothing is said to the contrary at the time of the engagement of a workman for employment in a railway workshop to which the provisions of Decision No. 728 apply, the terms of the decision form part of the contract of employment, and are binding on the parties so far as they are applicable to that class of workman. Neither the men themselves nor the Company's official who engaged them were present at the

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1923, page 426.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921, page 508.



hearing and the Court were thus unable to pronounce any findings on the terms on which the men were engaged. *Decision.*—In these circumstances the Court remit the matter to the parties for further negotiation and consideration. Issued 27th November, 1923 (855).

**PUBLIC HOLIDAY—RATE OF PAY FOR WORKING ON "NOT EXCEEDING SIX DAYS"**—*DECISION No. 728, SCHEDULE F, CONDITION 7.*—*The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway (Lancashire and Yorkshire Section), at Horwich.* Condition 7 of Decision No. 728 provides: "Bank and Public Holidays.—If the normal work is suspended on any bank or public holidays, men required to work on any of these days, not exceeding six days in any one calendar year, shall for all time worked be paid at ordinary rate and a half." In the district of Horwich there are, in the calendar year, more than six bank and public holidays on which the normal work of the railway workshop is suspended, and the further question raised by the parties was as to the method of calculating the six days on which a man, if required to work, is to receive the extra pay of time and a half. In paragraph 33 of Decision No. 728, the Court suggested the setting up of machinery for negotiating industrial questions between the companies and the employees without undue delay, and this difference could in this way be determined by the parties locally. *Decision.*—Until the six days have been determined, the men in question who had not worked on any of the previous days of bank or public holidays were entitled to be paid at ordinary day rate and a half in respect of the two days (Saturday and Monday) of the September holiday on which they were required to and did work. In the event of the parties being unable to agree on which of the six days the extra rate should be paid in future, the matter may be referred to the Court for settlement. Issued 30th November, 1923 (856).

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

**COKE AND BY-PRODUCTS WORKERS: CUMBERLAND.**—*Workers' Side v. Employers' Side of the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Coke Trade.* Difference: Claim for an advance of 1s. per day on the standard rates of wages of all workers over 21 years of age employed at the coke and by-products plants in the district. Arbitrator: Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award: An advance in standard wages of 3d. per day should be given to all workers over 21 years of age whose current standard wages were less than 5s. 3d. per day, of 2d. per day to those whose standard wages were 5s. 3d. per day or over and less than 5s. 6d. per day, and of 1d. per day to those whose standard wages were 5s. 6d. per day and not more than 6s. per day. The present additional make-up of gross wages to 6s. 7½d. in the case of those receiving it should merge in the advance of 3d. per day given on their standard wage. In the event of the necessary adjustments consequent on the advances given so working out that any employee, whether advanced or not, who receives a standard wage higher than another employee advanced by this award, would receive in consequence a lower standard wage than, or a standard wage equal only to, that of such last-mentioned lower-paid employee, the employee receiving such higher standard wage should receive such advance, or further advance, as would preserve the exact difference between their respective standard wages. Effective as from the commencement of the first pay week following the 21st November, 1923. Issued 9th November, 1923. (I.R. 1566/2/1923.)

**GAGGERS, HOOKERS AND HELPERS, IRON AND STEEL WORKS: MIDDLESBROUGH.**—*Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association (on behalf of the Cargo Fleet Iron Company, Limited, Middlesbrough).* Difference: Claim on behalf of the men concerned that the firm should make no deduction from the tonnage earnings of those men in respect of block bars. Arbitrator: Mr. W. Addington Willis. Award: It was held that the claim had not been established. Issued 17th November, 1923. (I.R. 1643/2/1923.)

### AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

**FOREMAN WOODCUTTING MACHINIST: LOUGHBOROUGH.**—*Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. Jacob Smith, Limited, Wellington Joinery Works and Saw Mills, Loughborough.* Difference: Employment of a non-union foreman. Agreement: The man concerned would re-join the Society. Agreed October, 1923. (I.R. 1486/1923.)

**SHEET METAL WORKERS: COVENTRY.**—*Birmingham Tin Plate and Sheet Metal Workers' Association v. Singer Motor Com-*

*pany, Limited, Coventry.* Difference: Dismissal of a tinsmith because of alleged political propaganda within the works. Agreement: The firm would reinstate the man. Signed 8th November, 1923. (I.R. 1680/1923.)

**FUNERAL COACH DRIVERS: OLDHAM.**—*Transport and General Workers' Union v. Oldham Carriage Proprietors' Association.* Difference: Proposal to reduce wages by 10s. per week in three cuts. Agreement: A reduction of 5s. per week would be put into operation on the 24th November, 1923, this to be taken as being in full satisfaction of the employers' demands. Agreed November, 1923. (I.R. 1696/1923.)

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

### ORDERS.

ORDERS confirming minimum rates of wages, as varied by the undermentioned Trade Boards, have been made under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918:—

#### Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B.P. (4), dated 5th November, 1923, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 12th November, 1923, as the date from which the rates as varied should become effective.

The general minimum time-rates (as varied) are:—

(I) 54s. per week for male workers of 21 years of age and over and 12s. to 44s. per week (according to age) for male workers under 21 years of age.

(II) 30s. per week for female workers of 18 years of age and over and 12s. to 25s. per week (according to age) for female workers under 18 years of age.

The piece-work basis time-rates (as varied) are:—

- (a) 1s. 4½d. per hour for male workers.
- (b) 9½d. per hour for female workers.

#### General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D.B. (9), dated 12th November, 1923, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male workers under 21 years of age other than workers employed in the scrap metal branch of the trade, and specifying 19th November, 1923, as the date from which the rates as fixed should become effective. The general minimum time-rates are 3½d. per hour for workers under 14½ years of age, thence rising by half-yearly increases to 10¾d. per hour for workers of 20½ and under 21 years of age.

#### Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Order M.D.S. (8), dated 19th November, 1923, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 26th November, 1923, as the date from which the rates as varied should become effective.

The general minimum time-rates (as varied) are:—

##### (A) Male Workers and Roundswomen.

- (i) Foremen, 59s. per week.
- (ii) Clerks and Shop Assistants of 21 years of age and over, 47s. per week.
- (iii) Male workers other than those specified above and Roundswomen (a) of 21 years of age and over with not less than 12 months' experience in the trade, 45s. 6d. per week; (b) of 21 years of age and over with less than 12 months' experience in the trade, 43s. 6d. per week.
- (iv) Lower rates operate for workers under 21 years of age. Such rates commence at 12s. 6d. at under 15 years of age, rising to 39s. 6d. at 20 and under 21 years of age.

##### (B) Female Workers other than Roundswomen.

- (i) Clerks of 21 years of age and over, 29s. 6d. per week.
- (ii) Shop Assistants of 21 years of age and over, 26s. 6d. per week.
- (iii) Female workers, other than those specified above, of 21 years of age and over, 24s. 6d. per week.
- (iv) Lower rates operate for workers under 21 years of age, rising from 11s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. in the case of Clerks, 9s. to 24s. 6d. in the case of Shop Assistants, and 11s. 6d. to 23s. in the case of remaining workers.

#### Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.H.G. (N. 23), confirming general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and specifying the 30th November, 1923, as the date from which these rates are effective.



## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

AGRICULTURE.—Agricultural tribunal of investigation. Second interim report. [Cmd. 2002: price 3d.]

CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1921. (a) County of Derby, (b) County of Nottingham, (c) County of Norfolk, (d) County of Suffolk, (e) County of Sussex, (f) Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. [S.O. publications: price 10s., 7s. 6d., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s. respectively.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(1) Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1922. Part A., General Report. [H.C. 133: price 3s.] (2) Statistical summary showing the operations of (a) Building societies, (b) Co-operative societies (distributive trading), for the years 1913-1922. Registry of Friendly Societies. [S.O. publications: price 3d. each.]

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.—Imperial Economic Conference, 1923. Summary of conclusions. [Cmd. 1990: price 6d.]

MINING.—Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines for the year 1922. 6. Midland and Southern Division. Board of Trade. Mines Department. [S.O. publication: price 3s. 6d.]

TRADE BOARDS.—Report on the administration of the Trade Boards Acts from 1st January, 1922, to 31st March, 1923. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (See p. 434.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Lace, Embroidery, and Silk Industries Committee. Interim report. Machine-made lace and machine-made embroidery industries. Board of Trade. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.] (See p. 434.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—(1) The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1922. Tables, Part I., Medical (New Annual series No. 2). [S.O. publication: price 15s.] (2) Sixty-eighth annual report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1922. Scottish Board of Health. [S.O. publication: price 10s. 6d.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1923.

## ADMIRALTY.

## CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

**Badges, Embroidered:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; M. Hand & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; H. James, London, W.; Geo. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; H. S. Lawton, Preston; Stephen Simpson, Preston; R. Stevenson, London, E.C.; Stokoe & Co., London, S.W.; R. Virgo & Co., London, S.W.—**Balata Belting:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bar Steel:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; The Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; The Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; The Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; The United Strip & Bar Mills, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Bluett and Drill Combination Suits:** Johnson & Sons, Great Yarmouth.—**Boots, Sea:** Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds.—**Brass Bars, High Tension:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Brooms, Brushes, etc.:** J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; Yates & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Brushes, Ltd., St. Albans; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Kent Brush Co., Ltd., Maidstone; Prison Commissioners, London; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Institution for the Blind, Leeds; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—**Brushes, Painters:** Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Root & Son, London, N.; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; F. Brockley & Son, Epsom; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Calico:** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; James Livesey, Ltd., Blackburn.—**Caps, Blue Cloth:** E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans.—**Caps, Blue Cloth with Peaks:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Zeffertt & Son, Portsmouth.—**Caps, White Duck:** S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—**Chemicals:** District Chemical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; United Alkali Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Crossfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Cheshire.—**Coffee:** Walter Williams & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cotton Cleaning Cloth:** A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Bury.—**Crane, Electric Travelling:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Cutlery, Seamen's Table Knives:** Boswell, Hatfield & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Duck Cloth, Linen:** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Drill, White Cotton:** Jas. Finlay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; E. Lane & Sons, Walkden.—**Dry Colours and Mixed Paints:** Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Craig & Rose, Ltd., London, S.E.; Cromford Colour Co., Matlock; N. J. Fenner & H. B. Alder & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Bristol; John Hare & Co., Bristol; Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Andrew G. Soutter & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull.—**Files and Rasps:** Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Firebricks:** J. Dougall & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge; H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glenboig Union Fireclay Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Hill Westlake & Co., Ltd., Gunnislake; Himley Fire & Red Brick Co., Ltd., Dudley; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; Priestman Collieries, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Fittings, Insulating:** Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Ford Trucks:** Wallace Harmer Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Generators, Motor and Spares:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beekenhams.—**Handkerchiefs, Black Silk:** J. & T. Brocklehurst & Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield; Joseph Dunkerley & Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield; T. H. Hambledon, Ltd., Macclesfield; Josiah Small

& Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Hollow Ware:** A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Jean, Blue:** J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Manchester.—**Jean, Brown:** Union Mill Co., Manchester; Lord Bros., Manchester.—**Lathe, Capstan:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham.—**Lathes, Screwcutting:** J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—**Lathe, Turret:** Pollock & Macnab, Ltd., Bredbury, Stockport.—**Lifts, Aircraft:** Express Lift Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Linen Goods:** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin; Thos. McLaren & Son, Kirkcaldy.—**Linoleum:** Corticine Floor Covering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; New Shipley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Mechanical Woodworker:** Wadkin & Co., Leicester.—**Milk, Unsweetened Condensed:** Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, E.C.—**Motor Generator Set, 100 K.W. and Switchgear, etc.:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Naval Brass Strip:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oilskin Clothing:** Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., London, E.; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Packing Case Boards:** F. A. Lewer, London, S.W.—**Pumps, Hydraulic and Piping:** Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—**Rosbonite:** Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Screwing Tackle, Engineers':** Lehmann, Archer & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Nuckey, Scott & Co., London, N.; E. H. Pickford & Co., Sheffield; Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; B. D. & Co. (Edward A. Boynton), London, E.C.; G. & J. Hall, Sheffield; H. Williams & Son, London, E.—**Screws:** Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Birmingham; Horton & Son (1923), Ltd., Darlaston; The London Screw Co., Smethwick; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screws and Slips:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham.—**Serge, Blue:** J. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Serge, White:** J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Shoes, Gymnasium:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Skins, Chamois:** W. J. Turney & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Socks, Black Cashmere:** W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Steel, Mild, Angles:** Pease & Partners, Ltd., Saltburn; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; The Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel, Mild, Plates:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; The South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Steel Rivets:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Monks, Hall & Co., Ltd., Warrington; The Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Ship Sheets:** The Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; The South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; The Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow; Baldwins, Ltd., Panteg.—**Steel Wire Line and Strand:** Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Steel Wire Rope:** W. B. Houghton & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Stress Recorders:** Cooke, Troughton & Sims, Ltd., Buckingham Works, Yorks.—**Surveying Beacons:** F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Towels, Seamen's, White:** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tubes, Brass and Copper:** C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Water and Fittings:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Russell Bros (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; Harry W. Eyld, West Bromwich.—**Vests, Summer:** J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Vests, Winter:** Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—**Voicepiping and Gear:** Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London,



N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—**Varnishes:** Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; W. S. Jenkins & Co., London, N.W.; C. Orme & Co., London, S.E.; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; C. W. Waters, Ltd., London, E.C.; L. G. Wilkinson, Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Wills & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Wood Goods, Manufactured:** Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newbury; R. Charnley & Sons, Ulverston; E. & W. Coward, Ulverston; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Wm. Shepherd & Sons (Kendal), Ltd., Kendal; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Kendal; C. White, London, E.

## ADMIRALTY.

## (CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT.)

*H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad:* **Ten Steel Tanks:** The Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell, near Glasgow.—**Galvanised Corrugated Sheets:** Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—**Paint Materials:** Craig & Rose, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Valves, etc.:** Glenfield & Kennedy, Kilmarnock.—**Railway Materials:** Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Electrically Driven Winches:** The Leeds Engg. & Hydraulic Co., Ltd., Rodley, Leeds.—**C.I. Pipes and Fittings:** The Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—**Abinger, Surrey:** **Erection of Magnetic Pavilion:** Wm. Harbrow, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bedenham:** **Railway Sleepers:** Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Unclimable Fencing:** The District Iron & Steel Co., Smethwick.—**Portsmouth:** **Timber:** Bailey & Whites, Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Steel Materials:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Dalnottar:** **Tank Foundations:** J. A. McTaggart & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Peterhead:** **Portland Cement:** Casebourne & Co., Ltd., Haverton Hill, near Middlesbrough.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Arsenobillon and Nov-Arsenobillon:** May & Baker, London, S.W.—**Boots:** Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Raunds; Wm. Evans, Leicester; J. Horrell & Sons, Raunds; Lewis Morrison, Ltd., Aberdeen; W. Nichols & Sons, Ltd., Kettering; C. E. Nichols, Raunds; Northants Prod. Society, Wollaston; Owen Smith, Raunds.—**Brushes, Brass:** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—**Brushes, Hair:** Rigby & Battcock, Ltd., London, E.—**Brushes, Horse:** D. Hayward, Ltd., Bloxwich.—**Brushes, Sweeping, Long (Heads):** Briton Brush Co., Ltd., London, N.; John Mason & Sons, London, W.; Phoenix Brush Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brushes, Polishing and Clothes:** A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, S.D.:** L. Silberston, London, E.—**Cap Comforters:** A. Kemp, Leicester.—**Cars, Motor:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., London, W., and Luton.—**Cases, Wood:** J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Cloth, Great Coat:** Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey.—**Cloth, Scarlet:** J. Harper & Sons, Calverley, near Leeds.—**Collars and Shoulder Straps:** Read & Spence, London, S.W.—**Conduits and Conduit Fittings:** Barton & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—**Copper Ingot, Electrolytic:** British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Copper Sheets:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Cotton Waste:** R. Garside, Ltd., Manchester.—**Dowlas, Tan:** R. Buckton & Sons, Leeds; D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.—**Engines, Crude Oil:** W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fittings, Electric Light (Exterior):** Cable Accessories Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Fittings, Electric Light (Interior):** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Fittings, Porcelain:** Wm. Kent, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Flannelette:** J. Wilkinson, Nelson, Lancs.—**Harness and Saddlery:** J. Cliff & Co., Walsall.—**Hides:** S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Hides, Enamelled:** Bryant & Co., London, S.E.—**Horns, Mechanical:** Cowey Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Hose Pipes, Canvas:** George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—**Iron, Pig:** Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Kettles, Tea:** Hill Top Foundry Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Kharsivan and Neo-Kharsivan:** Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—**Lathes, Various:** Drummond Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—**Linseed Oil (Boiled and Raw):** Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—**Lorries, Motor:** Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Meters, Electric:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Mop Heads:** T. W. Clewes & Son, Cradley.—**Oil, Lubricating:** F. How & Co., London, E.—**Packing, Hessian:** J. Boath, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; A. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Packing, Canvas:** Strathmore Linen Co., Ltd., Coupar Angus.—**Pails, Iron Galvanised:** Sergeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Paints:** Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Plastic Roofing Composition:** Industrial Engineering, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Pneumatic Covers:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Pneumatic Tubes:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Rags:** E. Austin & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Rugs:** J. Templeton & Co., Glasgow.—**Serge:** J. Harper & Sons, Calverley, near Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Sheets, Barrack, Linen:** Don Bros., Buist & Co., Ltd., Forfar; J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Cookstown, Co. Tyrone.—**Sheets, Cotton:** Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd.,

Hyde, Cheshire; T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Shoes, Canvas:** Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Raunds; Mansfield Shoe Co., Ltd., Mansfield; Stead & Simpson, Leicester.—**Soap, Soft:** Lunt, P., & Co., Liverpool.—**Soles, Half:** W. & E. Butterworth, Ltd., Leicester.—**Steel Guttering and Ridging:** **Steel Lockers:** Harvey, G. A., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Ticken, Linen:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—**Tubes, Brass:** Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wall and Ceiling Board (Paper):** Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Surrey.—**Wire, Gal.:** Darlington Wire Mills, Ltd., Darlington.—**Zinc Ingot:** British Metal Corporation, London, E.C.; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Works Services: Building Works and Services:** Hamilton Barracks: Jas. Brown, Hamilton. Conversion of Buildings into Married Quarters, Catterick Camp: S. F. Davidson, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Stripping and Re-slating Roof of "B" Block: H. C. Greengrass, Norwich. Erection of an Institute Block at Wellington Barracks, London: F. R. Hipperson, Norwich. W.Os. Quarters, Alma Barracks, Blackdown: Thomas H. Jones, South Farnboro', Hants. Gymnasium, Aldershot: Geo. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Catterick Camp: J. Laing & Son, Ltd., Carlisle. York Infantry Barracks: Robert Leake & Sons, Normanton, Yorks. Whittington Barracks, Lichfield: Walkerdine, Ltd., Derby.—**Maintenance Works:** Berwick-on-Tweed: Chisholm Bros., Glasgow. Hamilton Barracks: J. C. Cooper, Hamilton. Gables Camp, T. Lawrie & Co., Glasgow. Hounslow: Whitehead, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Installations:** Electric Light at Maryhill Barracks: Grindlay Ross & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Edgware; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Aircraft (Conversion of):** Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Cheltenham.—**Aircraft (Repair of):** Blackburn Aeroplane Co., Leeds.—**Aircraft (Repairs to):** A. V. Roe & Co., Manchester.—**Aircraft (Reconditioning):** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Edgware; Handley Page, Ltd., Cricklewood; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Kingston-on-Thames; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Cheltenham.—**Aircraft Spares:** Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.; S. E. Saunders, Ltd., Cowes; A. V. Roe & Co., Manchester; Fairey Aviation Co., Hayes, Middlesex; Blackburn Aero Co., Leeds; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Aircraft Spares (Reconditioning of):** S. E. Saunders, Ltd., Cowes, I.W.—**Aircraft Wing:** Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Air screws:** D. M. Davies, London, N.; Airscrew Co., Weybridge.—**Birch Plywood:** Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Bombs, Baby, Smoke:** Nobel Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Building Works Services:** Barrack Improvements (Ruislip): F. R. Hipperson, Norwich. Officers' Mess and Quarters (Northolt): J. W. Ellingham, Dartford. Erection of Married Quarters (Harlescott): J. Laing & Son, Carlisle. Re-roofing Sheds (Shotwick): Missens, Ltd., London, E.C. Relaying Water Mains, Manston: A. H. Ball & Co., Ltd., Farnham.—**Butyl Acetate:** Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Carburettor Spares:** H. M. Hobson, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Control Boxes:** The Pyne Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Teddington.—**Dennis Fire Engine Spares:** Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—**Desks, School:** North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Dope, Cellulose Acetate:** British Celanese, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Dope Covering, Nitro:** Necol Industrial Collodions, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Engines (Aircraft):** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines (Aircraft), Development work on:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engine (Aircraft) Installation:** A. V. Roe & Co., Manchester.—**Engines (Aircraft) Overhaul:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines (Aircraft) Spares:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engine (Aircraft) Spares:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Gillett, Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham.—**Fire Extinguisher Refills:** The Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Ford Hucks Starter Spares:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Insulation Tester:** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Leyland Lorries and Trailers, Modifications to:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Lockers (Steel):** Waddell & Wilson, Ltd., London, E.—**Magnetos:** The British Thomson-Houston, Ltd., Coventry.—**Petrol Hand Pumps:** Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pickets, Post (Ash):** East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts.—**Plywood:** Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Solvent:** Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., Richmond.—**Storage Battery:** Premier Accumulator Co., Northampton.—**Screws (Wood):** Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Birmingham.—**Timber (Rock Elm, Ash and Teak):** Geo. Boxall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tyres:** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.—**Voltmeters:** Ernest Turner, High Wycombe.—**Wheels, Aero:** Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels, with Shields and Tyres:** Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Valves:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Addressograph Frames and Cabinets:** Addressograph, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Insertion of Advertisements in the "Marine Observer,"** Contract for: Sells, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Insertion of Advertisements in Customs and Excise, Import and Export List, 1924,** Contract for: Fas Publications, Ltd., London, W.C.—



**Binders:** British East-Light, Ltd., Barking.—**Boxes "P":** A. E. Walker, London, N.—**Cloth, Tracing:** Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C., and Manchester; B. J. Hall & Co., London, S.W.—**Cord:** London Spinning Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Drawing Pins:** Setten & Durward, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.; Pirie, Appleton & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Smith & Young, London, E.C.; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—**Files:** Letter Filing Appliances Co., Birmingham.—**Galleys:** Hewitt Bros., London, W.C.—**Glucine:** Lyons Ink, Ltd., Manchester.—**Graph Composition:** Copying Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ink:** Reeves & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Ink, Duplicating:** Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.—**Knives, Desk:** G. Gill & Sons, Sheffield.—**Millboards:** Jackson's Millboard & Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.—**Packing Cases, Fiberite:** Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—**Photo-Print Papers, Contract for Supply of:** Schedule "A": S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E. Schedule "B": Allott, Jones & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Paper of Various Description:** J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; Bathford Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bathford; Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Dalmarnock; H. Bruce & Sons, Ltd., Currie; Bury Paper Making Co., Ltd., Bury; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cannon & Clapperton, Ltd., Oxford; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix & Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; R. Fletcher & Sons, Ltd., Stoneclough; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Hill, Craig & Co., Ltd., Balerno; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; S. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray; A. E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.; W. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop and Manchester; Olives Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bury; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; St. Neots Paper Mills Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Spalding & Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spicers, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Stark & Sons, Glasgow; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Thomas Bros. & Co., Ltd., Marlow; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover, Hele and Aberdeen; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; J. Wrigley & Son, Ltd., Bury.—**Pencils:** G. Rowney & Co., London, N.W.—**Portfolios:** Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Presses:** G. & G. Ponton, Glasgow.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** R.A.F. Routine and Equipment Orders—Inland Area—Contract for Printing: King & Hutchings, Ltd., Uxbridge. Scotland—Group 18 (1923)—Census of Scotland, 1921—Volume III.: Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Group 172 (1923), Admiralty—Specified Items—Nos. 3A and 4A: Willmer Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead. Group 47 (1923)—Post Office—Special Works—18,700 Ships Rotation Books, C. No. 234; 7,329 Pads Receivable Order Cheques: Barclay & Fry, Ltd., London, S.E. Group 50 (1923)—Various Offices—Non-recurring Works: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 15,000 Pads Form A/cs. 325 (Labour): J. Robertson & Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea. 650,000 (in 3 sorts), L.T. Ex. 12, 23, 42; 3,000,000 L.T. Ex. 28; 10,000 Pads Form A/cs. 325 (Labour): H.M.S.O. Press, London, E. 200,000 U.I. 80; 10,000,000 Telegram Forms "B or C"; 1,062,825 Form 12; 23,000 Pads R. 33A; 2,200,000 Telegram Forms B S/M: H.M.S.O. 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